



# Cambridge IGCSE™

**SOCIOLOGY**

Paper 2

**0495/23**

**May/June 2023**

**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 family has many important functions and is essential for teaching norms and values to children. However, sociologists disagree on which type of family is the best. As there are so many different types of family, such as beanpole and nuclear families, individual experiences of family life are very different. For example, some individuals experience a patriarchal family life whereas others experience matriarchy.
- (a) What is meant by the term 'beanpole family'? [2]
- (b) Describe **two** ways parents teach children the norms and values of society. [4]
- (c) Explain how families can be patriarchal. [6]
- (d) Explain why functionalists claim the nuclear family is the best type of family. [8]
- (e) To what extent is an ageing population negatively affecting family life? [15]

**Section B: Education**

- 2 Some sociologists believe that schools are middle class institutions. Others believe that the education system offers all students the chance to be successful and socially mobile. Some sociologists claim that experiences of education depend on the type of school attended. Educational achievement is not the same for all social groups. For example, some ethnic groups and social classes achieve better than others.
- (a) What is meant by the term 'social mobility'? [2]
- (b) Describe **two** ways that schools can select students. [4]
- (c) Explain how social conformity can be achieved in schools. [6]
- (d) Explain why some ethnic groups achieve better examination results than other ethnic groups. [8]
- (e) To what extent does the education system benefit middle class students more than working class students? [15]

### Section C: Crime, deviance and social control

- 3 Different measurements of crime show the patterns of who commits crime and the types of crime committed. Sociologists look at the data to try and determine why some people commit crime, for example why age is a relevant factor. In some communities criminals experience ostracism. The variety of crimes committed can make enforcement of the law and deterring criminals difficult.
- (a) What is meant by the term 'ostracism'? [2]
- (b) Describe **two** examples of how criminal behaviour can be deterred. [4]
- (c) Explain how the police enforce the law. [6]
- (d) Explain why victim surveys show different patterns of crime than official crime statistics. [8]
- (e) To what extent is age the most important factor in determining whether an individual commits crime? [15]

### Section D: Media

- 4 Many sociologists believe that audiences are affected by what they consume in the media. This can be media content, the language used and the representations shown. For example, representations of some age groups can often lead to labelling in society. Many sociologists agree the media is a powerful agent of socialisation and some censorship of the media may be necessary.
- (a) What is meant by the term 'labelling'? [2]
- (b) Describe **two** ways the media acts as an agent of socialisation. [4]
- (c) Explain how the media affects its audience, according to the hypodermic syringe model. [6]
- (d) Explain why censorship of the media may be necessary. [8]
- (e) To what extent are media representations of age stereotypical? [15]

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