Cambridge IGCSE

Cambridge International Examinations
Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

SOCIOLOGY **0495/11**

Paper 1 **May/June 2017**

2 hours (including 15 minutes' reading time)

No Additional Materials are required.

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READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

An answer booklet is provided inside this question paper. You should follow the instructions on the front cover of the answer booklet. If you need additional answer paper ask the invigilator for a continuation booklet.

Answer Question 1 and **either** Question 2 **or** Question 3.
The number of marks is given in brackets [ ] at the end of each question or part question.

This document consists of **3** printed pages, **1** blank page and **1** insert.

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Section A: Theory and methods

Answer Question 1

1 Source A

Households in the UK: by household* type in 2004 and 2014

Figures in Millions

Year	One person household	One family household: couple	One family household: lone parent	Two or more unrelated adults	Multi-family households	All households
2004	7.2	14.3	2.6	0.7	0.2	25.0
2014	7.6	15.1	2.8	0.9	0.3	26.7

This source is taken from a social survey of the Labour Force from the Office for National Statistics.
*household means people living at an address or place of residence

(a) From Source A, identify the most common type of household in 2004. [2]

(b) Identify **two** ways data might be collected on types of households. [2]

(c) Using Source A, describe **two** household trends between 2004 and 2014. [4]

(d) Describe **two** reasons why official statistics may lack validity. [4]

(e) Describe **two** strengths and **two** limitations of social surveys. [8]

(f) Explain why longitudinal studies can be difficult for researchers to carry out. [10]

(g) To what extent are quantitative methods ethical? [15]

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

Section B: Culture, identity and socialisation

2 There are criminal sub-cultures that do not share mainstream values. Some researchers suggest that some individuals are criminal by nature. However, sociologists generally believe that criminal behaviour and non-conformity results from socialisation.

(a) What is meant by the term 'non-conformity'? [2]

(b) Describe **two** agencies of socialisation. [4]

(c) Explain how non-conformity can result from socialisation. [6]

(d) Explain why some sociologists reject the influence of nature on human behaviour. [8]

(e) To what extent do sub-cultures lead to conflict in society? [15]

Section C: Social inequality

3 Economic change in the last hundred years has resulted in many changes to the occupational structure in modern industrial societies. One of the key changes has been the decline in the number of blue collar workers and an increase in the number of white collar workers.

(a) What is meant by the term 'blue collar worker'? [2]

(b) Describe **two** forms of social stratification. [4]

(c) Explain how inequality can be reduced in modern industrial societies. [6]

(d) Explain why sociologists from different perspectives do not agree on a definition of social class. [8]

(e) To what extent has the working class changed in modern industrial societies? [15]

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