



Cambridge IGCSE™

SOCIOLOGY

0495/13

Paper 1

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

- 1 The table shows the numbers of different family types in the UK between 2012 and 2020.

Family Type	2012	2014	2016	2018	2020
Married couple family	12 498 000	12 490 000	12 701 000	12 845 000	12 750 000
Civil partner couple family	61 000	48 000	45 000	54 000	47 000
Opposite sex cohabiting couple family	2 971 000	3 089 000	3 170 000	3 182 000	3 297 000
Same sex cohabiting couple family	84 000	90 000	87 000	100 000	117 000
Lone parent family	3 007 000	3 032 000	2 899 000	2 815 000	2 862 000

Adapted from source: Labour Force Survey conducted for the UK government, Office for National Statistics.

- (a) From Source A identify **two** family types which decreased in number from 2012 to 2020. [2]
- (b) Identify **two** research methods which are useful for gaining statistics. [2]
- (c) Using information from Source A, describe **two** problems with the data gathered on family types in the UK. [4]
- (d) Describe **two** limitations of using open questions when conducting sociological research. [4]
- (e) Describe **two** strengths and **two** limitations of using structured interviews. [8]
- (f) Explain why some sociologists use more than one method in their research. [10]
- (g) To what extent are feminist views of society correct? [15]

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

Section B: Culture, identity and socialisation

- 2 Some sociologists believe that identity is influenced by stereotypes. Social institutions also influence aspects of a person's identity such as their gender, ethnicity and social class. For example, the family influences identity by being both an agent of socialisation and an agent of social control. However, individuals do not always conform; some individuals join sub-cultures which deviate from social norms and values.
- (a) What is meant by the term 'stereotype'? [2]
- (b) Describe **two** features of traditional masculinity. [4]
- (c) Explain how a person's identity is influenced by social institutions. [6]
- (d) Explain why some sub-cultures do **not** conform to the norms and values of society. [8]
- (e) To what extent is the family the most important agent of social control? [15]

Section C: Social inequality

- 3 Some sociologists believe that a meritocracy exists in modern industrial society and this has a positive impact on life chances. Other sociologists believe that social inequality remains a problem. For example, feminists argue that gender discrimination continues to have a negative impact on women's lives. Many people debate whether the welfare state has failed to reduce social inequality and some sociologists argue that a culture of poverty now exists.
- (a) What is meant by the term 'life chances'? [2]
- (b) Describe **two** features of a culture of poverty. [4]
- (c) Explain how gender discrimination has a negative effect on women's lives. [6]
- (d) Explain why some sociologists argue that a meritocracy exists in modern industrial society. [8]
- (e) To what extent has the welfare state failed to reduce social inequality? [15]

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