SOCIOLOGY **2251/13**

Paper 1 **May/June 2019**

2 hours (including 15 minutes' reading time)

Additional Materials: Answer Booklet

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 Question 1 and **either** Question 2 **or** Question 3.
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.

Section A: Theory and methods

Answer Question 1

1 **Source A**

Devising sociological research can be affected by various factors such as: the researcher's social identity, their personal experiences and interests as well as their theoretical perspective and preferences for particular sociological approaches. Other factors affecting research design include: ethical issues, time constraints, accessing samples and funding. Doing research can be expensive so getting funding is important. Many sociologists get their funding from governments or charities.

Although all parts of the research process are important pilot studies are considered essential by many researchers. A pilot study is a preliminary small scale study that is carried out before the main research. It can help researchers decide how to carry out a large scale study as well as identify potential problems with the method, sample or research question.

(a) From **Source A**, identify **two** ways sociologists get their funding. [2]

(b) Identify **two** examples of sampling frames used by sociologists. [2]

(c) Using information from **Source A**, describe **two** reasons why researchers like to use pilot studies. [4]

(d) Describe **two** strengths of using semi-structured interviews in sociological research. [4]

(e) Describe **two** strengths and **two** limitations of using snowball sampling in sociological research. [8]

(f) Explain why sociologists should follow ethical guidelines when carrying out research. [10]

(g) To what extent are positivist methods the most effective way of carrying out sociological research? [15]

Answer **either** Question 2 **or** Question 3

Section B: Culture, identity and socialisation

2 Norms and values in modern industrial societies are changing rapidly. Migration patterns have led to multicultural societies. Gender expectations are less fixed and feminine and masculine roles vary across societies. Also, due to increased life expectancy and different types of family, society is changing the way it sees the elderly.

(a) What is meant by the term 'gender'?   [2]

(b) Describe **two** stereotypes of elderly people.   [4]

(c) Explain how agencies of secondary socialisation control individuals.   [6]

(d) Explain why conflict may occur in multicultural societies.   [8]

(e) To what extent are masculine roles changing in modern industrial societies?   [15]

Section C: Social inequality

3 Prejudice exists in all societies and can be positive or negative. Negative prejudice can lead to discrimination against many groups in society. It is argued by some ethnic minority groups that agencies of social control have become institutionally racist. Discrimination can have a big impact on people's life chances.

(a) What is meant by the term 'prejudice'?   [2]

(b) Describe **two** ways people suffer institutional racism.   [4]

(c) Explain how gender discrimination can affect women's income.   [6]

(d) Explain why the elderly may lack status in society.   [8]

(e) To what extent is social mobility possible in modern industrial societies?   [15]

BLANK PAGE