Cambridge Assessment International Education

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SOCIOLOGY **0495/11**

Paper 1 **October/November 2021**

2 hours

You must answer on the enclosed answer booklet.

You will need: Answer booklet (enclosed)

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INSTRUCTIONS

- Answer **two** questions in total:
  - Section A: answer Question 1.
  - Answer **either** Question 2 from Section B **or** Question 3 from Section C.
- 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 80.
- The number of marks for each question or part question is shown in brackets [ ].

This document has **4** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

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Section A: Theory and methods

Answer Question 1

Source A

1 A field experiment is a research method that takes place in real-life situations. Interpretivists prefer using a more natural setting for their research, while other sociologists prefer data gathered from laboratory experiments.

A recent field experiment involved sending two fake job applications to 25 companies in a small city in the north of the UK. The only difference between the two applications was the ethnic background of the fake applicants. One was given the traditional English surname of Smith and the other was given the traditional Indian surname of Singh. The applications from Smith were more successful than those from Singh. The researcher concluded that ethnic minorities faced racism in UK workplaces. However, it is uncertain whether other factors may have been responsible for the results.

The research raises ethical issues as the companies involved were deceived. They were unaware they were part of a research study and also unaware of the purpose of the study. The companies were protected though, as the researcher ensured the anonymity of the companies involved when the research was published.

(a) From Source A identify **two** ethical issues raised by the research. [2]

(b) Identify **two** research methods that could be used by interpretivists, apart from field experiments. [2]

(c) Using information from Source A, describe **two** possible problems with the researcher's conclusion. [4]

(d) Describe **two** limitations of using laboratory experiments in sociological research. [4]

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

(f) Explain why it can be difficult to plan and prepare sociological research. [10]

(g) To what extent is data gathered by positivists the most useful data? [15]

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

Section B: Culture, identity and socialisation

2 Some sociologists argue that societies have become more child-centred. Youth sub-cultures can be found globally and often rebel against society's norms and values. However, most young people are successfully socialised into value consensus by the agencies of secondary socialisation.

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

(b) Describe **two** examples of youth sub-cultures. [4]

(c) Explain how children are socialised by agencies of secondary socialisation. [6]

(d) Explain why modern industrial societies are child-centred. [8]

(e) To what extent has globalisation created a global culture? [15]

Section C: Social inequality

3 Sociologists study different types of society such as open, closed, traditional and industrial societies. One of the features of an open society is that social mobility between social classes is possible. However, some social groups have more opportunities than others and so sociologists often research whether discrimination still exists.

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

(b) Describe **two** examples of closed societies. [4]

(c) Explain how patriarchy affects individuals. [6]

(d) Explain why social classes may be changing. [8]

(e) To what extent does discrimination still exist in societies? [15]

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