

OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS
General Certificate of Secondary Education

SOCIOLOGY
PAPER 1 (FOUNDATION TIER)

1990/1

Wednesday **21 JUNE 2006** Afternoon 1 hour 30 minutes

Additional materials:
8 page 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 that 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 1 in Section A. Answer ALL of Question 2 in Section B.
Answer ONE question from Section C.

SECTION A – POWER AND CITIZENSHIP

Introduction

Britain is seen as a democratic country. People can vote for different political parties though not everybody chooses to vote.

The following three sources present evidence about voting in Britain.

SOURCE A

An extract has been removed due to third party copyright restrictions.

Details:

Adapted from a Government Report (2000)

SOURCE B

An extract has been removed due to third party copyright restrictions.

Details:

A Level student coursework.

Source: A level Coursework 2002

SOURCE C

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Details:

adapted from a magazine article (2002)

Answer all of Question 1.

- 1 (a) From the evidence in Source A , give two suggestions made by the researchers. [2]
- (b) Source B is an example of evidence gathered from an experiment .
Using two examples, describe what is meant by an experiment . [6]
- (c) Identify and describe two reasons why the evidence in Source B might not be accurate. [6]
- (d) How useful is Source C as evidence of the experience of all voters? [6]
- (e) 'Young people are less interested in politics than old people.'
Describe and explain the methods and evidence sociologists could use to test this claim. [10]

[Total: 30 marks]

SECTION B – FAMILY AND IDENTITY

Answer all of Question 2.

2 In Britain today, there are different types of family. All families carry out important functions in society.

(a) Identify and describe **two** types of family. [6]

(b) Using examples, describe different ways family relationships might be unequal. [9]

(c) 'The main function of the family is to socialise children.'

Evaluate the arguments both **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** Sociologists have looked at the accuracy of crime statistics and tried to explain patterns of crime.
- (a) Identify and describe **two** agencies of social control. [6]
- (b) Using examples, describe why people might not report crime. [9]
- (c) 'The people most likely to break the law are young men.'
- Evaluate the arguments both **for** and **against** this statement. [10]
- [Total: 25 marks]
- 4** Some groups of people are more often convicted of crime than others. Solutions have been put forward to try and reduce crime.
- (a) Identify and describe **two** reasons why the crime rate might be increasing. [6]
- (b) Using examples, describe why poor people are convicted of more crime than richer people. [9]
- (c) 'The best way of reducing crime is to give criminals longer prison sentences.'
- Evaluate the arguments both **for** and **against** this statement. [10]
- [Total: 25 marks]

PROTEST AND SOCIAL MOVEMENTS

5 Members of a social movement usually share similar beliefs and ideas about society. Sociologists have looked at whether social movements change society.

(a) Identify and describe **two** social movements. [6]

(b) Using examples, describe the reasons why social movements develop. [9]

(c) 'Social movements have been very successful in changing society.'

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

[Total: 25 marks]

6 Protest groups allow people to have their say in a free and democratic society.

(a) Identify and describe **two** protest groups. [6]

(b) Using examples, describe how protest groups achieve their aims. [9]

(c) 'Protest groups make society more democratic.'

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

[Total: 25 marks]

RELIGION

7 There are many different types of religion in the UK but finding out if somebody is religious is difficult.

(a) Identify and describe **two** reasons why some religious movements have grown. [6]

(b) Using examples, describe why church membership is declining in the UK. [9]

(c) 'The most accurate way of measuring if someone is religious is to ask them if they believe in a God.'

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

[Total: 25 marks]

8 Some people choose to join a religious movement or organisation, others choose not to join.

(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) 'The UK has become a secular society.'

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

[Total: 25 marks]

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