Please write clearly, in block capitals.

Centre number [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]
Candidate number [ ] [ ] [ ]

Surname __________________________
Forename(s) _______________________
Candidate signature _______________________

GCSE SOCIOLOGY

Paper 2 The Sociology of Crime and Deviance and Social Stratification

Specimen 2016 Morning Time allowed: 1 hour 45 minutes

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 answer book. Cross through any work you do not want to be marked.

Information
- The marks for each question are shown in brackets.
- The maximum mark for this paper is 100.
- Questions should be answered in continuous prose. You will be assessed on your ability to:
  - use good English
  - organise information clearly
  - use specialist vocabulary where appropriate
Section A: Crime and Deviance

Answer all questions in this section.

What term is used by sociologists to describe crimes committed by large companies?

A Corporate crimes

B Official crimes

C Recorded crimes

D Victimless crimes

[1 mark]

Which of the following is described by sociologists as a formal agency of social control?

A Family

B Local community

C Peer group

D Police

[1 mark]
Describe one example of a criminal subculture.

[3 marks]

Identify and describe one informal agency of social control.

[3 marks]
From Item A, examine one strength of research using official statistics on crime. [2 marks]

Describe the type of crime survey in Item A. Identify the trend shown by the data and explain one factor which may account for this trend. [4 marks]
Identify and explain one advantage of using observation to investigate policing in urban areas.

[4 marks]
This extract is adapted from a book by the sociologist Frances Heidensohn:

'I first knew Rosa when she was an art student. She discussed her life with me and gave me this account of her career. I have added a few explanations.'

"I was born working class. On a big estate – slum clearance – in the North. It was pretty rough and my mum watched us. Well, I was watched more. She wouldn't let me play out. My brother was allowed out. He'd cycle round and round the estate on his bike and I'd stay in. So of course I'd do my homework, nothing else to do. I wasn't clever. [Rosa had passed her 11+ and gone to grammar school]. I was a big girl and I could fight, the boys were scared. They were all too small.

I knew some rotten men but Steve was marvellous." [Rosa worked for several years as a graphic artist and met Steve, a younger man who depended on her a good deal. Her flat was raided during a party and marijuana was found. Rosa was charged with illegal possession and threatened with possible drug dealing charges.] "It wasn't even my party. Boring people, I think I had gone to bed. Well it was my flat and I was older." 'But it was what counted later. It was really the start [of her involvement with crime].'

From Item B, identify and describe the method used by Frances Heidensohn including what you know of her perspective on female criminal behaviour.

[4 marks]
Identify **one** ethical issue that you would need to consider when investigating anti-social behaviour in a community and explain how you would deal with this issue in your investigation.

[4 marks]
Discuss how far sociologists agree that official statistics of crime do not accurately reflect the true level of middle class criminal behaviour. [12 marks]
Discuss how far sociologists agree that the level of youth crime reflects how well parents control their children.

[12 marks]
Section B: Social Stratification

Answer all questions in this section.

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What term is commonly used by sociologists to describe research that involves collecting data from the same sample group over time?

A  Case Study
B  Longitudinal
C  Qualitative
D  Quantitative

[1 mark]

What term is commonly used by sociologists to describe an individual’s movement up or down the social scale?

A  Social class
B  Social differentiation
C  Social mobility
D  Social stratification

[1 mark]

Describe one example of ascribed status.

[3 marks]
Identify and describe one example of how the traditional role of women in society may make them more likely to experience poverty.

[3 marks]
The sociologist Steve Craine studied the lives of 39 unqualified urban school leavers, 19 males and 20 females, over a ten year period between 1980 and 1990. As a youth worker he was familiar with the area in which these young people lived and he used both his own observations and interviews in his research.

Craine looked at how these young people’s lives developed and how they made choices about what to do next. Many of the members of this group failed to secure long-term employment. They experienced regular cycles of unemployment, government schemes and work in the informal economy. Some individuals became involved in criminal activities. Only those who received appropriate support from professionals or family members were able to escape this cycle.

From **Item C**, examine **one** strength of the research. [2 marks]

Identify and explain **one** factor which might limit a young person’s opportunities to find secure long-term employment as experienced by many of the young people referred to in **Item C**. [4 marks]
Identify and explain one disadvantage of using structured interviews to research young people's experience of unemployment. [4 marks]

Turn over for the next question
Item D

In countries where modern civilization has become fully developed, a new class of petty bourgeois has been formed, fluctuating between proletariat and bourgeoisie. The individual members of this class, however, are being constantly hurled down into the proletariat by the action of competition. As modern industry develops, they even see the moment approaching when they will completely disappear as an independent section of modern society.

Karl Marx (writing during the nineteenth century).

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From Item D, identify and describe one group that Marx believed had failed to benefit from the development of industry, including what you know of his perspective on these events.

[4 marks]

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Identify and explain one feature of British society which led the sociologist Charles Murray to conclude that there was a growing underclass in Britain.

[4 marks]
Discuss how far sociologists agree that social class rather than gender or ethnicity is the most important division in British society.

[12 marks]
2 2 Discuss how far sociologists agree that a breakdown of the traditional family is one of the most important reasons that child poverty exists in modern British society.

[12 marks]
There are no questions printed on this page