Cambridge Assessment International Education

# Cambridge IGCSE™

**SOCIOLOGY** **0495/23**

Paper 2 **May/June 2020**

**1 hour 45 minutes**

You must answer on the enclosed answer booklet.

You will need: Answer booklet (enclosed)

*5997183220*

**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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**[Turn over**

Answer **two** questions.

## Section A: Family

**1** Some sociologists claim that dysfunctional families cause problems in society. Other sociologists take a more positive view and believe that families are important for functions such as socialisation and social control. In reality, it depends upon the type of family an individual lives in and the roles that grandparents, parents and children are expected to play.

**(a)** What is meant by the term 'dysfunctional family'? [2]

**(b)** Describe **two** examples of child-centeredness. [4]

**(c)** Explain how grandparents can play important roles in family life. [6]

**(d)** Explain why the divorce rate is high in modern industrial societies. [8]

**(e)** To what extent are nuclear families the best type of family to live in today? [15]

## Section B: Education

**2** Sociologists debate whether cultural deprivation, labelling and material factors limit educational success. Education is not just about gaining qualifications and measuring intelligence, it also has many other functions such as reinforcing social expectations.

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

**(b)** Describe **two** ways social expectations are reinforced in school. [4]

**(c)** Explain how cultural deprivation may be a barrier to educational success. [6]

**(d)** Explain why IQ tests are criticised as a way of measuring intelligence. [8]

**(e)** To what extent do peer groups influence educational achievement? [15]

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## Section C: Crime, deviance and social control

**3** Crime rates differ depending upon the type of crime, where it is committed and the way it is measured. The rates of offending and conviction vary depending on the social characteristics of the offender. Many explanations exist for this, including police targeting and the role of the media and new technologies. When crime rates rise governments and the public demand more social control. Some sociologists argue that this will not reduce crime.

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

**(b)** Describe **two** ways of measuring crime. [4]

**(c)** Explain how crime can be linked to new technologies. [6]

**(d)** Explain why crime rates for some ethnic groups are higher than others. [8]

**(e)** To what extent can formal social control reduce crime? [15]

## Section D: Media

**4** In recent years the media has changed due to factors such as the growth of the internet, diversification and new types of funding. Not everyone believes that this has affected the way social groups are represented in the media. Stereotyping, for example, can still be frequently seen in the news and other media when it comes to gender, ethnic minorities and different age groups.

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

**(b)** Describe **two** ways the media is funded. [4]

**(c)** Explain how the internet has changed media consumption. [6]

**(d)** Explain why only some news stories are reported in the media. [8]

**(e)** To what extent have media representations of social groups changed over time? [15]

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