READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

If you have been given an Answer Booklet, follow the instructions on the front cover of the Booklet.
Write your Centre number, candidate number and name on the work you hand in.
Write in dark blue or black pen.
Do not use staples, paper clips, highlighters, glue or correction fluid.

Answer Question 1 and either Question 2 or Question 3.

At the end of the examination, fasten all your work securely together.
The number of marks is given in brackets [ ] at the end of each question or part question.
1 Norms are the unwritten and often unspoken rules that people observe in their everyday lives. Young children are taught many norms during infant socialisation but this learning also continues into adulthood. The importance of this process for the very young can be illustrated by the example of feral children. Rules and laws can be seen as the strongest type of norm but essentially they are the same thing. Social values are the beliefs and views that are deeply held by most people in a given society. To some degree these values lie beneath and support norms. So, once a society’s values are known, it should be possible to work out what many of its norms are. Most societies also have a range of sanctions to ensure that the norms and values acquired through socialisation are obeyed. This is called social control.

(a) What is meant by the term feral children? [2]

(b) Describe how any two norms may be linked to social values in a society. [4]

(c) Explain why individuals and groups generally conform to accepted standards of behaviour. [8]

(d) ‘The role played by socialisation in shaping human behaviour has been overstated.’ Assess this claim. [11]

Section B

Answer one question from this section.

2 ‘Sociological theories that focus on the structure of society reveal far more than those that emphasise the role played by individual actors.’ Explain and assess this claim. [25]

3 Explain and assess the view that the strengths of quantitative research methods outweigh their limitations. [25]