Cambridge IGCSE

Cambridge International Examinations
Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

SOCIOLOGY **0495/22**

Paper 2 **May/June 2018**

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

Additional Materials: Answer Booklet/Paper

4439680409

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.

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

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Answer **two** questions.

Section A: Family

1 Sociologists have very different views of the family and whether it is beneficial for its members. For example, some sociologists view the family as a form of patriarchy, whilst others view it as more symmetrical. Rising divorce rates and changing attitudes to marriage means family life today is very diverse.

(a) What is meant by the term 'patriarchy'? [2]

(b) Describe **two** examples of joint conjugal roles. [4]

(c) Explain how Marxists view the functions of the family. [6]

(d) Explain why some families are symmetrical. [8]

(e) To what extent is marriage still the norm in modern industrial societies? [15]

Section B: Education

2 Education affects an individual's life chances. Many views have been put forward to explain why different social groups experience different levels of success in educational achievement. Examples of these views include material deprivation and ethnocentrism.

(a) What is meant by the term 'material deprivation'? [2]

(b) Describe **two** examples of ethnocentrism in education. [4]

(c) Explain how education is an agency of socialisation. [6]

(d) Explain why education can improve life chances. [8]

(e) To what extent are material factors the most important influence on educational achievement? [15]

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Section C: Crime, deviance and social control

3 Acts of crime and deviance are often associated with youth sub-cultures. Controlling crime in society is difficult to do. Some sociologists believe that informal agencies of social control are the best way to ensure conformity. Others believe that formal agencies such as prisons are the best deterrent.

(a) What is meant by the term 'deviance'? [2]

(b) Describe **two** problems with official crime statistics. [4]

(c) Explain how informal agencies of social control prevent crime. [6]

(d) Explain why youth sub-cultures are often linked to crime. [8]

(e) To what extent do prisons fail to deter people from committing crime? [15]

Section D: Media

4 Pluralists and Marxists have very different views about the role and influence of media in society. Some sociologists believe the media directly affects how the audience thinks and behaves. Others believe it depends on who is using the media and how it is being used. However, the media can still be very influential in spreading propaganda.

(a) What is meant by the term 'pluralist'? [2]

(b) Describe **two** examples of how the media can use propaganda to influence the audience. [4]

(c) Explain how sociologists criticise the stereotypical representations of some social groups in the media. [6]

(d) Explain why the hypodermic syringe model can be criticised. [8]

(e) To what extent are patterns of media use determined by the social class of the audience. [15]

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