

Cambridge IGCSE[™]

SOCIOLOGY 0495/13

Paper 1 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 []



Section A: Theory and methods

Answer Question 1

1 Source A

Table 1.1 shows the average number of paid days off work per year for full-time workers. The data is for the year 1980 and the year 2000. It includes vacations and national holidays. The data has been adapted from the official statistics of selected European countries.

Table 1.1

Paid days off work for full-time workers				
Country	1980	2000		
Denmark	30	37		
France	30	36		
Germany	29	42.5		
Italy	35	41.5		
Spain	30	36		
Sweden	30	38		
United Kingdom	28	32.5		

- (a) From **Source A**, identify the **two** countries with the biggest increase in the number of paid days off between 1980 and 2000. [2]
- **(b)** Identify **two** primary methods that could be used to investigate people's experiences of work. [2]
- (c) Using information from **Source A**, describe **two** problems with the data on paid days off work.
- (d) Describe **two** limitations of using media content in sociological research. [4]

[4]

- (e) Describe **two** strengths and **two** limitations of using group interviews in sociological research. [8]
- (f) Explain why some sociologists use a structuralist approach to investigate society. [10]
- (g) To what extent is observation the most effective method for gathering valid data? [15]

Answer either Question 2 or Question 3

Section B: Culture, identity and socialisation

2 Each culture constructs its own norms, values, customs and beliefs which can change over time. Each culture also has agencies of socialisation that influence the lifestyle and identities of its members, including gender identity. Status is considered important globally. Many societies have cultural diversity and some sociologists argue this is positive.

(a)	What is meant by the term 'status'?	[2]
(b)	Describe two norms which have changed over time.	[4]
(c)	Explain how education is an agency of socialisation.	[6]
(d)	Explain why some sociologists think that cultural diversity is positive for society.	[8]
(e)	To what extent does the media influence gender identities?	[15]

Section C: Social inequality

3 Many sociologists argue that life chances are affected by social inequality. An elite exists alongside other social groups such as the disabled, ethnic minorities and the underclass. Some sociologists argue the roles of men and women are changing, but the extent of the change is debatable.

(a)	What is meant by the term 'elite'?	[2]
(b)	Describe two ways disability can affect a person's life chances.	[4]
(c)	Explain how racial prejudice exists in education.	[6]
(d)	Explain why sociologists argue the underclass experience social inequalities.	[8]
(e)	To what extent are men's roles changing in modern industrial societies?	[15]

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