Cambridge Assessment International Education

Cambridge IGCSE™

SOCIOLOGY **0495/22**

Paper 2 **May/June 2020**

1 hour 45 minutes

You must answer on the enclosed answer booklet.

You will need: Answer booklet (enclosed)

1604701368

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.

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Answer **two** questions.

Section A: Family

1 Whether gender equality in the family exists is a matter of debate. Many factors affect this, for example social characteristics such as ethnicity and social class. Also important are the type and size of the family as well as the roles family members play.

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

(b) Describe **two** trends in divorce in modern industrial societies. [4]

(c) Explain how ethnicity can affect family life. [6]

(d) Explain why the average family size has decreased in modern industrial societies. [8]

(e) To what extent are family roles changing in modern industrial societies? [15]

Section B: Education

2 Many sociologists believe that how well an individual does in education is not down to their efforts or IQ but more to do with social characteristics such as ethnicity, gender and social class. This can be explained by looking at both school and home factors. Other sociologists believe that academic and vocational education are meritocratic and open to everyone.

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

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

(c) Explain how private schools may reproduce social inequalities. [6]

(d) Explain why some ethnic groups do less well than others in education. [8]

(e) To what extent is the feminist view of education accurate? [15]

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Section C: Crime, deviance and social control

3 There are official and non-official statistics that measure the crime rate in a society. However, not all crimes are accurately represented in the statistics suggesting that some groups are less likely than others to be prosecuted for their crimes. Some believe there is a need for more formal social control and harsher punishments to deal with the high levels of offending.

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

(b) Describe **two** punishments for crime. [4]

(c) Explain how poverty can be linked to crime. [6]

(d) Explain why white-collar crime is under-reported and under-recorded in the official crime statistics. [8]

(e) To what extent are self-report studies the most accurate measurement of crime? [15]

Section D: Media

4 The media is often accused of exaggerated and sensationalist content, particularly in the news. This can be due to the pressures of advertising, issues of agenda setting and news values. This has led to the argument that the media and the news are biased. However, bias in the media may be reducing due to increased levels of audience interactivity and social media.

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

(b) Describe **two** ways media content can be censored. [4]

(c) Explain how people interact using social media. [6]

(d) Explain why the media is an important agency of social control. [8]

(e) To what extent does the news reflect reality? [15]

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