



Please write clearly in block capitals.

Centre number

Candidate number

Surname _____

Forename(s) _____

Candidate signature _____

A-level SOCIOLOGY

Paper 3 Crime and Deviance with Theory and Methods

Tuesday 20 June 2017

Afternoon

Time allowed: 2 hours

Materials

You will need no other materials.

Instructions

- Use black ink or black ball-point pen.
- Fill in the boxes at the top of this page.
- Answer **all** questions.
- You must answer the questions in the spaces provided. Do not write outside the box around each page or on blank pages.
- Do all rough work in this book. Cross through any work you do not want to be marked.

Information

- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- The maximum mark for this paper is 80.
- Questions carrying 10 marks or more should be answered in continuous prose. In these questions you will be marked on your ability to:
 - use good English
 - organise information clearly
 - use specialist vocabulary where appropriate.

For Examiner's Use	
Question	Mark
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
TOTAL	



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Crime and Deviance

Answer **all** questions.

0 1

Outline **two** reasons for ethnic differences in criminal conviction rates.

[4 marks]

Extra space

4



0 2

Outline **three** functions that crime and deviance may perform.

[6 marks]

Extra space

6



0 3

Read **Item A** below and answer the question that follows.

Item A

Every society sets goals for its members. However, not every member has an equal chance of achieving these mainstream goals by legitimate means. For example, some young people may underachieve at school. Similarly, living in a deprived or unstable neighbourhood can be a barrier to the achievement of mainstream goals.

Deviant subcultures respond to the difficulties of achieving mainstream goals in different ways.

Applying material from **Item A**, analyse **two** ways in which deviant subcultures may respond to the difficulties of achieving mainstream goals.

[10 marks]

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0 4

Read **Item B** below and answer the question that follows.

Item B

Societies attempt to prevent or control crime in various ways. These may range from simple prevention strategies to tough punishments aimed at deterring would-be offenders. They may also include policies to tackle the underlying causes of crime.

One important type of crime control today is surveillance. This involves monitoring people's behaviour. Surveillance may also include profiling people in terms of their gender, nationality or other characteristics to determine what level of risk they pose.

Applying material from **Item B** and your knowledge, evaluate sociological contributions to our understanding of crime prevention and control.

[30 marks]

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Blank lined writing area with 25 horizontal lines.



Lined writing area for student response.

10



0 6

Read **Item C** below and answer the question that follows.

Item C

Some sociologists take a consensus approach to the study of society. For example, functionalists see society as based on shared values and with all its parts working harmoniously together to meet the needs of the social system.

Other sociologists take a conflict approach. For example, Marxists see society as divided by a fundamental conflict in which one class uses its power to exploit the other. Labelling theory and Weber’s social action theory also highlight the importance of conflict and power.

Applying material from **Item C** and your knowledge, evaluate the view that conflict approaches are more useful than consensus approaches to our understanding of society.

[20 marks]



