

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

Tuesday 16 June 2009

Afternoon

Duration: 1 hour 30 minutes



MODIFIED LANGUAGE

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.

Answer ALL of Question 1 in Section A. Answer ALL of Question 2 in Section B.
Answer ONE question from Section C.

SECTION A – FAMILY AND IDENTITY

Introduction

The following **three** sources present evidence about family life in the UK.

SOURCE A

Survey results

A survey given out to 25 boys and 25 girls aged 5–9 years old, asking them what present they wanted for their birthday.		
Present	Girls	Boys
Doll	5	0
Games console	2	14
Sports equipment	2	6
Dressing up outfit	4	1
Mobile phone	12	4

Source: GCSE student coursework (2008)

SOURCE B

Observations of family relationships

I observed a single parent family, a reconstituted family and a nuclear family. I spent one hour at the weekend with each family. My observation focused on what it was like to be a member of a particular family type and was non-participant.

‘I found that family relationships were different in the three types of family. In the single parent family, mother and children enjoyed time together. In the reconstituted family, dad played football with his son whilst the two girls played on their games consoles with mum. In the nuclear family, mother and daughter were arguing when I arrived. The daughter spent most of the hour in her bedroom and mum watched TV and chatted on the phone. Dad was out at work.’

Source: Adapted from A Level student coursework (2009)

SOURCE C

Interviews about family life

Ten boys at a private school in Leeds were interviewed. They all lived in nuclear families. An extract from one of the interviews is below:

'I sometimes fall out with my little sister because she's always coming into my room and trying to play with all my stuff. Mum and dad are great to live with, they spend time with me but they let me spend time with my friends as well which is good. I don't like it when they ground me though, that really gets on my nerves.'

Source: Adapted from sociological research (2006)

Answer **all** of Question 1.

- 1 (a)** From the evidence in **Source A**,
- (i) which present did the largest number of girls want? [1]
 - (ii) how many boys wanted sports equipment for their birthday? [1]
- (b)** **Source B** is based upon evidence gathered from *observations*.
Using **two** examples, describe what is meant by *observation*. [6]
- (c)** **Source B** is based upon evidence gathered from observations.
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 the experience of **all** children? [6]
- (e)** 'Families teach children their gender roles.'
Describe and explain the methods and evidence sociologists could use to test this claim. [10]

[Total: 30 marks]

SECTION B – POWER AND CITIZENSHIP

Answer **all** of Question 2.

2 Some people in society have more power than others.

(a) Identify and describe **two** factors that affect voting behaviour. [6]

(b) Using examples, describe how democracies and dictatorships are different. [9]

(c) 'Males and females now have equal power in the UK.'
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 reasons why people commit crime.
- (a) Identify and describe **two** reasons why crime might not be reported to the police. [6]
 - (b) Using examples, describe the different ways of measuring crime. [9]
 - (c) 'People commit crime because they have not been socialised properly.'
Evaluate the arguments **for** and **against** this claim. [10]
- [Total: 25 marks]**
- 4** There are many ways that society can try to reduce crime.
- (a) Identify and describe **two** informal agencies of social control. [6]
 - (b) Using examples, describe possible solutions to the problem of crime. [9]
 - (c) 'Most crime is committed by young men.'
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** protest groups. [6]
 - (b) Using examples, describe the ways a group can protest without breaking the law. [9]
 - (c) 'Protest groups do change society.'
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** reasons why people might join a social movement. [6]
 - (b) Using examples, describe how social movements can become successful in society. [9]
 - (c) 'Social movements make society a better place to live.'
Evaluate the arguments **for** and **against** this claim. [10]
- [Total: 25 marks]**

RELIGION

- 7 Religion today appeals to different people for different reasons.
- (a) Identify and describe **two** ways the UK is less religious today than in the past. [6]
 - (b) Using examples, describe why people might join a religious movement (or organisation). [9]
 - (c) 'Older people are more religious than younger people in the UK.'
Evaluate the arguments **for** and **against** this claim. [10]
- [Total: 25 marks]**

- 8 Religion in the UK has changed over time.
- (a) Identify and describe **two** ways religion is changing in the UK. [6]
 - (b) Using examples, describe how gender affects religious experience and behaviour. [9]
 - (c) 'Religion in the UK is in decline.'
Evaluate the arguments **for** and **against** this claim. [10]
- [Total: 25 marks]**

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