

Section A: The Family

- 1 The process of socialisation in the family has an important role in maintaining social stability.
- (a) What is meant by the term *social stability*? [2]
- (b) Describe **two** ways in which the role of the father has changed in the family. [4]
- (c) Explain why children usually follow the norms of society. [6]
- (d) To what extent are parenthood and housework still the main responsibilities of the mother? [8]
- 2 In modern industrial societies there is a high divorce rate.
- (a) What is meant by the term *divorce*? [2]
- (b) Describe **two** different types of households that may be formed as a result of divorce. [4]
- (c) Explain the possible consequences of divorce for children. [6]
- (d) To what extent is the increase in divorce due to the changing roles of men and women within the family? [8]

Section B: Education

- 3 Education may be formal or informal. Schools are the main organisations in which formal education is provided.
- (a) What is meant by the term *informal education*? [2]
- (b) Describe **two** types of schools. [4]
- (c) Explain the functions of the education system. [6]
- (d) To what extent does parental income determine a child's educational achievement? [8]
- 4 There are several factors that can disadvantage pupils, one of which is labelling.
- (a) What is meant by the term *labelling*? [2]
- (b) Describe **two** obstacles to educational success faced by pupils from minority ethnic groups. [4]
- (c) Explain how labelling by teachers may affect pupil performance. [6]
- (d) To what extent is gender the main factor influencing educational achievement? [8]

Section C: Crime, Deviance and Social Control

- 5 Not all crime is reported to the police. Corporate crime, in particular, often goes unreported.
- (a) What is meant by the term *corporate crime*? [2]
- (b) Describe **two** reasons why crimes are not always reported. [4]
- (c) Explain how the media may influence the level of crime in society. [6]
- (d) To what extent is recorded crime a true representation of crime committed in society? [8]
- 6 Sociologists suggest that there are many reasons why crimes are committed. One of these reasons is relative deprivation.
- (a) What is meant by the term *relative deprivation*? [2]
- (b) Describe **two** reasons why urban areas often have high crime rates. [4]
- (c) Explain how peer group pressure may lead some young people to commit crime. [6]
- (d) To what extent is poverty the main cause of crime? [8]

Section D: Media

- 7 The media have various ways of exerting control. One of these ways is gate-keeping.
- (a) What is meant by the term *gate-keeping*? [2]
- (b) Describe **two** reasons for censorship of the media. [4]
- (c) Explain the role of the media in agenda setting. [6]
- (d) To what extent might governments find it difficult to control the content of the media? [8]
- 8 Media representations are constantly changing but stereotypes still exist.
- (a) What is meant by the term *media representation*? [2]
- (b) Describe **two** media stereotypes of the elderly. [4]
- (c) Explain how attitudes and behaviour are influenced by the media. [6]
- (d) To what extent are traditional gender roles challenged by the media? [8]

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