



**Cambridge Assessment International Education**  
Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

**SOCIOLOGY**

**0495/22**

Paper 2

**May/June 2019**

**1 hour 45 minutes (including 15 minutes' reading time)**

Additional Materials: Answer Booklet/Paper

**READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST**

An answer booklet is provided inside the question paper. You should follow the instructions on the front cover of the answer booklet. If you need additional answer paper ask the invigilator for a continuation booklet.

Answer **two** questions.

The number of marks is given in brackets [ ] at the end of each question or part question.

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Answer **two** questions

**Section A: Family**

- 1** Family life is not always a positive experience for individuals. The dark side of family life and empty-shell marriages are two good examples of this. Family life can be made more positive by changes to maternal and paternal roles as well as to family structures.
- (a) What is meant by the term 'empty-shell marriage'? [2]
- (b) Describe **two** paternal roles in the family. [4]
- (c) Explain how the extended family exists in different forms today. [6]
- (d) Explain why living alone has become more common for individuals in modern industrial societies. [8]
- (e) To what extent are families functional for individuals and society? [15]

**Section B: Education**

- 2** Sociologists debate the reasons why some individuals do better in education than others. Anti-school sub-cultures and family background are two explanations that are often considered. Schools have introduced programmes such as positive discrimination to try and make school a better experience for all.
- (a) What is meant by the term 'positive discrimination'? [2]
- (b) Describe **two** sociological reasons why children go to school. [4]
- (c) Explain how anti-school sub-cultures can affect educational achievement. [6]
- (d) Explain why schools are not functional for all students. [8]
- (e) To what extent does family background influence educational achievement? [15]

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

- 3** Crime remains a big problem in society with many people believing that crime rates are rising. Formal and informal agencies of social control are used to try and stop deviant behaviour and make individuals conform. Prisons, fines and community sentencing are all used to try and solve the crime problem. This is not always successful and for some individuals the label 'criminal' affects their master status.
- (a) What is meant by the term 'community sentencing'? [2]
- (b) Describe **two** crimes related to new technologies. [4]
- (c) Explain how crime rates are measured. [6]
- (d) Explain why labelling an individual as 'criminal' can affect their master status. [8]
- (e) To what extent can agencies of social control prevent crime? [15]

**Section D: Media**

- 4** Young people are not always presented fairly in the media. Many sociologists believe that they are represented stereotypically and can sometimes be shown as scapegoats. The audience now have more power to influence media content and therefore many sociologists believe that representations of age will start to change.
- (a) What is meant by the term 'scapegoats'? [2]
- (b) Describe **two** ways the audience can influence media content. [4]
- (c) Explain how the media create folk devils. [6]
- (d) Explain why media content needs to be controlled. [8]
- (e) To what extent are representations of age in the media stereotypical? [15]

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