UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
International General Certificate of Secondary Education

CANDIDATE NAME									
CENTRE NUMBER						CANDIDATE NUMBER				

9923132947

SOCIOLOGY **0495/22**

Paper 2 **October/November 2012**

1 hour 45 minutes

Candidates answer on the Question Paper.

No Additional Materials are required.

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

DO **NOT** WRITE IN ANY BARCODES.
Write your Centre number, candidate number and name in the spaces provided.
Write in dark blue or black pen.
You may use a soft pencil for any diagrams, graphs or rough working.
Do not use staples, paper clips, highlighters, glue or correction fluid.
You may not need all the answer lines for your answer.

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

This document consists of **33** printed pages and **3** blank pages.

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Section A: Family

For Examiner's Use

1 In modern industrial societies there are many households where two people cohabit without being married.

(a) What is meant by the term *cohabit*?

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(b) Describe **two** types of household unit that are not based on cohabitation.

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(c) Explain some of the reasons for the increase in cohabitation outside marriage in modern industrial societies.

For Examiner's Use

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(d) Assess the view that the increase in cohabitation outside marriage is a threat to family and society.

For Examiner's Use

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For Examiner's Use

2 Relationships between parents and children have changed over the years. In modern industrial societies families have become more child-centred.

(a) What is meant by the term *child-centred*?

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(b) Describe **two** ways in which the roles of children have changed in recent years.

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(c) Explain why families have become more child-centred in modern industrial societies.

For Examiner's Use

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(d) Assess the view that children are now an economic cost to their parents rather than an economic benefit.

For Examiner's Use

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Section B: Education

For Examiner's Use

3 In many modern industrial societies pupils are allowed to finish their education at the age of 16. However, an increasing number choose to remain in post-compulsory education.

(a) What is meant by the term *post-compulsory education*?

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(b) Describe **two** types of post-compulsory education.

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(c) Explain why more pupils are choosing to remain in education after the age of 16.

For Examiner's Use

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(d) Assess the view that middle class children benefit most from the availability of post-compulsory education.

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For Examiner's Use

4 Sociologists argue that there is a strong relationship between education and upward social mobility.

(a) What is meant by the term *upward social mobility*?

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(b) Describe **two** ways in which a person can achieve upward social mobility through education.

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(c) Explain how teachers' expectations may affect a pupil's chances of achieving upward social mobility.

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(d) Assess the view that promoting social mobility is the main function of education in modern industrial societies.

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Section C: Crime, Deviance and Social Control

For Examiner's Use

5 Some sociologists argue that the existence of youth sub-cultures is a major influence on crime in modern industrial societies.

(a) What is meant by the term *sub-culture*?

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(b) Describe **two** examples of youth sub-cultures.

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(c) Explain why some sociologists think youth sub-cultures may lead to crime.

For Examiner's Use

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(d) Assess the view that youth sub-cultures are a threat to mainstream values in society.

For Examiner's Use

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For Examiner's Use

6 Official crime statistics show that women commit less crime than men. However, in recent years the crime rates for women have increased.

(a) What is meant by the term *crime rates*?

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(b) Describe **two** crimes which are usually associated with women.

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(c) Explain why some people believe that women are more likely to be the victims of crime than men.

For Examiner's Use

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(d) Assess some of the reasons why women today are committing more crime than in the past.

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Section D: The Mass Media

For Examiner's Use

7 In dictatorships the mass media are seen as a way of brainwashing people through the use of propaganda and mass culture.

(a) What is meant by the term *mass culture*?

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(b) Describe **two** examples of propaganda in the mass media.

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For Examiner's Use

(c) Explain some of the ways that governments use the mass media.

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(d) How far is it important that the mass media should be free from censorship in democratic societies?

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For Examiner's Use

8 The hypodermic-syringe model suggests that the mass media have a direct effect on audiences.

(a) What is meant by the term *hypodermic-syringe model*?

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(b) Describe **two** other models of how the mass media influence audiences.

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For Examiner's Use

(c) Explain some of the ways the mass media influence lifestyles.

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(d) To what extent do the mass media have a direct effect on audiences?

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