

General Certificate of Education Advanced Subsidiary Examination June 2010

# Sociology

SCLY2

Unit 2

Tuesday 8 June 2010 9.00 am to 11.00 am

For this paper you must have:

• a 12-page answer book.

# Time allowed

• 2 hours

# Instructions

- Use black ink or black ball-point pen.
- Write the information required on the front of your answer book. The **Examining Body** for this paper is AQA. The **Paper Reference** is SCLY2.
- This paper is divided into two Sections.
- Choose **one** section and answer **all** the questions from that section.
- Do **not** answer questions from more than one section.
- Do all rough work in your answer book. Cross through any work you do not want to be marked.

# Information

- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- The maximum mark for this paper is 90.
- Questions carrying 12 marks or more should be answered in continuous prose. In these questions
  you will be marked on your ability to:
  - use good English
  - organise information clearly
  - use specialist vocabulary where appropriate.

Choose either Section A or Section B and answer all the questions from that Section.

# Section A: Education with Research Methods

You are advised to spend approximately 50 minutes on questions 0 1 to 0 4

You are advised to spend approximately 30 minutes on question 0 5

You are advised to spend approximately 40 minutes on questions 0 6 to 0 9

Total for this section: 90 marks

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#### Education

Read **Item A** below and answer questions **0 1** to **0 4** that follow.

# Item A

For the last 25 years, the main aim of government education policies has been to create an education market. Marketisation policies such as league tables and open enrolment aim to create competition between schools and to increase parental choice. It was claimed that such policies would raise standards.

Competition for 'customers' in the education market means that teachers and schools now have to work hard to get the best results for their pupils. Schools that do not produce good exam results will lose pupils and funding.

However, some government policies, such as Education Maintenance Allowances (EMAs), help educationally disadvantaged social groups. Such policies are more concerned with creating equality of educational opportunity than with producing an education market.

0 1 Explain what is meant by the term 'vocational' education. (2 marks)

0 2 Suggest three reasons for boys' educational under-achievement. (6 marks)

Outline some of the ways in which cultural deprivation may lead to educational under-achievement for working-class pupils. (12 marks)

Using material from **Item A** and elsewhere, assess the claim that the main aim of education policies in the last 25 years has been to create an education market.

(20 marks)

#### **Methods in Context**

This question requires you to **apply** your knowledge and understanding of sociological research methods to the study of this **particular** issue in **education**.

Read **Item B** below and answer the question that follows.

#### Item B

# Investigating anti-school subcultures

Some pupils share sets of values and behaviour patterns that are in opposition to those expected by schools. Sociologists refer to these as anti-school subcultures.

Some sociologists use group interviews to investigate anti-school subcultures. These largely unstructured interviews may give younger pupils, in particular, greater confidence when responding to a researcher's questions because they are being interviewed together with their peers. However, peer group pressure may distort pupils' responses. Furthermore, there are problems of time and access when it comes to gathering a group of pupils together for research purposes.

An alternative research method is to use non-participant observation to investigate anti-school subcultures. It allows researchers to see how pupils actually behave, rather than simply hearing how they claim to behave. However, it may be particularly difficult for researchers to observe pupil behaviour in a covert manner. There are also particular ethical problems associated with observing pupils, especially younger ones.

Using material from **Item B** and elsewhere, assess the strengths and limitations of **one** of the following methods for investigating anti-school subcultures:

**EITHER** group interviews

**OR** non-participant observation.

(20 marks)

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# **Research Methods**

These questions permit you to draw examples from **any areas** of sociology with which you are familiar.

0 6 Explain what is meant by the term 'secondary' data. (2 marks)

0 7 Suggest two factors that may influence a sociologist's choice of research topic.

(4 marks)

0 8 Suggest **two** problems of using personal documents in sociological research. (4 marks)

**0 9** Examine the problems some sociologists find with using postal questionnaires in their research. (20 marks)

# Turn over for Section B

# Section B: Health with Research Methods

You are advised to spend approximately 50 minutes on questions 1 0 to 1 3

You are advised to spend approximately 30 minutes on question 1 4

You are advised to spend approximately 40 minutes on questions 1 5 to 1 8

Total for this section: 90 marks

#### Health

Read **Item C** below and answer questions 1 0 to 1 3 that follow.

#### Item C

Mental illness is not evenly distributed across the population. For example, rates of recorded mental illness are higher among African Caribbeans and some groups of Asians than among the general population. Similarly, women have higher rates than men for most reported mental illnesses. Studies also show that the lower a person's social class, the greater the likelihood of reporting mental disorders.

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Some sociologists argue that these patterns are the result of socio-economic factors such as poor housing and unemployment. However, other sociologists claim that the differences in rates of mental illness among different social groups are the result of labelling during the diagnostic process. In this view, diagnosing someone as 'mentally ill' is a convenient way of dealing with disruptive behaviour.

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- 1 0 Explain what is meant by the term 'iatrogenesis'. (2 marks)
- Suggest **three** reasons why some minority ethnic groups make less use than the general population of some health care services. (6 marks)
- 1 2 Outline some of the reasons for the superior power and status of doctors. (12 marks)
- Using material from **Item C** and elsewhere, assess the claim that 'differences in rates of mental illness among different social groups are the result of labelling' (**Item C**, lines 8–9). (20 marks)

#### Methods in Context

This question requires you to **apply** your knowledge and understanding of sociological research methods to the study of this **particular** issue in **health**.

Read **Item D** below and answer the question that follows.

#### Item D

# Investigating gender differences in the use of General Practitioner (GP) services

There are important gender differences in the use of health care. For example, women make more visits than men to their General Practitioners (GPs) or local health centres. Sociologists are interested in investigating the extent of, and reasons for, these gender differences in the use of GP services.

Some sociologists use official statistics to investigate gender differences in the use of GP services. All GPs keep records of their work, from which official statistics relating to GP services are constructed. However, the official statistics based on these records may be open to manipulation. Furthermore, official statistics do not tell the sociologist much about the reasons why women make more use than men of health care services.

An alternative method is to use unstructured group interviews to investigate gender differences in the use of GP services. These may give female patients, in particular, greater confidence when responding to a researcher's questions because they are being interviewed together with other women. However, group pressure in this kind of interview may distort patients' responses. Furthermore, there are problems of time and access when it comes to gathering a group of patients together for research purposes.

Using material from **Item D** and elsewhere, assess the strengths and limitations of **one** of the following methods for investigating gender differences in the use of GP services:

**EITHER** official statistics

OR unstructured group interviews. (20 marks)

# **Research Methods**

These questions permit you to draw examples from **any areas** of sociology with which you are familiar.

- 1 5 Explain what is meant by the term 'secondary' data. (2 marks)
- 1 6 Suggest **two** factors that may influence a sociologist's choice of research topic.

(4 marks)

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- 1 7 Suggest **two** problems of using personal documents in sociological research. (4 marks)
- 1 8 Examine the problems some sociologists find with using postal questionnaires in their research. (20 marks)

# **END OF QUESTIONS**

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