

AICE Sociology Paper 2 Practice Exam (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

This is a sample study guide. To access the full version with hundreds of questions,

Copyright © 2026 by Examzify - A Kaluba Technologies Inc. product.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

No part of this book may be reproduced or transferred in any form or by any means, graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, web distribution, taping, or by any information storage retrieval system, without the written permission of the author.

Notice: Examzify makes every reasonable effort to obtain from reliable sources accurate, complete, and timely information about this product.

SAMPLE

Table of Contents

Copyright	1
Table of Contents	2
Introduction	3
How to Use This Guide	4
Questions	6
Answers	9
Explanations	11
Next Steps	17

SAMPLE

Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Don't worry about getting everything right, your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 - 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations, and take breaks to retain information better.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning.

7. Use Other Tools

Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly — adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

SAMPLE

Questions

SAMPLE

- 1. What is the process through which individuals learn their culture called?**
 - A. Acculturation**
 - B. Socialization**
 - C. Cultural diffusion**
 - D. Integration**
- 2. 'Social change' can result from which of the following factors?**
 - A. Only technological advancements**
 - B. Demographic shifts, social movements, and technology**
 - C. Changes made by governmental policies only**
 - D. Individual decisions of key influencers**
- 3. What statistic is associated with domestic violence against men and women in the UK?**
 - A. 5% of men and 10% of women experience violence**
 - B. 10% of men and 3% of women experience violence**
 - C. 2% of men and 3% of women experience violence**
 - D. 15% of women and 5% of men experience violence**
- 4. Which term refers to the idea that individuals create meaning through social interactions?**
 - A. Role strain**
 - B. Cultural relativism**
 - C. Social constructivism**
 - D. Ethnocentrism**
- 5. What is a key reason many victims do not report domestic violence, as noted by Kirkwood?**
 - A. Fear of social stigma**
 - B. Low self-esteem and dependency**
 - C. Lack of legal support**
 - D. Financial stability**

6. What do Silva and Edwards argue about upper and middle-class families?

- A. They limit opportunities for their children**
- B. They offer knowledge and skills for workforce transition**
- C. They prioritize entertainment over education**
- D. They maintain traditional family structures**

7. According to Bourdieu, what advantage do some families possess?

- A. Cultural capital that benefits children's education**
- B. Wealth that guarantees financial stability**
- C. Exclusive societal connections**
- D. Access to political power**

8. According to the Fit thesis, what is the primary reason for the family transition from extended to nuclear?

- A. Economic productivity**
- B. Technological advancements**
- C. Changes in social norms**
- D. Larger family sizes**

9. What do liberal feminists believe regarding the role of the state?

- A. The state should withdraw completely from family matters**
- B. The state is essential for achieving equality**
- C. The state should prioritize traditional family structures**
- D. The state is a tool for patriarchal control**

10. According to Rapoport and Rapoport, what family structure is most common among couples with school-aged children?

- A. Single-income families**
- B. Dual-income families**
- C. Extended families**
- D. Lone-parent families**

Answers

SAMPLE

1. B
2. B
3. C
4. C
5. B
6. B
7. A
8. A
9. B
10. B

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. What is the process through which individuals learn their culture called?

- A. Acculturation**
- B. Socialization**
- C. Cultural diffusion**
- D. Integration**

The process through which individuals learn their culture is known as socialization. This is a lifelong process where individuals acquire the values, norms, behaviors, and social skills appropriate to their society. Socialization occurs through various agents, such as family, schools, peers, and media, which each play a significant role in shaping an individual's understanding of their cultural environment. During socialization, individuals learn what is expected of them within their culture, influencing their identity and social behavior. This encompasses both the explicit teachings of cultural norms and the subtle lessons imbued in everyday interactions. The impact of socialization can be seen in how individuals relate to one another and navigate their social world, helping to maintain cultural continuity across generations. Other options, while related to cultural processes, do not specifically refer to the individual learning aspect. Acculturation refers to the process of adopting some aspects of a different culture, usually as a result of contact between groups. Cultural diffusion involves the spreading of cultural traits from one society to another, while integration refers to the blending of different cultural groups into a cohesive society. These processes do engage with culture, but they do not encapsulate the individual learning aspect as effectively as socialization does.

2. 'Social change' can result from which of the following factors?

- A. Only technological advancements**
- B. Demographic shifts, social movements, and technology**
- C. Changes made by governmental policies only**
- D. Individual decisions of key influencers**

The concept of social change encompasses a variety of influences that can reshape societal structures and cultural norms. The correct answer highlights how social change can arise from multiple interconnected factors, including demographic shifts, social movements, and technological advancements. Demographic shifts refer to changes in the composition of a population, such as age, race, or migration patterns, which can significantly influence societal dynamics. For instance, an aging population may lead to shifts in healthcare needs and services, altering social structures and policies. Social movements, which are organized efforts by groups of people to influence social change on issues such as civil rights, gender equality, and environmental justice, have historically played a vital role in shaping societal norms and policies. These movements demonstrate the collective action that can lead to significant change. Technological advancements are equally impactful, introducing new tools and processes that alter how individuals interact, work, and live. The advent of the internet, for example, has transformed communication, commerce, and access to information, driving changes in social norms and behaviors. The other options suggest narrower views on social change by limiting it to either specific types of influences or individual decisions. While governmental policies and individual influencers can play roles in social change, they do not capture the comprehensive nature of the factors involved.

3. What statistic is associated with domestic violence against men and women in the UK?

- A. 5% of men and 10% of women experience violence**
- B. 10% of men and 3% of women experience violence**
- C. 2% of men and 3% of women experience violence**
- D. 15% of women and 5% of men experience violence**

The statistic indicating that 2% of men and 3% of women experience violence relates to the broader understanding of domestic violence incidence within the UK. This figure reflects research findings that show different prevalence rates of domestic violence experienced by genders, capturing the existing issue of violence while emphasizing that while men can also be victims, the rates are often reported lower in comparison to women's experiences. Understanding the context of domestic violence statistics in the UK is crucial. They reveal societal patterns and help shift attention towards necessary support systems for all victims regardless of gender. Additionally, examining the reasons behind these statistics involves factors such as underreporting, societal stigma, and varying definitions of violence which can influence survey results. This particular statistic is a snapshot of the differing impact of domestic violence on men and women, illustrating that while it is a significant issue for both, the experiences may vary in frequency and reporting.

4. Which term refers to the idea that individuals create meaning through social interactions?

- A. Role strain**
- B. Cultural relativism**
- C. Social constructivism**
- D. Ethnocentrism**

The term that best describes the idea that individuals create meaning through social interactions is social constructivism. This concept emphasizes that our understanding of reality is not simply dictated by the physical world or inherent truths, but rather shaped through interpersonal relationships, language, and social context. Individuals actively participate in the construction of meaning and knowledge based on their interactions and experiences within society. For instance, social norms and values are developed and understood through relationships with others, illustrating how individuals negotiate meanings and social constructs collectively. By recognizing the collaborative nature of meaning-making, social constructivism highlights the dynamic process of how societies and cultures form their understandings of reality. The other terms do not encapsulate this idea as effectively. Role strain refers to the stress experienced when the demands of a single role conflict with one another. Cultural relativism is the principle of understanding beliefs and practices within their own cultural contexts, but it doesn't focus specifically on the interactional process of meaning-making. Ethnocentrism is the evaluation of other cultures based on the standards of one's own culture, leading to a lack of understanding rather than the creation of meaning through interaction.

5. What is a key reason many victims do not report domestic violence, as noted by Kirkwood?

- A. Fear of social stigma**
- B. Low self-esteem and dependency**
- C. Lack of legal support**
- D. Financial stability**

One key reason many victims do not report domestic violence, as highlighted by Kirkwood, is low self-esteem and dependency. Victims of domestic violence often experience a range of psychological effects that can severely impact their sense of self-worth. This diminished self-esteem may lead them to believe they are undeserving of better treatment or that they cannot escape their situation. Additionally, many victims may develop a dependency on their abuser, whether emotional, financial, or social, which can further complicate their ability to reach out for help or report the violence. This phenomenon is rooted in the dynamics of abusive relationships, where the abuser often exerts control over the victim's life, making it difficult for them to envision a future beyond the relationship. This dependency may manifest as fear of losing financial support, housing, or even social connections that are tied to their abuser. Therefore, the combination of low self-esteem and a sense of dependency plays a significant role in preventing victims from seeking help or reporting domestic violence.

6. What do Silva and Edwards argue about upper and middle-class families?

- A. They limit opportunities for their children**
- B. They offer knowledge and skills for workforce transition**
- C. They prioritize entertainment over education**
- D. They maintain traditional family structures**

Silva and Edwards argue that upper and middle-class families play a fundamental role in equipping their children with the necessary knowledge and skills for a smooth transition into the workforce. This perspective is rooted in the understanding that families from these socioeconomic backgrounds often have access to resources, networks, and educational opportunities that enhance their children's future employability. These families typically emphasize academic achievement and the development of skills that are valued in the job market, such as critical thinking, problem-solving, and social capital. Consequently, they may provide extracurricular activities, tutoring, and exposure to a range of experiences that broaden their children's horizons, preparing them effectively for professional life. This focus on workforce readiness distinguishes upper and middle-class families from lower socioeconomic families, who might lack similar resources or opportunities to support their children's development in this way. This argument aligns with a broader sociological perspective on how class influences educational and occupational outcomes, asserting that the advantages of upper and middle-class families extend far beyond financial stability.

7. According to Bourdieu, what advantage do some families possess?

- A. Cultural capital that benefits children's education**
- B. Wealth that guarantees financial stability**
- C. Exclusive societal connections**
- D. Access to political power**

Bourdieu's concept of cultural capital refers to the non-financial social assets that can promote social mobility beyond economic means. Families possessing cultural capital have the benefits of knowledge, skills, education, and any advantages that contribute to a child's educational success. This can include understanding the educational system, valuing education, and having the ability to navigate social interactions within educational settings. This cultural capital enhances children's ability to perform academically, leading to better educational outcomes and increased opportunities for advancement in society. In contrast, while wealth might provide financial stability, it is not as directly related to educational success as cultural capital. Similarly, exclusive societal connections and access to political power do not inherently guarantee educational advantages; they may influence social status or economic opportunities but do not necessarily translate into the academic success that cultural capital promotes. Understanding this distinction helps clarify why cultural capital is deemed a significant advantage in Bourdieu's theory.

8. According to the Fit thesis, what is the primary reason for the family transition from extended to nuclear?

- A. Economic productivity**
- B. Technological advancements**
- C. Changes in social norms**
- D. Larger family sizes**

The Fit thesis argues that the primary reason for the transition from extended to nuclear families is economic productivity. This perspective suggests that as societies evolved, particularly with the rise of industrialization, economic structures changed in ways that favored nuclear family units. In an industrial economy, the need for a more mobile and adaptable workforce led families to shift from larger, extended setups—which were more suited to agricultural economies—toward smaller nuclear families that could respond better to the demands of urban and industrial life. Extended families often functioned well in agrarian societies where labor could be pooled and economies were based on shared resources. However, with industrialization, the focus shifted to individual labor and consumption, making it more efficient for families to operate as smaller units. This transition was also closely tied to the need for workers to relocate for job opportunities and the overall economic demands of urban living, which incentivized a more compact family structure. Technological advancements and changes in social norms indeed played a role in family dynamics but are not the primary driver highlighted by the Fit thesis. Larger family sizes were more characteristic of earlier, agrarian societies and hence do not explain the transition but rather describe a different familial context. Thus, the emphasis on economic productivity as a central reason aligns with the core ten

9. What do liberal feminists believe regarding the role of the state?

- A. The state should withdraw completely from family matters
- B. The state is essential for achieving equality**
- C. The state should prioritize traditional family structures
- D. The state is a tool for patriarchal control

Liberal feminists advocate for the importance of the state in achieving gender equality. They believe that state mechanisms can be instrumental in promoting and enforcing equal rights and protections for women. Through legislation, policy changes, and social reforms, the state can help dismantle systemic barriers and discrimination that women face in various spheres, including education, employment, and reproductive rights. Liberal feminists argue that the state should actively work toward creating a more equitable society by advocating for laws that protect against gender discrimination and provide equal opportunities. They see the legal system as a means to protect women's rights and to encourage social change. This perspective emphasizes the potential for reform and progress within existing structures rather than completely rejecting or disregarding the state's influence.

10. According to Rapoport and Rapoport, what family structure is most common among couples with school-aged children?

- A. Single-income families
- B. Dual-income families**
- C. Extended families
- D. Lone-parent families

The most common family structure among couples with school-aged children, as noted by Rapoport and Rapoport, is dual-income families. This reflects a significant trend in contemporary society where both parents are engaged in the workforce to support their household financially. This arrangement is often necessary due to the rising costs of living and the desire for families to maintain a certain standard of living, including access to quality education and extracurricular activities for their children. In dual-income families, the economic contribution from both parents enables a higher degree of financial stability and provides more resources that can be allocated towards children's needs. This family structure has become increasingly prevalent as societal norms have shifted, allowing for greater acceptance of women working outside the home and pursuing careers alongside their male partners. The context of contemporary labor markets, along with evolving gender roles, further solidifies the prominence of dual-income households, distinguishing them from alternative family structures like single-income families, extended families, or lone-parent families, which may not have the same financial leverage or support system available that dual-income families typically enjoy.

Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

<https://aicesociologypaper2.examzify.com>

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

SAMPLE