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Centre number

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Candidate number

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Surname

Forename(s)

Candidate signature

GCSE SOCIOLOGY

Unit 2 Crime and Deviance; Mass Media; Power; Social Inequality

Thursday 19 May 2016

Afternoon

Time allowed: 1 hour 30 minutes

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.
- This paper is divided into **four** topics. Answer **three** topics only.
 - Topic 1: answer **all** questions in Section 1 **and one** question from Section 2.
 - Topic 2: answer **all** questions in Section 3 **and one** question from Section 4.
 - Topic 3: answer **all** questions in Section 5 **and one** question from Section 6.
 - Topic 4: answer **all** questions in Section 7 **and one** question from Section 8.
- 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 90.
- Questions carrying 12 marks 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.

Advice

You are advised to spend about **30 minutes** answering each of the **three** topics.



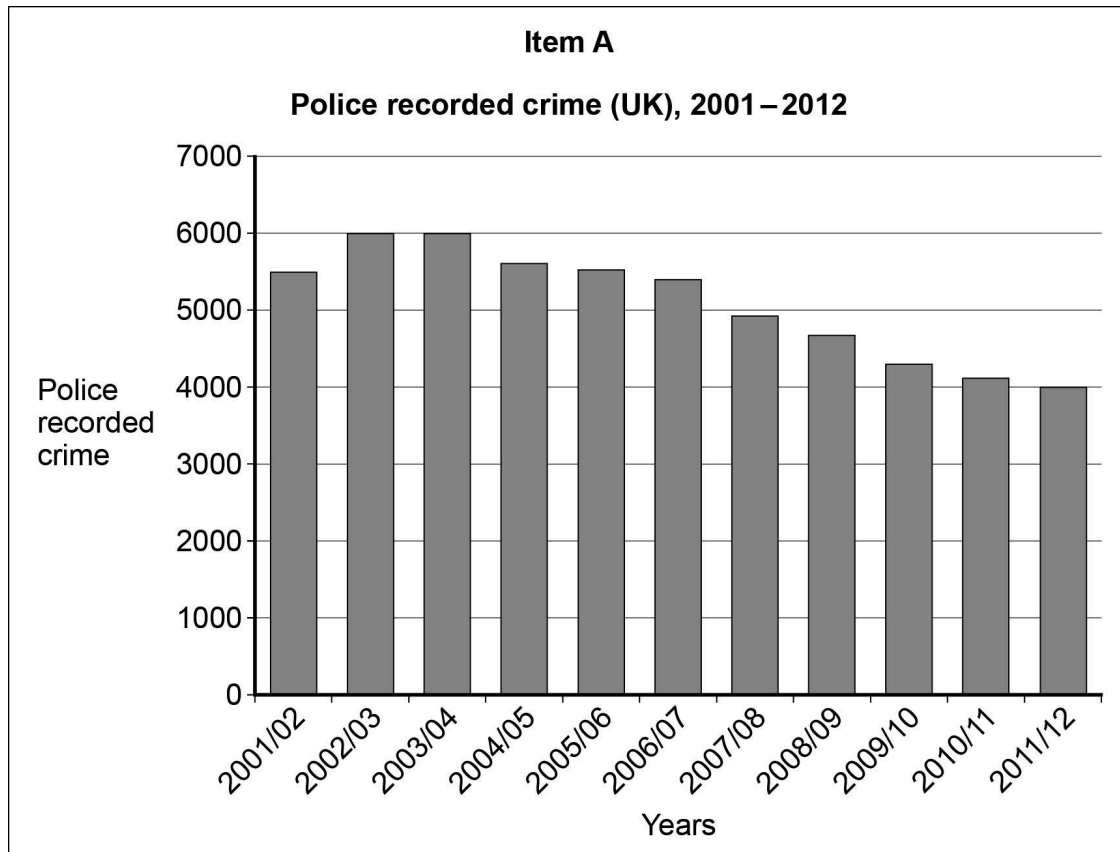
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Topic 1 Crime and Deviance

Study **Items A and B** (below). Answer **all** questions in **Section 1** and **one** question from **Section 2** in the spaces provided.



Item B

Proven offences by young people in the UK – 2012/2013

Offence	Percentage of proven offences
Violence against person	21%
Theft and handling stolen goods	19%
Criminal damage	11%
Drug offences	8%
Other	41%



Section 1

1 From **Item A**, what was the trend in the number of crimes recorded by the police since 2003/2004? (**Tick the correct box.**)

[1 mark]

Number of crimes have stayed the same

Number of crimes have decreased

Number of crimes have increased

1

2 From **Item B**, which of the proven offences by young people was the least common in 2012/2013?

[1 mark]

1

3 Identify **two** examples of white collar crime.

[2 marks]

Example 1 _____

Example 2 _____

2

4 Explain what sociologists mean by the chivalry thesis.

[4 marks]



Turn over for the next topic

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Topic 2 Mass Media

Study **Items C and D** (below). Answer **all** questions in **Section 3 and one** question from **Section 4** in the spaces provided.

Item C**The Leveson Inquiry**

In 2011, the Government set up an inquiry into press behaviour. This followed serious public concern about, for example, the alleged hacking of the mobile phone of a murdered teenager. The inquiry was led by the senior judge, Lord Justice Leveson, and covered the culture, practices and ethics of the press. A report following the inquiry recommended there should be major changes in press regulation.

Item D**The mass media in modern society**

Many sociologists believe that the mass media are an important agent of social control. For example, Marxists claim that the mass media reinforce ruling class power. Functionalists believe that the mass media work with other agencies to reinforce social norms and values.

Section 3

- 9** From **Item C**, what type of mass media was under investigation by the Leveson Inquiry?
(**Tick the correct box.**)

[1 mark]

Internet

Newspapers

Television

1

10 From **Item D**, which sociological approach claims that the mass media support the interests of the ruling class?

[1 mark]

1

11 Identify **two** ways in which the mass media may encourage people to be violent.

[2 marks]

Way 1 _____

Way 2 _____

2

12 Explain what sociologists studying the mass media mean by a gatekeeper.

[4 marks]

Extra space _____

4



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Topic 3 Power

Study **Items E and F** (below). Answer all questions in **Section 5 and one** question from **Section 6** in the spaces provided.

Item E

The 2015 General Election

Voter turnout in the 2015 General Election was higher than it had been since 1997. It has been reported that about 60% of young people aged 18–24 voted, compared to 44% in 2010 and 37% in 2005.

Many strategies were put in place in an attempt to encourage young people to vote, including Channel 4 turning off the popular youth channel E4.

Item F

The Welfare State

The original aim of the Welfare State was to help people out of poverty by supporting them in times of hardship. The hope was to end the ‘five evils’ identified in the Beveridge Report through, for example, changes in the way education and housing were provided, and the introduction of the National Health Service.

However, there are some that believe the Welfare State of today is failing to help those in need to move out of poverty. Instead it helps to create an underclass of people who do not always follow the norms and values of society and do not take responsibility for their own lives.



Section 5

17 From **Item E**, in which year did the highest proportion of young people vote?
(Tick the correct box.)

[1 mark]

2005

2010

2015

1

18 From **Item F**, what change in health care provision was introduced as part of the new Welfare State?

[1 mark]

1

19 Identify **two** ways, apart from voting, in which ordinary people can influence political decisions in our democracy.

[2 marks]

Way 1 _____

Way 2 _____

2

20 Explain what sociologists studying power mean by alienation.

[4 marks]



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Topic 4 Social Inequality

Study **Items G and H** (below). Answer **all** questions in **Section 7 and one** question from **Section 8** in the spaces provided.

Item G

Child Poverty

The Social Mobility and Child Poverty Commission have demonstrated that child poverty is not only experienced in workless families. Their data shows that in 2013, two-thirds of poor children lived in families where an adult worked. In three-quarters of those families, an adult worked full-time. In comparison in 1997 less than half of Britain's poor children lived in families where an adult worked.

Item H

Social background of people in managerial and professional jobs

The following table shows the percentage of those in a particular social group who are in managerial and professional jobs.

	1991– 1995	1996– 2000	2001– 2004	2005– 2008	2009– 2012	2013– 2014
More advantaged backgrounds	43%	47%	48%	51%	42%	49%
All other backgrounds	21%	23%	25%	28%	25%	30%



Section 7

25 From **Item G**, in 2013 what was the proportion of poor children who lived in a family where an adult worked? (**Tick the correct box.**)

[1 mark]

Two-thirds

Three-quarters

One half

1

26 From **Item H**, what was the trend in the percentage of people from 'All other backgrounds' employed in managerial or professional jobs between 1991 and 2014?

[1 mark]

1

27 Identify **two** social factors that can affect an individual's life chances.

[2 marks]

Factor 1 _____

Factor 2 _____

2

28 Explain what sociologists mean by relative poverty.

[4 marks]



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