

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS General Certificate of Education Ordinary Level

SOCIOLOGY 2251/01

Paper 1 October/November 2009

2 hours 30 minutes

Additional Materials: Answer Booklet/Paper

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

If you have been given an Answer Booklet, follow the instructions on the front cover of the Booklet.

Write your Centre number, candidate number and name on all the work you hand in.

Write in dark blue or black pen.

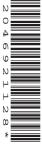
You may use a soft pencil for any diagrams, graphs or rough working.

Do not use staples, paper clips, highlighters, glue or correction fluid.

Answer Question 1 and three questions from Sections B to D.

At the end of the examination, fasten all your work securely together.

The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.



This document consists of 4 printed pages.



Section A: Research Methods

Observational research aims to gain a close and detailed understanding of a particular area of study, usually a small group, through the researcher studying the group in their natural environment. This form of study can be either participant or non-participant.

Observational studies can also be conducted in a covert or overt way. In the case of overt observation the researchers will reveal their identity to the group they are studying; in covert observation they will remain hidden.

Observational studies tend to produce qualitative rather than quantitative data. Although the studies may produce in-depth data, they can lack reliability and there may be difficulties in recording the observations.

(a) In sociological research, what is meant by the terms:

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	(i)	participant observation	[2]
	(ii)	quantitative data	[2]
	(iii)	reliability.	[2]
(b)	Des	scribe the difference between participant and non-participant observation.	[4]
(c)	Des	scribe one advantage and one disadvantage in carrying out <i>overt</i> observation.	[4]
(d)	Des	scribe two problems in carrying out <i>covert</i> observation.	[4]
(e)		scribe two reasons why <i>participant observers</i> may find it difficult to record their observation urately when studying the group.	ions [4]

(f) Describe **two** strengths and **two** limitations of *qualitative* data in sociological research.

[8]

Section B: Culture and Socialisation

2		Many sociologists believe that people are socialised into the norms and values of society, rather than inheriting them.			
	(a)	What is meant by the term values?	[2]		
	(b)	Describe two ways that people learn the norms and values of society.	[4]		
	(c)	Explain why sociologists think socialisation is more important than instinct in shaping so behaviour.	cial [6]		
	(d)	To what extent do people who live within a culture share the same norms and values?	[8]		
3	It ha	as been claimed that children generally experience more social control than adults.			
	(a)	What is meant by the term social control?	[2]		
	(b)	Describe two ways children are treated differently compared to adults in modern indust societies.	trial [4]		
	(c)	Explain how children are controlled in modern industrial societies.	[6]		
	(d)	To what extent does the experience of childhood vary according to factors such as so class, gender and culture?	cial [8]		
		Section C: Social Stratification			
4		fessional groups, such as doctors and lawyers, are often thought to have a higher social stanpared to manual workers.	atus		
	(a)	What is meant by the term status?	[2]		
	(b)	Describe two characteristics of professional groups.	[4]		
		Describe two characteristics of professional groups.	r - 1		
	(c)	Explain why working class people often find it difficult to move into the middle class.	[6]		
5	(d) Mar	Explain why working class people often find it difficult to move into the middle class.	[6] [8]		
5	(d) Mar maj	Explain why working class people often find it difficult to move into the middle class. How far does a person's social class background continue to affect their life chances? ny sociologists believe that gender role socialisation is different for boys and girls and this life.	[6] [8]		
5	(d) Mar maj	Explain why working class people often find it difficult to move into the middle class. How far does a person's social class background continue to affect their life chances? ny sociologists believe that gender role socialisation is different for boys and girls and this lor effects on their life chances.	[6] [8] has		

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(d) How far have women's life chances improved in recent years?

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[8]

[Turn over

Section D: Power and Authority

6	In d	emocracies pressure groups can be an important means of influencing government.	
	(a)	What is meant by the term <i>pressure group</i> ?	[2]
	(b)	Describe two ways through which pressure groups try to influence governments.	[4]
	(c)	Explain how individuals can influence governments in a democracy.	[6]
	(d)	Marxists claim that it is elite groups that hold power in modern industrial societies. How fathis claim true?	r is [8]
7		e media may play a role in political socialisation but sociologists also believe other influence an effect on people's political attitudes.	ces
	(a)	What is meant by the term political socialisation?	[2]
	(b)	Describe two ways that the media might influence a person's political view.	[4]
	(c)	Explain how a person's social background may influence their political views.	[6]
	(d)	How far have the factors that affect voting behaviour changed in recent years?	[8]

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