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I declare this is my own work.

# GCSE SOCIOLOGY

## Paper 2 The Sociology of Crime and Deviance and Social Stratification

Thursday 25 May 2023

Afternoon

Time allowed: 1 hour 45 minutes

### Instructions

- Use black ink or black ball-point pen.
- Fill in the boxes at the top of this page.
- Answer **all** questions.
- You must answer the questions in the spaces provided. Do **not** write outside the box around each page or on blank pages.
- If you need extra space for your answer(s), use the lined pages at the end of this book. Write the question number against your answer(s).
- Do all rough work in this answer book. Cross through any work you do not want to be marked.

For Examiner's Use	
Section	Mark
A	
B	
<b>TOTAL</b>	

### Information

- The marks for each question are shown in brackets.
- The maximum mark for this paper is 100.
- Questions should be answered in continuous prose. You will be assessed on your ability to:
  - use good English
  - organise information clearly
  - use specialist vocabulary where appropriate.



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**Section A: Crime and Deviance**Answer **all** questions in this section.Only **one** answer per question is allowed.

For each question completely fill in the circle alongside the appropriate answer.

CORRECT METHOD



WRONG METHODS



If you want to change your answer you must cross out your original answer as shown.



If you wish to return to an answer previously crossed out, ring the answer you now wish to select as shown.

**0 1**

What term is commonly used by sociologists to describe the process by which people become widely regarded as deviant?

**[1 mark]****A** Labelling**B** Profiling**C** Self-fulfilling prophecy**D** Social mobility**0 2**

What term is commonly used by sociologists to describe the agency responsible for punishing offenders?

**[1 mark]****A** Deterrent system**B** Prison system**C** Rehabilitation system**D** Welfare system

**0 3**

Describe **one** example of deviance.

**[3 marks]**

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**0 4**

Identify and describe **one** way sociologists attempt to measure the dark figure of crime.

**[3 marks]**

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Turn over ►



**Item A**

James Patrick studied a gang of teenage boys in Glasgow. He used covert participant observation. He gained access to the gang by befriending 'Tim', a gang member who acted as his protector. He met with the gang on 12 occasions between October 1966 and January 1967.

Patrick found the gang to be dangerous – some members became suspicious of him when he chose not to carry a weapon, and was reluctant to fully participate in fights. He left the gang abruptly when the violence became too intense.

Patrick was scared of the gang and waited years before writing up his notes and publishing his work to protect their identities.

Patrick's work focused on the social conditions that led to the formation of the gang, such as poverty, unemployment and poor housing conditions.

Source: Patrick, J, A Glasgow Gang Observed, 2013.

**0 5**

From **Item A**, examine **one** strength of the research.

**[2 marks]**

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**Section B: Social Stratification**Answer **all** questions in this section.**1 2**

What term is commonly used by sociologists to describe the invisible barrier keeping women from achieving senior positions in the workplace?

**[1 mark]****A** Alienation**B** Gender role**C** Glass ceiling**D** Social control**1 3**

What term is commonly used by sociologists to describe data that accurately reflects the wider population being studied?

**[1 mark]****A** Quota sample**B** Representative sample**C** Snowball sample**D** Systematic sample**Turn over for the next question****Turn over ►**

1 4

Describe **one** feature of a meritocracy.

[3 marks]

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1 5

Identify and describe **one** example of age discrimination.

[3 marks]

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**Turn over for the next question**

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ANSWER IN THE SPACES PROVIDED**

**Turn over ►**



**Item C**

In 2020, Public Health England produced a report into the inequalities faced by ethnic minority women in their experiences of pregnancy and childbirth.

Researchers used a range of secondary sources to compile the report, including existing peer-reviewed smaller scale academic research, government research and guidance. The report found that women from Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic backgrounds were up to five times more likely to die during pregnancy than white women. A range of potential issues were considered, such as language barriers, poorer health, concentration in lower social classes and less chance of accessing and engaging with pregnancy services.

The report went on to recommend a range of interventions including improved access to maternity services, improved personalised care by the NHS and encouraging healthier lifestyles.

Source: Public Health, Reducing the inequality of outcomes for women from Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic communities and their babies, 2020.

**1 6**

From **Item C**, examine **one** weakness of the research.

**[2 marks]**

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