

Cambridge O Level

SOCIOLOGY 2251/22

Paper 2 May/June 2021

1 hour 45 minutes

You must answer on the enclosed answer booklet.

You will need: Answer booklet (enclosed)

INSTRUCTIONS

- Answer two questions.
- Follow the instructions on the front cover of the answer booklet. If you need additional answer paper, ask the invigilator for a continuation booklet.

INFORMATION

- The total mark for this paper is 70.
- The number of marks for each question or part question is shown in brackets [].



Answer two questions

Section A: Family

1 The institution of the family is very diverse. A decline in traditional conjugal roles and demographic factors, such as the decreasing birth rate, are evidence that the family is changing. Social factors such as ethnicity, gender, social class and age also impact upon experiences of family life. This means that the roles individuals play in families are different and cannot be generalised.

(a)	What is meant by the term 'traditional conjugal roles'?	[2]
(b)	Describe two ways families may not be symmetrical.	[4]
(c)	Explain how decreasing birth rates are affecting the family.	[6]
(d)	Explain why men's roles in families are changing.	[8]
(e)	To what extent does ethnicity impact upon experiences of family life?	15]

Section B: Education

2 Patterns of educational achievement vary across social groups. This has led some sociologists to question how fair the education system is and to investigate the reasons for inequalities within education. In their research sociologists consider factors such as the culture of masculinity, type of school attended and the importance of social conformity.

(a)	What is meant by the term 'social conformity'?	[2]
(b)	Describe two patterns of educational achievement.	[4]
(c)	Explain how the culture of masculinity may affect the educational achievement of males.	[6]
(d)	Explain why there are different types of schools.	[8]
(e)	To what extent is the education system fair?	[15]

Section C: Crime, deviance and social control

According to official crime statistics there are clear patterns and trends in the types of crime committed and in offending rates. Many sociologists believe that material deprivation explains why crime occurs, others argue that stigma is a better explanation. However, functionalists do not agree and would look at other factors instead.

(a)	What is meant by the term 'stigma'?	[2]
(b)	Describe two examples of rehabilitation used to reduce crime.	[4]
(c)	Explain how material deprivation may lead to crime.	[6]
(d)	Explain why functionalists believe there is crime in society.	[8]

Section D: Media

[15]

4 Some sociologists argue that globalisation has improved equality in the media. Other sociologists believe there is now a digital divide and that moral panics and stereotypical representations still exist. However, whether media content affects the audience is a debate within sociology. Despite this most sociologists agree that not everybody uses the media in the same way due to social factors such as gender and ethnicity.

(e) To what extent are the official crime statistics accurate?

(a)	What is meant by the term 'moral panic'?	[2]
(b)	Describe two ways globalisation has affected the media.	[4]
(c)	Explain how different ethnic groups use the media.	[6]
(d)	Explain why some sociologists criticise stereotypical gender representations in the media.	[8]
(e)	To what extent is the hypodermic-syringe model an accurate explanation of how the	

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