Cambridge IGCSE™

SOCIOLOGY	**0495/21**
Paper 2	**May/June 2020**
	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. Blank pages are indicated.

Answer **two** questions

Section A: Family

1 Despite primary socialisation in the family remaining essential, some argue that the family is not always good for its members or society. In contemporary societies family roles and structures are constantly changing. There are many reasons for these changes such as new gender norms and ageing populations.

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

   (b) Describe **two** negative aspects of family life. [4]

   (c) Explain how gender equality exists in the family. [6]

   (d) Explain why the nuclear family is important in contemporary societies. [8]

   (e) To what extent is an ageing population good for family life? [15]

Section B: Education

2 Experiences of schooling can be very diverse and this can affect educational achievement. For example the type of school attended and the student's family background can be very important. Some sociologists believe that every student has the chance to be successful in education, others think this is impossible due to educational inequality.

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

   (b) Describe **two** functions of education. [4]

   (c) Explain how family background may impact upon educational achievement. [6]

   (d) Explain why some students join anti-school sub-cultures. [8]

   (e) To what extent does the comprehensive system of education improve an individual's life chances? [15]

Section C: Crime, deviance and social control

3 Many people believe that stricter controls are needed in order to reduce the problem of crime in society. Different explanations have been offered for why crime occurs, ranging from inadequate socialisation to relative deprivation. Some sociologists also think that the formal agencies of social control are unfair and do not treat everybody in the same way.

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

    (b) Describe **two** agencies of social control. [4]

    (c) Explain how Marxists view crime. [6]

    (d) Explain why prisons are thought to be an effective deterrent to crime. [8]

    (e) To what extent are the formal agencies of social control racist? [15]

Section D: Media

4 In many countries there is public service broadcasting. However, some media is controlled by private companies who make large profits. Audiences consume the media in different ways and patterns of use are quite diverse. Whether the content of the media influences the audience's behaviour and attitudes remains a matter of debate.

    (a) What is meant by the term 'public service broadcasting'? [2]

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

    (c) Explain how different age groups vary in their patterns of media use. [6]

    (d) Explain why the media needs to be censored. [8]

    (e) To what extent is the cultural effects approach correct in explaining how the audience is influenced by the media? [15]

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