Cambridge IGCSE

Cambridge Assessment International Education
Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

SOCIOLOGY **0495/11**

Paper 1 **October/November 2019**

2 hours (including 15 minutes' reading time)

7449850945

Additional Materials: Answer Booklet

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

An answer booklet is provided inside the 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.

This document consists of **3** printed pages and **1** blank page.

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Section A: Theory and methods

Answer Question 1

1 Source A

Ali is a sociology student studying youth sub-culture and the music her peers listen to. She conducted a social survey with different types of questions. Ali mainly used closed questions to gain quantitative data. Her sample was made up of 10 females she knew from her year group in school. They were members of 2 different sub-cultures, 8 were Goths and 2 were Punks. The social survey also included some open questions. Below are some of the questions she asked:

- Which band or bands do you normally listen to?_____
- Why do you listen to these particular artists?_____
- How much time each day do you listen? (Circle your answer below)
  1 hour 2 hours more than 2 hours
- Where do you listen?_____
- How do you listen?_____

(a) From **Source A** identify **two** types of question being used in the social survey. [2]

(b) Identify **two** primary methods that could be used to study youth sub-culture, apart from social surveys. [2]

(c) Using information from **Source A** describe **two** reasons why sociologists may criticise the representativeness of the sample. [4]

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

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

(f) Explain why qualitative data can be useful for sociological research. [10]

(g) To what extent is all sociological research biased? [15]

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

Section B: Culture, identity and socialisation

2 Sociologists disagree about which factors influence social identity the most. However, all sociologists agree socialisation is important to society. This happens through institutions such as the family, education and the peer group. Some young people also choose to join youth sub-cultures, others do not.

(a) What is meant by the term 'youth sub-culture'? [2]

(b) Describe **two** reasons why some males join sub-cultures. [4]

(c) Explain how the peer group functions as an agency of socialisation. [6]

(d) Explain why socialisation is important for individuals and society. [8]

(e) To what extent is ethnicity the main influence on social identity? [15]

Section C: Social inequality

3 Racial discrimination and ageism still exist in many parts of the world. Both can affect individuals' life chances. Sociologists disagree about the main cause of inequalities. Some sociologists think social class is the main cause. Many disagree and believe that other social factors determine how much power and status individuals have in their society.

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

(b) Describe **two** ways an individual's status can be ascribed. [4]

(c) Explain how ageism may be experienced by individuals in society. [6]

(d) Explain why a lack of power for some ethnic minority groups may affect their life chances. [8]

(e) To what extent is social class the main cause of inequality in society? [15]

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