Cambridge Assessment International Education

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SOCIOLOGY **0495/13**

Paper 1 **May/June 2020**

2 hours

You must answer on the enclosed answer booklet.

You will need: Answer booklet (enclosed)

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INSTRUCTIONS

- Answer **two** questions in total:
  - Section A: answer Question 1.
  - Answer **either** Question 2 from Section B **or** Question 3 from 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. Blank pages are indicated.

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Section A: Theory and methods

Answer Question 1

1 Source A

A panel study is a form of longitudinal research where the same sample is used repeatedly throughout the study. One recent example of a panel study is the UK Millennium Cohort Study, which ran from 2001 to 2012, with an initial sample of 19 000 children (Fig. 1.1).

The study was able to examine many different factors in each child's life, such as: family type, food and nutrition, family and friends, housing type and neighbourhood.

Year	Age of child	Number of responses	Respondant	Data Collection
2001	9 months	19 000	Parents	Face-to-face interview, self-completion questionnaire.
2004	3 years	15 590	Parents and older brother/sister	Face-to-face interview, self-completion questionnaire and observations of child.
2006	5 years	15 246	Parents and older brother/sister	Face-to-face interview, self-completion questionnaire and observations of child.
2008	7 years	13 857	Parents and older brother/sister, teacher and the child.	Face-to-face interview, self-completion questionnaire, observations of child, child questionnaire and teacher assessment.
2012	11 years	13 287	Parents and older brother/sister, teacher and the child.	Face-to-face interview, self-completion questionnaire, observations of child, child questionnaire and teacher assessment.

Fig. 1.1

(a) From **Source A**, identify **two** factors that were examined in each child's life. [2]

(b) Identify **two** ethical issues sociologists should consider when doing research with children. [2]

(c) Using information from **Source A**, describe **two** reasons why the data gathered was likely to be valid. [4]

(d) Describe **two** limitations of using longitudinal studies in sociological research. [4]

(e) Describe **two** strengths and **two** limitations of using pre-coded questions in sociological research. [8]

(f) Explain why some sociologists use methods that gain qualitative data when carrying out research. [10]

(g) To what extent is primary data useful for sociological research? [15]

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

Section B: Culture, identity and socialisation

2 Societies across the world are constantly changing, including individuals' gender roles and identities. Some sociologists believe that social stability is important so that social order does not break down. These sociologists believe that a society cannot function without social conformity and coercion is sometimes necessary.

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

(b) Describe **two** examples of coercion in society. [4]

(c) Explain how children learn gender roles during primary socialisation. [6]

(d) Explain why masculinity is changing in modern industrial societies. [8]

(e) To what extent is formal social control the most effective way to maintain order in society? [15]

Section C: Social inequality

3 Functionalists consider society to be meritocratic and believe that everyone has an equal opportunity to succeed regardless of age, gender, ethnicity or social class. Marxists disagree, they argue meritocracy is a myth and that societies are not open and fair. Marxists argue that social stratification does affect the life chances of an individual.

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

(b) Describe **two** examples of ageism. [4]

(c) Explain how equal opportunities have improved individuals' life chances. [6]

(d) Explain why it is difficult to escape the poverty trap. [8]

(e) To what extent is patriarchy no longer a feature of modern industrial societies? [15]

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