

General Certificate of Secondary Education
June 2004



SOCIOLOGY
Foundation Tier

3192/F

Tuesday 22 June 2004 1.30 pm to 3.30 pm

F

In addition to this paper you will require:
a 12-page answer book.

Time allowed: 2 hours

Instructions

- Use blue or black ink or ball-point pen.
- Write the information required on the front of your answer book.
- The *Examining Body* for this Paper is AQA. The *Paper Reference* is 3192/F.
- Answer **Question 1** in **Section A** and **four** questions from **Section B**, i.e. **five** questions in total.
- Do all rough work in the answer book. Cross through any work you do not want marked.

Information

- The maximum mark for this paper is 84.
- Mark allocations are shown in brackets.
- You will be awarded up to 4 marks for the quality of your written communication, including spelling, punctuation and grammar.

Advice

- You are advised to spend approximately 30 minutes on **Section A** and 20 minutes on each of the four questions you choose from **Section B**.

SECTION A

You must answer **Question 1**.

WHAT IS SOCIOLOGY?**1****Total for this question: 20 marks**

Study **Item A**, then answer parts (a) to (e) which follow.

Item A**CAN MONEY BUY HEALTH?**

Evidence suggests that obesity is strongly linked to social class. In England in 1998, 12 % of men in the professional class, 20 % of men in the skilled manual class, and 19 % of men in the unskilled manual class, were obese. The link is even stronger in women. 15 % of professional women were obese in 1998 compared with 31 % of unskilled women. 56 % of the professional class exercised by walking, but only 33 % of unskilled manual workers were regular walkers.

Source: adapted from JACKIE BYARD, "The Fat of the Land", Horizons, Issue 23 (ONS) © Crown Copyright 2002

- (a) According to the information in **Item A**:
- (i) were men in the professional class or the unskilled manual class more likely to be obese in 1998? (1 mark)
 - (ii) is it possible to tell from **Item A** what proportion of unskilled manual workers were regular walkers? (1 mark)
 - (iii) were men or women more likely to be obese? (1 mark)
- (b) Explain briefly why a sociologist might be interested in the link between diet and social class. (2 marks)
- (c) Identify and briefly explain **one** form of social stratification other than social class. (2 marks)
- (d) **Item A** refers to class differences in exercise. Imagine that, for your coursework, you are going to investigate whether or not the social class of students in local schools and colleges affects the amount of exercise they take.
- (i) Identify a sampling method that would give you a representative sample. (1 mark)
 - (ii) Explain, briefly, **one** advantage for this piece of coursework of using a questionnaire that students complete themselves. (2 marks)
 - (iii) Explain, briefly, **one** disadvantage for this piece of coursework of using a questionnaire that students complete themselves. (2 marks)

- (e) **Item A** refers to certain differences between men and women. How far are men and women *socialised* differently today?

In your answer you might like to consider:

- the family;
- the education system;
- the mass media;
- the workplace;

or any other area of social life you consider relevant.

(8 marks)

TURN OVER FOR SECTION B

Turn over ►

SECTION B

Answer **four** questions from this Section.

FAMILY**2****Total for this question: 15 marks**

Study **Item A**, then answer parts (a) to (d) which follow.

Item A**MARRIAGE ON THE ROCKS**

Fewer couples are getting married. More couples are happy to cohabit rather than get married. Even where there are children involved, couples are far less likely to feel pressured into marriage. 40 % of all children born in 2002 were born to unmarried mothers compared with 6 % in 1950.

Source: adapted from VICTORIA SAMUEL, "Love and Marriage", Horizons, Issue 22 (ONS) © Crown Copyright 2002

- (a) According to the information in **Item A**:
- (i) what was the trend in the percentage of children born to unmarried mothers between 1950 and 2002? (1 mark)
 - (ii) identify **one** reason why couples are less likely to feel pressured into marriage today than in the past. (1 mark)
- (b) Identify and explain **one** possible consequence of divorce for a woman. (3 marks)
- (c) Explain the difference, for sociologists, between a family and a household. (3 marks)
- (d) How far would sociologists agree that it is no longer possible to talk about "the typical family" in Britain today?

In your answer you might like to consider:

- the increase in lone parent families;
- the changing rate of divorce;
- variations in family by class and ethnicity;

or any other area of social life you consider relevant.

(7 marks)

EDUCATION

3

Total for this question: 15 marks

Study **Item A**, then answer parts (a) to (d) which follow.

Item A

SOURCES OF HELP WITH HOMEWORK IN ENGLAND		
	Key Stage 2 Pupils (Percentage)	Key Stage 3 Pupils (Percentage)
Mother and/or father	92	88
Brothers and/or sisters	33	41
Teachers	41	39
Friends	35	54
Grandparents or other relations	37	24
No response	2	2

Source: adapted from KS2/KS3 Pupil Survey, OFSTED, *Social Trends*, No. 32 © Crown Copyright 2002

- (a) According to the information in **Item A**:
- did a greater proportion of pupils at Key Stage 2 or Key Stage 3 receive help with their homework from their brothers and/or sisters? (1 mark)
 - identify **one** possible reason why a greater proportion of pupils at Key Stage 3 receive help with homework from friends than at Key Stage 2. (1 mark)
- (b) Identify and explain **one** way in which “streaming” pupils by their ability might affect their chance of educational success. (3 marks)
- (c) Explain the difference between the hidden curriculum and the National Curriculum. (3 marks)
- (d) How far would sociologists agree that the recent improvement in girls’ educational achievement is the result of recent educational reforms rather than other social changes?

In your answer you might like to consider:

- Equal Opportunities legislation;
- changes in employment opportunities for young women;
- the National Curriculum;

or any other area of social life you consider relevant.

(7 marks)

Turn over ►

SOCIAL DIFFERENTIATION

4

Total for this question: 15 marks

Study **Item A**, then answer parts (a) to (d) which follow.

Item A

DISTRIBUTION OF WEALTH IN THE UK			
	Percentage of Marketable Wealth Owned		
	1991	1996	1999
Most wealthy 1 %	17	20	23
Most wealthy 10 %	47	52	54
Most wealthy 50 %	92	93	94

Source: adapted from *Social Trends*, No. 32 © Crown Copyright 2002

- (a) According to the information in **Item A**:
- which group's share of the marketable wealth increased least between 1991 and 1999?
(1 mark)
 - identify **one** possible reason why the share of the marketable wealth of the most wealthy 1 % increased between 1991 and 1999.
(1 mark)
- (b) Identify and explain **one** way in which an individual might achieve upward social mobility.
(3 marks)
- (c) Explain the difference, for sociologists, between wealth and income.
(3 marks)
- (d) How far would sociologists agree that ethnic inequality is still a particularly important form of inequality in modern Britain?

In your answer you might like to consider:

- employment opportunities;
- educational differences;
- law and how the law is applied;

or any other area of social life you consider relevant.

(7 marks)

POVERTY AND THE WELFARE STATE**5****Total for this question: 15 marks**

Study **Item A**, then answer parts (a) to (d) which follow.

Item A

*The Myths of Poverty: text adapted from J CARVEL,
"Benefit Fraud is Exaggerated", © The Guardian, 28 August 2002
- not reproduced here due to copyright/technical constraints.*

- (a) According to the information in **Item A**:
- (i) do most poor children grow up to be poor adults? (1 mark)
 - (ii) identify **one** sociological reason why a child born into poverty might grow up to be poor in adulthood. (1 mark)
- (b) Identify and explain **one** way in which the government might try to make sure that all those entitled to benefits claim them. (3 marks)
- (c) Explain the difference, for sociologists, between absolute and relative poverty. (3 marks)
- (d) How far would sociologists agree that women are more likely than men to experience poverty?

In your answer you might like to consider:

- the consequences of divorce;
- women's employment patterns;
- the workings of the welfare state;

or any other area of social life you consider relevant.

(7 marks)

TURN OVER FOR THE NEXT QUESTION

Turn over ►

THE SOCIOLOGY OF POWER AND POLITICS

6

Total for this question: 15 marks

Study **Item A**, then answer parts (a) to (d) which follow.

Item A

MEMBERSHIP OF POLITICAL PARTIES			
	1996	2000	2002
Labour	400,465	311,000	280,000
Liberal Democrats	98,611	71,461	76,023
Conservatives	375,000 (estimated)	318,000	330,000
Greens	3,500	4,000	5,000

Source: adapted from JOHN WILLIAMS, "Political Inaction", *Sociology Review*, Vol. 12, No. 2 (Philip Allan Updates) 2002

- (a) According to the information in **Item A**:
- which was the only political party whose membership increased between 1996 and 2002?
(1 mark)
 - identify **one** reason why individuals are less likely to join a political party now than in the past.
(1 mark)
- (b) Identify and explain **one** way in which the mass media might influence an individual's political opinions or political behaviour.
(3 marks)
- (c) Some people do not vote in elections. Explain the difference between a floating voter and someone who abstains from voting.
(3 marks)
- (d) How far would sociologists agree that ordinary members of the public can influence the government by becoming active in political parties or pressure groups?

In your answer you might like to consider:

- class differences;
- gender differences;
- variations in power between groups;

or any other area of social life you consider relevant.

(7 marks)

THE SOCIOLOGY OF WORK

7

Total for this question: 15 marks

Study **Item A**, then answer parts (a) to (d) which follow.

Item A

FAMILY-FRIENDLY EMPLOYMENT NON-STANDARD WORKING TIME ARRANGEMENTS Spring 2002 UK (percentages)		
WORK PATTERN	MEN	WOMEN
Part-time	8.9	44.4
Flexible Working Hours	8.7	11.1
Four and a Half Day Week	2.0	0.8
Term-Time Working	1.2	7.6

Source: adapted from *British Economic Survey*, Vol. 32, No. 1 (ONS) © Crown Copyright 2002

- (a) According to the information in **Item A**:
- are men or women more likely to have non-standard working time arrangements? (1 mark)
 - identify **one** reason why a higher proportion of women than men work during term times only. (1 mark)
- (b) Identify and explain **one** way in which employers might try to increase the levels of job satisfaction for their workers. (3 marks)
- (c) Explain the difference, for sociologists, between mechanisation and automation. (3 marks)
- (d) How far is it true to say that it is **only** our job (our paid employment) that determines how rich and 'successful' we become in modern Britain?

In your answer you might like to consider:

- ethnicity and racism;
- gender and sexism;
- family background;

or any other area of social life you consider relevant.

(7 marks)

TURN OVER FOR THE NEXT QUESTION

Turn over ►

MIGRATION AND MOVEMENT**8****Total for this question: 15 marks**

Study **Item A**, then answer parts (a) to (d) which follow.

Item A

Student Takeover Alarms Cities: *text adapted from P HARRIS & T McVEIGH "Student Takeover Alarms City", The Observer, 21 July 2002*
- not reproduced here due to copyright/technical constraints.

- (a) According to the information in **Item A**:
- (i) who causes vandalism? (1 mark)
 - (ii) identify **one** reason why families might move away from an area dominated by students. (1 mark)
- (b) Identify and explain **one** possible consequence for a community when a high proportion of its young people (aged 16 – 25) move away. (3 marks)
- (c) Explain the difference between urbanisation and de-urbanisation. (3 marks)
- (d) How far is it true to say that members of minority ethnic groups are more likely to be found in large towns and cities than in the countryside in Britain today?

In your answer you might like to consider:

- availability of work;
- racism;
- availability of facilities and support;

or any other area of social life you consider relevant.

(7 marks)

SOCIAL CONTROL AND DEVIANCE**9****Total for this question: 15 marks**

Study **Item A**, then answer parts (a) to (d) which follow.

Item A

*Fear of Crime Rises: text adapted from A TRAVIS, "Fear of Crime Rises as Belief in Police Drops", © The Guardian, 10 January 2003
- not reproduced here due to copyright/technical constraints.*

- (a) According to the information in **Item A**:
- (i) did more adults questioned believe crime had increased “a lot” or “a little”? (1 mark)
 - (ii) identify **one** possible sociological reason why individuals might believe crime has risen even though there has been a 22% fall since 1997. (1 mark)
- (b) Identify and explain **one** way in which high levels of crime might affect individuals living in a neighbourhood. (3 marks)
- (c) Explain the difference, for sociologists, between formal and informal social control. (3 marks)
- (d) How far would sociologists agree that official criminal statistics by themselves do not give an accurate picture of how much crime actually happens?

In your answer you might like to consider:

- the results of victim and self report surveys;
- the rates of reporting of different crimes;
- the role of the police;

or any other area of social life you consider relevant.

(7 marks)

END OF QUESTIONS

THERE ARE NO QUESTIONS PRINTED ON THIS PAGE