

International General Certificate of Secondary Education  
CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS

**SOCIOLOGY**  
PAPER 1

**0495/1**

**OCTOBER/NOVEMBER SESSION 2002**

1 hour 45 minutes

Additional materials:  
Answer paper.

**TIME** 1 hour 45 minutes

**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

Write your name, Centre number and candidate number in the spaces provided on the answer paper/ answer booklet.

Answer any **three** 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.

Answer **three** questions.

- 1 The importance of the nuclear family in modern industrialised societies has declined. There are many other types of family today.
- (a) What is meant by the term *nuclear family*? [2]
- (b) Describe **two** other types of family. [4]
- (c) What factors have led to the decline of the nuclear family? [7]
- (d) Does the decline of the nuclear family in modern industrialised societies mean that family life is less important? [7]
- 2 Research has shown that the higher a child's parents are in the class structure, the greater that child's chances of success in the formal education system.
- (a) What is meant by *formal education*? [2]
- (b) In what ways might home background influence a child's chances of educational success? [6]
- (c) What factors within schools may encourage or discourage pupils in their studies? [6]
- (d) What can schools do to help children from poor families to improve their chances of educational success? [6]
- 3 The process of moving from agricultural to large-scale factory production is known as industrialisation. There are many differences between work in industrial and pre-industrial society.
- (a) What reasons have sociologists identified to explain why people work in industrialised societies? [5]
- (b) What are the main differences between work in pre-industrial and industrialised societies? [5]
- (c) To what extent may it be claimed that work was more satisfying in pre-industrial society? [5]
- (d) What links have been identified between work and leisure in industrialised societies? [5]
- 4 The official statistics on crime need to be treated with great caution. It appears that many people do not report crimes to the police and that the police sometimes do not record acts that have been reported to them.
- (a) Why might some crimes not be reported to the police? [5]
- (b) How might the activities of the police affect what types of crimes and offenders appear in the official crime statistics? [5]
- (c) Women appear to commit fewer crimes than men. How might this be explained? [5]
- (d) Apart from official statistics, what other ways are there of measuring the amount of crime in a society, and how adequate are they? [5]

- 5 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*? [1]
- (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]

