

**SOCIOLOGY**

**0495/23**

Paper 2

**May/June 2015**

**1 hour 45 minutes (including 15 minutes' reading time)**

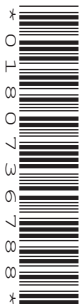
No Additional Materials are required.

**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 **two** questions.

The number of marks is given in brackets [ ] at the end of each question or part question.



This document consists of **3** printed pages, **1** blank page and **1** insert.

### Section A: Family

- 1 In modern industrial societies there are many variations of what is meant by the term family, this often depends on factors such as culture and ethnicity. One type of family is the same sex family.
- (a) What is meant by the term 'same sex family'? [2]
- (b) Describe **two** alternatives to the family. [4]
- (c) Explain how many of the functions of the family can now also be performed by other agencies of socialisation. [6]
- (d) Explain why in modern industrial societies marriage is seen to be less important than it was in the past. [8]
- (e) To what extent can variations in family relationships be explained in terms of ethnicity? [15]

### Section B: Education

- 2 Pupils involved in an anti-school sub-culture are often less successful in school than those who are not. Sub-culture is just one of many factors that determines educational achievement.
- (a) What is meant by the term 'anti-school sub-culture'? [2]
- (b) Describe **two** ways that pupils may rebel against the norms and values of a school. [4]
- (c) Explain how a culture of masculinity amongst young males may affect their educational achievement. [6]
- (d) Explain why family background is thought to be a big influence on an individual's educational achievement. [8]
- (e) To what extent does the education system disadvantage minority ethnic groups? [15]

**Section C: Crime, deviance and social control**

- 3 Reports about crime are frequently seen in the media and are often associated with moral panic about the behaviour of young people. Different explanations exist as to why crime is committed by young people and by other social groups.
- (a) What is meant by the term 'moral panic'? [2]
  - (b) Describe **two** crimes often committed by young people. [4]
  - (c) Explain how the media can create a distorted view of which social groups commit crime. [6]
  - (d) Explain why young people are more likely than other social groups to be arrested by the police. [8]
  - (e) To what extent is age the most important factor in determining whether an individual commits crime? [15]

**Section D: Media**

- 4 In the postmodern world, the media are becoming increasingly important and are all around us. The forms that the media are taking are changing and social media are now an established part of the lives of many individuals in modern industrial societies.
- (a) What is meant by the term 'social media'? [2]
  - (b) Describe **two** reasons why older people are less likely than younger people to use social media. [4]
  - (c) Explain how the media can have a negative effect on the audience. [6]
  - (d) Explain why there are more opportunities today for audiences to influence the content of the media in modern industrial societies. [8]
  - (e) To what extent are traditional media forms changing as a result of new media technologies? [15]

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