

329/01

**SOCIOLOGY SOC3**

**UNIT 3 – UNDERSTANDING CULTURE**

A.M. TUESDAY, 16 January 2007

(1½ hours)

**ADDITIONAL MATERIALS**

In addition to this examination paper, you will need a 12 page answer book.

**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

Answer all questions from **ONE** option only.

**INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES**

The number of marks is given in brackets at the end of each question or part-question.

The time you spend on a question should be in proportion to the marks available.

**You are reminded of the necessity for good written communication and orderly presentation in your answers.**

## Option 1: Education

1. Read items **A** and **B**, and then answer **all** the questions that follow.

### Item A

#### Attitudes to adult education in disadvantaged areas

The government wishes to encourage more people into adult education and training. One local initiative has attempted to understand issues of why people do not participate in education beyond the age of 16 in an area of poverty and social disadvantage.

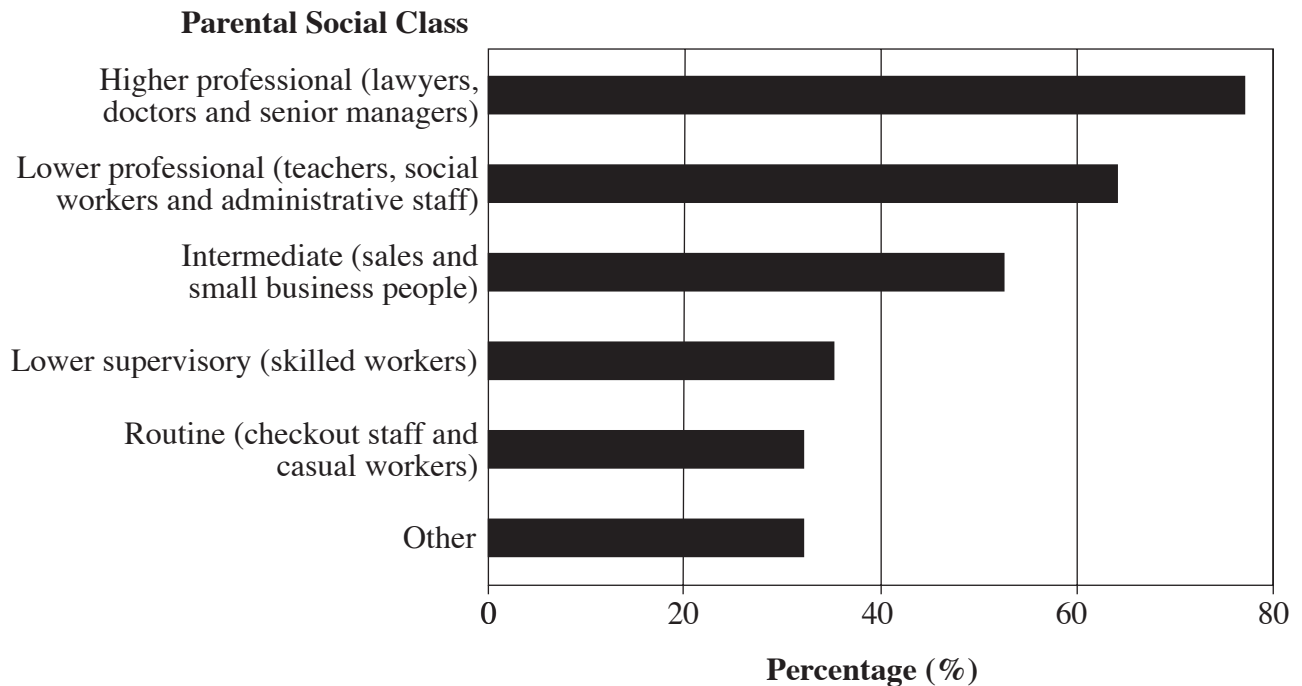
The study, by Helen Bowman, Tom Burden and John Konrad wished to look at reasons why people who experienced **material deprivation** did not go on to study in order to improve their pay and working conditions. They interviewed residents of a deprived area to explore their ideas of 'successful futures' and the role of education and training in their lives. The study found that for most interviewees a 'successful future' was to do a job they enjoyed and to have a reasonable quality of life, not just to gain material rewards.

Some interviewees did not believe that education would help them gain employment due to their own personal experiences of casual work, bad employment practices and jobs that did not require qualifications or involve training.

However, other interviewees identified the low-paid and insecure nature of such work as reasons to participate in education and training to improve their prospects. Interviewees who were in jobs that allowed them to move and progress specifically chose to participate in education outside work in order to move both within and beyond their current workplace.

Poor experiences at school and colleges, and their own concerns about their academic ability were major problems for interviewees of all ages. The researchers conclude that experiences at school, academic confidence and perceptions of work opportunities will affect people's views of the role of education and training in their lives.

*Source: adapted from <http://www.jrf.org.uk/knowledge>*

**Item B****Children attaining five or more GCSE grades A\* to C, by parental social class**

*Source: adapted from <http://www.statistics.gov.uk/cci>*

- (a) Using **Item A**, explain what is meant by **material deprivation**. [10]
- (b) (i) Using **Item A**, identify patterns in the attitudes of people from a deprived area towards education. [10]
- (ii) Using **Item B**, identify patterns in the percentage of children attaining five or more GCSE grades A\* to C, by parental social class. [10]
- (c) Outline and explain reasons why people from wealthy backgrounds are more likely to continue education beyond the age of 16. [25]
- (d) Discuss the view that success in education depends upon intelligence and ability. [45]

## Option 2: Health

1. Read items **A** and **B**, and then answer **all** the questions that follow.

### Item A

#### **Teens worry about their appearance and fitness but they ignore key health education messages**

A new study shows that:

- 30% girls (compared with 19% boys) weigh themselves at least weekly, and 7% girls weigh themselves daily
- 38% of teens worry about their **health** at least once a week, and 16% every day
- 31% of teens have visited a doctor inside the past month.

The worriers are noticeably more likely to be girls, and more likely to be under 16.

The ‘worried-teens’ are identified in a new study called ‘My Body, My Self’, published by the Nestlé Social Research Programme, which looks at young people’s values and motives about healthy living. Fieldwork was carried out by MORI in April and May 2004 amongst a representative sample of 11 to 21 year olds in Britain.

Both sexes want to be fitter – more than 7 out of 10 - but girls in particular are concerned about their appearance. Nearly 6 in 10 girls want to weigh less. But exercise and eating habits don’t match this. Only around a half of the respondents (53% girls, 55% boys) exercise once a week (with the exception of walking). Less than half (45%) eat fresh fruit daily and only just over half (56%) check the sugar and fat in the food they eat.

Age appears to make a difference to the concerns of young people, with younger teens appearing to worry more frequently about their health than those over the age of sixteen. Under 16s are more likely to exercise to maintain or lose weight and to avoid fat, sugar, red meat and food that will give them spots. The findings suggest that teens in this group are the most concerned about their appearance and the most sensitive to health messages.

*Source: adapted from <http://www.spreckley.co.uk/nestle>*

**Item B****Percentage of young people who sought advice about the following health issues**

Source of Information/Advice from	General Healthcare %	Stressed/ Depressed %
Parents	67	49
Doctor	57	30
Magazines	48	23
Friends	46	45
Television	46	14
Internet	42	18
Doctor's surgery	33	14
Teachers/school	28	13
Hospital or clinic	25	13
Brothers or sisters	23	19
Newspapers	22	11
Chemists	21	8
Books	21	14
Alternative/homeopathic practitioner	4	7

NB Respondents could tick as many sources as they wished

*Base: All young people aged 11-21 (687), April-May 2004.  
Source: Nestlé Social Research Programme/MORI*

*Source: adapted from [www.spreckley.co.uk/nestle](http://www.spreckley.co.uk/nestle)*

- (a) Using **Item A**, explain what is meant by the term **health**. [10]
- (b) (i) Using **Item A**, identify patterns in the attitudes of young people towards healthy living. [10]
- (ii) Using **Item B**, identify patterns in the sources of information and advice about general healthcare used by young people. [10]
- (c) Outline and explain why young people may have different health needs from those of older people. [25]
- (d) Discuss the reasons why males and females of all ages may have different attitudes to health care and their bodies. [45]

### Option 3: Religion

1. Read items **A** and **B**, and then answer **all** the questions that follow.

#### Item A

#### Faith Communities in London

London has centres of worship for a multitude of faiths. Historically it has been dominated by Christianity. The City of London alone contains around 50 churches. Important national and royal ceremonies take place in Christian churches, particularly in the St Paul's and the Westminster cathedrals.

Many Christian **denominations** also have headquarters in the city, including the Roman Catholics, the United Reformed Church, the Salvation Army and the Quakers, and immigrant communities have established their own Christian denominations (e.g. Greek Orthodox). Evangelical churches are also present in the city.

London is the most important centre of Islam in the United Kingdom. The boroughs of Tower Hamlets and Newham have the highest proportions of Muslims in the UK. London Central Mosque is a well-known landmark on the edge of Regent's Park, and there are many other mosques in the city.

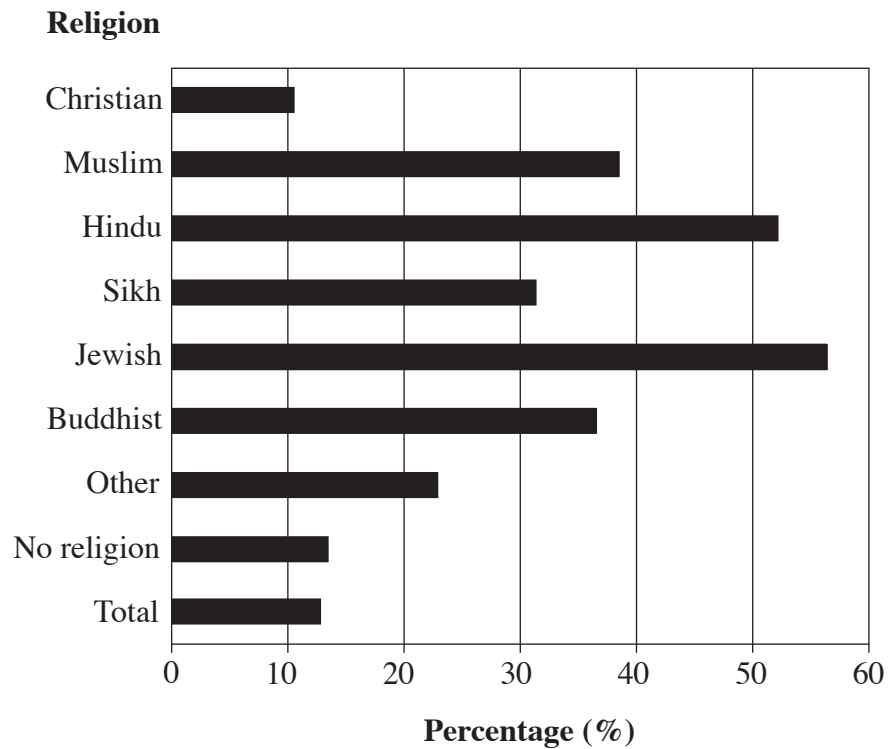
Over half of the UK's Hindu population lives in London, particularly in Brent and Harrow where they make up a fifth of the population, and in Southall in West London. The Hindu temple at Neasden is the largest temple of Hinduism in Europe.

Hare Krishna are sometimes seen on the streets of London, particularly near the Radha Krishna Temple in Soho.

Over two-thirds of British Jews live in London, which ranks thirteenth in the world as a Jewish population centre. There are significant Jewish communities in parts of north London such as Stamford Hill and Golders Green.

Demographically, the largest religious groupings are Christian (58.2%), No Religion (15.8%), Muslim (7.2%), Hindu (4.1%), Jewish (2.1%), and Sikh (1.5%). Only a small minority of those who say that they are Christians attend church on a regular basis.

*Source: adapted from <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki>*

**Item B****Percentage of the UK's religious groupings who live in London**

*Source: [www.statistics.gov.uk/cci](http://www.statistics.gov.uk/cci)*

- (a) Using **Item A**, explain what is meant by the term **denomination**. [10]
- (b) (i) Using **Item A**, identify patterns in the distribution of faith communities in the London area. [10]
- (ii) Using **Item B**, identify patterns in the percentage of the UK's religious groupings who live in London. [10]
- (c) Outline and explain reasons why there is an increasing variety of religious beliefs in Britain. [25]
- (d) Discuss the view that religious beliefs unite society. [45]