

SOCIOLOGY

2251/22

Paper 2

October/November 2018

1 hour 45 minutes (including 15 minutes' reading time)

Additional Materials: Answer Booklet/Paper

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 **two** questions.

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

This document consists of **3** printed pages and **1** blank page.

Answer **two** questions.

Section A: Family

- 1 Alternatives to marriage, such as civil partnerships, mean the family continues to change. Different cultures have different norms so family structures and roles are diverse. For some, the family is still a patriarchal institution.
- (a) What is meant by the term 'civil partnerships'? [2]
 - (b) Describe **two** ways feminists think the family is patriarchal. [4]
 - (c) Explain how family life can vary cross-culturally. [6]
 - (d) Explain why there is a growth of joint conjugal roles in modern industrial societies. [8]
 - (e) To what extent are grandparents important to the family today? [15]

Section B: Education

- 2 Different social groups vary in their educational achievement. Whilst there are policies and initiatives to promote equality and social mobility, they do not help everybody. For some, education does not improve a person's life chances.
- (a) What is meant by the term 'social mobility'? [2]
 - (b) Describe **two** ways that schools socially control pupils. [4]
 - (c) Explain how positive discrimination can improve the educational achievement of some social groups. [6]
 - (d) Explain why education is necessary in modern industrial societies. [8]
 - (e) To what extent do social factors, such as gender, determine an individual's educational achievement? [15]

Section C: Crime, deviance and social control

There are different ways that sociologists can measure crime, for example self-report studies. However using these measurements to explain why people commit crime causes much debate. Some sociologists argue that crime is committed because people experience a lack of status in society, other sociologists blame the police and the way they behave.

- 3 (a) What is meant by the term 'self-report studies'? [2]
- (b) Describe **two** examples of how crime and deviance are relative. [4]
- (c) Explain how the police enforce the law. [6]
- (d) Explain why informal methods of social control may deter people from committing crime. [8]
- (e) To what extent can crime be explained by an individual's lack of status in society? [15]

Section D: Media

The media is a secondary agent of socialisation and an agent of social control. Gate-keeping and the roles of owners, editors and journalists are all issues that sociologists such as Marxists consider. Sociologists are also interested in the difference between traditional and new media.

- 4 (a) What is meant by the term 'gate-keeping'? [2]
- (b) Describe **two** differences between traditional and new media. [4]
- (c) Explain how the media shape values, attitudes and behaviour. [6]
- (d) Explain why Marxists criticise media content. [8]
- (e) To what extent are media representations of minority ethnic groups stereotypical? [15]

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