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UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
International General Certificate of Secondary Education

CANDIDATE NAME	

CENTRE NUMBER						CANDIDATE NUMBER				

5987625264

SOCIOLOGY **0495/13**

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 Case studies involve an in-depth study of a single event. They are used by sociologists who gather qualitative data. Findings from case studies can be used in a number of ways in order to support a research strategy. However, there are also disadvantages with case studies. One way to overcome these disadvantages is to use *triangulation*.

Considering *ethical issues* is important with all research, but with case studies sociologists have to be particularly sensitive. Researchers also need to consider the position of the group that they are studying and how the data should be gathered. Case studies are small-scale and individual but similar studies can build a picture over time. Information of a more quantitative type is favoured by *positivist* sociologists. Social surveys are widely used to collect quantitative data.

(a) What is meant by the following terms:

(i) Triangulation

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(ii) Ethical issues

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(iii) Positivist

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(b) Explain **two** reasons why sociologists might choose to collect qualitative data.

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(c) Describe **two** advantages of using triangulation.

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(d) Describe **two** disadvantages of using case studies.

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(e) Explain why sociologists need to consider ethical issues when using case studies.

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(f) Describe **two** strengths and **two** limitations of using social surveys.

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Section B: Culture and Socialisation

2 An individual's family, culture and sub-culture will all influence their socialisation.

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

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(b) Describe **two** characteristics of sub-cultures.

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(c) Explain how socialisation can differ from one sub-culture to another.

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(d) To what extent is culture a major influence on social behaviour?

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3 Functionalists believe that stable societies are successful ones. In such societies th be social integration and value consensus. Functionalists believe that modern indus societies show these characteristics.

(a) What is meant by the term *stable societies*?

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(b) Describe **two** ways in which social integration can be achieved.

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(c) Explain how value consensus is achieved.

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(d) To what extent is social stability based on value consensus in modern in[illegible] societies?

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Section C: Social Stratification and Inequality

4 Stratification is changing in modern industrial societies, with the traditional working class based on heavy industries being replaced with a 'new' working class. It is claimed that some of the working class have experienced embourgeoisement.

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

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(b) Describe **two** occupations that are undertaken by the new working class.

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(c) Explain how the occupation structure has changed in modern industrial societies.

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(d) To what extent has embourgeoisement occurred?

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5 In spite of attempts to reduce levels of poverty, many social groups remain trapped be poverty line in modern industrial societies.

(a) What is meant by the term *poverty line*?

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(b) Describe **two** social groups who are likely to experience poverty in modern industrial societies.

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(c) Explain how governments have tried to reduce levels of poverty.

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(d) To what extent are some social groups caught in a poverty trap?

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Section D: Power and Authority

6 Governments gain their authority by many different means. Some governments try to gain the consent of their people, while others use coercion.

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

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(b) Describe **two** types of authority.

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(c) Explain the purposes for which governments may use coercion.

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(d) How far do you agree with the Marxist view that power is held by elite groups in industrial societies?

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7 Voting behaviour in democratic societies has changed over time and many elections a decided by floating voters.

(a) What is meant by the term *floating voter*?

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(b) Describe **two** ways, apart from the increase in floating voters, in which patterns of voting in democratic societies have changed.

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(c) Explain how the reporting of the political process in the media may influence vote

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(d) How far do you agree with the view that political socialisation is the most im influence on voting behaviour?

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