



UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS  
General Certificate of Education Ordinary Level

CANDIDATE  
NAME

CENTRE  
NUMBER

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**SOCIOLOGY**

**2251/21**

Paper 2

**October/November 2010**

Candidates answer on the Question Paper

**1 hour 45 minutes**

No Additional Materials are required

**READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST**

Do **not** write in any barcodes.

Write your Centre number, candidate number and name on all the work you hand in.

Write in dark blue or black ink.

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 any **three** questions.

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

This document consists of **17** printed pages and **3** blank pages.



**Section A: Family**

For  
Examiner's  
Use

**1** Marriage can take different forms: monogamy, serial monogamy and polygamy. In most modern industrial societies monogamy and serial monogamy are widely practised.

**(a)** What is meant by the term *serial monogamy*?

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**(b)** Describe **two** reasons why many divorced people remarry.

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**(c)** Explain why divorce rates are high in many modern industrial societies.

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2 Roles within the family have changed considerably in modern industrial society and men and women now have more equal roles in the home.

(a) What is meant by the term *equal roles*?

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(b) Describe **two** ways in which family roles have changed as societies have modernised.

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(c) Explain why some women may find it difficult to achieve equality within the family.

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Section B: Education

For  
Examiner's  
Use

3 Girls are now outperforming boys at school in most modern industrial societies. However, gender divisions still exist in education.

(a) What is meant by the term *gender*?

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(b) Describe **two** ways in which gender socialisation may affect educational achievement.

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(c) Explain how boys and girls may be treated differently within the education system.

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4 The educational performance of pupils can be greatly influenced by their peer group.

(a) What is meant by the term *peer group*?

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(b) Describe **two** characteristics of a peer group.

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(c) Explain how language use can affect the educational achievement of pupils.

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**Section C: Crime, Deviance and Social Control**

For  
Examiner's  
Use

5 In society some groups are more likely to be labelled as deviant than other groups.

(a) What is meant by the term *labelling*?

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(b) Describe **two** groups within society who are more likely to be labelled deviant than others.

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(c) Explain how labelling may lead to an increase in recorded crime.

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6 Police records suggest that young working class males living in the inner cities are more likely than other groups to become involved in juvenile delinquency.

(a) What is meant by the term *juvenile delinquency*?

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(b) Describe **two** reasons why it appears that more crime is committed in inner city areas.

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(c) Explain why women appear to commit fewer crimes than men.

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**Section D: The Mass Media**

For  
Examiner's  
Use

7 It is important for democracy that the mass media is not censored by the government.

(a) What is meant by the term *censorship*?

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(b) Describe **two** ways in which young people may be influenced by the messages and images presented by the mass media.

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(c) Explain why it might be a matter of concern in a democratic society that a few powerful individuals own most newspapers and television channels.

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8 Pluralists and Marxists have different views about the political influence of the mass media. However, both agree that the mass media play an increasingly important role in 'agenda setting'.

(a) What is meant by the term *agenda setting*?

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(b) Describe **two** features of the pluralist view of the mass media.

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(c) Explain why Marxists criticise the pluralist view of the mass media.

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