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GCSE SOCIOLOGY

Unit 2 Crime and Deviance; Mass Media; Power; Social Inequality

Thursday 19 May 2016 Afternoon Time allowed: 1 hour 30 minutes

Materials

You will need no other materials.

Instructions

- Use black ink or black ball-point pen.
- Fill in the boxes at the top of this page.
- This paper is divided into **four** topics. Answer **three** topics only.
 - Topic 1: answer **all** questions in Section 1 **and one** question from Section 2.
 - Topic 2: answer all questions in Section 3 and one question from Section 4.
 - Topic 3: answer all questions in Section 5 and one question from Section 6.
 - Topic 4: answer all guestions in Section 7 and one guestion from Section 8.
- You must answer the questions in the spaces provided. Do not write outside the box around each page or on blank pages.
- Do all rough work in this 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 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.

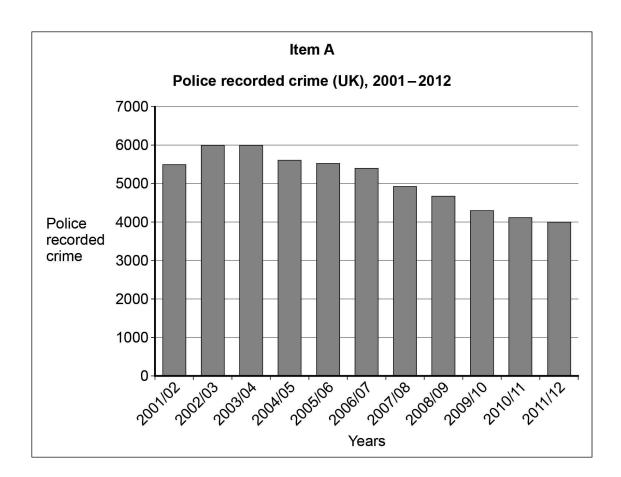
Advice

You are advised to spend about 30 minutes answering each of the three topics.



Topic 1 Crime and Deviance

Study Items A and B (below). Answer all questions in Section 1 and one question from Section 2 in the spaces provided.



Item B

Proven offences by young people in the UK – 2012/2013

Offence	Percentage of proven offences
Violence against person	21%
Theft and handling stolen goods	19%
Criminal damage	11%
Drug offences	8%
Other	41%



Section	on 1	
1	From Item A , what was the trend in the number of crimes recorded by the police since 2003/2004? (Tick the correct box .) [1 mark]	
	Number of crimes have stayed the same	
	Number of crimes have decreased	
	Number of crimes have increased	
2	From Item B , which of the proven offences by young people was the least common in 2012/2013?	
	[1 mark]	
3	Identify two examples of white collar crime. [2 marks]	
	Example 1	
	Example 2	
4	Explain what sociologists mean by the chivalry thesis. [4 marks]	



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Doscribo ono w	yoy in which gov	ornmonts in the	ast 20 years have	attempted to	rodu
offending by you	ung people and	explain how suc	cessful this has b	een.	
				[5 m
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Describe one way in which sociologists measure crime in smight not be an accurate measure of crime.	society and explain why this [5 marks]
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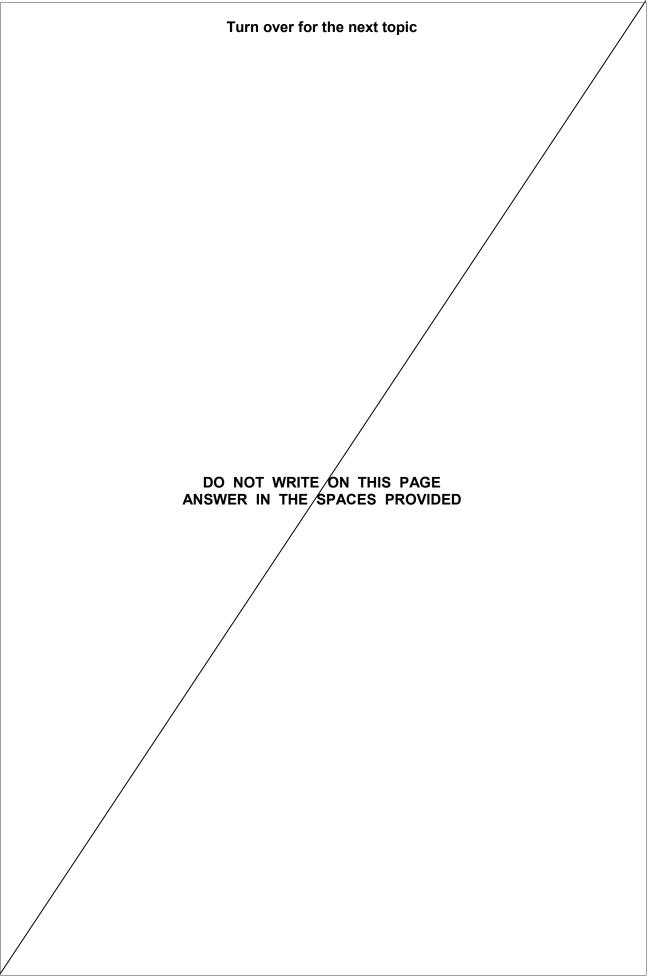
Sectio	n 2
Answe	r either Question 7 or Question 8. You may find it helpful to refer to the Items on page 2.
7	Discuss how far sociologists would agree that the type of crime committed in Britain has
	changed over the past 50 years. [12 marks]
8	Discuss how far sociologists would agree that negative labelling by wider society leads
	to deviant and criminal behaviour by young people. [12 marks]
Write y	our answer to the question you have chosen on pages 6, 7 and, if needed, page 8.
Write t	he number of the question you have chosen in the box below, eg 7.



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Topic 2 Mass Media

Study **Items C and D** (below). Answer **all** questions in **Section 3 and one** question from **Section 4** in the spaces provided.

Item C

The Leveson Inquiry

In 2011, the Government set up an inquiry into press behaviour. This followed serious public concern about, for example, the alleged hacking of the mobile phone of a murdered teenager. The inquiry was led by the senior judge, Lord Justice Leveson, and covered the culture, practices and ethics of the press. A report following the inquiry recommended there should be major changes in press regulation.

Item D

The mass media in modern society

Many sociologists believe that the mass media are an important agent of social control. For example, Marxists claim that the mass media reinforce ruling class power. Functionalists believe that the mass media work with other agencies to reinforce social norms and values.

Section 3

9	From Item C, wh (Tick the correc	at type of mass media was under investigation by the Leveson I box .)	nquiry?
			[1 mark]
	Internet		
	Newspapers		
	Television		



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From Item D , which sociological approach claims that the mass media su	pport the
nterests of the ruling class?	[1 mark]
dentify two ways in which the mass media may encourage people to be	violent.
Way 1	[2 marks]
Way 2	
Explain what sociologists studying the mass media mean by a gatekeepe	
	[4 marks]
Extra space	



13	Describe one way in which ordinary people can use digital media to promote political views and explain how this might make society more democratic.
	[5 marks
	Extra space



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Extra space			

Turn over for the next section



Section	4
Answer on page	either Question 15 or Question 16. You may find it helpful to refer to the Items 10.
15	Discuss how far sociologists would agree that the content of the mass media is determined by its users. [12 marks]
16	Discuss how far sociologists would agree that the mass media are the most important agency of social control in society today. [12 marks]
Write yo	ur answer to the question you have chosen on pages 14, 15, and, if needed, page 16.
Write the	e number of the question you have chosen in the box below, eg 1 5.
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Topic 3 Power

Study **Items E and F** (below). Answer all questions in **Section 5 and one** question from **Section 6** in the spaces provided.

Item E

The 2015 General Election

Voter turnout in the 2015 General Election was higher than it had been since 1997. It has been reported that about 60% of young people aged 18–24 voted, compared to 44% in 2010 and 37% in 2005.

Many strategies were put in place in an attempt to encourage young people to vote, including Channel 4 turning off the popular youth channel E4.

Item F

The Welfare State

The original aim of the Welfare State was to help people out of poverty by supporting them in times of hardship. The hope was to end the 'five evils' identified in the Beveridge Report through, for example, changes in the way education and housing were provided, and the introduction of the National Health Service.

However, there are some that believe the Welfare State of today is failing to help those in need to move out of poverty. Instead it helps to create an underclass of people who do not always follow the norms and values of society and do not take responsibility for their own lives.



Section	on 5
17	From Item E, in which year did the highest proportion of young people vote? (Tick the correct box.) [1 mark]
	2005
	2010
	2015
18	From Item F , what change in health care provision was introduced as part of the new
	Welfare State? [1 mark]
19	Identify two ways, apart from voting, in which ordinary people can influence political decisions in our democracy. [2 marks]
	Way 1
	Way 2
20	Explain what sociologists studying power mean by alienation.
	[4 marks]



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Describe o have less p	one way in which those from minority ethnic backgrounds may be consider power than other groups in society and explain why this situation continues [5 mag)
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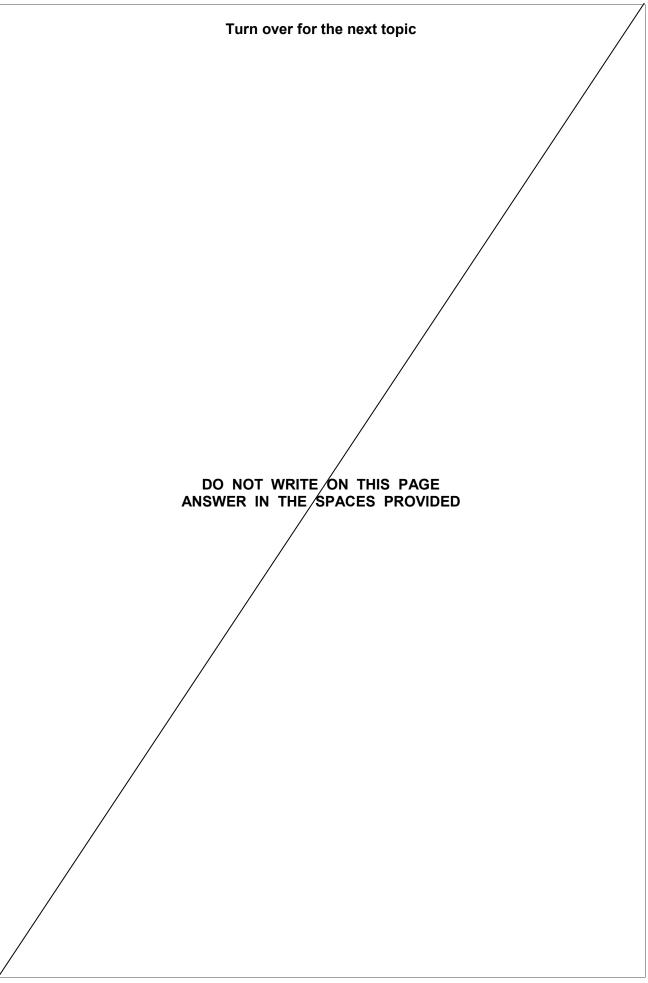
Describe one wa and explain why	y in which police pow this may cause proble	ers have increased in I ems for some social gro	Britain over the last 30 ye oups. [5 mar	
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Anguer either Ougstion 22 or Ougstion 24. Vou may find it halmful to refer to the life.	
Answer either Question 23 or Question 24. You may find it helpful to refer to the Items on page 18.	
Discuss how far sociologists would agree that young people have more power their lives today than 50 years ago. [13]	over 2 marks]
Discuss how far sociologists would agree that the Welfare State has been succeimproving the life chances of all individuals. [13]	cessful in 2 marks]
Write your answer to the question you have chosen on pages 22, 23 and, if needed, pa	ge 24.
Write the number of the question you have chosen in the box below, eg 2 3.	











Topic 4 Social Inequality

Study **Items G and H** (below). Answer **all** questions in **Section 7 and one** question from **Section 8** in the spaces provided.

Item G

Child Poverty

The Social Mobility and Child Poverty Commission have demonstrated that child poverty is not only experienced in workless families. Their data shows that in 2013, two-thirds of poor children lived in families where an adult worked. In three-quarters of those families, an adult worked full-time. In comparison in 1997 less than half of Britain's poor children lived in families where an adult worked.

Item H

Social background of people in managerial and professional jobs

The following table shows the percentage of those in a particular social group who are in managerial and professional jobs.

	1991– 1995	1996– 2000	2001– 2004	2005– 2008	2009– 2012	2013– 2014
More advantaged backgrounds	43%	47%	48%	51%	42%	49%
All other backgrounds	21%	23%	25%	28%	25%	30%



Section	on 7	
25	From Item G , in 2013 what was the proportion of poor children who lived in a fawhere an adult worked? (Tick the correct box .)	mily [1 mark]
	Two-thirds	
	Three-quarters	
	One half	
26	From Item H , what was the trend in the percentage of people from 'All other backgrounds' employed in managerial or professional jobs between 1991 and 2	2014? [1 mark]
27	Identify two social factors that can affect an individual's life chances.	[2 marks]
	Factor 1	
	Factor 2	
28	Explain what sociologists mean by relative poverty.	[4 marks]



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Describe one w	way in which a persor	n may become	part of a depende	ncy culture and
explain how this	is could be prevented	l.		[5 ma
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Describe one way in which and women in society an	ch governments have tried d explain how successful t	to reduce inequality be his has been.	etween men [5 marks]
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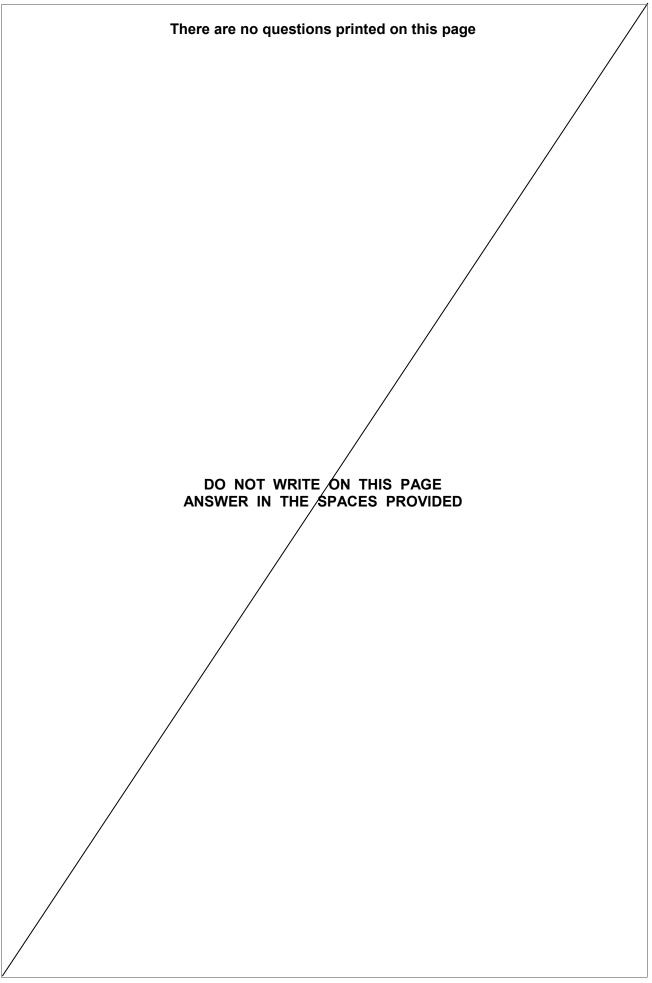
Section	8
Answer on page	either Question 31 or Question 32. You may find it helpful to refer to the Items 26.
31	Discuss how far sociologists would agree that government policies have been successful in reducing child poverty over the past 30 years. [12 marks]
32	Discuss how far sociologists would agree that Britain is a meritocracy. [12 marks]
Write yo	ur answer to the question you have chosen on pages 30, 31 and, if needed, page 32.
Write the	e number of the question you have chosen in the box below, eg 3 1.



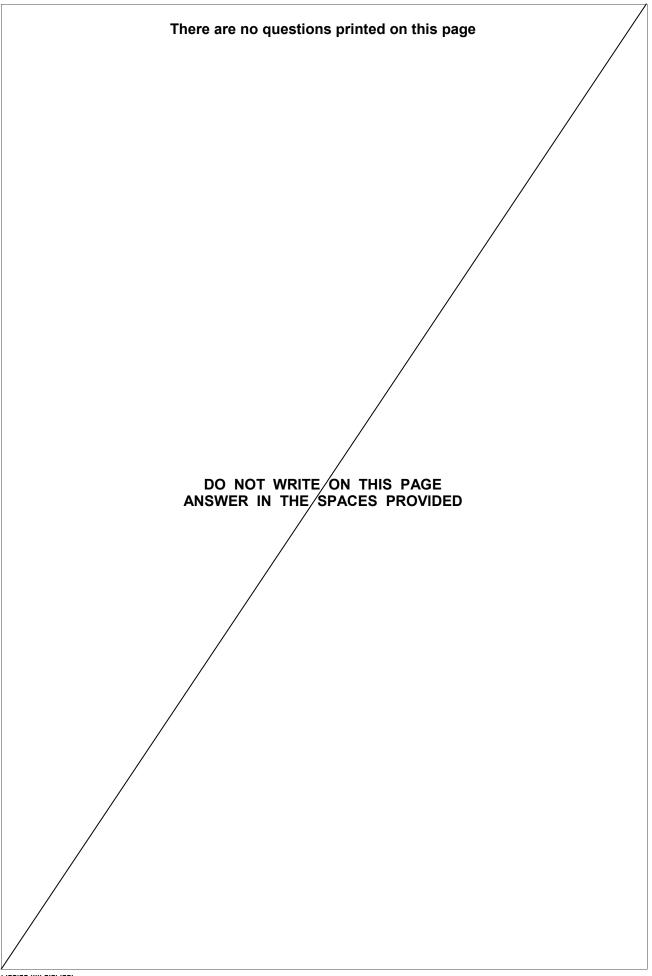


END OF QUESTIONS

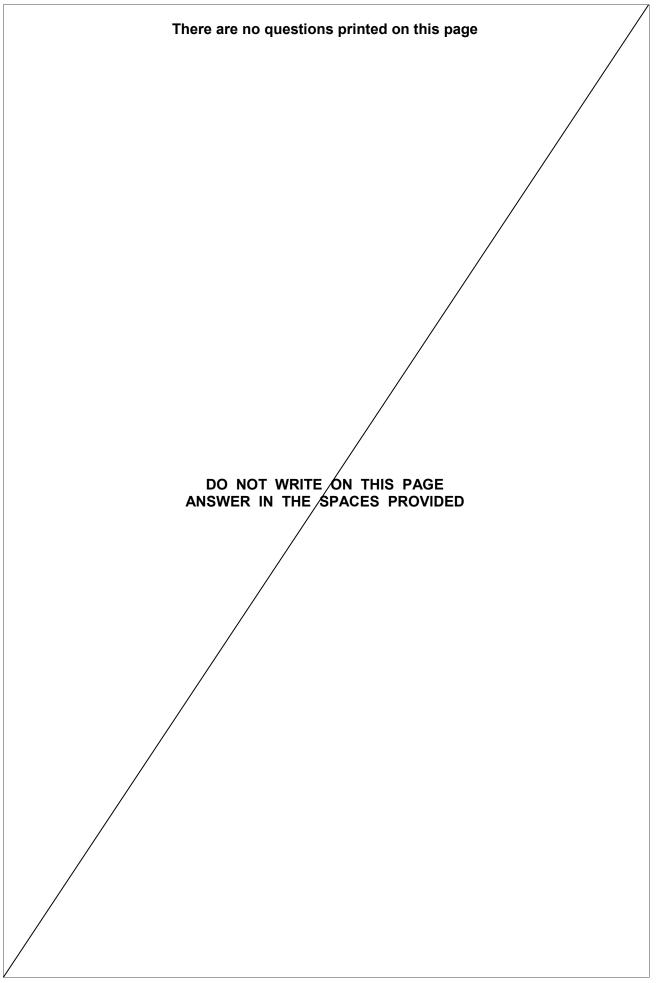




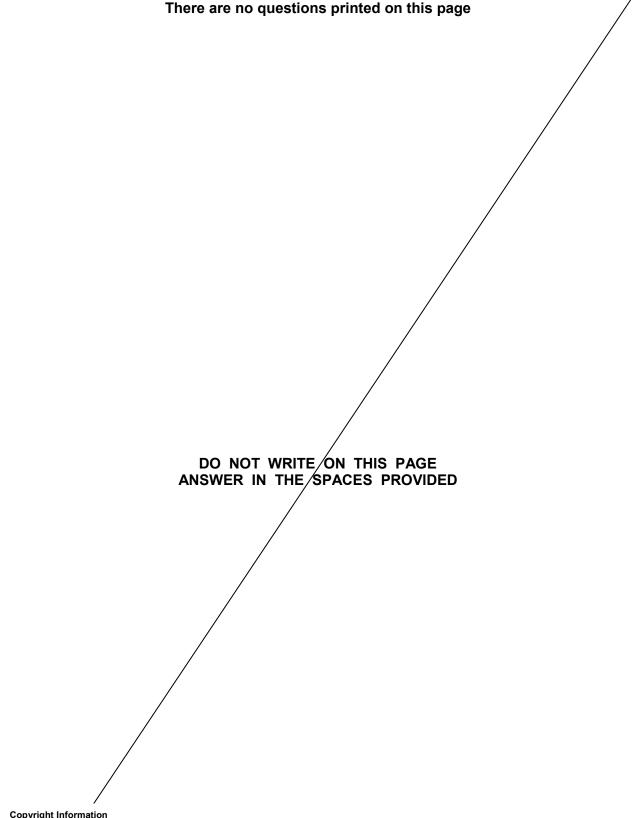












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