Cambridge Assessment International Education

Cambridge IGCSE™

SOCIOLOGY **0495/13**

Paper 1 **October/November 2020**

2 hours

You must answer on the enclosed answer booklet.

You will need: Answer booklet (enclosed)

0832762923

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. Blank pages are indicated.

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Section A: Theory and methods

Answer Question 1

1 Source A

Percentage of the total population aged 65 and over

Table 1.1

Country	Females		Males		Total Population	
	1960	2016	1960	2016	1960	2016
China	4	11	3	9	4	10
Germany	13	24	10	19	11	21
India	3	6	3	5	3	6
Japan	6	29	5	24	6	27
Mauritius	3	12	2	9	4	10
Pakistan	4	5	4	4	4	4
United Kingdom	14	20	9	17	12	18

Adapted from Source: www.worldbank.org

(a) From **Source A**, identify the **two** countries that show the biggest increases in their total population aged 65 and over. [2]

(b) Identify **two** primary methods sociologists might use to investigate the ageing population. [2]

(c) Using information from **Source A**, describe **two** reasons why the statistics might not be valid. [4]

(d) Describe **two** strengths of using closed questions in sociological research. [4]

(e) Describe **two** strengths and **two** limitations of group interviews. [8]

(f) Explain why research data may be negatively affected by the interviewer effect. [10]

(g) To what extent is an interpretivist approach the best way to research social behaviour? [15]

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

Section B: Culture, identity and socialisation

2 All sociologists agree that the agents and processes of socialisation and social control affect individual identity and social interactions. Research on feral children shows that nurture is very important. Many sociologists think that aspects of social identity such as gender, ethnicity and age are social constructions rather than biologically-based. In this debate the media has an increasingly important role in socialising individuals in modern multicultural societies.

(a) What is meant by the term 'social construction'? [2]

(b) Describe **two** ways religion socially controls individuals. [4]

(c) Explain how norms vary in a multicultural society. [6]

(d) Explain why research on feral children provides evidence for the importance of nurture. [8]

(e) To what extent is the media the most effective agency of secondary socialisation? [15]

Section C: Social inequality

3 Social equality is an important issue in modern industrial societies with many differences in wealth and income. Prejudice and discrimination based on class, gender and ethnicity still negatively affect the life chances of many individuals even in an open society. Some societies are improving people's lives through the welfare state, but in other societies the culture of poverty continues to prevent social mobility.

(a) What is meant by the term 'open society'? [2]

(b) Describe **two** sources of income. [4]

(c) Explain how the life chances of women are different to the life chances of men in modern industrial societies. [6]

(d) Explain why some sociologists think that ethnicity is an important factor in social inequality. [8]

(e) To what extent does the culture of poverty explain inequality in modern industrial societies? [15]

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