

OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS
General Certificate of Secondary Education

SOCIOLOGY
PAPER 1 (FOUNDATION TIER)

1990/1

Wednesday **22 JUNE 2005** Afternoon 1 hour 30 minutes

Additional materials:
Answer booklet.

TIME 1 hour 30 minutes

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Write your name, Centre number and candidate number on the answer booklet.
- Write your answers in the answer booklet.
- Read each question carefully and make sure you know what you have to do before starting your answer.
- Write the question number against each answer you write.
- Answer the question in **Section A**.
- Answer the question in **Section B**.
- Answer **one** question from **Section C**.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

- The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.
- The total number of marks for this paper is **80**.
- You will be awarded marks for the quality of written communication where an answer requires a piece of extended writing.

This question paper consists of 7 printed pages and 1 blank page.

Answer ALL of question One in Section A. Answer ALL of question Two in Section B.
Answer ONE question from Section C.

SECTION A – FAMILY AND IDENTITY

Introduction

There are many different types of family in Britain today. As well as the traditional nuclear family there are many single parent families, reconstituted families and extended families. Sociologists have researched the reasons for the increase in different types of family.

The following three sources present evidence about different family types and divorce:

SOURCE A

Divorce Rates In Europe

A table has been removed due to third party copyright restrictions

Details:

A table showing divorce rates in Europe



Eurostat (1993)

SOURCE B

Asian Extended Families In North London

Using unstructured interviews I researched how many middle class Asians in my area lived in extended families. I chose a sample of twenty families, all friends of my family. I interviewed the wife in each family and found that most of them did not live in extended families.

Adapted from A level Sociology Coursework (2004)

SOURCE C

The Experience Of Living In A Nuclear Family ~ A Case Study

Joe grew up in.....

An extract has been removed due to third party copyright restrictions

An extract from an interview in a university magazine

.....old and at university.

Adapted from an interview in a university magazine (2001)

Answer all of question 1.

- 1 (a) From the evidence in Source A, give two countries with the highest divorce rates in Europe. [2]
- (b) Source B is based upon evidence gathered from unstructured interviews.
Using examples, describe what is meant by an unstructured interview. [6]
- (c) Identify and describe two reasons why the evidence in Source B may not be reliable or accurate. [6]
- (d) How useful is Source C as evidence of the experience of all people brought up in nuclear families? [6]
- (e) 'Many people prefer to live in nuclear families.'

Describe and explain the methods and evidence sociologists could use to test this claim. [10]

[Total: 30 marks]

SECTION B – POWER AND CITIZENSHIP

Answer all of question 2.

2 In democratic societies, where everyone is free, people do not all have the same amount of power.

(a) Identify and describe **two** features of a democracy. [6]

(b) Using examples, describe how pressure groups try to gain influence. [9]

(c) 'All men and women in Britain have equal power.'

Evaluate the arguments **for** and **against** this statement. [10]

[Total: 25 marks]

SECTION C

Altogether there are SIX questions in this section. Answer ONE question only.

CRIME, DEVIANCE AND SOCIAL CONTROL

- 3 There is a difference between criminal and deviant behaviour. Measuring the amount of criminal behaviour is a problem.
- (a) Identify and describe **two** examples of deviant behaviour. [6]
- (b) Using examples, describe how agencies of social control try to stop people from committing crime. [9]
- (c) 'Official police statistics are the most accurate way of measuring crime.'
- Evaluate the arguments **for** and **against** this statement. [10]

[Total: 25 marks]

- 4 Sociologists study ways of preventing crime and try to explain why some people commit crime.
- (a) Identify and describe **two** ways of preventing crime. [6]
- (b) Using examples, describe the reasons why crimes might not be reported to the police. [9]
- (c) 'Poor people commit more crime than rich people.'
- Evaluate the arguments **for** and **against** this statement. [10]

[Total: 25 marks]

PROTEST AND SOCIAL MOVEMENTS

- 5 People in social movements usually share similar beliefs and lifestyles.
- (a) Identify and describe **two** social movements. [6]
- (b) Using examples, describe how social movements try to gain influence. [9]
- (c) 'Social movements have been very successful in changing society.'
- Evaluate the arguments **for** and **against** this statement. [10]
- [Total: 25 marks]

- 6 Protest groups take action to bring about change. Sometimes they are successful and sometimes they are not.
- (a) Identify and describe **two** protest groups. [6]
- (b) Using examples, describe how protest groups try to bring about change. [9]
- (c) 'Protest groups are always successful.'
- Evaluate the arguments **for** and **against** this statement. [10]
- [Total: 25 marks]

RELIGION

- 7 Some sociologists believe that religion is no longer important today. Others disagree.
- (a) Identify and describe **two** ways that religion can be measured. [6]
- (b) Using examples, describe the reasons why people belong to religious movements (or organisations). [9]
- (c) 'Britain is a secular society now.'
- Evaluate the arguments **for** and **against** this statement. [10]
- [Total: 25 marks]

- 8 There are many different types of religious movement (or organisation). Different religions might appeal to different people.
- (a) Identify and describe **two** types of religious movement (or organisation). [6]
- (b) Using examples, describe why people might join a religious movement (or organisation). [9]
- (c) 'Religion only appeals to the young and poor.'
- Evaluate the arguments **for** and **against** this statement. [10]
- [Total: 25 marks]

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