



Cambridge IGCSE™

SOCIOLOGY

Paper 2

0495/21

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1 hour 45 minutes

You must answer on the enclosed answer booklet.

You will need: Answer booklet (enclosed)

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.

Answer **two** questions

Section A: Family

- 1** Family life is different for everyone. This can be because of the various types of family, different relationships within families or the changing expectations of family roles. Marriage is also different across the world and for some people is no longer considered essential. Many sociologists therefore believe that the cereal packet family no longer exists.

- (a) What is meant by the term 'cereal packet family'? [2]
- (b) Describe **two** different types of marriage. [4]
- (c) Explain how contemporary families are child-centred. [6]
- (d) Explain why marriage is no longer considered essential in modern industrial societies. [8]
- (e) To what extent are family roles changing? [15]

Section B: Education

- 2** Educational achievement is not the same for everyone. Some social groups typically do better than others in examinations. Sociologists debate the causes of these differences in achievement. Some sociologists claim it is because of a self-fulfilling prophecy. Other sociologists argue that material deprivation is the main factor, but ethnicity and gender are also relevant.

- (a) What is meant by the term 'self-fulfilling prophecy'? [2]
- (b) Describe **two** examples of ethnocentrism in schools. [4]
- (c) Explain how material deprivation may affect the educational achievement of students. [6]
- (d) Explain why schools use sanctions and rewards. [8]
- (e) To what extent does gender affect educational achievement? [15]

Section C: Crime, deviance and social control

- 3 Crime rates are measured in different ways by sociologists and governments. Two examples of how crime can be measured are official crime statistics and self-report studies. As well as looking at what types of crimes are committed, the measurements can also include which social groups commit recorded crimes or are victims of crimes.
- (a) What is meant by the term 'official crime statistics'? [2]
 - (b) Describe **two** punishments for crime in modern industrial societies. [4]
 - (c) Explain how crimes can be committed online. [6]
 - (d) Explain why crime rates for some ethnic groups are higher than for others. [8]
 - (e) To what extent can self-report studies provide an accurate measurement of crime? [15]

Section D: Media

- 4 The media is an increasingly important agent of socialisation in contemporary society. Media role models and the representations of some social groups are often stereotypical and some sociologists are concerned about the effects of this on the audience. Concerns have also been expressed about the power and influence of those who control the media and of the media's negative influence on children.
- (a) What is meant by the term 'role model'? [2]
 - (b) Describe **two** traditional media stereotypes of the working class. [4]
 - (c) Explain how audiences use social media. [6]
 - (d) Explain why many sociologists are concerned about the effects of media violence on children. [8]
 - (e) To what extent is ruling class power maintained by the media? [15]

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