

## 1990/04

# SOCIOLOGY

## Paper 4 (Higher Tier)

Candidates answer on the Answer Booklet

**OCR Supplied Materials:**

- 8 page Answer Booklet

### Other Materials Required:

None

**Friday 19 June 2009**

## Morning

**Duration:** 1 hour 30 minutes



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### 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 – WORK AND EMPLOYMENT**

### **Introduction**

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

The following **four** 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

## Statistics on ownership of small businesses from an area in the UK

Ethnic Group	Percentage of small business owners
White British	40%
Asian	43%
African-Caribbean	10%
Others	7%
Total	100%

Source: UK employment statistics (2002)

## SOURCE D

## 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 examples, explain **three** reasons why the evidence in **Source B** might not be accurate. [6]
- (c) To what extent does the evidence in **Source C** support the evidence in **Source D**? Explain your answer. [6]
- (d) How useful is **Source D** 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 **three** alternatives to comprehensive schools. [6]

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

(c) 'Schools are only there to get students to pass exams.'

Evaluate 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 **three** recent technological developments in the mass media. [6]
  - (b)** Using examples, explain how the mass media are biased. [9]
  - (c)** 'The mass media are only there to entertain their audience.'  
Evaluate this claim. [10]
- [Total: 25 marks]**
- 
- 4** Most members of society use the mass media every day.
- (a)** Identify and describe **three** groups that influence the content of the mass media. [6]
  - (b)** Using examples, explain how the mass media stereotype men. [9]
  - (c)** 'The mass media do not affect people's behaviour.'  
Evaluate this claim. [10]
- [Total: 25 marks]**

**POVERTY**

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

**[Total: 25 marks]**

- 6 Sociologists disagree about how to measure poverty, and its causes and solutions.
- (a) Identify and describe **three** ways to reduce poverty. [6]
  - (b) Using examples, explain different ways of measuring poverty. [9]
  - (c) 'The welfare state has solved poverty.'  
Evaluate 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 **three** main trends in technological development. [6]
  - (b) Using examples, explain how technological change may affect people's lives. [9]
  - (c) 'Poor countries just need the right machinery to develop.'  
Evaluate this claim. [10]

**[Total: 25 marks]**

- 8 The average age and size of a population will affect its needs.
- (a) Identify and describe **three** problems with rapid population growth. [6]
  - (b) Using examples, explain 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 this claim. [10]

**[Total: 25 marks]**

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