

**GENERAL CERTIFICATE OF SECONDARY EDUCATION
SOCIOLOGY**

1990/02

Paper 2 (Foundation Tier)

FRIDAY 20 JUNE 2008

Morning
Time: 1 hour 30 minutes

Additional materials (enclosed): Answer Booklet (8 page)

Additional materials (required):
None



INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Write your name in capital letters, your Centre Number and Candidate Number in the spaces provided on the Answer Booklet.
- Read each question carefully and make sure you know what you have to do before starting your answer.
- Write your answers in the Answer Booklet.
- 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 for each question 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 document consists of **7** printed pages and **1** blank page.

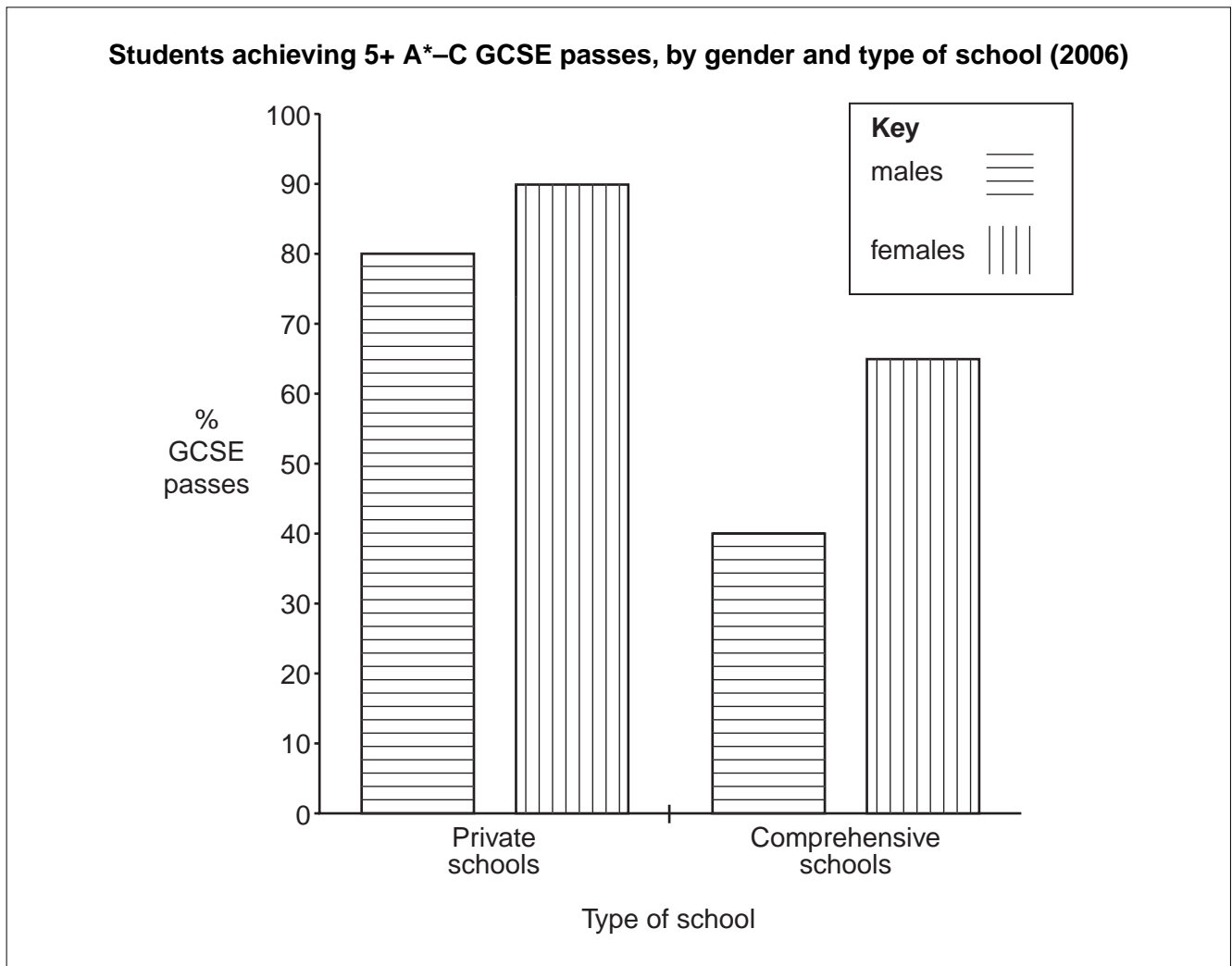
Answer ALL of Question 1 in Section A. Answer ALL of Question 2 in Section B.
Answer ONE question from Section C.

SECTION A – EDUCATION

Introduction

The following **three** sources present evidence about education and the inequality between the different types of school.

SOURCE A



Source: Government national statistics for UK (2006)

SOURCE B

An inspector's view

"Students in comprehensive schools do less well than those in private schools. Whilst I do not inspect private schools, my findings are that poor student behaviour is the main cause of the low GCSE and A Level grades in comprehensive schools. I think the teachers need to have better discipline in the classroom."

Source: A school inspector's findings from observations in schools (2005)

SOURCE C

A teacher's view

"I have worked in this London comprehensive ever since I started teaching 10 years ago. I really enjoy it. The children appreciate your help and they want to succeed. I think that in private schools the children have a better start in life and their parents show more interest. I have never worked in a private school, but that's just how I feel it would be."

Source: Interview for A Level coursework with a 35 year old female teacher in a comprehensive school, in London (2001)

Answer **all** of Question 1.

- 1 (a) From the evidence in **Source A**, what percentage:
- (i) of females in private schools achieved 5+ **A*–C GCSE** passes? [1]
 - (ii) of males in comprehensive schools achieved 5+ **A*–C GCSE** passes? [1]
- (b) **Source B** is based upon evidence gathered from *observation*.
Using **two** examples, describe what is meant by *observation*. [6]
- (c) **Source B** is an example of evidence gathered from *observation*.
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** teachers? [6]
- (e) 'Schools treat students in higher and lower sets exactly the same.'
Describe and explain the methods and evidence sociologists could use to test this claim. [10]

[Total: 30 marks]

SECTION B – WORK AND EMPLOYMENT

Answer **all** of Question 2.

2 The UK has many policies to increase equality in the workplace.

(a) Identify and describe **two** causes of unemployment. [6]

(b) Using examples, describe the possible effects of unemployment. [9]

(c) 'All people in paid work are treated equally in the UK.'
Evaluate the arguments **for** and **against** this claim. [10]

[Total: 25 marks]

SECTION C

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

THE MASS MEDIA

- 3** There is much debate about control of the mass media.
- (a) Identify and describe **two** ways the mass media are controlled. [6]
 - (b) Using examples, describe how the content of newspapers is selected. [9]
 - (c) 'There should be no control over the content of mass media.'
Evaluate the arguments **for** and **against** this claim. [10]
- [Total: 25 marks]
- 4** Sociologists have different opinions on how the mass media affects its' audience.
- (a) Identify and describe **two** ways the mass media can socialise people. [6]
 - (b) Using examples, describe how the mass media creates deviance. [9]
 - (c) 'The media is stereotypical in the way it portrays people.'
Evaluate the arguments **for** and **against** this claim. [10]
- [Total: 25 marks]

POVERTY

- 5 Being poor depends on several factors such as gender, ethnicity and class.
- (a) Identify and describe **two** ways poverty is measured. [6]
- (b) Using examples, describe how poverty can lead to social exclusion. [9]
- (c) 'Being from an ethnic minority has the greatest effect on a person's chances of being poor.'
Evaluate the arguments **for** and **against** this claim. [10]

[Total: 25 marks]

- 6 Sociologists and politicians debate how to end poverty.
- (a) Identify and describe **two** ways poverty might affect a child's education. [6]
- (b) Using examples, describe how people might be prevented from rising out of poverty. [9]
- (c) 'Higher state benefits will end poverty.'
Evaluate the arguments **for** and **against** this claim. [10]

[Total: 25 marks]

CONTEMPORARY SOCIAL CHANGES

- 7 Sociologists study population changes and how these affect society.
- (a) Identify and describe **two** ways in which the UK's population structure has changed. [6]
- (b) Using examples, describe the effects of an ageing population. [9]
- (c) 'Countries benefit from immigration.'
Evaluate the arguments **for** and **against** this claim. [10]

[Total: 25 marks]

- 8 The UK public debate whether they should help end world poverty and how this should be done.
- (a) Identify and describe **two** possible solutions to world poverty. [6]
- (b) Using examples, describe why aid might not help end world poverty. [9]
- (c) 'Industrial development is always good.'
Evaluate the arguments **for** and **against** this claim. [10]

[Total: 25 marks]

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