



UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
General Certificate of Education Ordinary Level

CANDIDATE
NAME

CENTRE
NUMBER

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CANDIDATE
NUMBER

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SOCIOLOGY

2251/22

Paper 2

October/November 2012

1 hour 45 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 in the spaces provided.

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 any **three** questions.

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

This document consists of **33** printed pages and **3** blank pages.



Section A: Family

For
Examiner's
Use

1 In modern industrial societies there are many households where two people cohabit without being married.

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

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..... [2]

(b) Describe **two** types of household unit that are not based on cohabitation.

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..... [4]

(d) Assess the view that the increase in cohabitation outside marriage is a threat to family and society.

For
Examiner's
Use

A series of horizontal dotted lines provided for writing the answer.

2 Relationships between parents and children have changed over the years. In modern industrial societies families have become more child-centred.

(a) What is meant by the term *child-centred*?

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..... [2]

(b) Describe **two** ways in which the roles of children have changed in recent years.

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..... [8]

Section B: Education

For
Examiner's
Use

3 In many modern industrial societies pupils are allowed to finish their education at the age of 16. However, an increasing number choose to remain in post-compulsory education.

(a) What is meant by the term *post-compulsory education*?

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..... [2]

(b) Describe **two** types of post-compulsory education.

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..... [4]

4 Sociologists argue that there is a strong relationship between education and upward social mobility.

(a) What is meant by the term *upward social mobility*?

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..... [2]

(b) Describe **two** ways in which a person can achieve upward social mobility through education.

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..... [4]

(d) Assess the view that promoting social mobility is the main function of education in modern industrial societies.

For
Examiner's
Use

Dotted lines for writing.

Section C: Crime, Deviance and Social Control

For
Examiner's
Use

5 Some sociologists argue that the existence of youth sub-cultures is a major influence on crime in modern industrial societies.

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

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..... [2]

(b) Describe **two** examples of youth sub-cultures.

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..... [4]

6 Official crime statistics show that women commit less crime than men. However, in recent years the crime rates for women have increased.

(a) What is meant by the term *crime rates*?

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..... [2]

(b) Describe **two** crimes which are usually associated with women.

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..... [4]

Section D: The Mass Media

For
Examiner's
Use

7 In dictatorships the mass media are seen as a way of brainwashing people through the use of propaganda and mass culture.

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

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..... [2]

(b) Describe **two** examples of propaganda in the mass media.

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8 The hypodermic-syringe model suggests that the mass media have a direct effect on audiences.

(a) What is meant by the term *hypodermic-syringe model*?

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..... [2]

(b) Describe **two** other models of how the mass media influence audiences.

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..... [4]

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