



Cambridge IGCSE™

SOCIOLOGY

0495/23

Paper 2

May/June 2022

1 hour 45 minutes

You must answer on the enclosed answer booklet.

You will need: Answer booklet (enclosed)

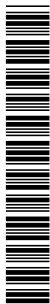
INSTRUCTIONS

- 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** The period of industrialisation has caused many changes to the family making the family a diverse institution. For example, an empty-nest family is very different to a cereal packet family. The family also has many functions. However, sociologists debate whether functions are the same in all types of families.
- (a) What is meant by the term 'empty-nest family'? [2]
 - (b) Describe **two** ways a family can be symmetrical. [4]
 - (c) Explain how the family is functional for society. [6]
 - (d) Explain why many families do not fit the stereotype of the cereal packet family. [8]
 - (e) To what extent has industrialisation changed family life? [15]

Section B: Education

- 2** Education has been described by some sociologists as a meritocratic system which does not allow discrimination. Feminists disagree and are critical of both formal and informal education. All educational institutions try to control students and ensure social conformity through rewards and sanctions.
- (a) What is meant by the term 'discrimination'? [2]
 - (b) Describe **two** examples of informal education. [4]
 - (c) Explain how education is a meritocratic system. [6]
 - (d) Explain why some feminists are critical of the education system. [8]
 - (e) To what extent are the rewards and sanctions used in schools effective for creating social conformity? [15]

Section C: Crime, deviance and social control

- 3 There are many ways to prevent crime, for example effective socialisation and informal social control. Official crime statistics show that some members of sub-cultures commit acts of crime and deviance. However, some sociologists argue that official crime statistics may not be accurate. Official crime statistics rely on members of the public reporting crime and issues with police behaviour.
- (a) What is meant by the term 'informal social control'? [2]
- (b) Describe **two** examples of white-collar crime. [4]
- (c) Explain how police behaviour can affect the official crime statistics. [6]
- (d) Explain why sub-cultures can be linked to crime and deviance. [8]
- (e) To what extent can effective socialisation prevent crime? [15]

Section D: Media

- 4 The media is an important institution in society and can have a big impact on audiences' lives. This can be due to how different social groups use the media as well as the media's influence on attitudes and behaviour. Media convergence exists and some sociologists are concerned about biased content and the creation of folk devils. However, other sociologists disagree and claim that it is the audience that determines media content.
- (a) What is meant by the term 'convergence'? [2]
- (b) Describe **two** ways the working class use the media differently to other social classes. [4]
- (c) Explain how folk devils are created in the media. [6]
- (d) Explain why sociologists believe the media is biased. [8]
- (e) To what extent do the audience determine media content? [15]

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