

**OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS
GENERAL CERTIFICATE OF SECONDARY EDUCATION**

1990/03

SOCIOLOGY

Paper 3 (Higher Tier)

FRIDAY 25 JUNE 2010: Afternoon

DURATION: 1 hour 30 minutes

SUITABLE FOR VISUALLY IMPAIRED CANDIDATES

Candidates answer on the Answer Booklet

OCR SUPPLIED MATERIALS:

8 page Answer Booklet

OTHER MATERIALS REQUIRED:

None

READ INSTRUCTIONS OVERLEAF

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Write your name clearly in capital letters, your Centre Number and Candidate Number in the spaces provided on the Answer Booklet.
- Use black ink. Pencil may be used for graphs and diagrams only.
- Read each question carefully and make sure that you know what you have to do before starting your answer.
- 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.

SECTION A – POWER AND CITIZENSHIP

INTRODUCTION

The following **FOUR** sources present evidence about voting in the UK.

SOURCE A: SURVEY RESULTS

A SURVEY OF 100 PEOPLE THAT ASKED WHICH SOCIAL ISSUE WAS MOST IMPORTANT TO THEM.		
SOCIAL ISSUE	MALES	FEMALES
Environment	14%	31%
Domestic Abuse	19%	42%
World Peace	7%	6%
Homelessness	13%	11%
Crime	47%	10%
TOTAL	100%	100%

SOURCE: A NATIONAL NEWSPAPER (2009)

SOURCE B: CONTENT ANALYSIS

A STUDENT COMPLETED A CONTENT ANALYSIS OF FOUR DIFFERENT NEWSPAPERS TO SEE HOW POLITICIANS WERE REPRESENTED IN TERMS OF THEIR GENDER, AGE AND ETHNICITY. THE MAIN FINDINGS WERE:

- **more male politicians than female politicians were shown in the media**
- **most politicians shown in the media were middle aged**
- **most politicians shown in the media were white.**

**SOURCE: ADAPTED FROM STUDENT
COURSEWORK (2005)**

SOURCE C: A QUESTIONNAIRE ABOUT POLITICIANS GIVEN TO POLITICS STUDENTS AT A UNIVERSITY.

My questionnaire was given to 100 students studying politics at my university and contained a mixture of open and closed questions. Most of the students were male and aged 18-20. Overall, they thought politicians spent too much time worrying about their public image and not enough time listening to what voters wanted. The main social issues that they felt politicians needed to tackle were world peace and terrorism because they thought these worried people a lot.

**SOURCE: ADAPTED FROM A UNIVERSITY
STUDENT'S RESEARCH (2004)**

**SOURCE D: A QUESTIONNAIRE TO FIND OUT HOW
STUDENTS INTEND TO VOTE IN THE NEXT
LOCAL ELECTION**

I asked twenty sixth form students from a private school in York which political party they would vote for in the next local election. The results were:

POLITICAL PARTY	NUMBER OF STUDENTS INTENDING TO VOTE
Labour	5
Conservative	6
Liberal Democrats	4
Green party	3
BNP	1
Other	1

**SOURCE: ADAPTED FROM A LEVEL COURSEWORK,
YORK (2009)**

Answer ALL of Question 1.

1 (a) From the evidence in SOURCE A, which social issue was:

(i) most important to males? [1]

(ii) least important to females? [1]

(b) SOURCE B is based upon evidence gathered from content analysis.

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 how ALL people will vote in elections? [6]

(e) ‘How people vote in elections depends on whether they like the party leader.’

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.

- (a) Identify and describe THREE examples of the ‘dark side’ of family life. [6]**
- (b) Using examples, explain how types of family are changing. [9]**
- (c) ‘The main function of the family is the socialisation of 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 There are many different types of crime and deviance.

- (a) Identify and describe THREE sociological explanations of crime. [6]**
- (b) Using examples, explain how prisons can reduce the amount of crime in society. [9]**
- (c) 'Official statistics are the most accurate way of measuring crime.'**

Evaluate this claim. [10]

[Total: 25 marks]

4 There are many possible ways to reduce crime.

- (a) Identify and describe THREE examples to show that deviance is different in different cultures. [6]**
- (b) Using examples, explain why criminals are more likely to be working class. [9]**
- (c) ‘The police and other formal agencies are better at reducing crime than families and other informal agencies of social control.’**

Evaluate this claim. [10]

[Total: 25 marks]

PROTEST AND SOCIAL MOVEMENTS

5 There are many different ways of protesting in society.

- (a) Identify and describe THREE issues that protest groups have taken action on. [6]**
- (b) Using examples, explain what is meant by a social movement. [9]**
- (c) ‘Legal action is better than illegal action for achieving change.’**

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 the ways direct action is used by protest groups. [9]**
- (c) ‘Social movements have been successful in changing society.’**

Evaluate this claim. [10]

[Total: 25 marks]

RELIGION

7 Religion has changed over time.

- (a) Identify and describe THREE reasons why church membership is declining in the UK. [6]**
- (b) Using examples, explain how a person can show they are religious. [9]**
- (c) ‘Religious practice is changing.’**

Evaluate this claim. [10]

[Total: 25 marks]

8 Being religious is experienced by people differently.

- (a) Identify and describe THREE types of religious movements (or organisations). [6]**
- (b) Using examples, explain links between ethnicity and religion. [9]**
- (c) ‘The UK has become a secular society.’**

Evaluate this claim. [10]

[Total: 25 marks]

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