Cambridge Assessment International Education

Cambridge IGCSE™

SOCIOLOGY **0495/13**

Paper 1 **October/November 2022**

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 in Section B **or** Question 3 in 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

1 Source A

Comparative studies are often used in sociological research because they are objective and scientific. Some of the earliest sociologists used this method to understand society. For example Weber used a comparative study to examine capitalism in Europe. The functionalist Durkheim produced another comparative study on suicide.

Many comparative studies rely on official statistics from different countries. Official statistics use very large samples to provide quantitative data, for example the official crime statistics. Researchers are able to make different types of comparison when using these large collections of data to find patterns and trends. In a recent comparative study crime rates were compared between women and men, crime rates in the past with current crime rates and the types of crime committed.

(a) From Source A identify **two** sociologists who have conducted comparative studies. [2]

(b) Identify **two** sociological perspectives, apart from functionalism. [2]

(c) Using information from Source A, describe **two** reasons why comparative studies are useful in sociological research. [4]

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

(e) Describe **two** strengths and **two** limitations of using historical documents when doing sociological research. [8]

(f) Explain why sociological research is often biased. [10]

(g) To what extent is the functionalist view of society correct? [15]

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

Section B: Culture, identity and socialisation

2 Value consensus is important for society. There are many ways in which individuals are encouraged to follow norms and values. Some social institutions may use coercion and other institutions may use positive role modelling to influence people's behaviour. Different social groups based on social class and gender, may have different norms and values.

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

(b) Describe **two** examples of role modelling. [4]

(c) Explain how women may experience role conflict. [6]

(d) Explain why value consensus is important for society. [8]

(e) To what extent is social identity influenced by social class? [15]

Section C: Social inequality

3 Traditional societies may be based on a caste system whereas modern industrial societies claim to have social mobility. Social mobility is linked to meritocracy as individuals are rewarded for their skills and hard work. However, sociologists debate the existence of meritocracy in modern industrial societies because some argue that people who are born with wealth have an unfair advantage.

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

(b) Describe **two** examples of racial discrimination. [4]

(c) Explain how wealth can improve a person's life chances. [6]

(d) Explain why the welfare state is criticised by some sociologists. [8]

(e) To what extent is inequality in the workplace influenced by gender? [15]

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