

GENERAL CERTIFICATE OF SECONDARY EDUCATION**SOCIOLOGY****1990/01**

Paper 1 (Foundation Tier)

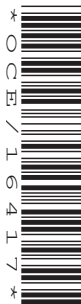
Candidates answer on the Answer Booklet

OCR Supplied Materials:

- 8 page Answer Booklet

Other Materials Required:

None

Friday 25 June 2010**Afternoon****Duration:** 1 hour 30 minutes**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**.
- Do **not** write in the bar codes.

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 document consists of **8** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

SECTION A – POWER AND CITIZENSHIP

Introduction

The following **three** 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 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 **two** examples, describe what is meant by content analysis. [6]
- (c) Identify and describe **two** reasons why the evidence in **Source B** might not be accurate. [6]
- (d) How useful is **Source C** 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 **two** examples of the ‘dark side’ of family life. [6]

(b) Using examples, describe how types of family are changing. [9]

(c) ‘The main function of the family is the socialisation of children.’

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.

CRIME, DEVIANCE AND SOCIAL CONTROL

3 There are many different types of crime and deviance.

(a) Identify and describe **two** sociological explanations of crime. [6]

(b) Using examples, describe how prisons can reduce the amount of crime in society. [9]

(c) 'Official statistics are the most accurate way of measuring crime.'

Evaluate the arguments **for** and **against** this claim. [10]

[Total : 25 marks]

4 There are many possible ways to reduce crime.

(a) Identify and describe **two** examples to show that deviance is different in different cultures. [6]

(b) Using examples, describe 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 the arguments **for** and **against** this claim. [10]

[Total: 25 marks]

PROTEST AND SOCIAL MOVEMENTS

- 5 There are many different ways of protesting in society.
- (a) Identify and describe **two** issues that protest groups have taken action on. [6]
 - (b) Using examples, describe what is meant by a social movement. [9]
 - (c) 'Legal action is better than illegal action for achieving change.'
- Evaluate the arguments **for** and **against** this claim. [10]
- [Total: 25 marks]**

- 6 Social movements have an important role to play in changing society.
- (a) Identify and describe **two** social movements. [6]
 - (b) Using examples describe the ways direct action is used by protest groups. [9]
 - (c) 'Social movements have been successful in changing society.'
- Evaluate the arguments **for** and **against** this claim. [10]
- [Total: 25 marks]**

RELIGION

7 Religion has changed over time.

(a) Identify and describe **two** reasons why church membership is declining in the UK. [6]

(b) Using examples, describe how a person can show they are religious. [9]

(c) 'Religious practice is changing.'

Evaluate the arguments **for** and **against** this claim. [10]

[Total: 25 marks]

8 Being religious is experienced by people differently.

(a) Identify and describe **two** types of religious movements (or organisations). [6]

(b) Using examples, describe links between ethnicity and religion. [9]

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

Evaluate the arguments **for** and **against** this claim. [10]

[Total: 25 marks]

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