

Surname	Centre Number	Candidate Number
Other Names		0



**GCSE**

4512/01

**SOCIOLOGY**

**UNIT 2: Understanding Social Structures**

A.M. MONDAY, 19 May 2014

1 hour 30 minutes

For Examiner's use only		
Question	Maximum Mark	Mark Awarded
<b>Section A</b>	1.	6
	2.	8
	3.	9
	4.	17
	5.	10
	6.	10
<b>Section B</b>	7. or 8. or 9. or 10.	40
	<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>

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**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

Use black ink or black ball-point pen.

Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the spaces at the top of this page.

Answer **all** questions in **Section A** and choose **one option** from **Section B**.

Write your answers in the spaces provided in this booklet.

If you run out of space, use the continuation pages at the back of the booklet, taking care to number the question(s) correctly.

**INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES**

The number of marks is given in brackets at the end of each question or part-question.

You are reminded that assessment will take into account the quality of written communication used in your answers that involve extended writing (questions 7, 8, 9 or 10).

**SECTION A**

*Answer all the questions in the spaces provided on the paper.*

1. Use the terms in the box below to answer the questions that follow.

Quality of Life, Authority, Secondary Research, Qualitative, Elite, Scapegoating
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- (a) What term is used to describe what gives people the right to be in charge? [1]

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- (b) What term is used to describe data which is written in detailed words rather than numbers? [1]

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- (c) What term is used to describe a small group which has more power and wealth than other groups? [1]

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- (d) What term is used when a group of people is blamed unfairly for society's problems? [1]

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- (e) What term is used to describe investigations that use other people's data? [1]

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- (f) What term refers to the well-being of people in terms of things such as where they live, their health and happiness? [1]

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2. Look at the item below and answer the questions that follow.

Each year the Joseph Rowntree Foundation surveys public opinion to find out what is seen as necessary for a “socially acceptable standard of living”. What is seen as necessary changes over time. For example, by 2012 internet access was seen as essential.

In 2012, a family with two children needed to earn £36,800 to enjoy a socially acceptable standard of living. Prices have increased more than average earnings in recent years, therefore pensioners and families with children have less to spend on things like eating out and buying presents.

*[Adapted from a report issued by the Joseph Rowntree Foundation (July 2012)]*

(a) How much did parents need to earn to support themselves and two children in 2012? [1]

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(b) Using the item, identify **two** groups that had less to spend on some items in 2012. [1]

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(c) Explain with examples, the meaning of relative poverty. [3]

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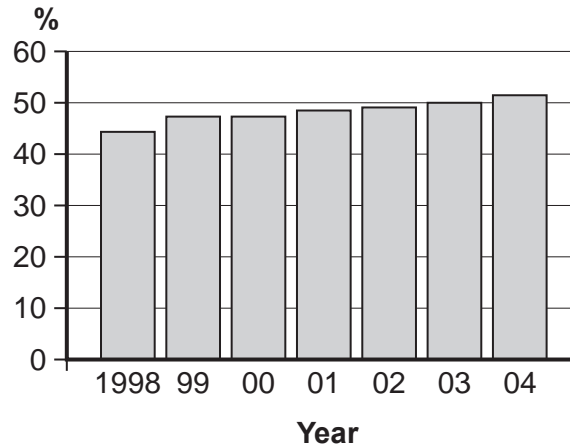
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3. Look at the item below and answer the questions that follow.

**Disability**  
**PERCENTAGE OF DISABLED PEOPLE IN**  
**EMPLOYMENT 1998 - 2004**



Source: Disability Rights Commission

Disability discrimination laws mean that employers must make “reasonable adjustments” to ensure someone with a disability can compete for a job: these include adjustments such as home-working or flexible hours.

Recent changes have banned disability discrimination in other areas of life, such as access to shops and services.

(a) What should employers do to make sure that disabled people can compete for jobs? [1]

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(b) According to the item, what has happened to the percentage of disabled people in employment since 1998? [1]

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(c) Using an example, explain the meaning of the term social inclusion. [2]

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(d) Explain the meaning of the term life chances.

[2]

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(e) Identify and explain **one** sociological reason why disabled people may be less discriminated against than in the past.

[3]

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4. Look at the following information and answer the questions that follow.

**Hate Crime**

A hate crime is one committed against a person or property on the grounds of their personal characteristics, for example religion, ethnicity, disability or sexual orientation.

In a pilot study carried out by the Office for National Statistics, most respondents thought they knew what a 'hate crime' was and were able to explain it in their own words.

However, there were some differences in how the term was understood, in particular whether 'hate crime' also included bullying or not. This meant that questions had to be changed for the final study.

*Source: Office for National Statistics*

(a) Explain, with an example, what is meant by a hate crime. [2]

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(b) Explain why sociologists complete a pilot study. [2]

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(c) Identify and explain **two** sociological reasons why some people may hold racist views.

[4]

**Reason 1**

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**Reason 2**

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(d) (i) Identify a suitable method which a researcher could use to investigate attitudes towards hate crime. [1]

(ii) Explain why the method chosen is suitable for the research. [2]

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- (iii) Identify and explain **two** difficulties the researcher might experience using the method chosen. [6]

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**Problem 1**

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**Problem 2**

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5. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow.

**Ethnic minority voting habits revealed**

The 2012 Ethnic Minority British Election Survey was directed by Anthony Heath, Professor of Sociology, Oxford University.

The findings are part of the biggest survey into the voting habits of ethnic minorities ever done in Britain.

The survey showed that ethnic minorities are still voting for Labour more than any other party. However, they are less likely to register to vote. The survey also found that the biggest problem for many ethnic minority people is unemployment.

Source: <http://www.asianimage.co.uk>

(a) Identify **one** research method which Professor Anthony Heath might have used in his survey. [1]

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(b) Identify and explain **two** sociological reasons why some ethnic minority people may be less likely to register to vote. [4]

**Reason 1**

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**Reason 2**

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(c) Describe how unemployment may affect a person's status in society.

[2]

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(d) Explain, with an example, **one** reason why people from some ethnic minority groups may be more likely to be unemployed.

[3]

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6. Look at the following information and answer the questions that follow.

**‘Lower than a third world country’**

According to the United Nations, people living in Liberia, Ivory Coast and Sudan have equal or higher life expectancy than parts of Wales.

The life expectancy for men in Wales depends on where they live. In the richer parts of some cities, men can expect to live to 83. However, in the most deprived areas of Wales, life expectancy for men can be as low as 59.

Research has shown that there is a link between deprivation and poor health.



Wales poverty hotspots

Source: Adapted from <http://www.walesonline.co.uk/2011>

- (a) (i) What is the life expectancy for men in the most deprived areas of Wales? [1]

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- (ii) Identify **one** reason for the low life expectancy in these areas. [1]

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(b) With an example, explain the meaning of the term deprivation.

[2]

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(c) With an example, explain the meaning of the term privilege.

[2]

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(d) Identify and explain **two** sociological reasons why people in the richer parts of some cities in Wales may enjoy better health than those in the most deprived areas.

[4]

**Reason 1**

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**Reason 2**

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**SECTION B**

*Answer parts (a), (b) and (c) of one of the following questions.*

**Question 7 Work**

- (a) Describe what is meant by the term automation. [10]
- (b) Explain why unemployment may be a social problem in the UK. [10]
- (c) Using sociological knowledge, discuss how workers in the UK may show they are dissatisfied with their employers. [20]

**Question 8 Power and Participation**

- (a) Describe what is meant by the term social movement. [10]
- (b) Explain why some groups do not get involved in politics. [10]
- (c) Using sociological knowledge, discuss factors that influence voting behaviour in the UK. [20]

**Question 9 Crime and Deviance**

- (a) Describe what is meant by the term formal social control. [10]
- (b) Explain why some people think that crime is getting worse in the UK. [10]
- (c) Using sociological knowledge, discuss the link between gender and crime. [20]

**Question 10 Global Citizenship**

- (a) Describe what is meant by the term sweat shop economies. [10]
- (b) Explain, with examples, the meaning of the term McDonaldization. [10]
- (c) Using sociological knowledge, discuss the role of charities in developing countries. [20]

**END OF PAPER**







Question chosen .....

**Answer for part (b).**

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