Cambridge IGCSE

Cambridge International Examinations
Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

SOCIOLOGY

0495/22

Paper 2

May/June 2017

1 hour 45 minutes (including 15 minutes' reading time)

Additional Materials: Answer Booklet/Paper

2263570800

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 **two** questions.
The number of marks is given in brackets [ ] at the end of each question or part question.

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Section A: Family

1 Families are becoming increasingly diverse, for some even monogamy is not the norm. Other changes are also happening within the family, for example an increase in symmetry. However, some sociologists still argue that the nuclear family form is the most common today.

(a) What is meant by the term ‘monogamy’?

[2]

(b) Describe **two** examples of symmetry in the family.

[4]

(c) Explain how industrialisation affects family life.

[6]

(d) Explain why there are so many alternatives to marriage in modern industrial societies.

[8]

(e) To what extent is the nuclear family the norm today?

[15]

Section B: Education

2 Students today are taught in a diverse range of schools and may study traditional academic subjects as well as vocationalism. Some sociologists believe this allows schools to meet the needs of all their students, whereas other sociologists believe this is a way of promoting divisions and inequalities in society.

(a) What is meant by the term ‘vocationalism’?

[2]

(b) Describe **two** ways that teacher labelling can affect a student's educational achievement.

[4]

(c) Explain how the differences in language at home and at school can affect educational achievement.

[6]

(d) Explain why schools are an important part of secondary socialisation.

[8]

(e) To what extent is social mobility affected by the type of school an individual attends?

[15]

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Section C: Crime, deviance and social control

3 Explanations for crime depend on the type of crime being discussed. For example, the reasons people commit urban crime are different to the reasons people commit domestic violence. Some sociologists believe crime is mainly committed due to material deprivation whilst others disagree.

(a) What is meant by the term 'urban crime'?

[2]

(b) Describe **two** sociological explanations for crime, apart from material deprivation.

[4]

(c) Explain how moral panics in the media can affect the public's view of crime and criminals.

[6]

(d) Explain why the police appear to target some social groups more than others.

[8]

(e) To what extent does poverty and unemployment explain criminal behaviour?

[15]

Section D: Media

4 Several different theories exist to explain the effects the media can have on audiences. Two examples are the cultural effects approach and the uses and gratifications model. However, for Postmodernists, developments in new media mean that the industry can no longer be controlled. This can be seen to have positive and negative consequences for both audiences and the media industry.

(a) What is meant by the term 'cultural effects approach'?

[2]

(b) Describe **two** ways, according to the uses and gratifications model, that audience needs are met by the media.

[4]

(c) Explain how advertising is seen by many sociologists as a negative part of the media.

[6]

(d) Explain why the media is biased and can distort reality.

[8]

(e) To what extent are Postmodernists correct in their belief that new media cannot be controlled?

[15]

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