



Cambridge International Examinations  
Cambridge Ordinary Level

**SOCIOLOGY**

**2251/13**

Paper 1

**October/November 2016**

**2 hours (including 15 minutes' reading time)**

No Additional Materials are required.

**READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST**

An answer booklet is provided inside this question paper. You should follow the instructions on the front cover of the answer booklet. If you need additional answer paper ask the invigilator for a continuation booklet.

Answer Question 1 and **either** Question 2 **or** Question 3.

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



This document consists of **4** printed pages and **1** insert.

## Section A: Theory and methods

### Answer Question 1.

#### 1 Source A

In 1942 a fourteen year old girl began a diary about her life in the Netherlands during the Second World War. In her diary she wrote:

'I'm not planning to let anyone else read this ... 'diary', unless I should ever find a real friend, it probably won't make any difference.

Now I'm back to the point that prompted me to keep a diary in the first place: I don't have a friend.

Let me put it more clearly ... I have loving parents and a sixteen year old sister and about thirty people I can call friends ... on the surface I seem to have everything, except my one true friend.'

Adapted from: *The Diary of a Young Girl* by Anne Frank.  
The diary later became a famous historical account.

- (a) Identify **two** reasons why sociologists might use personal documents like diaries in their research. [2]
- (b) Identify **two** primary methods that might be used to collect qualitative data. [2]
- (c) Using information from Source A, describe **two** ways in which diaries might lack validity. [4]
- (d) Describe **two** strengths of using qualitative data in sociological research. [4]
- (e) Describe **two** strengths and **two** limitations of using an interpretivist approach in sociological research. [8]
- (f) Explain why some personal documents may lack reliability. [10]
- (g) To what extent can secondary data provide valid evidence of social life? [15]

Answer **either** Question 2 **or** Question 3.

**Section B: Culture, identity and socialisation**

- 2 In society people are socialised to play certain parts or roles. These roles give an individual status or statuses.
- (a) What is meant by the term 'status'? [2]
  - (b) Describe **two** examples of roles people may play. [4]
  - (c) Explain how socialisation helps individuals understand their roles in society. [6]
  - (d) Explain why there is cultural variation in human behaviour. [8]
  - (e) To what extent are roles in society shaped by rewards and sanctions? [15]

## Section C: Social inequality

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This is an image of a man standing underneath a sign which segregates people on the grounds of race. This type of segregation is based on ascribed status.

- (a) What is meant by the term 'ascribed status'? [2]
- (b) Describe **two** ways in which status can be achieved. [4]
- (c) Explain how a person's ascribed status may change. [6]
- (d) Explain why forms of horizontal segregation still exist in modern industrial societies. [8]
- (e) To what extent do minority ethnic groups suffer inequality despite laws to make discrimination illegal? [15]

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