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UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
International General Certificate of Secondary Education

CANDIDATE NAME	

CENTRE NUMBER						CANDIDATE NUMBER				

3277942126

SOCIOLOGY **0495/12**

Paper 1 **May/June 2012**

2 hours 30 minutes

Candidates answer on the Question Paper.

No additional materials are required.

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

DO **NOT** WRITE IN ANY BARCODES.
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.
You may not need all the answer lines for your answer.

Answer Question 1 and **three** questions from Sections **B** to **D**.
The number of marks is given in brackets [ ] at the end of each question or part question.

This document consists of **28** printed pages.

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Section A: Research Methods

1 When sociologists study a subject they have to gather data. This data will either be primary or secondary. Primary data is that which sociologists gather at first hand for their own purpose and will be designed with their research in mind.

Secondary data already exists and so the researcher does not have to spend the time, or incur the expense, of gathering the information. Secondary data can be found in many different forms, including official statistics and *personal documents*.

Primary data enables the researcher to gather information that relates directly to the *hypothesis* they have developed. However, researchers have to be careful that their work is not subjective, as *subjectivity* can influence the validity of the data collected.

(a) What is meant by the following terms:

(i) Personal documents

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(ii) Hypothesis

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(iii) Subjectivity

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(b) Describe **two** reasons why research data may lack validity.

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(c) Describe **two** methods of collecting primary data.

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(d) Describe **one** strength and **one** limitation of secondary data.

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(e) Describe **one** strength and **one** limitation of using personal documents in socio[illegible] research.

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(f) Describe **two** strengths and **two** limitations of using official statistics in sociological research.

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Section B: Culture and Socialisation

2 Learning to be human is a long process influenced by many factors, one of which is gender. Gender role socialisation will have an effect on the life chances of the individual.

(a) What is meant by the term *gender*?

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(b) Describe **two** examples of gender role socialisation.

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(c) Explain how the socialisation process for a boy may be different to that for a girl.

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(d) How far are the life chances of females affected by gender role socialisation?

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3 Functionalists would see the legal system benefiting all in society, as they believe th create social order. Marxists see the legal system as a form of social control that serves interests of the ruling class.

(a) What is meant by the term *laws*?

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(b) Describe **two** agencies of social control, apart from the legal system.

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(c) Explain why functionalists believe that laws benefit everyone.

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(d) To what extent does the legal system serve the interests of the ruling class?

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Section C: Social Stratification and Inequality

4 In modern industrial societies social mobility is easier to achieve than in traditional societies. Sociologists distinguish between inter-generational and intra-generational social mobility.

(a) What is meant by the term *intra-generational social mobility*?

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(b) Describe **two** examples of inter-generational social mobility.

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(c) Explain why some groups find it easier to achieve upward social mobility than ot

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(d) To what extent have changes in patterns of employment resulted in increased mobility?

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5 Many governments have introduced laws to stop racism. In spite of these laws there racial discrimination, but sociologists disagree about the extent of this.

(a) What is meant by the term *racism*?

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(b) Describe **two** examples of racial discrimination.

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(c) Explain what measures, apart from the law, governments can take to stop racism.

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(d) To what extent does racial discrimination still exist in modern industrial societies?

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Section D: Power and Authority

6 Pressure groups attempt to influence government decision making through a process know as lobbying. Lobbying may advantage some social groups more than others.

(a) What is meant by the term *pressure groups*?

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(b) Describe **two** types of pressure groups.

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(c) Explain how lobbying may advantage some social groups over others.

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(d) To what extent do democratic governments represent the interests of all their citi

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7 In many societies the people have gained the right to vote with a secret ballot. How
some democracies there is a trend that shows many young people are not using their v

(a) What is meant by the term *secret ballot* ?

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(b) Describe **two** types of voting system.

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(c) Explain why some young people in democracies are not using their vote.

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(d) To what extent do election results reflect the will of the people?

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