

# Cambridge International Examinations

Cambridge Ordinary Level

SOCIOLOGY 2251/22

Paper 2

October/November 2014

1 hour 45 minutes

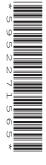
No Additional Materials are required.

#### **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 any three questions.

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



International Examinations

## Section A: The Family

1	The	process of socialisation in the family has an important role in maintaining social stability.	
	(a)	What is meant by the term social stability?	[2]
	(b)	Describe <b>two</b> ways in which the role of the father has changed in the family.	[4]
	(c)	Explain why children usually follow the norms of society.	[6]
	(d)	To what extent are parenthood and housework still the main responsibilities of the moth	ner? [8]
2	In n	nodern industrial societies there is a high divorce rate.	
	(a)	What is meant by the term divorce?	[2]
	(b)	Describe <b>two</b> different types of households that may be formed as a result of divorce.	[4]
	(c)	Explain the possible consequences of divorce for children.	[6]
	(d)	To what extent is the increase in divorce due to the changing roles of men and women with the family?	ithin [8]
		Section B: Education	
3		ication may be formal or informal. Schools are the main organisations in which formal educa rovided.	ıtion
	(a)	What is meant by the term informal education?	[2]
	(b)	Describe <b>two</b> types of schools.	[4]
	(c)	Explain the functions of the education system.	[6]
	(d)	To what extent does parental income determine a child's educational achievement?	[8]
4	The	ere are several factors that can disadvantage pupils, one of which is labelling.	
	(a)	What is meant by the term labelling?	[2]
	(b)	Describe <b>two</b> obstacles to educational success faced by pupils from minority ethnic group	ups. [4]
	(c)	Explain how labelling by teachers may affect pupil performance.	[6]
	(d)	To what extent is gender the main factor influencing educational achievement?	[8]

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## Section C: Crime, Deviance and Social Control

5	Not	all crime is reported to the police. Corporate crime, in particular, often goes unreported.	
	(a)	What is meant by the term corporate crime?	[2]
	(b)	Describe <b>two</b> reasons why crimes are not always reported.	[4]
	(c)	Explain how the media may influence the level of crime in society.	[6]
	(d)	To what extent is recorded crime a true representation of crime committed in society?	[8]
6		iologists suggest that there are many reasons why crimes are committed. One of the sons is relative deprivation.	nese
	(a)	What is meant by the term relative deprivation?	[2]
	(b)	Describe <b>two</b> reasons why urban areas often have high crime rates.	[4]
	(c)	Explain how peer group pressure may lead some young people to commit crime.	[6]
	(d)	To what extent is poverty the main cause of crime?	[8]
		Section D: Media	
7	The	Section D: Media  media have various ways of exerting control. One of these ways is gate-keeping.	
7			[2]
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7	(a) (b)	media have various ways of exerting control. One of these ways is gate-keeping.  What is meant by the term <i>gate-keeping</i> ?	
7	(a) (b) (c)	media have various ways of exerting control. One of these ways is gate-keeping.  What is meant by the term <i>gate-keeping</i> ?  Describe <b>two</b> reasons for censorship of the media.	[4]
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