Cambridge Assessment International Education

Cambridge IGCSE™

SOCIOLOGY **0495/21**

Paper 2 **October/November 2021**

1 hour 45 minutes

You must answer on the enclosed answer booklet.

You will need: Answer booklet (enclosed)

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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. Any blank pages are indicated.

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Answer two questions

Section A: Family

1 The family has existed for a long time and as an institution has been through major changes, particularly during the period of industrialisation. Many sociologists believe that there has been a shift from traditional families to more diverse families. As societies have modernised, new family structures and types have emerged. Also, family functions and the roles of family members have changed.

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

(b) Describe **two** ways family functions have changed. [4]

(c) Explain how the roles of children in the family have changed in modern industrial societies. [6]

(d) Explain why family life is not the same for all individuals. [8]

(e) To what extent have grandparents become essential to modern family life? [15]

Section B: Education

2 Most children have both a formal and an informal education. In schools children are educated by teachers, follow a curriculum and study different subjects. Some sociologists believe schools benefit some students more than others and this inequality affects their educational achievement. Therefore, schools are argued to be important in determining social mobility and life chances.

(a) What is meant by the term 'informal education'? [2]

(b) Describe **two** features of the official curriculum. [4]

(c) Explain how ethnocentrism can be experienced in schools. [6]

(d) Explain why the experience of school may be different for boys and girls. [8]

(e) To what extent is social class an important factor in determining educational achievement? [15]

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Section C: Crime, deviance and social control

3 Despite the relativity of crime and deviance, all societies and their agents of social control attempt to prevent crime from occurring. To control crime effectively societies need to understand why crime happens. Sociologists offer different explanations for criminal behaviour, such as stereotyping and socialisation. Many people also argue that punishments for law-breaking are not preventing crime.

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

(b) Describe **two** examples of informal social control. [4]

(c) Explain how crime and deviance are relative. [6]

(d) Explain why formal agencies of social control can be effective at preventing crime. [8]

(e) To what extent does stereotyping affect the crime rate? [15]

Section D: Media

4 Public funding is one of the ways the media is funded. The funding and regulation of the media affects media content and representations. Some sociologists believe representations can be stereotypical and damaging to social groups such as the elderly, minority ethnic groups and women. However, globalisation is changing the media.

(a) What is meant by the term 'public funding'? [2]

(b) Describe **two** stereotypical media representations of the elderly. [4]

(c) Explain how globalisation has affected the media. [6]

(d) Explain why feminists criticise some media content. [8]

(e) To what extent is media censorship effective? [15]

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