

--

--	--	--	--	--

--	--	--	--



Section A: Research Methods

For
Examiner's
Use

- 1 When sociologists study a subject they have to gather data. This data will either be primary or secondary. Primary data is that which sociologists gather at first hand for their own purpose and will be designed with their research in mind.

Secondary data already exists and so the researcher does not have to spend the time, or incur the expense, of gathering the information. Secondary data can be found in many different forms, including official statistics and *personal documents*.

Primary data enables the researcher to gather information that relates directly to the *hypothesis* they have developed. However, researchers have to be careful that their work is not subjective, as *subjectivity* can influence the validity of the data collected.

(a) What is meant by the following terms:

(i) Personal documents

.....

.....

.....

..... [2]

(ii) Hypothesis

.....

.....

.....

..... [2]

(iii) Subjectivity

.....

.....

.....

..... [2]

(b) Describe **two** reasons why research data may lack validity.

(c) Describe **two** methods of collecting primary data.

(d) Describe **one** strength and **one** limitation of secondary data.

.....[4]

Section B: Culture and Socialisation*For
Examiner's
Use*

- 2** Learning to be human is a long process influenced by many factors, one of which is gender. Gender role socialisation will have an effect on the life chances of the individual.

(a) What is meant by the term *gender*?

.....

.....

.....

.....[2]

(b) Describe **two** examples of gender role socialisation.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....[4]

(c) Explain how the socialisation process for a boy may be different to that for a girl.

For
Examiner's
Use

..... [6]

For
Examiner's
Use

This image shows a full page of white paper with horizontal dotted lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page, providing a guide for handwriting or typing. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the page.

[8]

- 3 Functionalists would see the legal system benefiting all in society, as they believe that laws create social order. Marxists see the legal system as a form of social control that serves the interests of the ruling class.

For
Examiner's
Use

(a) What is meant by the term *laws*?

.....

.....

.....

.....[2]

(b) Describe **two** agencies of social control, apart from the legal system.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....[4]

(c) Explain why functionalists believe that laws benefit everyone.

For
Examiner's
Use

[6]

(d) To what extent does the legal system serve the interests of the ruling class?

For
Examiner's
Use

[illegible]

Section C: Social Stratification and InequalityFor
Examiner's
Use

- 4 In modern industrial societies social mobility is easier to achieve than in traditional societies. Sociologists distinguish between inter-generational and intra-generational social mobility.

(a) What is meant by the term *intra-generational social mobility*?

.....

.....

.....

.....[2]

(b) Describe **two** examples of inter-generational social mobility.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....[4]

(c) Explain why some groups find it easier to achieve upward social mobility than others.

For
Examiner's
Use

[6]

(d) To what extent have changes in patterns of employment resulted in increased social mobility?

For
Examiner's
Use

[illegible]

- 5 Many governments have introduced laws to stop racism. In spite of these laws there is still racial discrimination, but sociologists disagree about the extent of this.

For
Examiner's
Use

(a) What is meant by the term *racism*?

.....

.....

.....

..... [2]

(b) Describe **two** examples of racial discrimination.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

..... [4]

(c) Explain what measures, apart from the law, governments can take to stop racism.

For
Examiner's
Use

[6]

For
Examiner's
Use

[illegible]

For
Examiner's
Use

[8]

Section D: Power and Authority

For
Examiner's
Use

- 6 Pressure groups attempt to influence government decision making through a process known as lobbying. Lobbying may advantage some social groups more than others.

(a) What is meant by the term *pressure groups*?

.....

.....

.....

.....[2]

(b) Describe **two** types of pressure groups.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....[4]

(c) Explain how lobbying may advantage some social groups over others.

For
Examiner's
Use

..... [6]

For
Examiner's
Use

[illegible]

For
Examiner's
Use

[8]

- 7 In many societies the people have gained the right to vote with a secret ballot. However, in some democracies there is a trend that shows many young people are not using their vote.

For
Examiner's
Use

(a) What is meant by the term *secret ballot*?

.....

.....

.....

..... [2]

(b) Describe **two** types of voting system.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

..... [4]

For
Examiner's
Use

[6]

(d) To what extent do election results reflect the will of the people?

For
Examiner's
Use

This image shows a full page of a handwriting practice worksheet. It consists of multiple sets of three horizontal dashed lines, providing a guide for letter height and placement. The lines are evenly spaced across the entire page, which is otherwise blank.

.....[8

[8]

2251/12/M/J/12