Cambridge Assessment International Education

Cambridge IGCSE™

SOCIOLOGY **0495/11**

Paper 1 **October/November 2024**

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

Geoff Pearson studied football supporters in Blackpool, a town in the UK. His research took place between 1995 and 1998, when violence between supporters at football matches was frequent. He studied the supporters of one football club called Blackpool F.C.

To get a better understanding of violence between supporters, Pearson used covert participant observation. Pearson did not live in Blackpool, so to become recognised as a Blackpool F.C. supporter he went to pubs near the stadiums to socialise with other supporters. Pearson also attended 78 football matches.

After Pearson was recognised as a Blackpool F.C. supporter, he was accepted into a small gang of supporters who committed violence and other crimes at football matches. During his research, Pearson was put under pressure by the gang to be violent and commit crimes.

Pearson was able to avoid being violent but not committing any crimes would have looked suspicious to the gang. So, to avoid suspicion Pearson committed some crimes during his covert participant observation.

Adapted from Covert Hooligan: Studying Football Violence from the Inside: Dr Geoff Pearson

(a) From **Source A**, identify **two** ways Pearson became recognised as a Blackpool F.C. supporter. [2]

(b) Identify **two** primary methods that could be used to study football fans, **apart** from observation. [2]

(c) Using information from **Source A**, describe **two** criticisms of Pearson's research. [4]

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

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

(f) Explain why interviews may lack objectivity. [10]

(g) To what extent is representativeness the most important factor in sociological research? [15]

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

Section B: Culture, identity and socialisation

2 Sociologists debate the existence of a global culture. However, sociologists agree that socialisation occurs in all cultures. Imitation is an important part of the socialisation process. Inadequate socialisation may have negative consequences for an individual. Many factors affect our social identity including ethnicity.

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

(b) Describe **two** examples of inadequate socialisation. [4]

(c) Explain how agencies of secondary socialisation control individuals. [6]

(d) Explain why globalisation could create a global culture. [8]

(e) To what extent is ethnicity the most important aspect of social identity? [15]

Section C: Social inequality

3 There are many ways in which poverty can affect a person's life chances. Income levels and access to welfare differ from country to country. There are many different explanations of social inequality, such as feminist explanations. However, most sociologists agree that prejudice exists in all societies.

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

(b) Describe **two** examples of prejudice based on age. [4]

(c) Explain how poverty can affect an individual's life chances. [6]

(d) Explain why some societies have a welfare state. [8]

(e) To what extent are feminist explanations of social inequality the most useful? [15]

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