



Cambridge IGCSE™

SOCIOLOGY

Paper 2

0495/21

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1 hour 45 minutes

You must answer on the enclosed answer booklet.

You will need: Answer booklet (enclosed)

INSTRUCTIONS

- Answer **two** questions.
- Follow the instructions on the front cover of the answer booklet. If you need additional answer paper, ask the invigilator for a continuation booklet.

INFORMATION

- The total mark for this paper is 70.
- The number of marks for each question or part question is shown in brackets [].

This document has **4** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

Answer **two** questions.

Section A: Family

- 1 Family relationships have changed due to factors such as feminism, industrialisation and secularisation. However, for many sociologists such as Marxists, the family remains an important institution that performs functions for individuals and society. Families differ depending on whether people are married and what type of marriage they have. Serial monogamy, for example, is very different to polyandry.
- (a) What is meant by the term 'serial monogamy'? [2]
 - (b) Describe **two** examples of patriarchy in the family. [4]
 - (c) Explain how family life has been affected by secularisation. [6]
 - (d) Explain why Marxists believe the family benefits capitalism. [8]
 - (e) To what extent are families still traditional? [15]

Section B: Education

- 2 According to patterns and trends in educational achievement, not all pupils have an equal chance to succeed. Some sociologists believe that schools encourage social mobility and both the formal and hidden curriculum discourage immediate gratification. Other sociologists believe the type of school a pupil attends and teachers' expectations also affect educational achievement.
- (a) What is meant by the 'immediate gratification'? [2]
 - (b) Describe **two** different types of school. [4]
 - (c) Explain how students can be influenced by the hidden curriculum. [6]
 - (d) Explain why education is important for social mobility. [8]
 - (e) To what extent is educational achievement influenced by schools? [15]

Section C: Crime, deviance and social control

- 3 Definitions of crime and deviance vary over time and between societies. Most people do not break the law, choosing instead to conform to society's norms and values. However, trends in official statistics state that youth sub-cultures and some ethnic groups are often involved in deviant behaviour. Despite this, findings from victim surveys have challenged the accuracy of official statistics.
- (a) What is meant by the term 'youth sub-culture'? [2]
- (b) Describe **two** reasons why crime rates for some ethnic groups are higher than for other ethnic groups. [4]
- (c) Explain how definitions of crime vary over time. [6]
- (d) Explain why most individuals conform to society's norms and values. [8]
- (e) To what extent are victim surveys a more accurate measurement of crime than official crime statistics? [15]

Section D: Media

- 4 Contemporary media can be divided into traditional and new media. Sociologists debate whether the media affects values, behaviour and voting patterns and some sociologists argue that the media has become an important global agent of socialisation. Most sociologists agree that new media is more diverse and has more freedom than traditional media.
- (a) What is meant by the term 'socialisation'? [2]
- (b) Describe **two** ways the media is global. [4]
- (c) Explain how the media can affect audience voting patterns. [6]
- (d) Explain why new media has more freedom than traditional media. [8]
- (e) To what extent is the media more influential than other agents of socialisation? [15]

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