

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

**1990/03
SOCIOLOGY**

**Paper 3
(Higher Tier)**

TUESDAY 16 JUNE 2009: Afternoon

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 – FAMILY AND IDENTITY

INTRODUCTION

The following FOUR 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.

<u>PRESENT</u>	<u>GIRLS</u>	<u>BOYS</u>
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

MEDIA REPORT ON FAMILY LIFE

'THE NUCLEAR FAMILY IS BEST'

Researchers questioned 2000 children across England and Wales. The researchers claim that children brought up in nuclear families are happier than children brought up in other types of family. They spend more 'quality time' with both their parents and have fewer arguments. The researchers also found children from nuclear families do better at school and are more likely to go to university.

Source: An extract from an article in a daily newspaper (2009)

SOURCE D

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 was wanted by the largest number of girls? [1]
 - (ii) how many boys wanted sports equipment for their birthday? [1]
- (b) SOURCE B is based upon evidence gathered from *observations*.
Using examples, explain THREE reasons why the evidence in SOURCE B might not be accurate. [6]
- (c) To what extent does the evidence in SOURCE B support the evidence in SOURCE C? Explain your answer. [6]
- (d) How useful is SOURCE D 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 THREE factors that affect voting behaviour. [6]**
- (b) Using examples, explain how democracies and dictatorships are different. [9]**
- (c) ‘Males and females now have equal power in the UK.’
Evaluate 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 **THREE** reasons why crime might not be reported to the police. [6]
- (b) Using examples, explain the different ways of measuring crime. [9]
- (c) ‘People commit crime because they have not been socialised properly.’
Evaluate this claim. [10]

[Total: 25 marks]

- 4 There are many possible ways that society can try to reduce crime.**
- (a) Identify and describe **THREE** informal agencies of social control. [6]
- (b) Using examples, explain possible solutions to crime. [9]
- (c) ‘Most crime is committed by young men.’
Evaluate this claim. [10]

[Total: 25 marks]

PROTEST AND SOCIAL MOVEMENTS

5 There are many different ways of protesting in society.

(a) Identify and describe THREE protest groups. [6]

(b) Using examples, explain the ways a group can protest without breaking the law. [9]

**(c) ‘Protest groups do change society.’
Evaluate this claim. [10]**

[Total: 25 marks]

6 Social movements have an important role to play in changing society.

(a) Identify and describe THREE reasons why people might join a social movement. [6]

(b) Using examples, explain how social movements can become successful in society. [9]

**(c) ‘Social movements make society a better place to live.’
Evaluate this claim. [10]**

[Total: 25 marks]

RELIGION

7 Religion today appeals to different people for different reasons.

- (a) Identify and describe THREE ways the UK is less religious today than in the past. [6]**
- (b) Using examples, explain why people might join a religious movement (or organisation). [9]**
- (c) ‘Older people are more religious than younger people in the UK.’
Evaluate this claim. [10]**

[Total: 25 marks]

8 Religion in the UK has changed over time.

- (a) Identify and describe THREE ways religion is changing in the UK. [6]**
- (b) Using examples, explain how gender affects religious experience and behaviour. [9]**
- (c) ‘Religion in the UK is in decline.’
Evaluate this claim. [10]**

[Total: 25 marks]

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