

General Certificate of Secondary Education
June 2003



SOCIOLOGY
Foundation Tier

3192/F

Tuesday 17 June 2003 1.30 pm to 3.30 pm

F

In addition to this paper you will require:
a 12-page answer book.

Time allowed: 2 hours

Instructions

- Use blue or black ink or 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 3192/F.
- Answer **Question 1** in **Section A** and **four** questions from **Section B**, i.e. **five** questions in total.
- Do all rough work in the answer book. Cross through any work you do not want marked.

Information

- The maximum mark for this paper is 84.
- Mark allocations are shown in brackets.
- You will be awarded up to 4 marks for the quality of your written communication, including spelling, punctuation and grammar.

Advice

- You are advised to spend approximately 30 minutes on **Section A** and 22 minutes on each question from **Section B**.

SECTION A

You must answer **Question 1**.

WHAT IS SOCIOLOGY?**1****Total for this question: 20 marks**

Study **Item A**, then answer parts (a) to (e) opposite.

Item A, adapted from 'Social Focus on Men', Office for National Statistics (2001), is not reproduced here due to third-party copyright constraints.

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1 (continued)

- (a) According to the information in **Item A**:
- (i) State whether the majority of fathers in the 1990s were married or not. *(1 mark)*
 - (ii) Is it possible to tell from **Item A** what proportion of fathers were remarried? *(1 mark)*
 - (iii) What appears to be the trend for men not marrying? *(1 mark)*
- (b) Explain briefly why what the man is doing in the photograph might be of interest to a sociologist. *(2 marks)*
- (c) Identify and explain briefly **one** way in which parents might try to persuade their children to conform to their rules. *(2 marks)*
- (d) **Item A** refers to whether or not fathers are married. Imagine that, for your coursework, you want to conduct interviews with some fathers to find out whether being married affects their role in the family.
- (i) Identify **one** difficulty you might face when doing this coursework. *(1 mark)*
 - (ii) Explain briefly **one** advantage of interviewing fathers as a means of obtaining the information you need. *(2 marks)*
 - (iii) Explain briefly why secondary data might be useful to you when doing this coursework. *(2 marks)*
- (e) **Item A** refers to changes in family life. How far are men and women in the UK equal in **other** aspects of their lives? *(8 marks)*

In your answer, you might like to consider:

- work;
- education;
- crime;
- politics;

or any other area you consider relevant.

TURN OVER FOR SECTION B

Turn over ►

SECTION B

Answer **four** questions from this Section.

FAMILY**2****Total for this question: 15 marks**

Study **Item A**, then answer parts (a) to (d) which follow.

Item A, adapted from a letter in *The Guardian* (31 August 2001), is not reproduced here due to third-party copyright constraints.

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- (a) According to the information in **Item A**:
- Which of the three generations mentioned seems to be most concerned about proper table manners? *(1 mark)*
 - Item A** refers to parents and grandparents acting differently. Identify **one** sociological explanation for this. *(1 mark)*
- (b) Identify and explain **one** possible advantage or disadvantage for a family of having their grandparents living nearby. *(3 marks)*
- (c) Explain the difference, for sociologists, between joint and segregated conjugal roles. *(3 marks)*
- (d) The divorce rate is now higher than it was 30 years ago. How far does this mean that marriage is **less** important today than it was then? *(7 marks)*

In your answer, you might like to consider:

- the rate of marriages;
- the influence of legal changes;
- changing social attitudes;

or any other area you consider relevant.

EDUCATION**3****Total for this question: 15 marks**

Study **Item A**, then answer parts (a) to (d) which follow.

Item A, adapted from a letter in *The Guardian* (1 May 2001), is not reproduced here due to third-party copyright constraints.

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- (a) According to the information in **Item A**:
- (i) What proportion of children **do** their homework? *(1 mark)*
- (ii) Boys and girls separate at break time. Identify **one** sociological explanation for this. *(1 mark)*
- (b) Identify and explain **one** way in which governments have tried to raise educational standards over recent years. *(3 marks)*
- (c) Explain the difference, for sociologists, between labelling pupils and streaming pupils. *(3 marks)*
- (d) How far are differences in educational achievement between individuals a result of differences in home background? *(7 marks)*

In your answer, you might like to consider:

- teacher expectations;
- peer pressure;
- the neighbourhood;

or any other area you consider relevant.

TURN OVER FOR THE NEXT QUESTION

Turn over ►

THE SOCIOLOGY OF POWER AND POLITICS

4

Total for this question: 15 marks

Study **Item A**, then answer parts (a) to (d) which follow.

Item A

VOTING TURNOUT 2001 GENERAL ELECTION BY AGE AND GENDER		
Age	Male (Percentage)	Female (Percentage)
18 - 24	60	46
25 - 34	59	56
35 - 44	66	74
45 - 54	76	81
55 - 59	79	82
60 - 64	80	80
65 and over	87	87

Source: adapted from Social Trends 32, HMSO 2002 © Crown copyright

- (a) (i) Identify the group, by age **and** gender, with the lowest percentage turnout. *(1 mark)*
- (ii) According to **Item A**, males and females aged over 60 are the groups most likely to vote. Identify **one** sociological explanation for this. *(1 mark)*
- (b) Identify and explain **one** way in which a pressure group might use the mass media to try to increase its membership. *(3 marks)*
- (c) Explain the difference, for sociologists, between political parties and trade unions. *(3 marks)*
- (d) Knowing an individual's social class was once a fairly reliable guide to knowing how he or she would vote in a General Election. How far is this still true? *(7 marks)*

In your answer, you might like to consider:

- floating voters;
 - the influence of political party image;
 - changes in what political parties stand for;
- or any other area you consider relevant.

SOCIAL DIFFERENTIATION

5

Total for this question: 15 marks

Study **Item A**, then answer parts (a) to (d) which follow.

Item A

HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE BY SOCIAL CLASS 2000/2001						
	Average spending per week in pounds					
	Class I	Class II	Class III Non-manual	Class III Manual	Class IV	Class V
Housing	112	100	69	65	50	38
Food and non-alcoholic drink	87	79	60	70	58	49
Tobacco	4	5	7	9	9	9

Source: adapted from *Family Spending 2000-2001* (Office for National Statistics), 2002 © Crown copyright

- (a) According to the information in **Item A**:
- Which social classes spent more on food and non-alcoholic drink than on housing? (1 mark)
 - According to **Item A**, household spending on tobacco was lower in Classes I, II and III Non-manual than in Classes III Manual, IV or V. Identify **one** sociological explanation for this. (1 mark)
- (b) Identify and explain **one** way in which a government might try to reduce inequality between the rich and the poor. (3 marks)
- (c) Explain the difference, for sociologists, between achieved status and ascribed status. (3 marks)
- (d) How far would sociologists agree that belonging to a minority ethnic group limits an individual's life chances? (7 marks)

In your answer, you might like to consider:

- education;
 - employment;
 - the differences between ethnic groups in the UK;
- or any other area you consider relevant.

TURN OVER FOR THE NEXT QUESTION

Turn over ►

THE SOCIOLOGY OF WORK**6****Total for this question: 15 marks**

Study **Item A**, then answer parts (a) to (d) which follow.

Item A, adapted from an article by Paul Harris in *The Guardian* (3 March 2002), is not reproduced here due to third-party copyright constraints.

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- (a) According to the information in **Item A**:
- (i) How long does it take to become a blacksmith who can shoe horses? *(1 mark)*
 - (ii) **Item A** states that school leavers are not willing to serve long apprenticeships and do physically demanding work. Identify **one** sociological explanation for this. *(1 mark)*
- (b) Identify and explain **one** way in which flexible working hours might be an advantage for individual workers. *(3 marks)*
- (c) Explain the difference, for sociologists, between computerisation and mechanisation. *(3 marks)*
- (d) How far are the chances of unemployment the same for different social groups? *(7 marks)*

In your answer, you might like to consider:

- ethnicity;
- age;
- gender;

or any other area you consider relevant.

MIGRATION AND MOVEMENT

7

Total for this question: 15 marks

Study **Item A**, then answer parts (a) to (d) which follow.

Item A, adapted from an article by Chris Arnot in *The Guardian* (30 January 2002), is not reproduced here due to third-party copyright constraints.

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- (a) According to the information in **Item A**:
- (i) How many main gates are open after 7 pm? *(1 mark)*
- (ii) Apart from the reasons given in **Item A**, identify **one** sociological explanation of why residents might like to live behind a gate and a high wall. *(1 mark)*
- (b) An increasing proportion of society is elderly. Identify and explain **one** possible effect this might have upon our society. *(3 marks)*
- (c) Explain the difference, for sociologists, between emigration and immigration. *(3 marks)*
- (d) How far is life in the countryside today different from life in the city? *(7 marks)*

In your answer, you might like to consider:

- education;
- community;
- employment;

or any other area you consider relevant.

Turn over ►

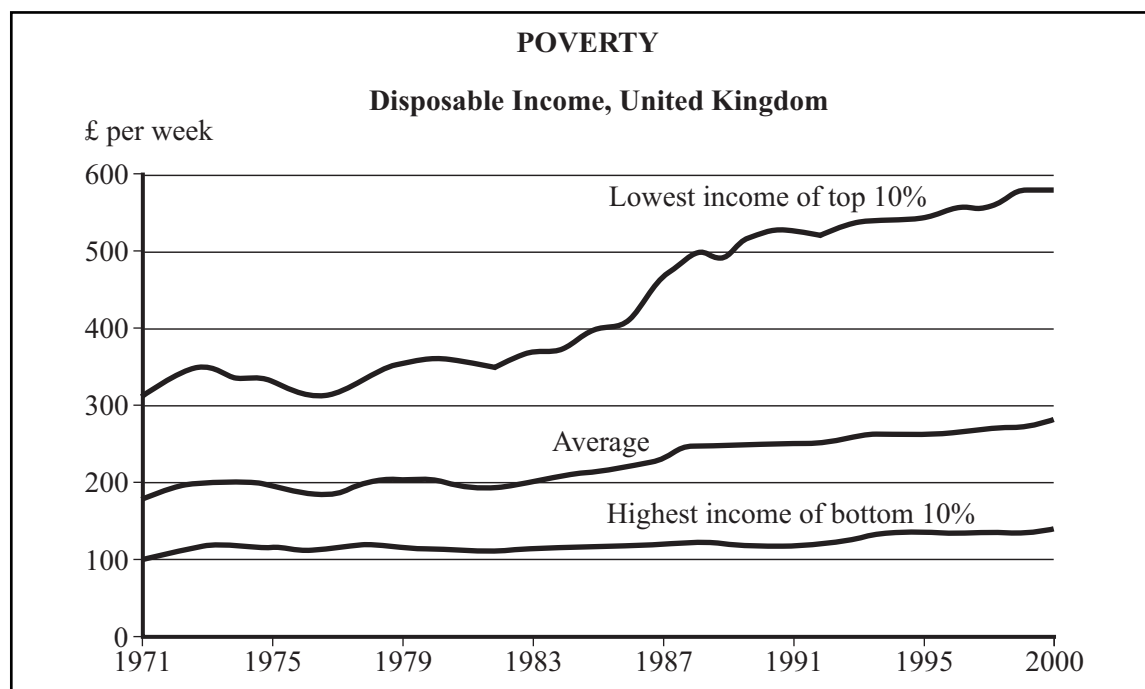
POVERTY AND THE WELFARE STATE

8

Total for this question: 15 marks

Study **Item A**, then answer parts (a) to (d) which follow.

Item A



Source: adapted from *Social Trends 32* © Crown copyright

- (a) According to the information in **Item A**:
- (i) What was the trend in average household disposable incomes between 1971 and 2000?
(1 mark)
 - (ii) **Item A** shows a bigger increase in the incomes of the top 10 per cent of households than in the bottom 10 per cent of households. Identify **one** sociological explanation for this.
(1 mark)
- (b) Identify and explain **one** way in which growing up in poverty might affect an individual's chances of success in life.
(3 marks)
- (c) Explain the difference, for sociologists, between universal and selective benefits.
(3 marks)
- (d) How far would sociologists agree that the reason why poverty continues to exist is because of the attitudes and behaviour of the poor themselves?
(7 marks)

In your answer, you might like to consider:

- welfare/benefit dependency;
 - inequalities of power;
 - the way the Welfare State works;
- or any other area you consider relevant.

SOCIAL CONTROL AND DEVIANCE

9

Total for this question: 15 marks

Study **Item A**, then answer parts (a) to (d) which follow.

Item A**REPORTING AND RECORDING CRIME**

There is a difference between a crime being reported and it being recorded. A crime is reported to the police and, if they investigate it, they keep a record of it. But some crimes that are reported to the police are not recorded by them. According to the British Crime Survey, sixty-two per cent of crimes reported to the police were recorded by them in 1981. Fifty per cent of reported crimes were recorded by the police in 1995. A high proportion of car thefts are reported to the police. A low proportion of thefts from shops are reported, as some shop owners do not want bad publicity or they think that criminals are unlikely to be caught.

Source: adapted from Social Trends 32 © Crown copyright

- (a) According to the information in **Item A**:
- (i) What was the trend in police recording of reported crimes between 1981 and 1995?
(1 mark)
 - (ii) **Item A** refers to a high proportion of car thefts being reported. Identify **one** sociological explanation for this.
(1 mark)
- (b) Identify and explain **one** way in which the mass media might be said to bring about an increase in criminal behaviour.
(3 marks)
- (c) Explain the difference, for sociologists, between a victim survey and a self-report survey.
(3 marks)
- (d) Some people think that criminal or deviant behaviour is the result of people not bringing up their children properly. How far would sociologists agree?
(7 marks)

In your answer, you might like to consider:

- peer groups;
- subcultures;
- the role of the mass media;

or any other area you consider relevant.

END OF QUESTIONS