



# Cambridge IGCSE™

**SOCIOLOGY**

Paper 1

**0495/11**

**May/June 2024**

**2 hours**

You must answer on the enclosed answer booklet.

You will need: Answer booklet (enclosed)

## INSTRUCTIONS

- Answer **two** questions in total:  
Section A: answer Question 1.  
Answer **either** Question 2 in Section B **or** Question 3 in Section C.
- 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 80.
- The number of marks for each question or part question is shown in brackets [ ].

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

## Section A: Theory and methods

### Answer Question 1

#### 1 Source A

The data in Table 1.1 shows the life expectancy of women and men in selected countries in 2020. The source of the data is official statistics from each country. The quantitative data has been adapted and life expectancy in the table has been rounded up or down to the nearest whole year.

**Table 1.1**

2020		
Country	Life expectancy of women (years)	Life expectancy of men (years)
Argentina	80	73
Egypt	75	70
Ghana	65	63
India	71	68
Mauritius	79	72
Pakistan	68	66
Uganda	66	61

- (a) From **Source A**, identify the **two** countries with the smallest difference in life expectancy between women and men. [2]
- (b) Identify **two** sampling frames that could be used in sociological research. [2]
- (c) Using information from **Source A**, describe **two** problems with using the data for understanding life expectancy across the world. [4]
- (d) Describe **two** limitations of using group interviews in sociological research. [4]
- (e) Describe **two** strengths and **two** limitations of using quantitative data in sociological research. [8]
- (f) Explain why some sociologists prefer a micro approach to research. [10]
- (g) To what extent is it possible for sociologists to achieve validity in their research? [15]

Answer **either** Question 2 **or** Question 3

**Section B: Culture, identity and socialisation**

- 2 Gender identity can be influenced by primary and secondary socialisation. Age is also an important aspect of an individual's identity. Youth and old age are often stereotyped in the media. Some people choose to join sub-cultures which can cause conflict in society.
- (a) What is meant by the term 'secondary socialisation'? [2]
  - (b) Describe **two** stereotypes of elderly people. [4]
  - (c) Explain how agencies of socialisation can influence gender identity. [6]
  - (d) Explain why formal social control is important in society. [8]
  - (e) To what extent do sub-cultures cause conflict in society? [15]

**Section C: Social inequality**

- 3 Social inequality is a feature of all societies. Gender and ethnicity are often reasons for inequality. For example institutional racism continues to be a problem in modern industrial societies. Some sociologists argue a reserve army of labour exists. Sociologists disagree about whether inequalities between rich and poor can be reduced. Many sociologists believe some people experience a cycle of poverty.
- (a) What is meant by the term 'reserve army of labour'? [2]
  - (b) Describe **two** examples of institutional racism. [4]
  - (c) Explain how people can experience a cycle of poverty. [6]
  - (d) Explain why feminists argue that society is patriarchal. [8]
  - (e) To what extent have government measures reduced inequalities between rich and poor in society? [15]

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