

General Certificate of Secondary Education  
June 2005



**SOCIOLOGY**  
**Foundation Tier**

**3192/F**

Wednesday 22 June 2005 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 20 minutes on each of the four questions you choose from **Section B**.

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**SECTION A**

You must answer **Question 1**.

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

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

**Item A**

<b>BELIEFS ABOUT THE EXTENT OF RACIAL PREJUDICE IN BRITISH SOCIETY</b>				
<b>Percentages who thought:</b>	<b>1985 %</b>	<b>1991 %</b>	<b>2000 %</b>	<b>2001 %</b>
Levels of racial prejudice were increasing	39	25	32	46
Levels of racial prejudice were about the same	40	50	45	35
Levels of racial prejudice were decreasing	21	25	23	19

*Source: adapted from Race equality in public services (Home Office) © Crown Copyright November 2002*

- (a) According to the information in **Item A**:
- (i) Was the proportion of people who thought that levels of racial prejudice were increasing larger in 2001 or in 1991? *(1 mark)*
  - (ii) Is it possible to tell **how many** people in 1985 thought that levels of racial prejudice were decreasing? *(1 mark)*
  - (iii) In 2001, did a higher proportion of people think that levels of racial prejudice were increasing or decreasing? *(1 mark)*
- (b) Explain, briefly, how a sociological explanation of racial prejudice might differ from a psychological explanation of racial prejudice. *(2 marks)*
- (c) Explain what sociologists mean by ethnicity. *(2 marks)*

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(d) Imagine that for your coursework you are going to investigate levels of racial prejudice in a local school or college using structured/formal interviews.

(i) Identify **one** problem you might face when carrying out this research. *(1 mark)*

(ii) Explain **one** advantage of using structured/formal interviews when doing this research. *(2 marks)*

(iii) Explain **one** disadvantage of using structured/formal interviews when doing this research. *(2 marks)*

(e) **Item A** refers to racial prejudice. How far would sociologists agree that members of all ethnic groups are equal in Britain?

In your answer you might like to consider:

- employment and unemployment;
- education;
- laws and the way in which they are applied;
- politics;

or any other area you consider appropriate. *(8 marks)*

**TURN OVER FOR SECTION B**

**Turn over ►**

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**SECTION B**

Answer **four** questions from this Section.

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

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

**Item B****TIME SPENT ON HOUSEHOLD CHORES**

Women spend 3 hours a day on average on housework (excluding shopping and childcare). Men spend 1 hour and 40 minutes on housework. Women also spend more time than men looking after children. But men are employed for an average of 2 hours a day more than women.

*Source: adapted from UK 2000 Time Use Survey (Office for National Statistics) © Crown Copyright 2003*

- (a) (i) According to the information in **Item B**, who spends **less** time on housework, women or men? *(1 mark)*
- (ii) Identify **one** reason why men are employed for more hours than women. *(1 mark)*
- (b) Relationships between parents and children have changed during the last 50 years. Identify and explain **one** change in relationships between parents and children. *(3 marks)*
- (c) Explain the difference between primary and secondary socialisation. *(3 marks)*
- (d) How far would sociologists agree that marriage and family life benefit men more than they benefit women?

In your answer you might like to consider:

- the division of labour in the home;
- the reasons for divorce;
- authority within the home;

or any other area you consider appropriate.

*(7 marks)*

## EDUCATION

3

Total for this question: 15 marks

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

**Item C****SCHOOL CHOICE**

Choosing a secondary school can be one of the most worrying times in any parent's life. Around 15% of parents in the country as a whole fail to get their children into their first choice school. In London, that figure rises to one third of parents. If a school is very popular, it is the school that is able to choose its pupils and not the parents that can choose the school for their children.

*Source:* adapted from an article by FIONA MILLAR, *The Guardian*, 11 November 2003 © Fiona Millar

- (a) (i) According to the information in **Item C**, do a higher proportion of parents in London or the country as a whole fail to get their children into their first choice school? (1 mark)
- (ii) **Item C** states that choosing a secondary school can be 'one of the most worrying times in any parent's life'. Identify **one** reason for this. (1 mark)
- (b) Identify and explain **one** way in which schools prepare pupils for employment in later life. (3 marks)
- (c) Explain the difference between selective schools and comprehensive schools. (3 marks)
- (d) How far would sociologists agree that a pupil's social class is the most important influence on his or her educational achievements?

In your answer you might like to consider:

- the influence of gender;
- the influence of family income;
- teacher expectations;

or any other area you consider appropriate.

(7 marks)

Turn over ►

## SOCIAL DIFFERENTIATION

4

Total for this question: 15 marks

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

**Item D**

HOUSEHOLD SAVINGS 2001/2			
Type of Household	Percentage having no savings %	Percentage having savings of up to £19 999 %	Percentage having savings of £20 000 or more %
Two pensioners	17	53	30
Two adults under pension age with children	30	61	9
One adult under pension age with children	67	31	2

Source: adapted from *Family Resources Survey* (Department for Work and Pensions) © Crown Copyright 2004

- (a) (i) According to the information in **Item D**, which type of household was most likely to have savings of £20 000 or more in 2001/2? (1 mark)
- (ii) Identify **one** reason why households made up of one adult under pension age with children were particularly likely to have no savings in 2001/2. (1 mark)
- (b) Identify and explain **one** way in which being wealthy might make an individual powerful. (3 marks)
- (c) Explain the difference between an open society and a closed society. (3 marks)
- (d) How far would sociologists agree that class inequality is the most important division in British society?

In your answer you might like to consider:

- gender inequalities;
- ethnic inequalities;
- status inequalities;

or any other area you consider appropriate.

(7 marks)

**NO QUESTIONS APPEAR ON THIS PAGE**

**TURN OVER FOR THE NEXT QUESTION**

**Turn over ►**

**POVERTY AND THE WELFARE STATE**


5

**Total for this question: 15 marks**

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

**Item E**

**POVERTY**



What is it like to be poor now? The poor have less of what is needed to live the common life. They are excluded from mainstream society.

*Source: adapted from POLLY TOYNBEE, *Hard Work, Life in Low Pay Britain*, (Bloomsbury) 2003*

- (a) (i) According to the information in **Item E**, identify **one** reason why the area shown in the photograph might be described as poor. *(1 mark)*
- (ii) Identify **one** way in which the poor might be excluded from mainstream society. *(1 mark)*
- (b) Identify and explain **one** problem that sociologists might face when attempting to measure the number of people who live in poverty in Britain. *(3 marks)*
- (c) Explain the difference between statutory and voluntary welfare provision. *(3 marks)*



- (d) How far would sociologists agree that being able to depend on welfare benefits is the most important reason why some individuals continue to live in poverty?

In your answer you might like to consider:

- the Poverty Trap;
- the culture of poverty;
- the cycle of deprivation;

or any other area you consider appropriate.

*(7 marks)*

**TURN OVER FOR THE NEXT QUESTION**

**Turn over ►**

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**THE SOCIOLOGY OF POWER AND POLITICS**

6

**Total for this question: 15 marks**Study **Item F**, then answer parts (a) to (d) which follow.**Item F**

<b>INVOLVEMENT IN LOCAL AFFAIRS BY PEOPLE IN MANUAL AND NON-MANUAL OCCUPATIONS (PERCENTAGES)</b>		
<b>Type of Involvement</b>	<b>Manual %</b>	<b>Non-Manual %</b>
Feel well informed about local affairs	57	63
Feel they could influence decisions that affected their area	21	30
Have taken action to solve a local problem	23	33

*Source: adapted from People's perceptions of their neighbourhood and community involvement. Results from the social capital module of the General Household Survey 2000 © Crown Copyright 2002*

- (a) (i) According to the information in **Item F**, who were more likely to have taken action to solve a local problem – those in manual or non-manual occupations? *(1 mark)*
- (ii) Identify **one** reason why those in non-manual occupations were more likely to feel they could influence decisions that affected their area. *(1 mark)*
- (b) Identify and explain **one** possible way in which an individual's occupation might influence his/her political opinions. *(3 marks)*
- (c) Explain the difference between a political opinion poll and a General Election. *(3 marks)*
- (d) How far would sociologists agree that the mass media can have as much influence on the results of a General Election as the social class of voters?

In your answer you might like to consider:

- image(s) of political parties;
- voter interest in policies;
- changes in class structure;

or any other area you consider appropriate.

*(7 marks)*

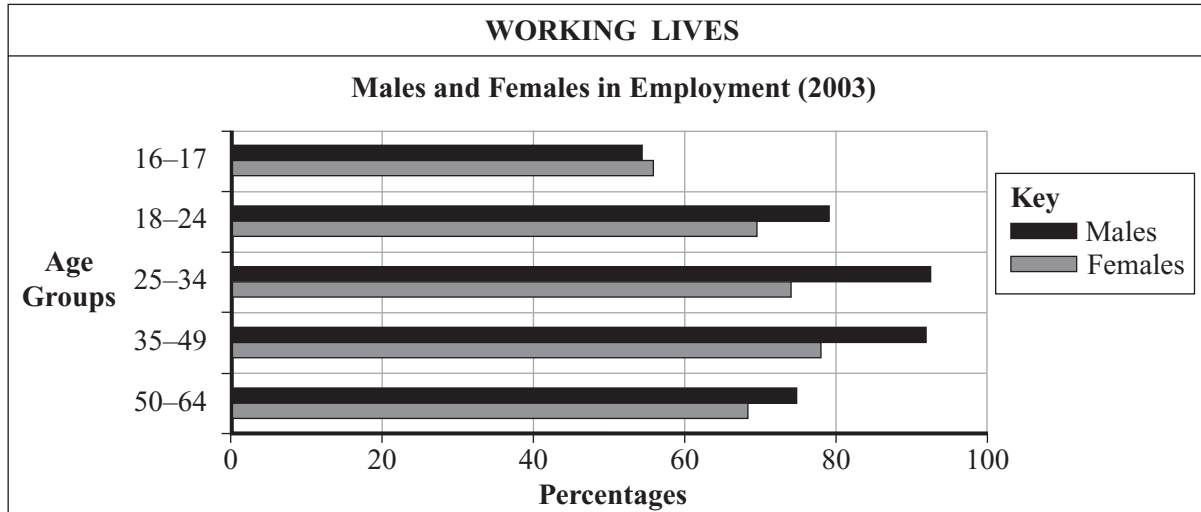
## THE SOCIOLOGY OF WORK

7

Total for this question: 15 marks

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

## Item G



Source: adapted from *Labour Force Survey*, Spring 2003 (Office for National Statistics website)  
© Crown Copyright 2004

- (a) (i) According to the information in **Item G**, which age group of females was **most** likely to be employed? (1 mark)
- (ii) Identify **one** reason why both males and females aged 16–17 were the least likely of all age groups to be in employment. (1 mark)
- (b) Identify and explain **one** effect that paid employment might have upon an individual's life outside that employment. (3 marks)
- (c) Explain the difference between deskilling and reskilling. (3 marks)
- (d) How far would sociologists agree that the experience of paid employment is the same for women as it is for men?

In your answer you might like to consider:

- levels of pay and opportunities for promotion;
- employment law;
- hours worked;

or any other area you consider appropriate.

(7 marks)

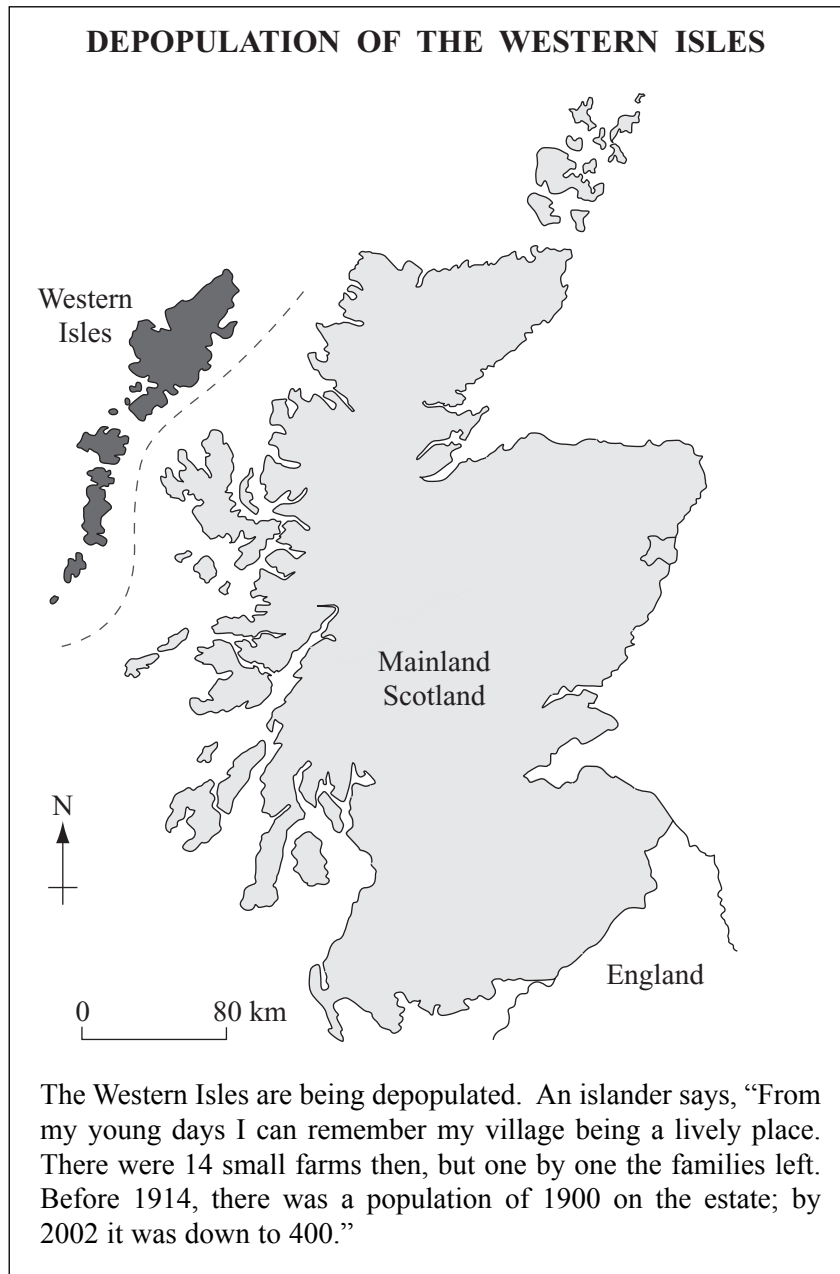
Turn over ►

## MIGRATION AND MOVEMENT

8

Total for this question: 15 marks

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

**Item H**

Source: adapted from an article by GERARD SEENAN, *The Guardian*, 11 September 2003 © The Guardian

- (a) (i) According to the information in **Item H**, by how many did the population of the estate decrease between 1914 and 2002? *(1 mark)*
- (ii) Identify **one** reason why a family might move from an area such as the Western Isles to settle in another part of Great Britain. *(1 mark)*
- (b) Identify and explain **one** possible advantage to a country of admitting migrants from other countries. *(3 marks)*
- (c) Explain the difference between integration and discrimination. *(3 marks)*
- (d) How far would sociologists agree that the experiences of young people growing up in the city are different from the experiences of young people growing up in rural areas?

In your answer you might like to consider:

- social control;
- mass media, including new technology;
- the education system;

or any other area you consider appropriate.

*(7 marks)*

**TURN OVER FOR THE NEXT QUESTION**

**Turn over ►**

## SOCIAL CONTROL AND DEVIANCE

9

Total for this question: 15 marks

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

**Item I****KEEPING AN EYE ON YOU**

A closed circuit television camera has probably filmed you today. The number of closed circuit television cameras in use increased dramatically from 2001 to 2004. Although they can help catch lawbreakers, some people are concerned that they are also used increasingly to keep areas such as shopping centres free of individuals that security guards think of as undesirable.

Source: © Freefoto.com

- (a) (i) According to the information in **Item I**, what was the trend in the number of closed circuit television cameras in use between 2001 and 2004? (1 mark)
- (ii) Identify **one** reason why an individual might be seen as ‘undesirable’ by a security guard. (1 mark)
- (b) According to statistics, women commit fewer crimes than men. Identify and explain **one** reason why women are less likely than men to commit crimes. (3 marks)
- (c) Explain the difference between crime and deviance. (3 marks)

- (d) How far would sociologists agree that the reason some young people commit crimes is that they have different norms and values from the rest of society?

In your answer you might like to consider:

- relative poverty;
- peer groups;
- opportunities for crime;

or any other area you consider appropriate.

*(7 marks)*

**END OF QUESTIONS**

**THERE ARE NO QUESTIONS PRINTED ON THIS PAGE**

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