

General Certificate of Secondary Education
June 2004



SOCIOLOGY
Higher Tier

3192/H

Tuesday 22 June 2004 1.30 pm to 4.00 pm

H

<p>In addition to this paper you will require: a 12-page answer book.</p>
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Time allowed: 2 hours 30 minutes

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/H.
- 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 40 minutes on **Section A** and 25 minutes on each of the four questions you choose 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) which follow.

Item A**CAN MONEY BUY HEALTH?**

Evidence suggests that obesity is strongly linked to social class. In England in 1998, 12% of men in the professional class, 20% of men in the skilled manual class, and 19% of men in the unskilled manual class, were obese. The link is even stronger in women. 15% of professional women were obese in 1998 compared with 31% of unskilled women. 56% of the professional class exercised by walking, but only 33% of unskilled manual workers were regular walkers.

Source: adapted from JACKIE BYARD, "The Fat of the Land", *Horizons*, Issue 23 (ONS) © Crown Copyright 2002

- (a) According to the information in **Item A**:
- (i) were men in the professional class or the unskilled manual class more likely to be obese in 1998? *(1 mark)*
 - (ii) state whether there is any evidence in **Item A** that might indicate why the link between obesity and social class is stronger in women than in men. *(1 mark)*
- (b) Explain briefly why a sociologist might be interested in the link between social class and diet. *(2 marks)*
- (c) Identify and briefly explain **one** form of social stratification other than social class. *(2 marks)*
- (d) **Item A** refers to class differences in exercise. Imagine that, for your coursework, you are going to investigate if there is a link between the social class of students and the amount of exercise they take.
- (i) Identify an appropriate method of obtaining a representative sample from your school or college and explain why your chosen method would produce a representative sample. *(3 marks)*
 - (ii) Identify and explain **one** advantage of using a questionnaire with closed questions for your research. *(3 marks)*
- (e) **Item A** refers to certain differences between men and women. To what extent are men and women *socialised* differently today? *(8 marks)*

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**MARRIAGE ON THE ROCKS**

Marriage is on the wane. More couples are happy to cohabit rather than get married. Even where there are children involved, couples are far less likely to feel pressured into marriage. 40% of all children born in 2002 were born to unmarried mothers compared with 6% in 1950.

Source: adapted from VICTORIA SAMUEL, "Love and Marriage", *Horizons*, Issue 22 (ONS) © Crown Copyright 2002

- (a) According to the information in **Item A**, what was the trend in the percentage of children born to unmarried mothers between 1950 and 2002? *(1 mark)*
- (b) Explain briefly what sociologists mean by a reconstituted or blended family. *(2 marks)*
- (c) Identify and explain **one** criticism that some sociologists have made of the nuclear family. *(3 marks)*
- (d) To what extent would sociologists agree that there is no longer such a thing as the typical family in modern Britain? *(9 marks)*

TURN OVER FOR THE NEXT QUESTION

Turn over ►

EDUCATION

3

Total for this question: 15 marks

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

Item A

SOURCES OF HELP WITH HOMEWORK IN ENGLAND		
	Key Stage 2 Pupils (Percentage)	Key Stage 3 Pupils (Percentage)
Mother and/or father	92	88
Brothers and/or sisters	33	41
Teachers	41	39
Friends	35	54
Grandparents or other relations	37	24
No response	2	2

Source: adapted from KS2/KS3 Pupil Survey, OFSTED, *Social Trends*, No. 32 © Crown Copyright 2002

- (a) According to the information in **Item A**, did a greater proportion of pupils at Key Stage 2 or Key Stage 3 receive help with their homework from their brothers and/or sisters? *(1 mark)*
- (b) Explain briefly what sociologists mean by the hidden curriculum. *(2 marks)*
- (c) Identify and explain **one** way in which “streaming” might affect the educational success of school children. *(3 marks)*
- (d) To what extent have recent improvements in girls’ achievements in examinations been the result of educational reforms rather than other social changes? *(9 marks)*

SOCIAL DIFFERENTIATION

4

Total for this question: 15 marks

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

Item A

DISTRIBUTION OF WEALTH IN THE UK			
	Percentage of Marketable Wealth Owned		
	1991	1996	1999
Most wealthy 1%	17	20	23
Most wealthy 10%	47	52	54
Most wealthy 50%	92	93	94

Source: adapted from Social Trends, No. 32 © Crown Copyright 2002

- (a) According to the information in **Item A**, which group's share of the marketable wealth increased least between 1991 and 1999? *(1 mark)*
- (b) Explain briefly what sociologists mean by the "underclass". *(2 marks)*
- (c) Identify and explain **one** way in which an individual might achieve upward social mobility. *(3 marks)*
- (d) To what extent would sociologists agree that ethnic inequality is still a significant form of inequality in modern Britain? *(9 marks)*

TURN OVER FOR THE NEXT QUESTION

Turn over ►

POVERTY AND THE WELFARE STATE**5****Total for this question: 15 marks**

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

Item A

The Myths of Poverty: *text adapted from J CARVEL,
"Benefit Fraud is Exaggerated", © The Guardian, 28 August 2002
- not reproduced here due to copyright/technical constraints.*

- (a) According to the information in **Item A**, do most poor children grow up to be poor adults? *(1 mark)*
- (b) Explain, briefly, what sociologists mean by social exclusion. *(2 marks)*
- (c) An individual is said to be more at risk of experiencing poverty at certain times of his or her life. Identify **one** such time **and** explain why an individual at that time in his or her life is more at risk of experiencing poverty. *(3 marks)*
- (d) To what extent would sociologists agree that women are more likely than men to experience poverty? *(9 marks)*

THE SOCIOLOGY OF POWER AND POLITICS
6**Total for this question: 15 marks**

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

Item A

MEMBERSHIP OF POLITICAL PARTIES			
	1996	2000	2002
Labour	400,465	311,000	280,000
Liberal Democrats	98,611	71,461	76,023
Conservatives	375,000 (estimated)	318,000	330,000
Greens	3,500	4,000	5,000

Source: adapted from JOHN WILLIAMS, "Political Inaction", *Sociology Review*, Vol. 12, No. 2 (Philip Allan Updates) 2002

- (a) According to the information in **Item A**, which was the only political party whose membership increased between 1996 and 2002? *(1 mark)*
- (b) Explain briefly what sociologists mean by democracy. *(2 marks)*
- (c) Identify and explain **one** way in which the mass media might influence political opinions and behaviour. *(3 marks)*
- (d) To what extent do pressure groups and political parties help to spread political power evenly throughout society? *(9 marks)*

TURN OVER FOR THE NEXT QUESTION

Turn over ►

THE SOCIOLOGY OF WORK

7

Total for this question: 15 marks

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

Item A

FAMILY-FRIENDLY EMPLOYMENT NON-STANDARD WORKING TIME ARRANGEMENTS Spring 2002 UK (percentages)		
WORK PATTERN	MEN	WOMEN
Part-time	8.9	44.4
Flexible Working Hours	8.7	11.1
Four and a Half Day Week	2.0	0.8
Term-Time Working	1.2	7.6

Source: adapted from British Economic Survey, Vol. 32, No. 1 (ONS) © Crown Copyright 2002

- (a) According to the information in **Item A**, are men or women more likely to have non-standard working time arrangements? *(1 mark)*
- (b) Explain briefly what sociologists mean by the peripheral workforce (or peripheral workers). *(2 marks)*
- (c) Identify and explain **one** way in which employers might try to increase the levels of job satisfaction among their workers. *(3 marks)*
- (d) To what extent is it true to say that it is **only** our job (our paid employment) that determines how rich and 'successful' we can become in modern Britain? *(9 marks)*

MIGRATION AND MOVEMENT**8****Total for this question: 15 marks**

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

Item A

*Student Takeover Alarms Cities: text adapted from P HARRIS & T McVEIGH "Student Takeover Alarms City", The Observer, 21 July 2002
- not reproduced here due to copyright/technical constraints.*

- (a) According to the information in **Item A**, who causes vandalism? *(1 mark)*
- (b) Explain briefly what sociologists mean by de-urbanisation. *(2 marks)*
- (c) Identify and explain **one** possible consequence for a community when a high proportion of its young people (aged 16 – 25) move away. *(3 marks)*
- (d) To what extent is it true to say that members of minority ethnic groups are more likely to be found in large towns and cities than in rural areas of Britain today? *(9 marks)*

TURN OVER FOR THE NEXT QUESTION

Turn over ►

SOCIAL CONTROL AND DEVIANCE

9

Total for this question: 15 marks

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

Item A

*Fear of Crime Rises: text adapted from A TRAVIS, "Fear of Crime Rises as Belief in Police Drops", © The Guardian, 10 January 2003
- not reproduced here due to copyright/technical constraints.*

- (a) According to the information in **Item A**, did more adults questioned believe crime had increased "a lot" or "a little"? *(1 mark)*
- (b) Explain, briefly, what sociologists mean by informal social control. *(2 marks)*
- (c) Identify and explain **one** possible consequence of a high crime rate for a community. *(3 marks)*
- (d) To what extent would sociologists agree that official criminal statistics by themselves do not give an accurate picture of the extent of criminal behaviour? *(9 marks)*

END OF QUESTIONS

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