



UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS  
General Certificate of Education Advanced Level

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**SOCIOLOGY**

**9699/03**

Paper 3 Social Change and Differentiation

**May/June 2009**

**3 hours**

Additional Materials: Answer Booklet/Paper

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**READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST**

If you have been given an Answer Booklet, follow the instructions on the front cover of the Booklet.

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.

Answer **three** questions, **each from a different section**.

At the end of the examination, fasten all your work securely together.

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

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This document consists of **4** printed pages.



**Option A: Families and Households**

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

- 1 (a) (i) Define the term *matriarchy*. [3]
- (ii) Identify and briefly describe **two** examples of matriarchal families. [6]
- (b) Evaluate the view that in modern industrial societies men no longer dominate family life. [16]
- 2 (a) (i) Define the term *extended family*. [3]
- (ii) Identify and briefly describe **two** examples of family structure **other than** the extended family. [6]
- (b) Evaluate the view that there is no single dominant family structure (such as the cereal packet family) in modern industrial societies. [16]

**Option B: Education**

Answer **either** Question 3 **or** Question 4.

- 3 (a) (i) Define the term *social solidarity*. [3]
- (ii) Identify and briefly describe **two** ways in which education may contribute to social solidarity. [6]
- (b) Evaluate the view that education systems in modern industrial societies are meritocratic. [16]
- 4 (a) (i) Define the term *cultural reproduction*. [3]
- (ii) Identify and briefly describe **two** examples of the way in which education may act as a means of cultural reproduction. [6]
- (b) 'Teachers remain the most important influence on pupil achievement.' Assess this view. [16]

**Option C: Religion**

Answer **either** Question 5 **or** Question 6.

- 5 (a) (i) Define the term *marginality* in relation to religion. [3]  
 (ii) Identify and briefly describe **two** examples of marginal religious groups. [6]  
 (b) Evaluate the view that religious movements encourage social change. [16]
- 6 (a) (i) Define the term *religious pluralism*. [3]  
 (ii) Identify and briefly describe **two** examples of societies where there is religious pluralism. [6]  
 (b) Evaluate the feminist view that religion primarily serves the interests of men. [16]

**Option D: Crime and Deviance**

Answer **either** Question 7 **or** Question 8.

- 7 (a) (i) Define the term *status frustration*. [3]  
 (ii) Identify and briefly describe **two** examples of how status frustration may lead a person to commit crime. [6]  
 (b) Assess the view that high crime rates can be explained entirely in terms of deviancy amplification. [16]
- 8 (a) (i) Define the term *deviant career*. [3]  
 (ii) Identify and briefly describe **two** examples of the way in which social control may discourage deviance. [6]  
 (b) 'The most important influence on crime rates is the power of ruling groups'. Assess this view. [16]

**Option E: Work and Leisure**

Answer **either** Question 9 **or** Question 10.

- 9 (a) (i) Define the term *alienation*. [3]
- (ii) Identify and briefly describe **two** causes of alienation in the workplace. [6]
- (b) Evaluate the view that in modern industrial societies bureaucracy remains the most efficient type of organisation. [16]
- 10 (a) (i) Define the term *leisure*. [3]
- (ii) Identify and briefly describe **two** problems in defining the term work. [6]
- (b) Evaluate the view that work is the most important influence on social identity. [16]

**Option F: Mass Media**

Answer **either** Question 11 **or** Question 12.

- 11 (a) (i) Define the term *globalisation* in relation to the mass media. [3]
- (ii) Identify and briefly describe **two** examples of media globalisation. [6]
- (b) Evaluate the pluralist view that the mass media reflects audience opinion. [16]
- 12 (a) (i) Define the term *cultural effects*. [3]
- (ii) Identify and briefly describe **two** examples of the way in which the audience may use the mass media other than for entertainment. [6]
- (b) Evaluate the view that 'uses and gratifications' theory fully explains how people are affected by the mass media. [16]

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