

Candidate forename						Candidate surname					
Centre number						Candidate number					

**OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS**  
**GCSE**  
**B671/01**  
**SOCIOLOGY**  
**Sociology Basics**

**TUESDAY 19 JUNE 2012: Morning**  
**DURATION: 1 hour**  
**plus your additional time allowance**  
**MODIFIED ENLARGED**

**Candidates answer on the Question Paper.**

**OCR SUPPLIED MATERIALS:**

**None**

**OTHER MATERIALS REQUIRED:**

**None**

**READ INSTRUCTIONS OVERLEAF**

## **INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

- **Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the boxes on the first page. Please write clearly and in capital letters.**
- **Use black ink. HB pencil may be used for graphs and diagrams only.**
- **Answer ALL the questions.**
- **Read each question carefully. Make sure you know what you have to do before starting your answer.**
- **Write your answer to each question in the space provided. If additional space is required, you should use the lined pages at the end of this booklet. The question number(s) must be clearly shown.**

## **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 60.**
- **You will be awarded marks in questions 5 and 9 for the quality of written communication of your answer.**

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## **SECTION A – RESEARCH METHODS AND EVIDENCE**

**Answer ALL questions.**

### **SOURCE A: PRISON LIFE**

**‘As a sociologist specialising in crime and deviance, I wanted to know what life was really like for prisoners. Later, after some specialist training, I successfully applied for a job as a prison officer. I spent two years working closely with some of the prisoners, observing and making detailed notes on their routines, behaviour and access to education and training courses. Nobody knew I was conducting the research. I worked in the education department of one women’s prison in California.’**

**This is a summary of my key findings:**

- **Younger prisoners were more likely than older ones to access the prison education and training courses;**
- **Most prison officers were male;**
- **Prisoners, on average, spent 14 hours a day in their cells;**
- **Drug addiction, shoplifting and prostitution were the main reasons for the women I met being in prison;**
- **Forming friendships was extremely important to most prisoners.**

**(Sociological research, California USA, 2010)**

## **SOURCE B: PRISONER 1234**

**The information below is taken from a national newspaper's article on life behind bars.**

**'Boring, boring, boring: how many times can I count the bars on my window or the dents in the wall? I hate every minute of every day in this place and can't wait to get out. It's the noise at night time that really gets to me, the crying, shouting, swearing, threatening ... I just wanna sleep. But the officers do nothing, they couldn't care less. How can anyone think prison really solves anything? It just makes you worse – I learnt how to pick a lock the first day I was in here and drugs, well they're everywhere ... cheaper than on the outside too.'**

**(Adapted from a prisoner's diary, Manchester, 2012)**

- 1 Using SOURCE A to help you, state whether the following statements (a–d) are TRUE or FALSE.

Circle the correct answer like this:

**TRUE**      **FALSE**

Or

**TRUE**      **FALSE**

- (a) Most prison officers were female.

**TRUE**      **FALSE** [1]

- (b) The data gained from Source A would be quantitative.

**TRUE**      **FALSE** [1]

- (c) The research was covert.

**TRUE**      **FALSE** [1]

- (d) The researcher worked in a male prison.

**TRUE**      **FALSE** [1]

**2 Identify and explain TWO reasons why the evidence in SOURCE A might NOT be useful as evidence of all prisons.**

**1.** \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**2.** \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ **[4]**

**3 Describe TWO advantages and TWO disadvantages of using observation as a research method.**

**Advantages:**

1. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Disadvantages:**

1. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ [4]



- 4 (a) (i) Identify the type of secondary data used in SOURCE B.

\_\_\_\_\_ [1]

- (ii) Using SOURCE B, identify ONE reason why the prisoner disliked prison.

\_\_\_\_\_ [1]

- (b) Identify and explain TWO reasons why the evidence in SOURCE B might NOT be accurate.

1. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ [4]

**5 'Prisons reduce the amount of crime in society'.**

**Explain and justify the METHODS and EVIDENCE you would use to investigate this hypothesis.**

**You MUST include the following:**

- **first primary method and sample;**
- **second primary method and sample;**
- **secondary evidence;**
- **how your research will help you investigate the hypothesis 'prisons reduce the amount of crime in society'.**

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[illegible]

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[12]

**Section A Total [30]**

## SECTION B – KEY CONCEPTS IN SOCIOLOGY

Answer ALL questions.

- 6 Choose a key concept from the list and write it in the box next to the correct definition. The first one is done for you. There are more definitions than concepts.

### KEY CONCEPTS

Role

Identity

Primary socialisation

Informal social control

Values

DEFINITION	KEY CONCEPT
A part played by a person in a particular position in society	Role
The first process of learning the correct behaviour, norms and values of society	
Making people conform to society's expectations through agencies such as the mass media, family and the peer group	
The way of life of a group of people that is both learned and shared	
How we see ourselves and how others see us	
General principles or beliefs that the majority of society agrees on and considers worthwhile	

[4]

## **SOURCE C AND SOURCE D – STATUS**

**SOURCE C:  
THE QUEEN OF  
ENGLAND**

**SOURCE D:  
KATIE PRICE, MODEL  
AND CELEBRITY**

**7 Answer the following questions using SOURCES C and D to help you.**

**(a) Identify the type of status shown in SOURCE C.**

\_\_\_\_\_ [1]

**(b) Identify the type of status shown in SOURCE D.**

\_\_\_\_\_ [1]

**(c) Identify and explain TWO ways the hidden curriculum socialises students into their gender identities.**

**1.** \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**2.** \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ [4]

**(d) Identify and explain TWO ways that formal social control is used in society.**

**1.** \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**2.** \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ **[4]**

**8 (a) Identify and describe a norm which has changed over time.**

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**[2]**

**(b) Identify and describe ONE example of how men are stereotyped.**

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**[2]**



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**‘The family is the most effective agent of socialisation’.**

**Evaluate the arguments FOR and AGAINST this claim.**

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**Section B Total [30]**

**Paper Total [60]**

### ADDITIONAL ANSWER SPACE

**If additional answer space is required, you should use the following lined page(s). The question number(s) must be clearly shown in the margins.**

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