

Cambridge International Examinations

Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

SOCIOLOGY 0495/11

Paper 1 October/November 2014

2 hours 30 minutes

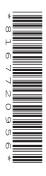
No Additional Materials are required.

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 three questions from Sections B to D.

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



Section A: Research Methods

Interpretivist sociologists believe that seeing and experiencing things from the research 1 participants' point of view is crucial for gaining valid data. Observation, however, is a difficult sociological method to carry out as the researcher's presence may result in the Hawthorne effect occurring. It is also not very good for reliability.

Observations are mostly used to collect qualitative data. One type of observation involves the researcher joining in with the activities of the group. By contrast, non-participant observation is where the researcher remains separate from the group and just watches their behaviour. Observations can also be done overtly or covertly.

Gaining access to groups for observation is often difficult and so snowball samples may have to be used. Observations are a form of primary data and so are often combined with secondary data to back up or compare findings.

What is meant by the following terms?

| (a) | (i) | reliability | [2] |
|-----|-------------|--|-------------|
| | (ii) | Hawthorne effect | [2] |
| | (iii) | qualitative data. | [2] |
| (b) | Des | cribe two types of secondary data. | [4] |
| (c) | Des | cribe one advantage and one disadvantage of using a snowball sample. | [4] |
| (d) | Des data | cribe ${f two}$ primary research methods, other than observation, that produce qualitate. | tive [4] |
| (e) | Des | cribe one advantage and one disadvantage of doing research covertly. | [4] |
| (f) | | cribe two strengths and two limitations of using non-participant observation in sociologic | ical [8] |

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Section B: Culture and Socialisation

2

Sociologists believe that we learn how to act according to our gender. Gender roles may vary from

| | one | culture to another. | |
|---|---|--|------------------------|
| | (a) | What is meant by the term <i>culture</i> ? | [2] |
| | (b) | Describe two examples of how norms may vary from one culture to another. | [4] |
| | (c) | Explain how the family socialises children into their gender roles. | [6] |
| | (d) | To what extent do gender roles vary between cultures? | [8] |
| 3 For society to run smoothly, it is essential that we have social order. This can both formal and informal social control. | | | nrough |
| | (a) | What is meant by the term social order? | [2] |
| | (b) | Describe two traditional gender roles for males. | [4] |
| | (c) | Explain how social change has affected lifestyle choices. | [6] |
| | (d) | To what extent is formal social control more effective than informal social control? | [8] |
| | | Section C: Social Stratification and Inequality | |
| 4 | Many people believe that society is becoming more equal and that the lives of different so groups are now very similar. Not everybody would agree, however, as disadvantaged groups exist in society. | | |
| | (a) | What is meant by the term disadvantaged groups? | [2] |
| | (b) | Describe two groups of people in society who are most likely to be disadvantaged. | [4] |
| | (c) | Explain how working class jobs have changed in recent decades. | [6] |
| | (d) | | |
| | (u) | To what extent are divisions between the middle class and the working class disappe | aring? [8] |
| 5 | Mal | To what extent are divisions between the middle class and the working class disappe es and females still play different roles in many societies and do not have gender evever, it is thought that life chances are becoming more equal over time. | [8] |
| 5 | Mal | es and females still play different roles in many societies and do not have gender e | [8] |
| 5 | Mal Hov | es and females still play different roles in many societies and do not have gender evever, it is thought that life chances are becoming more equal over time. | [8] quality. |
| 5 | Mal Hov (a) | es and females still play different roles in many societies and do not have gender exever, it is thought that life chances are becoming more equal over time. What is meant by the term gender equality? | [8] quality. [2] |

Section D: Power and Authority

- **6** Censorship is a form of power in society. Some groups, such as the media, have the power to control how we think about things and what we believe to be 'normal'.
 - (a) What is meant by the term *censorship*? [2]
 - (b) Describe two examples of propaganda. [4]
 - (c) Explain how the media may influence the outcome of elections. [6]
 - (d) To what extent is freedom of speech and expression a reality in modern industrial society?[8]
- 7 In politics, many factors are influential in determining what the public thinks and how government acts. Most societies make use of opinion polls during election time.
 - (a) What is meant by the term *opinion polls*? [2]
 - **(b)** Describe **two** factors that may influence voting behaviour. [4]
 - (c) Explain how new social movements are able to influence the public. [6]
 - (d) To what extent do opinion polls accurately reflect the views of the public about political issues? [8]

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