

**CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS**  
**Joint Examination for the School Certificate**  
**and General Certificate of Education Ordinary Level**

**SOCIOLOGY**  
PAPER 1

**2251/1**

**OCTOBER/NOVEMBER SESSION 2002**

2 hours 30 minutes

Additional materials:  
Answer paper

**TIME** 2 hours 30 minutes

**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

Write your name, Centre number and candidate number in the spaces provided on the answer paper/ answer booklet.

Answer **four** questions.

Write your answers on the separate answer paper provided.

If you use more than one sheet of paper, fasten the sheets together.

**INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES**

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

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**This question paper consists of 4 printed pages.**



- 1 The traditional extended family is less common in modern industrialised societies. However this does not mean that family members are isolated from each other.
- (a) What is meant by *extended family*? [2]
  - (b) Why are extended families less common in modern industrialised societies? [6]
  - (c) What advantages do nuclear families have in modern industrialised societies? [6]
  - (d) In what ways do family members keep in touch with each other in modern industrialised societies? [6]
- 2 Divorce rates vary dramatically between different societies.
- (a) What is meant by *divorce rate*? [2]
  - (b) Identify any one country where divorce rates are relatively **low**. Describe the social factors which tend to reduce divorce rates in that country. [6]
  - (c) Identify any one country where divorce rates are relatively **high**. Describe the social factors which tend to increase divorce rates in that country. [6]
  - (d) What are the social consequences of a high divorce rate in a society? [6]
- 3 Some groups of people in society experience low self-esteem. This often has an impact on their success in society.
- (a) What is meant by low *self-esteem*? [2]
  - (b) Describe two groups of people in society who may suffer low self-esteem. [4]
  - (c) Describe how low self-esteem may affect the chances of success of one group in society. [7]
  - (d) What measures can be taken to improve the self-esteem of various groups in society? [7]
- 4 Refugees are becoming an increasingly common feature of life in many countries, especially in Europe and Africa.
- (a) Give four reasons why the number of people leaving a country as refugees might increase. [4]
  - (b) What difficulties might refugees face in settling into a new country? [4]
  - (c) Why might residents of a country have negative views about refugees? [6]
  - (d) What kinds of discrimination might be experienced by refugees? [6]

- 5 Gender roles and behaviour are very important features of every society.
- (a) How do boys and girls learn their gender roles? [4]
  - (b) In what ways have gender roles changed in modern industrialised societies? [5]
  - (c) How can governments try to reduce levels of gender discrimination in society? [5]
  - (d) How may people react to someone who does not behave in the ways expected of their gender? [6]
- 6 People in modern industrialised societies are more likely to be categorised according to the jobs they do rather than the land or property they own.
- (a) What term is used to describe a system of social stratification based on ownership of land? [2]
  - (b) What factors have led to the development of a system of social stratification based on the jobs that people do? [6]
  - (c) What are the advantages for a society in having a system of stratification based on the jobs that people do? [6]
  - (d) Why is a good education system important for a society where social status is based on the jobs that people do? [6]
- 7 The process of industrialisation has led to increasing numbers of people living in large cities.
- (a) What is meant by *industrialisation*? [2]
  - (b) Why does industrialisation tend to lead to increasing numbers of people living in large cities? [6]
  - (c) What are the advantages and disadvantages of urban life compared with rural life? [6]
  - (d) Why does poverty continue to exist in large cities? [6]
- 8 Senior politicians, military officers, industrialists and professionals tend to be drawn from a small social group. Some sociologists refer to this as a social *élite*.
- (a) What is the meaning of *social élite*? [2]
  - (b) Why do senior politicians, military officers, industrialists and professionals tend to be drawn from a small social group? [6]
  - (c) How do social élites maintain their power against challenges from other groups? [6]
  - (d) How can the power of social élites be broken? [6]

- 9 Although most adults have the right to vote in a democracy, this does not mean that everyone is equal.
- (a) What is meant by the term *democracy*? [2]
  - (b) Besides the right to vote what other rights and freedoms do people commonly enjoy in democratic societies? [4]
  - (c) Explain why social inequalities continue to exist in democratic societies. [7]
  - (d) What steps might governments take to reduce these social inequalities? [7]
- 10 As societies develop industrially, an increasing proportion of the population is made up of the middle classes.
- (a) Identify **two** characteristics of middle class occupations. [2]
  - (b) What social factors tend to increase the proportion of middle class people in modern industrialised societies? [6]
  - (c) What are the main differences in the lifestyles of working class and middle class people in modern industrialised societies? [6]
  - (d) Why might working class people adopt middle class values and attitudes? [6]