



# Cambridge IGCSE™

**SOCIOLOGY**

**0495/22**

Paper 2

**October/November 2022**

**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.

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Answer **two** questions.

### Section A: Family

- 1 In a globalised world there are many different types of families and marriages. Some of these family relationships may be more equal than others, such as conjugal roles and the roles of children. Various factors such as being a step-parent, the influence of ethnicity and urbanisation add to this family diversity.
- (a) What is meant by the term 'step-parent'? [2]
- (b) Describe **two** types of family, apart from step-families. [4]
- (c) Explain how marriage can vary cross-culturally. [6]
- (d) Explain why contemporary families are **not** all symmetrical. [8]
- (e) To what extent are all families child-centred? [15]

### Section B: Education

- 2 Education is an important agent of secondary socialisation in which IQ tests are often used to measure intelligence. In modern industrial societies, patterns in educational achievement show that girls do better than boys in their school examinations. However, many sociologists argue it is not only gender that is important, other factors such as material deprivation can also affect achievement.
- (a) What is meant by the term 'secondary socialisation'? [2]
- (b) Describe **two** findings from IQ tests. [4]
- (c) Explain how education is functional for society. [6]
- (d) Explain why girls do better than boys in their examination results in many modern industrial societies. [8]
- (e) To what extent do material factors affect educational achievement? [15]

**Section C: Crime, deviance and social control**

- 3** The judicial system deals with a wide range of crimes such as murder, assault, internet crimes and petty crimes. Some sociologists argue that prisons are the best way to prevent and control crime. The official crime statistics suggest that there is a problem with crime in society. Victim surveys also show that crime is a problem but they measure it differently.
- (a) What is meant by the term 'judicial system'? [2]
- (b) Describe **two** internet crimes. [4]
- (c) Explain how courts deal with the problem of crime. [6]
- (d) Explain why victim surveys can be criticised. [8]
- (e) To what extent do prisons prevent crime? [15]

**Section D: Media**

- 4** Some sociologists argue that all media represent dominant news values. However, audiences use the media in different ways. Gender, ethnicity and age can affect media consumption patterns. Sociologists debate the role of the media and its impact upon audiences. For example, pluralists, postmodernists and believers of the hypodermic-syringe model all take very different approaches.
- (a) What is meant by the term 'postmodernist'? [2]
- (b) Describe **two** news values in the media. [4]
- (c) Explain how pluralists view the media. [6]
- (d) Explain why the hypodermic-syringe model of media effects can be criticised. [8]
- (e) To what extent are patterns of media use affected by the gender of the audience? [15]

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