

**GENERAL CERTIFICATE OF SECONDARY EDUCATION  
SOCIOLOGY**

**1990/03**

Paper 3 (Higher Tier)

**TUESDAY 17 JUNE 2008**

Afternoon  
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 separate Answer Booklet provided.
- 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 – POWER AND CITIZENSHIP

#### Introduction

The following **four** sources present evidence about voting patterns and reasons for voting in the UK.

#### SOURCE A GENERAL ELECTION RESULTS

General Election Results, 1983–2005, in the UK		
Year of Election	Political Party forming Government	Prime Minister
1983	Conservative	Margaret Thatcher
1987	Conservative	Margaret Thatcher (to 1990) John Major (from 1990)
1992	Conservative	John Major
1997	Labour	Tony Blair
2001	Labour	Tony Blair
2005	Labour	Tony Blair

Source: General Election Results, Government Records, (2006)

#### SOURCE B QUESTIONNAIRE ABOUT VOTING BEHAVIOUR

University researchers gave questionnaires to 100 supermarket workers, including 20 who were now retired. The researchers wanted to find out how people throughout the UK would vote in a general election.

Findings included the following:

- \* Higher social classes are more likely to vote Conservative;
- \* Unskilled workers are more likely to vote Labour;
- \* Retired people are more likely to vote Conservative;
- \* Ethnic minorities are more likely to vote Labour.

Source: Adapted results from a politics magazine (2002)

**SOURCE C QUESTIONNAIRE ABOUT WHAT INFLUENCES PEOPLE TO VOTE****Questionnaire to A Level students in a private school.**

My questionnaire was given to ten A Level students in my school to complete. It asked them what they thought influenced people to vote. Most respondents thought that personal beliefs, family and the party leader were the main reasons why a person voted for a particular political party.

**Source: Adapted from A Level coursework (2007)**

**SOURCE D OBSERVATION ABOUT WHO VOTES****Observation of a Polling Station in Leicester.**

My school in Leicester was used as a Polling Station for voters in my local area on the day of the General Election, 2005. I stood outside for one hour in the afternoon from 2–3p.m. and observed the voting. I found that most people who voted were female, Asian and middle aged.

**Source: Adapted from GCSE coursework, Leicester (2005)**

Answer all of Question 1.

- 1 (a) From the evidence in **Source A**,
- (i) Which political party formed the government in 2001? [1]
  - (ii) Who was the Prime Minister in 1992? [1]
- (b) **Source B** is based upon evidence gathered from a *questionnaire*.
- 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 in elections? [6]
- (e) 'Women today are more likely to reach the top jobs in Government than they were 30 years ago'.  
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** People have very different experiences of family life in the UK today.

- (a)** Identify and describe **three** ways the family teaches norms and values to children. [6]
- (b)** Using examples, explain how the roles played by husbands and wives are different. [9]
- (c)** 'Marriage is no longer popular in the UK today'.

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** There are many different reasons why people commit crime.
- (a) Identify and describe **three** ways of measuring the crime rate. [6]
- (b) Using examples, explain how agencies of social control can help to stop crime and deviance. [9]
- (c) 'People commit crime because they are poor'.  
Evaluate this claim. [10]
- [Total: 25 marks]

- 4** There are many possible ways that society can help to reduce crime.
- (a) Identify and describe **three** examples of how deviance is different in different cultures. [6]
- (b) Using examples, explain why young males commit crime. [9]
- (c) 'Putting criminals in prison is the best way to stop people committing crime'.  
Evaluate this claim. [10]
- [Total: 25 marks]

### PROTEST AND SOCIAL MOVEMENTS

- 5 People join protest groups for many different reasons.
- (a) Identify and describe **three** ways of protesting. [6]
- (b) Using examples, explain why protest groups are formed. [9]
- (c) 'People who are powerless are the most likely to join protest groups'.  
Evaluate this claim. [10]
- [Total: 25 marks]

- 6 Social movements have an important role to play in changing society.
- (a) Identify and describe **three** social movements. [6]
- (b) Using examples, explain why social movements develop. [9]
- (c) 'Social movements make society more democratic'.  
Evaluate this claim. [10]
- [Total: 25 marks]

### RELIGION

- 7 Religion today takes many different forms.
- (a) Identify and describe **three** examples of religious behaviour. [6]
- (b) Using examples, explain why religion in the UK is not as popular today as it used to be. [9]
- (c) 'Religion in the UK has been changed by the arrival of different religions'.  
Evaluate this claim. [10]
- [Total: 25 marks]

- 8 There are many different reasons why people belong to a religious movement (or organisation).
- (a) Identify and describe **three** reasons for belonging to a religious movement (or organisation). [6]
- (b) Using examples, explain how a person can show they belong to a religious movement (or organisation). [9]
- (c) 'People in the UK are still religious'.  
Evaluate this claim. [10]
- [Total: 25 marks]



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