



# Cambridge IGCSE™

**SOCIOLOGY**

Paper 1

**0495/11**

**May/June 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.



## Section A: Theory and methods

Answer Question 1.

### Source A

#### Life expectancy at birth, total (years) for selected countries

- 1 The table shows the life expectancy for people in six countries between 1990 and 2018.

The data is gathered from each country's official statistics, such as census and death records.

Table 1.1

Country	1990	2000	2010	2018
Argentina	72	74	76	77.5
Bangladesh	58	65	70	73
India	58	63	67	70
Mauritius	69	72	73	75
Pakistan	60	63	65	68
Uganda	46	46	57	65

Source: adapted from World Bank Data Report: World Development Indicators.

- (a) From Source A, identify the **two** countries that have the highest life expectancy in 2000. [2]
- (b) Identify **two** reasons for the interviewer effect. [2]
- (c) Using information from Source A, describe **two** problems with the data gathered on life expectancy. [4]
- (d) Describe **two** strengths of using comparative studies in research. [4]
- (e) Describe **two** strengths and **two** limitations of using social surveys in sociological research. [8]
- (f) Explain why sociologists use pilot studies as part of their research. [10]
- (g) To what extent is the Marxist view of society correct? [15]

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

**Section B: Culture, identity and socialisation**

- 2** Sociologists debate the effectiveness of different agents of social control such as religion. Some researchers investigate how the hidden curriculum socialises children in schools, other researchers concentrate on the impact of role modelling. One of the issues sociologists still debate is whether individuals continue to be socialised into traditional gender identities.
- (a) What is meant by the term 'role modelling'? [2]
- (b) Describe **two** features of traditional femininity. [4]
- (c) Explain how socialisation occurs through the hidden curriculum. [6]
- (d) Explain why sub-cultures exist in society. [8]
- (e) To what extent is religion the most effective agent of social control? [15]

**Section C: Social inequality**

- 3** Many people enjoy improved life chances in modern industrial societies. However, there are still many barriers to social mobility and in some countries individuals live in absolute poverty. There is evidence that prejudice and discrimination is often linked to a person's ethnicity or gender. There are many explanations for the causes of inequality, such as the dependency culture.
- (a) What is meant by the term 'absolute poverty'? [2]
- (b) Describe **two** examples of life chances. [4]
- (c) Explain how discrimination can affect women's lives. [6]
- (d) Explain why a dependency culture exists in some societies. [8]
- (e) To what extent is ethnicity the most important influence on social mobility in modern societies? [15]

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