Cambridge Assessment International Education

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SOCIOLOGY **0495/12**

Paper 1 **October/November 2023**

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

Population censuses are conducted in most countries around the world. A census is a government survey investigating who lives in the country and the size of the population. The census includes data on age, ethnicity, health and employment. Different countries all gather similar population data through their censuses.

Countries such as the US and the UK complete a census every ten years. Japan and Canada complete a census every five years. A survey is posted out to every household and this must be completed. Completing and returning the census to the government is a legal requirement. The process of conducting a census is time consuming and expensive because the whole population of a country is included.

The data collected in the census is useful for sociologists and policy makers. In the UK a census has occurred every ten years since 1801, making it a longitudinal study.

(a) From **Source A**, identify **two** countries that complete a census every five years. [2]

(b) Identify **two** types of secondary data, apart from a census. [2]

(c) Using information from **Source A**, describe **two** reasons why a census is useful for researchers. [4]

(d) Describe **two** strengths of using pre-coded questions in sociological research. [4]

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

(f) Explain why ethical issues may cause problems when conducting sociological research. [10]

(g) To what extent are structured interviews the best method for sociological research? [15]

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

Section B: Culture, identity and socialisation

2 Many modern industrial societies are multicultural with diverse norms and values. Sociologists are interested in the way different cultures nurture their children and how rewards and sanctions are used to maintain social control. In most societies there are many ways individuals try to achieve a higher status.

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

(b) Describe **two** features of a multicultural society. [4]

(c) Explain how individuals may achieve a higher status in society. [6]

(d) Explain why rewards and sanctions are useful for social control. [8]

(e) To what extent is nurture more important than nature in explaining human behaviour? [15]

Section C: Social inequality

3 Some sociologists argue that social inequality still exists in many societies. Institutional racism, scapegoating and apartheid are factors that make upward social mobility difficult for some social groups. Some people that cannot find employment accept benefits from a welfare state. Some sociologists argue a welfare state can lead to a dependency culture.

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

(b) Describe **two** examples of scapegoating in modern industrial societies. [4]

(c) Explain how a welfare state may cause a dependency culture. [6]

(d) Explain why the working class may find it difficult to achieve upward social mobility. [8]

(e) To what extent does institutional racism explain social inequality? [15]

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