

International General Certificate of Secondary Education
UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE LOCAL EXAMINATIONS SYNDICATE
SOCIOLOGY **0495/2**
PAPER 2
OCTOBER/NOVEMBER SESSION 2002 1 hour 30 minutes

Additional materials:
Answer paper.

TIME 1 hour 30 minutes

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

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

Answer **all** 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.

CULTURE AND SOCIALISATION

Religion

Introduction

In most societies there are people who have religious beliefs that influence their way of life. There are many different religions throughout the world, for example Christianity, Islam and Buddhism.

The following sources present evidence about religion in various parts of the world.

Study the sources carefully before answering the questions.

Source A

World religions

The major world religions have many followers in different countries.

The Size of World Religions in 2001

World religion	Number of followers
Christianity	1800 million
Islam	1000 million
Hinduism	720 million
Buddhism	300 million
Confucianism	6 million
Sikhism	18 million
Judaism	17 million

Questions on Source A

Study Source A carefully

- 1 (i) How many followers did Christianity have in 2001? [1]
- (ii) Which world religion had 300 million followers in 2001? [1]

Source B**Studying religious groups**

I wanted to find out why people joined religious groups. To do this I decided to do a case study on a local religious group. The group had developed in the last few years in my country. It was a small sect with many young people who lived together. They gave up most of their private property and handed over their money to the group when they joined.

Questions on Source B

Study Source B carefully

- 2 In sociological research what is meant by a *case study*? [2]
- 3 Describe **two** advantages of *case studies*. [4]
- 4 Give **three** reasons why the evidence described in Source B may not be accurate or reliable. [6]

Source C**A diary extract from a member of a religious group in Canada**

After breakfast we gathered for morning worship and prayers. I read from The Bible and Peter talked. The Spirit of God was really with us so we went out and spoke to people in the Toronto streets. Several people came back to the community afterwards. They were interested in joining our group.

Questions on Source C

Study Source C carefully.

- 5 In sociological research, what is documentary evidence? [2]
- 6 Identify **one** advantage and **one** disadvantage of *documentary evidence* in sociological research. [2]
- 7 How useful is Source C as evidence of the activities of **all** religious groups? [6]

Source D**Religious experience**

Over 1000 questionnaires were sent to members of the public. The sample was based upon the local register of electors i.e. those people who are listed as able to vote in local elections. The questions were about their religious experiences and the effect of faith upon their lifestyle.

Over 80% of those who returned the questionnaire claimed to have had religious experiences, for example miracles and answers to prayer.

Questions on Source D

Study Source D carefully.

- 8** Give **three** possible causes of bias or inaccuracy in evidence collected by questionnaires. [3]
- 9** 'People join religious groups because of the influence of friends and family.'
Describe the methods sociologists might use to test this claim. [3]