

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.

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]