



Cambridge IGCSE™

SOCIOLOGY**0495/11**

Paper 1

October/November 2022**2 hours**

You must answer on the enclosed answer booklet.

You will need: Answer booklet (enclosed)

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

Sociology is the study of social change. One change sociologists are interested in is the way people interact on social media platforms. To research this topic, two researchers sent an online questionnaire to a random sample of 1000 young people. The researchers accessed their sample through an online tutoring company. The researchers received 377 responses. The personal details of the young people in the sample were kept anonymous. The online questionnaire used pre-coded questions and was highly standardised. The researchers aims were to investigate which social media platforms were used, how much time was spent online and what interactions took place. From the quantitative data, the researchers were able to detect patterns and trends in social media use by young people.

- (a) From Source A identify **two** aims of the research. [2]
- (b) Identify **two** types of sampling that might be used to research social media use, apart from random sampling. [2]
- (c) Using information from Source A, describe **two** reasons why the researchers' data might **not** be valid. [4]
- (d) Describe **two** strengths of using pilot studies when planning sociological research. [4]
- (e) Describe **two** strengths and **two** limitations of using case studies in sociological research. [8]
- (f) Explain why some sociologists criticise official statistics. [10]
- (g) To what extent is objectivity possible in sociological research? [15]

Answer **either** Question 2 or Question 3

Section B: Culture, identity and socialisation

- 2 According to Functionalists, socialisation is important for society. Both primary and secondary socialisation help individuals to learn the norms and values of society. If people do not learn the norms and values of society then social order may not exist. However, agents of social control are also important for maintaining social order, such as the workplace.
- (a) What is meant by the term 'social identity'? [2]
 - (b) Describe **two** processes of primary socialisation. [4]
 - (c) Explain how social order is maintained in modern industrial societies. [6]
 - (d) Explain why inadequate socialisation might cause problems for society. [8]
 - (e) To what extent is the workplace the most effective agent of social control? [15]

Section C: Social inequality

- 3 Many sociologists argue that modern industrial societies are becoming open societies. Evidence for this includes improved life chances and intragenerational mobility. However, other sociologists disagree that societies are more open and argue that many social groups still experience discrimination. Some sociologists claim that the redistribution of wealth makes society more equal.
- (a) What is meant by the term 'intragenerational social mobility'? [2]
 - (b) Describe **two** examples of discrimination experienced by the elderly. [4]
 - (c) Explain how wealth can be redistributed in society. [6]
 - (d) Explain why a gendered division of labour exists. [8]
 - (e) To what extent are life chances becoming more equal in modern industrial societies? [15]

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