



# Cambridge IGCSE™

**SOCIOLOGY**

Paper 2

**0495/22**

**May/June 2024**

**1 hour 45 minutes**

You must answer on the enclosed answer booklet.

You will need: Answer booklet (enclosed)

## INSTRUCTIONS

- Answer **two** questions.
- 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 70.
- The number of marks for each question or part question is shown in brackets [ ].

This document has **4** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

Answer **two** questions

**Section A: Family**

- 1 Marriage and family life vary globally. Some sociologists argue the family is essential in contemporary societies. Other sociologists debate whether family life is equal for its members. Families are changing and many are now child-centred. Monogamy exists in some societies.
- (a) What is meant by the term 'monogamy'? [2]
  - (b) Describe **two** examples of child-centredness. [4]
  - (c) Explain how family life is globally diverse. [6]
  - (d) Explain why sociologists argue the family is an essential institution. [8]
  - (e) To what extent is family life equal for its members? [15]

**Section B: Education**

- 2 Girls and boys often study different subjects in schools. Educational achievement is not the same for everyone and many sociologists argue that this is because of linguistic factors. Vocationalism is now an important feature of most education systems. Many countries have laws that ensure equality of opportunities in education.
- (a) What is meant by the term 'vocationalism'? [2]
  - (b) Describe **two** examples of equal opportunities in education. [4]
  - (c) Explain how rewards are used by schools to socially control students. [6]
  - (d) Explain why girls often study different subjects to boys. [8]
  - (e) To what extent do linguistic factors have the most influence on a student's educational achievement? [15]

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

- 3 All societies try to control and prevent crime but self-report studies and official crime statistics show that crime is still a problem in society. Sociologists debate the factors that explain why crime is committed, such as ethnicity. Law enforcement agencies aim to make people conform. However, deviancy amplification still occurs.
- (a) What is meant by the term 'self-report studies'? [2]
  - (b) Describe **two** ways law enforcement agencies make people conform. [4]
  - (c) Explain how deviancy amplification can occur. [6]
  - (d) Explain why sociologists criticise the accuracy of official crime statistics. [8]
  - (e) To what extent is ethnicity a factor in explaining why some people commit crime? [15]

**Section D: Media**

- 4 Many sociologists believe that the media influences behaviour. Moral panics in the media can distort reality. New media is more interactive than traditional media. Sociologists often criticise propaganda and gender representations found in the media. However, some sociologists believe that representations of gender are changing.
- (a) What is meant by the term 'propaganda'? [2]
  - (b) Describe **two** examples of interactivity in new media. [4]
  - (c) Explain how moral panics distort reality. [6]
  - (d) Explain why the media can influence behaviour. [8]
  - (e) To what extent are media representations of gender changing? [15]

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