

SOCIOLOGY

2251/13

Paper 1

May/June 2018

2 hours (including 15 minutes' reading time)

Additional Materials: Answer Booklet/Paper

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

There was a radio broadcast in 1938 called “*The War of the Worlds*”. The story is about an alien invasion. Whilst it was not real the broadcast became famous for causing mass panic in parts of the USA. Many people believed that Earth was being invaded by aliens. The first part of the broadcast was in the style of news bulletins, which made some people believe that the alien invasion was real.

In 1940 Hadley Cantril researched the effect this broadcast had on the audience. He interviewed 135 people and found 74 per cent had believed the broadcast was real. However another piece of research, a large national survey, found different results. In this study only 12 per cent believed the alien invasion was real.

- (a) From the evidence in Source A, identify the **two** research methods used. [2]
- (b) Identify **two** ways in which primary data may be biased. [2]
- (c) Using information from Source A, suggest **two** possible reasons why the results of the interviews were different to those of the national survey. [4]
- (d) Describe **two** strengths of using field experiments in sociological research. [4]
- (e) Describe **two** strengths and **two** limitations of using non-official statistics in sociological research. [8]
- (f) Explain why research based on media content may not be valid. [10]
- (g) To what extent is the positivist approach the best way of conducting sociological research? [15]

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

Section B: Culture, identity and socialisation

- 2 In modern industrial societies some sociologists believe most people share a common culture. They live in families, see education as a good thing, vote and respect the law. However others believe people do not share a common culture but are divided into many sub-cultures. These can be based around social class, age, religion and ethnicity.
- (a) What is meant by the term 'culture'? [2]
 - (b) Describe **two** ways culture can be learned. [4]
 - (c) Explain how sub-cultures are formed. [6]
 - (d) Explain why some believe age is a social construction. [8]
 - (e) To what extent has globalisation created a global culture? [15]

Section C: Social inequality

- 3 Nineteenth-century Britain was a very patriarchal society. Since then governments have introduced legislation that has improved the rights of women and reduced discrimination. Despite this, feminists would still suggest that patriarchy is an important feature of modern industrial societies.
- (a) What is meant by the term 'patriarchy'? [2]
 - (b) Describe **two** examples of discrimination faced by women in modern industrial societies. [4]
 - (c) Explain how governments have used legislation to improve the rights of women. [6]
 - (d) Explain why females may have lower status than males in modern industrial societies. [8]
 - (e) To what extent have social inequalities been reduced in modern industrial societies? [15]

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