



General Certificate of Secondary Education
Specimen Paper 2

Sociology

XXXX

Date: Time

For this paper you must have:

- a 12-page answer book.

Time allowed

- 1 hour 30 minutes

Instructions

- Use black ink or black 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 XXXX.
- This paper is divided into **four** sections. Choose **three** sections and answer **all** questions from each chosen section.
There are 30 marks for each question.
- Do all rough work in the answer book. Cross through any work you do not want to be marked.

Information

- The maximum mark for this paper is 90.
- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- You are reminded of the need for good English and clear presentation in your answers.
- Quality of Written Communication will be assessed in all questions where extended writing is required.

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SECTION A: CRIME AND DEVIANCE

You must answer **all** questions from this section.

Total for this question: 30 marks

1 Study **Items A and B**, and then answer parts (a) to (g) that follow.

Item A

Young Male Offenders

In 2005, nearly half a million people were found guilty of, or cautioned for, an indictable offence. Four out of five of them were males. According to the data compiled by the Office for Criminal Justice Reform, the number of young offenders (as a proportion of the population) is highest for males between 10 and 17. In England and Wales, 6 per cent of all 17-year-old males were found guilty of, or cautioned for, indictable offences. This is the highest rate for any age group and four times the rate for females.

Item B

Teen Survey Results

Of the children who have:	% of their parents who think they haven't:
tried drugs	65
smoked	52
drunk alcohol	45
shoplifted	65
played truant	39

- (a) From **Item A**, identify what percentage of 17-year-old males were guilty of, or cautioned for, an indictable offence in England and Wales in 2005. *(1 mark)*
- (b) From **Item B**, what percentage of parents think their children have not shoplifted? *(1 mark)*
- (c) Identify **two** ways in which a peer group may encourage members to conform to its rules. *(2 marks)*
- (d) Explain what sociologists mean by deviance. *(4 marks)*
- (e) Describe the way in which a victim survey is carried out **and** explain why it might show more accurately than police statistics the number of crimes actually committed. *(5 marks)*
- (f) Describe **one** kind of problem behaviour believed to be associated with teenagers in recent years **and** explain why members of the public have considered it a problem. *(5 marks)*
- (g) **EITHER**
- (i) Discuss how far sociologists would agree that working class males are more likely to commit crimes than other sections of society. *(12 marks)*

OR

- (ii) Discuss how far sociologists would agree that teenage criminal and deviant behaviour results from parents failing to socialise their children correctly. *(12 marks)*

SECTION B: MASS MEDIA

You must answer **all** questions from this section.

Total for this question: 30 marks

2 Study **Items C and D**, and then answer parts (a) to (g) that follow.

Item C

The Importance of Physical Appearance

A study shows how girls under 10 are linking physical appearance to happiness and self-esteem. Even at 7, they believe girls who are slim and pretty are more likely to be happy, well-liked and clever, whilst those who are overweight or less attractive are more likely to be unhappy, lonely or victims of bullying.

The study suggests media and advertising companies should pay for lessons in schools to explain how the media manipulate images of women's bodies through techniques such as airbrushing and other methods of doctoring photographs.

Girls in London were particularly likely to link looks and self-esteem. Girls also described how the fears could be successfully countered by constructive messages from friends and family.

The study is based on focus group discussions with girls aged 7–10 from a range of backgrounds.

Item D

Growth of the Mass Media

Society's use of the media is huge and still growing. In 2004, 55% of adults in the United Kingdom read a daily newspaper and, on average, spent nearly three hours a day watching television. In addition to these well-established communications media, more and more people have access to new media products. For example, in 2007, 79% of households had a DVD and 61% had access to the internet.

- (a) From **Item C**, identify which girls were most likely to be bullied. *(1 mark)*
- (b) From **Item D**, what percentage of households had access to the internet in 2007? *(1 mark)*
- (c) Identify **two** ways in which audiences use the mass media. *(2 marks)*
- (d) Explain what sociologists mean by the mass media. *(4 marks)*
- (e) Describe **one** way in which the mass media might influence the outcome of a general election **and** explain why this might be a problem in a democracy. *(5 marks)*
- (f) Describe **one** way in which the internet could be used by interest groups in a democracy **and** explain why it might empower those who are able to use it. *(5 marks)*
- (g) **EITHER**
 - (i) Discuss how far sociologists would agree that the image of women presented by the mass media tends to be stereotypical rather than realistic. *(12 marks)*

OR

- (ii) Discuss how far sociologists would agree that the mass media is a more powerful agent of socialisation than the education system. *(12 marks)*

SECTION C: POWER

You must answer **all** questions from this section.

Total for this question: 30 marks

3 Study **Items E and F**, and then answer parts (a) to (g) that follow.

Item E

Disabled Protesters Outside the Gates of Downing Street



Item F

Voting Intentions

Voting Intention	Male %	Female %	Age 18 – 34 %	Age 35 – 64 %	Age 65+ %	Class ABC1 %	Class C2DE %
Conservative	42	46	37	43	49	48	38
Labour	27	28	31	31	22	24	31
Liberal Democrat	17	15	22	13	15	17	16
Other	14	11	10	13	14	11	15

- (a) From **Item E**, identify what appears to be the purpose of the demonstration. *(1 mark)*
- (b) From **Item F**, what percentage of **all** male voters questioned in the survey intend to vote for the Conservative Party? *(1 mark)*
- (c) Identify **one** advantage and **one** disadvantage of using means-tested benefits to reduce the number of people in poverty in Britain. *(2 marks)*
- (d) Explain what sociologists mean by power. *(4 marks)*
- (e) Describe **one** way in which the relationship between parents and their children has changed during the last 50 years **and** explain why that relationship has become more democratic. *(5 marks)*
- (f) Describe **one** way in which young people and the police interact **and** explain why this interaction may be difficult. *(5 marks)*
- (g) **EITHER**
- (i) Discuss how far sociologists would agree that pressure groups and political parties help to spread power evenly throughout British society. *(12 marks)*

OR

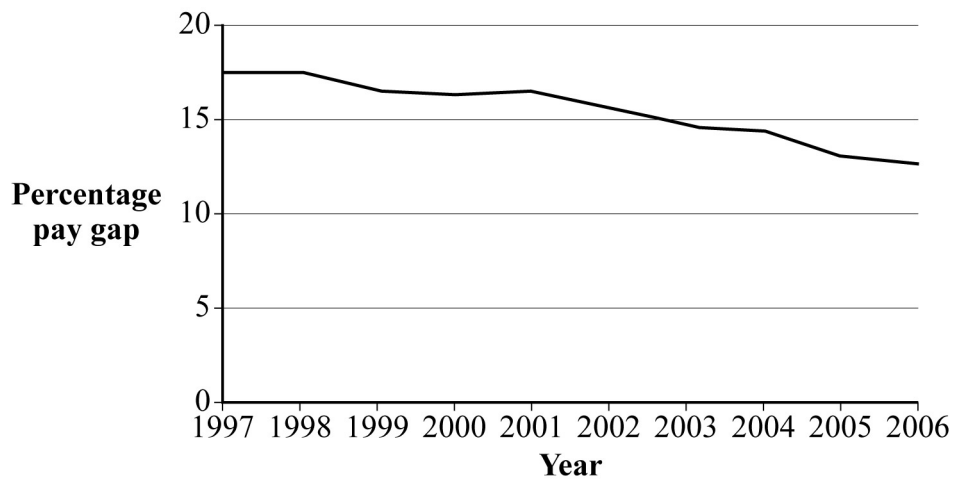
- (ii) Discuss how far sociologists would agree that social class remains the most powerful influence on the voting behaviour and political beliefs of a British citizen. *(12 marks)*

SECTION D: SOCIAL INEQUALITY

You must answer **all** questions from this section.

Total for this question: 30 marks

4 Study **Items G and H**, and then answer parts (a) to (g) that follow.

Item G**Changes in the Pay Gap Between Men's and Women's Median Hourly Earnings****Item H****Child Poverty**

In order to measure the extent of child poverty in the United Kingdom, the term 'poverty' must be defined. Children are said to be in poverty when they live in households with less than 60% of average household income. In 1998, there were 4.1 million children living in poverty; by 2005 the number was 3.6 million.

- (a) From **Item G**, what is the **trend** in the gender pay gap between 1997 and 2006? *(1 mark)*
- (b) From **Item H**, identify how many children are living in poverty in the UK in 2005. *(1 mark)*
- (c) Identify **two** ways in which governments have attempted to reduce inequalities between men and women in Britain during the last 50 years. *(2 marks)*
- (d) Explain what sociologists mean by social stratification. *(4 marks)*
- (e) Describe **one** way in which sociologists might allocate an individual to a social class **and** explain why this method might not be accurate. *(5 marks)*
- (f) Describe **one** way in which a person can become upwardly socially mobile **and** explain why this might be difficult to achieve for some social groups in Britain today. *(5 marks)*
- (g) **EITHER**
- (i) Discuss how far sociologists would agree that ethnic inequality is the most important cause of social division in modern Britain. *(12 marks)*

OR

- (ii) Discuss how far sociologists would agree that children born into poverty will grow up to be poor throughout their lives. *(12 marks)*

END OF QUESTIONS

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