ZIMBABWE SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL

General Certificate of Education Advanced Level

SOCIOLOGY 6043/1

PAPER 1 Structured questions

SPECIMEN PAPER 2 hours 30 minutes

Additional material:
Answer paper

TIME: 2 hours 30 minutes

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

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

Answer **four** questions only.

Question1 is compulsory.

Choose any other **three** questions from Section **B**.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

All questions in this paper carry equal marks.

You are reminded of the need for good English and clear presentation in your answers.

This specimen paper consists of 5 printed pages and 3 blank pages.

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Section A

(Compulsory)

1 All Sociological research involves observation of different phenomena. Observations are not confined to a particular methodological approach. Positivists believe that the social world can be objectively observed, classified and measured. Qualitative social researchers frequently use observation for example, in teaching, they can observe interaction which takes place in the classroom.

Adapted and modified from Haralambos and Holborn: Sociology – Themes and Perspectives 8th edition pg 924 (2013)

(a) Define participant observation in social research. [3]

(b) Differentiate between **over**t and **covert** participant observation. [4]

(c) Explain any **two** situations where participant observation can been used. [8]

(d) Assess participant observation as a research tool. [10]

Section B

Choose any **three** questions.

2 Gender socialization influences the way men and women view their own bodies and act according to such perceptions. Parents socialize boys and girls differently. It is generally believed that boys play outdoors more often than girls do.

(a) Define the term socialisation. [3]

(b) Distinguish between **gender** and **sex**. [4]

(c) Explain how the school as an institution, socializes children into their gender roles. [8]

(d) Examine how socialisation perpetuates gender inequalities. [10]

3 According to the Functionalist perspective, the family performs important tasks that contribute to society's basic needs and helps to instill social order. With the advent of Industrialisation, the family has however, lost some of its functions.

(a) What is meant by the term family? [3]

(b) Describe any **two** functions of the family. [4]

(c) Explain any **four** institutions that have taken over some of the family functions. [8]

(d) To what extent is the family functional to society? [10]

4 Culture is at the centre of any human society. The two cannot exist without each other.

(a) Define the term culture. [3]

(b) Describe any **two** types of culture. [4]

(c) Explain any **four** characteristics of culture. [8]

(d) To what extent does culture promote Zimbabwean values of Unhu/Vumunhu Ubuntu? [10]

5 Contrary to popular view by secularisation theorists, religion has lost significance in modern society. Zimbabwe has witnessed an influx of religions which are a source of conflict for many.

(a) Identify any **three** types of religions in Zimbabwe. [3]

(b) Describe any **two** areas where religion and culture conflict. [4]

(c) Explain how Indigenous Religion in Zimbabwe helps to preserve cultural heritage. [8]

(d) 'Religion acts as an important force.' Discuss. [10]

6 Interviews take a number of forms, depending on how structured they are. Interviewers need to observe certain ethics when interviewing people.

(a) Define an interview. [3]

(b) Describe the **two** types of interviews. [4]

(c) Explain any **four** ethics that guide the use of interviews in research. [8]

(d) To what extent are interviews relevant in social research? [10]

7 The education sector provides a platform for both formal and hidden curriculum, which goes a long way in socializing learners and integrating them into the wider society.

(a) Define the hidden curriculum. [3]

(b) Describe any **two** features of the hidden curriculum. [4]

(c) Distinguish between formal and the hidden curriculum. [8]

(d) To what extent does the hidden curriculum reflect the values of the society? [10]

8 Marxism argues that there are two basic classes in capitalist industrial societies. These are the bourgeoisie, who are wealthy and powerful owners of the means of production and the proletariat who are the poorer class of non-owners. The working class sell its labour power to the bourgeoisie in exchange for a wage or salary. The capitalists exploit the working class by making profit out of them.

(a) Define the term class. [3]

(b) Describe the **two** classes noted by Marx. [4]

(c) Contrast the views of Karl Marx and Max Weber on social class. [8]

(d) Examine the applicability of Marx's theory of social class in modern societies. [10]

9 Social mobility affects all kinds of groups of people in terms of class, status and political power.

(a) What is meant by the term social mobility? [3]

(b) Describe the two types of social mobility. [4]

(c) Discuss any **four** factors that influence social mobility. [8]

(d) To what extent does downward mobility influence children's performance at school? [10]

10 Modernity brought ageism, which in turn threatens the social fabric of society.

(a) What is meant by the term ageism? [3]

(b) Describe **two** reasons why ageism has taken shape in Zimbabwe. [4]

(c) Explain the importance of old age in Zimbabwe. [8]

(d) Evaluate the conflict perspective on age. [10]

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