



# Cambridge IGCSE™

**SOCIOLOGY**

Paper 1

**0495/12**

**May/June 2024**

**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

#### 1 Source A

The data in Table 1.1 shows the estimated average age of marriage for women in selected countries in 2000 and 2020. The data has been adapted from official statistics provided by the government of each country.

**Table 1.1**

<b>Estimated average age of marriage, women.</b>		
<b>Country</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2020</b>
Ghana	21	24
India	20	21
Myanmar	21	21
Nigeria	20	24
Pakistan	21	23
Uganda	18	22
Zambia	20	21

- (a) From **Source A**, identify the **two** countries with the biggest difference in the estimated average age of marriage for women between 2000 and 2020. [2]
- (b) Identify **two** primary methods used by positivist sociologists. [2]
- (c) Using information from **Source A**, describe **two** reasons why the data may **not** be accurate. [4]
- (d) Describe **two** limitations of using self-completion questionnaires in sociological research. [4]
- (e) Describe **two** strengths and **two** limitations of using qualitative data in sociological research. [8]
- (f) Explain why the interviewer effect may impact validity. [10]
- (g) To what extent are sampling choices the most important factor in the research process? [15]

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

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

- 2 Many modern industrial societies have now become multicultural. Both male and female roles are also in a process of change. However, sociologists agree that culture and socialisation are important in all societies. Despite this agreement, sociologists debate which agent of socialisation is the most influential.
- (a) What is meant by the term 'culture'? [2]
- (b) Describe **two** ways male roles are changing in modern industrial societies. [4]
- (c) Explain how some sociologists criticise the idea of a multicultural society. [6]
- (d) Explain why research on feral children provides evidence for the importance of socialisation. [8]
- (e) To what extent is education the most influential agent of socialisation? [15]

**Section C: Social inequality**

- 3 Many sociologists, including Marxists, try to explain social inequality. Some sociologists focus their explanations on the importance of status and the possibility for social mobility. Some sociologists argue that inequality continues to exist in many areas such as the workplace and domestic labour.
- (a) What is meant by the term 'domestic labour'? [2]
- (b) Describe **two** examples of how a person's status may be ascribed. [4]
- (c) Explain how individuals can achieve social mobility. [6]
- (d) Explain why women experience inequalities in the workplace. [8]
- (e) To what extent is Marxism the best explanation for social inequality? [15]

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