

**OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS
GENERAL CERTIFICATE OF SECONDARY EDUCATION**

**1990/02
SOCIOLOGY**

**Paper 2
(Foundation Tier)**

**FRIDAY 19 JUNE 2009: Morning
DURATION: 1 hour 30 minutes**

SUITABLE FOR VISUALLY IMPAIRED CANDIDATES

Candidates answer on the Answer Booklet.

OCR SUPPLIED MATERIALS:

8 page Answer Booklet

OTHER MATERIALS REQUIRED:

None

READ INSTRUCTIONS OVERLEAF

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**.

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.

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

SECTION A – WORK AND EMPLOYMENT

INTRODUCTION

Different ethnic groups seem to have very different experiences of working in Britain.

The following THREE sources present evidence about ethnic minorities and employment in the UK.

SOURCE A

BANGLADESHI WOMEN WORKING IN BRITAIN

Researchers, using structured interviews, tried to find out whether Bangladeshi women worked, and if so, what their experiences of work were.

20 women were interviewed at home and the findings were:

- 10 women said they did not work;**
- 5 women who worked said they were treated well at work;**
- 5 women who worked said they worked in poor conditions with no breaks.**

Source: Adapted from a government study (2008)

SOURCE B

QUOTE FROM A 24 YEAR OLD, FEMALE AUSTRALIAN TEACHER

‘I love working in England. Students make jokes about my accent at first, but when they get to know me they treat me like all the other teachers. I have never felt the staff had a problem with me being Australian. I do not think I have ever suffered discrimination at work. I think the head, the teachers and the students treat me just the same as any other teacher.’

Source: Adapted from an interview in a TV documentary (2004)

SOURCE C

RESULTS FROM PARTICIPANT OBSERVATION IN A SUPERMARKET

Whilst working at a supermarket I carried out participant observations. After ten Wednesday evenings, I concluded that cashiers are more likely to be female and from an ethnic minority. However, managers are more likely to be male and white.

Source: A student's A level coursework (2008)

Answer ALL of Question 1.

- 1 (a) From the evidence in SOURCE A, give the TWO findings from the *working* Bangladeshi women. [2]
- (b) SOURCE B is based upon evidence gathered from an interview.
Using TWO examples, describe what is meant by an *interview*. [6]
- (c) SOURCE B is an example of evidence gathered from an interview.
Using examples, 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 workers? [6]
- (e) 'Ethnic minorities are treated differently at work in the UK.'
Describe and explain the methods and evidence sociologists could use to test this claim. [10]

[Total: 30 marks]

SECTION B – EDUCATION

Answer ALL of Question 2.

2 In the UK, there is a debate about the role of schools.

(a) Identify and describe TWO alternatives to comprehensive schools. [6]

(b) Using examples, describe how schools socialise students into their gender roles. [9]

**(c) ‘Schools are only there to get students to pass exams.’
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.**

THE MASS MEDIA

- 3 Many people debate whether the mass media show the real world.**
- (a) Identify and describe TWO recent technological developments in the mass media. [6]**
- (b) Using examples, describe how the mass media are biased. [9]**
- (c) ‘The mass media are only there to entertain their audience.’
Evaluate the arguments FOR and AGAINST this claim. [10]**

[Total: 25 marks]

- 4 Most members of society use the mass media every day.**
- (a) Identify and describe TWO groups that influence the content of the mass media. [6]**
- (b) Using examples, describe how the mass media stereotype men. [9]**
- (c) ‘The mass media do not affect people’s behaviour.’ Evaluate the arguments FOR and AGAINST this claim. [10]**
- [Total: 25 marks]**

POVERTY

- 5 Sociologists research why poverty exists and how it can affect life chances.**
- (a) Identify and describe TWO reasons why ethnicity can affect a person's chances of being poor. [6]**
 - (b) Using examples, describe how poverty can affect people's health. [9]**
 - (c) 'The main cause of poverty is laziness.'
Evaluate the arguments FOR and AGAINST this claim. [10]**
- [Total: 25 marks]**

- 6 Sociologists disagree about how to measure poverty, as well as its causes and solutions.**
- (a) Identify and describe TWO ways to reduce poverty. [6]**
 - (b) Using examples, describe different ways of measuring poverty. [9]**
 - (c) 'The welfare state has solved poverty.'
Evaluate the arguments FOR and AGAINST this claim. [10]**
- [Total: 25 marks]**

CONTEMPORARY SOCIAL CHANGES

7 Technology is changing fast and affects people's lives in different ways.

(a) Identify and describe TWO main trends in technological development. [6]

(b) Using examples, describe how people's lives may be affected by technological change. [9]

**(c) 'Poor countries just need the right machinery to develop.'
Evaluate the arguments FOR and AGAINST this claim. [10]**

[Total: 25 marks]

8 The average age and size of a population will affect its needs.

(a) Identify and describe TWO problems with rapid population growth. [6]

(b) Using examples, describe the reasons for the increase in elderly people in many countries. [9]

**(c) 'The way people choose to live is the main influence on life expectancy.'
Evaluate the arguments FOR and AGAINST this claim. [10]**

[Total: 25 marks]

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