

OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS
General Certificate of Secondary Education

SOCIOLOGY
PAPER 3 (HIGHER TIER)

1990/3

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 One in Section A. Answer ALL of question Two 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 use their vote.

The following four sources present evidence about voting in Britain.

SOURCE A

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

Details:

Extract adapted from a Government report (2000)

SOURCE B

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Details:

Extract taken from A level coursework.

SOURCE C

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

Details:

extract named 'Media Has Little Impact!' taken from a politics magazine (1992)

SOURCE D

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

Details:

An adaptation of an article named 'A Lifetime Of Voting!' Published in 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 examples, explain three reasons why the evidence in Source B might not be 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 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 **three** types of family. [6]
- (b) Using examples, explain the different ways family relationships might be unequal. [9]
- (c) ‘The main function of the family is to socialise children.’
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 Sociologists have questioned the accuracy of the official figures of crime. They have also tried to explain the various patterns of crime.

(a) Identify and describe **three** informal agencies of social control. [6]

(b) Using examples, explain why official crime statistics might be inaccurate. [9]

(c) 'The people most likely to break the law are young men.'

Evaluate this claim. [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 **three** reasons why the crime rate might be increasing. [6]

(b) Using examples, explain why the working class are convicted of more crime than the middle class. [9]

(c) 'The best way of reducing crime is to give criminals longer prison sentences.'

Evaluate this claim. [10]

[Total: 25 marks]

PROTEST AND SOCIAL MOVEMENTS

5 Members of a social movement usually share similar beliefs and ideas about society. Sociologists have examined whether social movements have changed society.

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

(b) Using examples, explain why social movements develop. [9]

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

Evaluate this claim. [10]

[Total: 25 marks]

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

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

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

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

Evaluate this claim. [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 **three** reasons why some religious movements have grown. [6]

(b) Using examples, explain 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 this claim. [10]

[Total: 25 marks]

8 Sociologists have researched why people join and leave religious movements (or organisations).

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

Evaluate this claim. [10]

[Total: 25 marks]

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