

CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
General Certificate of Education
Advanced Subsidiary Level and Advanced Level

SOCIOLOGY

9699/02

Paper 2 Principles and Methods 2

May/June 2003

Additional Materials: Answer Booklet/Paper

1 hour 30 minutes

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 on both sides of the paper.
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 **two** questions.

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.

This document consists of **2** printed pages.



Answer **two** questions only.

- 1** Social control is a term widely used in sociology to refer to the processes by which the behaviour of individuals or groups is regulated. Since all societies have norms and rules governing conduct, all have some mechanisms for ensuring conformity to those norms and for dealing with deviance. Social control is consequently a widespread feature of society.

Sociologists study social control in order to understand its precise nature and to identify the mechanisms at work in particular social contexts. They often distinguish between two methods of ensuring conformity: formal and informal control.

- (a) Distinguish between *formal* and *informal* social control. [2]
 (b) Describe **two** means of informal social control. [4]
 (c) In whose interests does social control operate? [9]
 (d) 'Most individuals or groups are powerless to resist the processes of social control.' Discuss. [10]

- 2** A survey is a systematic collection of facts about a defined social group known as the *sample*. There are three main types of sample survey used by sociologists:

1. *Cross-sectional studies*. A study of a representative cross-section of the population at any particular time. To achieve a representative sample the sociologist can use various sampling methods.
2. *Case studies*. These involve the detailed examination of a single institution, community, social group, or individual.
3. *Longitudinal studies*. These are studies with the same individuals or groups conducted over an extended period of time.

- (a) What is meant by the term *representative sample*? [2]
 (b) Describe **two** methods of sampling that are used by sociologists. [4]
 (c) Explain the strengths **and** limitations of longitudinal studies. [9]
 (d) Assess the practical **and** theoretical factors that may influence a sociologist's choice of survey method. [10]

- 3** The idea that there is a working class distinct from the rest of society has been questioned by a number of sociologists from different theoretical perspectives. Some have written about a process of 'embourgeoisement' taking place. Others have suggested that the working class has 'decomposed' into a number of separate groups.

Against such views, however, we should take account of the theory of proletarianisation, which suggests that the working class is actually expanding and growing in importance. We should also consider the empirical evidence about continuing social inequalities in modern industrialised societies. But we must beware of seeing the working class as a single homogeneous group; if the working class exists today, it contains many divisions and differences of interest.

- (a) What is meant by the term *embourgeoisement*? [2]
 (b) Describe **two** examples of social inequality. [4]
 (c) Identify **and** account for the main divisions within the working class. [9]
 (d) Assess the claim that the working class is expanding and growing in importance in modern industrial societies. [10]