Cambridge Assessment International Education

Cambridge IGCSE™

SOCIOLOGY **0495/23**

Paper 2 **October/November 2023**

1 hour 45 minutes

You must answer on the enclosed answer booklet.

You will need: Answer booklet (enclosed)

1475732021

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 In modern industrial societies nuclear families are not the only type of family. Some families are extended, while others are dual worker. Some sociologists view this diversity negatively as they argue that the nuclear family is still the best. However, changes to family roles and structures make it difficult to claim one family type is the best for everyone.

(a) What is meant by the term 'dual worker families'? [2]

(b) Describe **two** types of extended family. [4]

(c) Explain how industrialisation has changed the family. [6]

(d) Explain why traditional conjugal roles are changing. [8]

(e) To what extent is the nuclear family the best type of family? [15]

Section B: Education

2 There are many different types of education available to students, for example formal and informal. For many sociologists education is viewed positively as a way to improve a person's life chances. Other sociologists are more critical of educational systems because of factors such as selection, elaborated code and labelling.

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

(b) Describe **two** ways education can improve life chances. [4]

(c) Explain how formal education is different to informal education. [6]

(d) Explain why some sociologists claim that selective education is unfair. [8]

(e) To what extent is educational achievement affected by labelling? [15]

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Section C: Crime, deviance and social control

3 According to official crime statistics people from the lower social classes, such as working class and underclass, commit the most crime. Some sociologists argue crime and deviance are due to sub-cultures, others claim factors such as masculinity are more influential. Some social groups are the focus of moral panics and some individuals may have a criminal master status.

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

(b) Describe **two** moral panics. [4]

(c) Explain how a criminal master status can be created. [6]

(d) Explain why some people from the lower social classes commit crime. [8]

(e) To what extent can youth crime and deviance be explained by sub-cultures? [15]

Section D: Media

4 Different factors affect how people use the media, such as gender and social class. Censorship also affects media consumption. Some sociologists claim that digital technology and the internet have changed how the audience uses the media. However, the media remains an influential agent of social control. The media is still criticised by many sociologists for the creation of moral panics and stereotypes.

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

(b) Describe **two** examples of censorship in the media. [4]

(c) Explain how patterns of media use differ according to social class. [6]

(d) Explain why moral panics are often seen in the media. [8]

(e) To what extent has the internet changed how the audience use the media? [15]

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