

Option A: Families and Households

Answer **either** Question 1 **or** Question 2.

- 1 (a) (i) Define the term *dysfunctional family*. [3]
- (ii) Identify and briefly describe **two** ways in which family life may contribute to social solidarity. [6]
- (b) Evaluate the view that in modern industrial societies families have lost most of their functions. [16]
- 2 (a) (i) Define the term *expressive role*. [3]
- (ii) Identify and briefly describe **two** reasons why many women are choosing to have fewer children in modern industrial societies. [6]
- (b) Evaluate the claim that alternative family structures are threatening the existence of the nuclear family. [16]

Option B: Education

Answer **either** Question 3 **or** Question 4.

- 3 (a) (i) Define the term *positive discrimination* in relation to education. [3]
- (ii) Identify and briefly describe **two** ways in which middle class students are advantaged in education. [6]
- (b) Evaluate the effectiveness of educational policies in creating meritocracy in education systems. [16]
- 4 (a) (i) Define the term *cultural reproduction*. [3]
- (ii) Identify and briefly describe **two** ways in which education contributes to cultural reproduction. [6]
- (b) 'Working class culture results in the failure of working class students.' Evaluate this claim. [16]

Option C: Religion

Answer **either** Question 5 **or** Question 6.

- 5 (a) (i) Define the term *millenarian movements*. [3]
- (ii) Identify and briefly describe **two** examples of world rejecting sects, apart from millenarian movements. [6]
- (b) 'The growth of new religious movements is evidence that the secularisation thesis has been overstated.' Evaluate this view. [16]
- 6 (a) (i) Define the term *marginality* in relation to religion. [3]
- (ii) Identify and briefly describe **two** religious groups that are marginalised. [6]
- (b) Evaluate the usefulness of Weber's view of the relationship between religion and social change. [16]

Option D: Crime and Deviance

Answer **either** Question 7 **or** Question 8.

- 7 (a) (i) Define the term *labelling*. [3]
- (ii) Identify and briefly describe **two** examples of the process of labelling from sociological studies of crime. [6]
- (b) Evaluate interactionist theories of crime. [16]
- 8 (a) (i) Define the term *underclass*. [3]
- (ii) Identify and briefly describe **two** types of crime that may be linked to poverty. [6]
- (b) 'Ethnicity is the main factor explaining who commits crime.' Evaluate this claim. [16]

Option E: Work and Leisure

Answer **either** Question 9 **or** Question 10.

- 9 (a) (i)** Define the term *flexible labour market*. [3]
- (ii)** Identify and briefly describe **two** ways in which the labour market can be classified. [6]
- (b)** Evaluate the view that for some ethnic groups inequalities in employment are widening rather than narrowing. [16]
- 10 (a) (i)** Define the term *division of labour*. [3]
- (ii)** Identify and briefly describe **two** reasons why some occupations are more highly rewarded than others. [6]
- (b)** 'Gender is the main factor influencing the way people experience leisure in modern industrial societies.' Evaluate this claim. [16]

Option F: Mass Media

Answer **either** Question 11 **or** Question 12.

- 11 (a) (i)** Define the term *cultural hegemony*. [3]
- (ii)** Identify and briefly describe **two** trends in the ownership and control of the mass media. [6]
- (b)** Evaluate the view that what appears in the mass media is the result of audience choice. [16]
- 12 (a) (i)** Define the term *agenda setting*. [3]
- (ii)** Identify and briefly describe **two** ways in which the mass media may influence the political agenda. [6]
- (b)** 'The difficulties of researching the influences of the mass media on audiences mean that such research will largely lack validity.' Evaluate this view. [16]

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