

Surname	Centre Number	Candidate Number
Other Names		0



**GCSE**

4512/01



S15-4512-01

**SOCIOLOGY**

**UNIT 2: Understanding Social Structures**

P.M. THURSDAY, 14 May 2015

1 hour 30 minutes

For Examiner's use only		
Question	Maximum Mark	Mark Awarded
<b>Section A</b>	1.	6
	2.	10
	3.	10
	4.	13
	5.	11
	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 page 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 words in the box below to answer the questions that follow.

reliability, meritocracy, New Right, wealth, ethnicity, primary research

- (a) What term is used to describe data which sociologists collect for themselves? [1]

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- (b) What term is used to describe the material possessions that a person has? [1]

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- (c) What term is used to describe the cultural group a person belongs to? [1]

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- (d) What term is used to describe whether research can be repeated and results compared? [1]

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- (e) What term is used to describe a social theory which says that society would work better if individuals were allowed to take more responsibility for themselves? [1]

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- (f) What term is used to describe the idea that the people who work hard and have the most ability should get the best positions in society? [1]

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



In recent years many British people have found life hard. Fuel bills are rising and food is becoming more expensive. Savings and pensions are worth less. Jobs are hard to get for everyone.

Even middle class families have begun to realise that they cannot hope to enjoy all the things their parents took for granted, such as owning a house, eating out, holidays abroad and a good pension.

(a) Using the item, identify **one** thing that middle class people used to take for granted. [1]

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(b) Using the item, identify **one** reason why many people are finding life hard. [2]

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(c) Explain why working class families are likely to be poorer than middle class families. [4]

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(d) Explain why disabled people may have found life difficult in recent years. [3]

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

**Pay inequality by gender**

Annual Survey of pay for workers by Joseph Rowntree Foundation, 2012

In the last 50 years there have been improvements in working conditions and pay for women. The Equal Pay Act, 1970 was an important step forward for women. However, 40 years later, there is still evidence of discrimination against women.

For example, a report by the Joseph Rowntree Foundation showed the difference in earnings between male and female full-time workers. At all levels of pay, full-time women workers still earned less on average than men.

Adapted from a report by the Joseph Rowntree Foundation

(a) What is the source of the information about pay for workers by gender? [1]

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(b) Using the item, identify **one** change in the law which was important for women. [1]

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(c) Explain, with an example, the meaning of the term status. [3]

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(d) Identify and explain sociological reasons why men in full-time work are paid more on average than female full-time workers. [5]

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



- 80% of the world's people live on less than £6.50 a day.
- Almost half the people in the world live on less than £1.50 a day to pay for all their daily needs including food, water, shelter and clothes.
- 80% of people live in countries where inequality between the rich and the poor is becoming greater.
- According to UNICEF, 22,000 children die each day due to poverty.

Adapted from the website Global Issues

(a) Using the item, identify what percentage of the world's people live on £6.50 or more a day. [1]

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(b) Explain **one** reason for poverty. [3]

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(c) Researchers are planning a survey into whether charities should concentrate on helping people in the UK. Identify and explain **two** issues with the research methods that they would need to consider. [6]

Issue 1 .....

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Issue 2 .....

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(d) Explain why some sociologists use closed questions. [2]

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(e) Write a closed question that could be used in a survey about inequality. [1]

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

**How well does Parliament represent the country as a whole?**

The 2010 General Election saw an increase in the number of Members of Parliament (MPs) who are female and from ethnic minorities. Parliament is now the most representative it has ever been.

However, the MPs in Parliament are still very different from the people that they serve. For example, 33% of them went to fee-paying schools compared with less than 10% of the population. Also, female MPs make up 22% of Parliament while 4% of MPs are from ethnic minorities.

Source adapted from www.parliament.uk

(a) Using the item, identify what percentage of MPs went to fee-paying schools. [1]

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(b) Using the item explain **one** way in which the MPs in Parliament are still very different from the people that they serve. [2]

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(c) Explain **one** reason why there may be fewer female than male MPs in Parliament. [2]

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(d) Explain **two** reasons why inequality may be a problem for British society. [6]

**Reason 1** .....

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**Reason 2** .....

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6. Look at the item and answer the questions below.

**Youth and child crime is falling in Wales**

There are now fewer children in Wales becoming involved in crime according to figures from the Welsh Youth Offending Team. Figures show a large drop between 2002 and 2012. For example in 2002 there were 2,044 youth crime incidents in Swansea compared to 428 in 2012.

Swansea Youth Offending Team has developed a scheme for dealing with youth crime. The scheme is about spotting people whose background puts them at risk of getting involved in crime and supporting them. The team also works with young criminals to help them avoid committing further crime.

Source adapted from [bbc.co.uk/news](http://bbc.co.uk/news)

(a) What happened to the number of youth crime incidents in Wales between 2002 and 2012? [1]

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(b) Using the item identify **two** ways in which Swansea Youth Offending Team tries to reduce youth crime. [2]

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(c) Explain, with an example, what is meant by the term folk devils. [3]

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(d) Explain **two** ways in which age may affect life chances.

[4]

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**SECTION B**

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

**Question 7 Work**

- (a) Describe work and non-work. [10]
- (b) Explain recent changes to work in the UK. [10]
- (c) Using sociological knowledge, discuss issues that may affect ethnic minorities in the workplace. [20]

**Question 8 Power and Participation**

- (a) Describe what is meant by single-issue politics. [10]
- (b) Explain why some people may be less able to influence decision making than others. [10]
- (c) Using sociological knowledge, discuss how people can influence democracy. [20]

**Question 9 Crime and Deviance**

- (a) Describe the role of the courts. [10]
- (b) Explain why street crime is often targeted by the police. [10]
- (c) Using sociological knowledge, discuss the accuracy of crime statistics. [20]

**Question 10 Global Citizenship**

- (a) Describe the role of humanitarian organisations in developing countries. [10]
- (b) Explain why sustainability is an important issue. [10]
- (c) Using sociological knowledge, discuss reasons for inequality between countries. [20]

**END OF PAPER**















