Cambridge Assessment International Education

Cambridge IGCSE™

SOCIOLOGY **0495/13**

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

In 1968 researchers Rosenthal and Jacobson did a field experiment in a school. Rosenthal and Jacobson named the school 'Oak School' so it would remain anonymous.

The field experiment began with students taking an IQ test. Teachers were then given results identifying students with high IQ scores. These students were then labelled as 'very able'. However, Rosenthal and Jacobson had deceived the teachers. The teachers were given a list of randomly selected students rather than the students with high IQ scores. The researchers chose not to identify students with low IQ scores as this may have caused harm to their educational outcomes. Students and teachers did not give informed consent before participating in the field experiment.

Rosenthal and Jacobson used the hypothesis that if teachers have high expectations of students this will result in students achieving better grades at school. Although it is rare to use children in research, the hypothesis was proved correct. The students identified as 'very able' improved their IQ score when the tests were repeated 18 months later.

Source: *adapted from Pygmalion in the Classroom, Rosenthal and Jacobson* 1968.

(a) From **Source A**, identify **two** groups participating in the field experiment. [2]

(b) Identify **two** methods that are good for reliability. [2]

(c) Using information from **Source A**, describe **two** ethical issues in sociological research. [4]

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

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

(f) Explain why focus groups are a useful method for sociological research. [10]

(g) To what extent can sociological research be generalisable? [15]

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

Section B: Culture, identity and socialisation

2 Value consensus is important for all societies. Some sociologists argue that youth sub-cultures may challenge value consensus. Adolescents join youth sub-cultures for many different reasons. Youth sub-cultures may help to form the social identity of adolescents through their social interactions.

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

(b) Describe **two** roles that adolescents may have in modern industrial societies. [4]

(c) Explain how value consensus is maintained. [6]

(d) Explain why gender is an important influence on identity. [8]

(e) To what extent are Marxist explanations of youth sub-cultures the most useful? [15]

Section C: Social inequality

3 Societies are made up of different social classes, such as the middle class and the upper class. Some social groups may experience discrimination, for example minority ethnic groups. While some social groups have opportunities others may live in absolute poverty or experience social exclusion.

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

(b) Describe **two** features of absolute poverty. [4]

(c) Explain how individuals may become trapped in poverty. [6]

(d) Explain why social exclusion has negative consequences for individuals. [8]

(e) To what extent do minority ethnic groups experience the most discrimination? [15]

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