

CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS  
International General Certificate of Secondary Education

**SOCIOLOGY**

**0495/01**

Paper 1

May/June 2003

Additional Materials: Answer Booklet/Paper

**1 hour 45 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, music or rough working.  
Do not use staples, paper clips, highlighters, glue or correction fluid.

Answer any **three** 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 **3** printed pages and **1** blank page.



Answer any **three** questions.

- 1 People learn how they are expected to behave in society through interaction with other human beings. This is a life-long process of learning.
- (a) What is the sociological term that describes how people learn their roles in society? [2]
  - (b) Why are interactions with other human beings so important for people in learning how to behave in society? [6]
  - (c) What pressures may be placed on people to conform to the rules of society? [6]
  - (d) Why is social learning a life-long process? [6]
- 2 Absolute poverty is rare in modern industrial societies, though it is widespread in many less industrialised societies. The poverty that exists in the richer countries is mainly 'relative'.
- (a) What is the difference between *absolute* and *relative* poverty? [2]
  - (b) Why is absolute poverty rare in modern industrial societies? [6]
  - (c) Which groups are likely to experience poverty in modern industrial societies? [6]
  - (d) What social factors lead to poverty? [6]
- 3 Discrimination on the grounds of gender is illegal in most modern industrial societies. However, women are often disadvantaged in terms of earnings and job conditions.
- (a) What is meant by the term *discrimination*? [2]
  - (b) In what ways are women discriminated against in paid employment? [6]
  - (c) What reasons may an employer have for discriminating against female employees? [6]
  - (d) What action might women take to improve their chances of achieving equality with men at work? [6]
- 4 The nuclear family is found mainly in modern industrial societies. Family units tend to be larger in traditional societies.
- (a) What is meant by the term *nuclear family*? [2]
  - (b) Describe **two** other types of family structure. [4]
  - (c) Why do family units tend to be larger in traditional societies? [7]
  - (d) To what extent is the nuclear family in decline in modern industrial societies? [7]

- 5 Most modern industrial societies have democratic systems of government that are supposed to represent fairly the interests of all the citizens. The government also tries to protect the living standards of poorer people in these societies.
- (a) What is meant by the term *democracy*? [2]
- (b) In what ways are citizens represented in the political process in democratic systems of government? [6]
- (c) To what extent do governments in modern industrial societies represent fairly the interests of all their citizens? [6]
- (d) What social and economic factors tend to reduce the ability of some governments to protect the living standards of poorer people in their societies? [6]

