



Cambridge IGCSE™

SOCIOLOGY

0495/23

Paper 2

October/November 2021

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 Marriage takes different forms in different cultures and societies. In modern industrial societies rates of divorce are high. This may be linked to the domestic division of labour and feminism.
- (a) What is meant by the term 'domestic division of labour'? [2]
 - (b) Describe **two** ways the family can be dysfunctional. [4]
 - (c) Explain how marriages vary in different cultures. [6]
 - (d) Explain why there has been a rise in divorce rates in modern industrial societies. [8]
 - (e) To what extent are family roles today equal? [15]

Section B: Education

- 2 The comprehensive education system began in the 1960s and was based upon principles of equality. It tried to improve issues of cultural deprivation and is still a popular educational system in modern industrial societies. Despite this, however, some social groups still perform better than others in education.
- (a) What is meant by the term 'cultural deprivation'? [2]
 - (b) Describe **two** examples of informal education. [4]
 - (c) Explain how shared values are learned in schools. [6]
 - (d) Explain why in many modern industrial societies girls achieve better examination results than boys. [8]
 - (e) To what extent does the comprehensive system ensure equality of opportunity in education? [15]

Section C: Crime, deviance and social control

- 3 According to the official crime statistics, some social groups are more likely than others to be convicted of crime. Some sociologists question how effective punishments actually are at deterring people from committing crime. This is particularly true of young people who are part of youth culture.
- (a) What is meant by the term 'youth culture'? [2]
 - (b) Describe **two** reasons why someone might **not** report a crime to the police. [4]
 - (c) Explain how self-report studies can be used to measure crime. [6]
 - (d) Explain why some ethnic minority groups have higher official rates of crime than other ethnic groups. [8]
 - (e) To what extent do punishments for committing crimes deter people from criminal behaviour? [15]

Section D: Media

- 4 As an increasingly important agency of socialisation, the media has a lot of power in society. The media has been accused of stereotyping, agenda setting and promoting violence. In new media, however, interactivity means that the audience can also affect media content.
- (a) What is meant by the term 'agenda setting'? [2]
 - (b) Describe **two** examples of interactivity in the media today. [4]
 - (c) Explain how the media serves the interests of powerful people in society according to the Marxist perspective. [6]
 - (d) Explain why violence in the media may **not** always increase levels of violence in society. [8]
 - (e) To what extent does the media continue to reinforce gender stereotyping? [15]

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