

**OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS**  
**General Certificate of Secondary Education**

**SOCIOLOGY**

**1990/3**

**PAPER 3 (HIGHER TIER)**

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.

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**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 including divorce.

The following four 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 2001 Census

The last Census was.....

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

An extract about how the census is completed, 2001

.....parts of the country.

Census, ONS (2001)

## SOURCE D

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 a university magazine about a child growing up in a family with separated parents

.....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, explain three reasons why the evidence in Source B might not be reliable or accurate. [6]
- (c) To what extent does the evidence in Source B support the evidence in Source C ? Explain your answer. [6]
- (d) How useful is Source D 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 **three** 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 this claim. [10]

[Total: 25 marks]

## SECTION C

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

**CRIME, DEVIANCE AND SOCIAL CONTROL**

- 3 Agencies of social control try to prevent people from law breaking and encourage conformity.
- (a) Identify and describe **three** agencies of social control. [6]
- (b) Using examples, explain how deviance is relative. [9]
- (c) 'Official statistics provide the most accurate way of measuring crime.'  
Evaluate this claim. [10]
- [Total: 25 marks]
- 4 Sociologists study ways of preventing crime and try to explain why some people commit crime.
- (a) Identify and describe **three** reasons why crimes might not be reported to the police. [6]
- (b) Using examples, explain why men are convicted of more crimes than women. [9]
- (c) 'The working class commit more crime than the middle class.'  
Evaluate this claim. [10]
- [Total: 25 marks]

### PROTEST AND SOCIAL MOVEMENTS

- 5 People in social movements usually share similar beliefs and lifestyles.
- (a) Identify and describe **three** social movements. [6]
- (b) Using examples, explain why social movements develop. [9]
- (c) 'Social movements have changed society.'  
Evaluate this claim. [10]
- [Total: 25 marks]

- 6 Protest groups take action to bring about change. However, not all the action they take leads to success.
- (a) Identify and describe **three** protest groups. [6]
- (b) Using examples, describe how protest groups try to bring about change. [9]
- (c) 'Protest groups are always successful.'  
Evaluate this claim. [10]
- [Total: 25 marks]

### RELIGION

- 7 Some sociologists believe that religion is no longer important today. Others disagree.
- (a) Identify and describe **three** ways that religion can be measured. [6]
- (b) Using examples, explain the reasons why people belong to religious movements (or organisations). [9]
- (c) 'Britain is a secular society now.'  
Evaluate this claim. [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 **three** types of religious movement (or organisation). [6]
- (b) Using examples, explain why people might join a religious movement (or organisation). [9]
- (c) 'Religion only appeals to the young and poor.'  
Evaluate this claim. [10]
- [Total: 25 marks]



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