

Cambridge Assessment International Education

Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

SOCIOLOGY 0495/21

Paper 2 October/November 2019

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

Additional Materials:

Answer Booklet/Paper

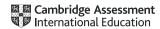
READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

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.

This document consists of 3 printed pages and 1 blank page.







Answer two questions

Section A: Family

Families are changing. Marriage is no longer a social expectation and the roles of children and

	parents are increasingly diverse. Sociologists debate the causes and effects of these char some focusing on urbanisation, some on child-centeredness and others exploring feminist					
	(a)	What is meant by the term 'child-centeredness'?	[2]			
	(b)	Describe two examples of family diversity.	[4]			
	(c)	Explain how feminism has affected family life in modern industrial societies.	[6]			
	(d)	Explain why urbanisation causes families to change.	[8]			
	(e)	To what extent are families today symmetrical?	[15]			
	Section B: Education					
2		ication takes many forms and can be formal or informal. It also differs depending on the tyl chool a student attends. Some sociologists believe that the amount of cultural capital an individ				

- has affects their educational achievement, others believe education is a meritocratic system.

 (a) What is meant by the term 'cultural capital'? [2]
 - (b) Describe two ways education is a meritocratic system. [4]
 - (c) Explain how the peer group a student belongs to may affect educational achievement. [6]
 - (d) Explain why cultural factors are important in determining educational achievement. [8]
 - (e) To what extent does selective education prevent social mobility? [15]

Section C: Crime, deviance and social control

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(a)	What is meant by the term 'labelling'?	[2]	
(b)	Describe two moral panics.	[4]	
(c)	Explain how crime and deviance can be different.	[6]	
(d)	Explain why some young people commit crime.	[8]	
(e)	To what extent does functionalist theory explain criminal behaviour?	[15]	
	Section D: Media		
and now	e media industry has undergone significant changes recently which have affected form, co I ownership. Mass communication is no longer the only option for producers. Many sociolo v also believe that the audience plays an important part in determining media content and resentations.	gists	
and now rep	I ownership. Mass communication is no longer the only option for producers. Many sociolo v also believe that the audience plays an important part in determining media content and	gists	
now repr	I ownership. Mass communication is no longer the only option for producers. Many sociolo valso believe that the audience plays an important part in determining media content and resentations.	gists	
now repr	I ownership. Mass communication is no longer the only option for producers. Many sociolor valso believe that the audience plays an important part in determining media content and resentations. What is meant by the term 'mass communication'?	gists [2]	
	blaidiffe state (a) (b) (c) (d)	blame inadequate socialisation, others look at the process of labelling. What is interesting is different social groups seem to have different levels of offending. For example, according to of statistics, young people commit more crime than older people. (a) What is meant by the term 'labelling'? (b) Describe two moral panics. (c) Explain how crime and deviance can be different. (d) Explain why some young people commit crime. (e) To what extent does functionalist theory explain criminal behaviour?	

(e) To what extent is the pluralist view of media correct?



[15]

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