



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. Blank pages are indicated.

Answer **two** questions

Section A: Family

- 1 With the changing roles of women in society, demographic factors such as the fertility rate have changed. This has affected family roles, expectations and family life. Sociologists have very different views about the functions of the family, for example functionalists being more positive than feminists.
- (a) What is meant by the term 'fertility rate'? [2]
- (b) Describe **two** types of conjugal roles. [4]
- (c) Explain how families changed during industrialisation. [6]
- (d) Explain why so many alternatives to the family have developed in modern industrial societies. [8]
- (e) To what extent are feminist views of the family correct? [15]

Section B: Education

- 2 There are many different types of schools students can attend today, such as private and state schools. Experiences of education and educational achievement vary greatly because of this. Sociologists also debate other reasons for the differing achievements of students at school and believe factors such as money, levels of social control and gender may be important.
- (a) What is meant by the term 'state schools'? [2]
- (b) Describe **two** school factors, apart from the type of school, that may affect a student's educational achievement. [4]
- (c) Explain how social control can be experienced in education. [6]
- (d) Explain why some boys underachieve in education compared to girls. [8]
- (e) To what extent is there meritocracy in education? [15]

Section C: Crime, deviance and social control

- 3 Who commits crime and why do they do it? This is a question often debated in sociology with different explanations being offered. Factors such as age and ethnicity are considered to be important as are the levels of social control, policing and surveillance in society. Many believe that punishment is essential if governments are to reduce crime.
- (a) What is meant by the term 'surveillance'? [2]
- (b) Describe **two** sociological explanations for crime. [4]
- (c) Explain how punishment can reduce crime. [6]
- (d) Explain why some crimes are not reported to the police. [8]
- (e) To what extent is age the most influential factor in determining whether an individual commits crime? [15]

Section D: Media

- 4 The media today can be split into two types, traditional and new media. Both can have positive and negative effects on the audience. Content and censorship are often different depending on which type of media is being discussed and who the media gatekeeper is. Despite this, stereotypical representations of some social groups exist in all types of media.
- (a) What is meant by the term 'new media'? [2]
- (b) Describe **two** stereotypical representations of men in the media today. [4]
- (c) Explain how postmodernists view new media. [6]
- (d) Explain why the media can have a negative effect on children. [8]
- (e) To what extent do media gatekeepers control the content of the media? [15]

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