



### Section A: The Family

- 1 The family has many functions, one of which is social control. There are cross-cultural variations in the functions performed by the family.
- (a) What is meant by the term *function*? [2]
  - (b) Describe two functions that the family performs for children, apart from social control. [4]
  - (c) Explain how the family acts as an agent of social control. [6]
  - (d) To what extent are there cross-cultural variations in the family? [8]
- 2 It is the norm in modern industrial societies for marriages to be based on monogamy. There may be variations in the conjugal roles performed within marriage.
- (a) What is meant by the term *monogamy*? [2]
  - (b) Describe two types of conjugal roles. [4]
  - (c) Explain why conjugal roles have changed in modern industrial societies. [6]
  - (d) To what extent have women achieved equality with men in the family? [8]

### Section B: Education

- 3 Some sociologists claim that the education system promotes social mobility. However, it can be argued that social class continues to influence educational achievement.
- (a) What is meant by the term *social mobility*? [2]
  - (b) Describe two ways that schools may reproduce social inequality. [4]
  - (c) Explain some of the reasons for the underachievement of boys in education. [6]
  - (d) To what extent is social class the main factor influencing educational success? [8]
- 4 There are various types of schools, such as state and independent. These all act as an agency of social control and prepare pupils to become the next generation of workers.
- (a) What is meant by the term *independent schools*? [2]
  - (b) Describe two features of vocational education. [4]
  - (c) Explain how schools act as an agency of social control. [6]
  - (d) To what extent are schools successful in preparing pupils for work? [8]

### Section C: Crime, Deviance and Social Control

- 5 All societies have expectations of how their citizens should behave. Deviance is discouraged through formal and informal agencies of social control.
- (a) What is meant by the term *deviance*? [2]
  - (b) Describe two agencies of formal social control. [4]
  - (c) Explain how agencies of informal social control encourage social conformity. [6]
  - (d) To what extent is deviance relative to time and place? [8]
- 6 Juvenile delinquency is found throughout modern industrial societies. Relative deprivation is one factor that may explain juvenile delinquency.
- (a) What is meant by the term *juvenile delinquency*? [2]
  - (b) Describe two reasons, apart from relative deprivation, why juvenile delinquency is more likely to occur in urban areas. [4]
  - (c) Explain why female crime is increasing. [6]
  - (d) To what extent is relative deprivation the main reason for crime? [8]

### Section D: Media

- 7 The media are an important agency of socialisation and help communicate the dominant values of society. However, sociologists disagree about the ways in which the media influence behaviour.
- (a) What is meant by the term *dominant values*? [2]
  - (b) Describe two ways in which the media represent women. [4]
  - (c) Explain how the media encourage social conformity. [6]
  - (d) To what extent can the influence of the media be explained in terms of the uses and gratifications model? [8]
- 8 Sociologists disagree about the extent to which the content of the media is determined by the audience. The development of the new media offers new opportunities for the audience.
- (a) What is meant by the term *new media*? [2]
  - (b) Describe two features of popular culture. [4]
  - (c) Explain how the new media may be a threat to the traditional media. [6]
  - (d) To what extent is the content of the media determined by the audience? [8]

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