Cambridge IGCSE

**Cambridge International Examinations**
Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

**SOCIOLOGY** **0495/11**

Paper 1 **October/November 2017**

**2 hours (including 15 minutes' reading time)**

No Additional Materials are required.

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**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 Question 1 and **either** Question 2 **or** Question 3.
The number of marks is given in brackets [ ] at the end of each question or part question.



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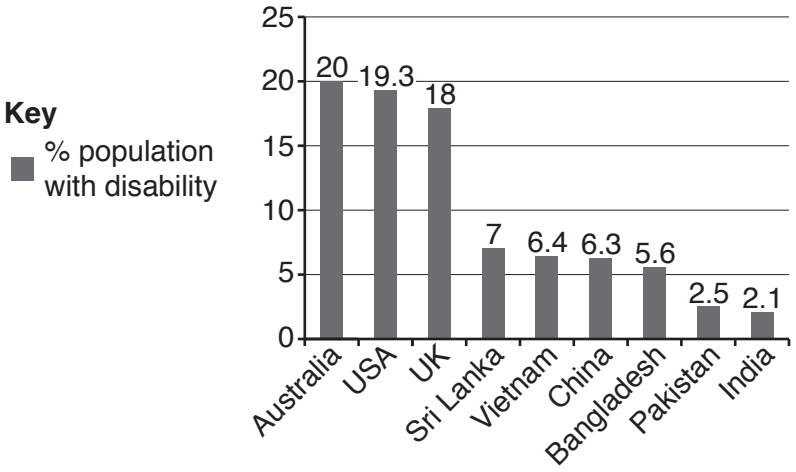
CAMBRIDGE International Examinations

## Section A: Theory and methods

Answer Question 1.

**1 Source A**

**Disability Data**




The data above is taken from the 'Census of India Website'.

The Government believed the statistics were not accurate and the number of disabled people in India had been seriously underestimated. This may have been because of errors with deciding who is disabled or people not wishing to admit they were disabled. The Government therefore trained new official researchers to collect the data accurately for the 2011 census.

**(a)** From the evidence in Source A, which **two** countries have the highest percentage of disabled people in their population? [2]

**(b)** Identify **two** methods that could be used to collect data from a large sample. [2]

**(c)** Using Source A, describe **two** reasons why the data collected for India may not be accurate. [4]

**(d)** Describe **two** strengths of using official statistics in sociological research. [4]

**(e)** Describe **two** strengths and **two** limitations of using sampling in sociological research. [8]

**(f)** Explain why large scale research can be difficult. [10]

**(g)** To what extent can objectivity be maintained in sociological research? [15]

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

## Section B: Culture, identity and socialisation

**2**



Image of the Amish travelling in a courting buggy on a road in Pennsylvania

The Amish are a religious community in Pennsylvania, USA. Their strict religious beliefs mean they reject some features of modern lifestyles, like the motor car. Individuals who do not conform to the norms of the group can face ostracism by their community. The Amish have become a tourist attraction because their way of life is so different. There can be conflict between them and the tourists as their religion means they are not happy to be photographed.

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

**(b)** Describe **two** examples of a sub-culture, apart from religious sub-cultures. [4]

**(c)** Explain how individuals are encouraged to conform to the norms and values of their sub-culture. [6]

**(d)** Explain why individuals from religious sub-cultures may find themselves in conflict with the mainstream culture. [8]

**(e)** To what extent is religion the most important agency of social control? [15]

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**[Turn over**

## Section C: Social inequality

**3** Aspects of stratification such as gender, ethnicity and social class can have a significant impact on an individual's life chances. An individual's social position at birth can reduce their chances of upward social mobility and even shorten their life expectancy.

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

**(b)** Describe **two** examples of social groups who may be disadvantaged. [4]

**(c)** Explain how the life chances of minority ethnic groups differ from those of the majority ethnic group. [6]

**(d)** Explain why downward social mobility occurs. [8]

**(e)** To what extent is social class still important in modern industrial societies? [15]

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