For this paper you must have:
• an AQA 12-page answer book.
INSTRUCTIONS

• Use black ink or black ball-point pen.
• Write the information required on the front of your answer book. The PAPER REFERENCE is 7191/2.
• Answer ALL questions in SECTION A and ALL questions from ONE topic in SECTION B.
• Do all rough work in your answer 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 60.
• 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.

DO NOT TURN OVER UNTIL TOLD TO DO SO
SECTION A

RESEARCH METHODS

Answer ALL questions in this section.

01 Outline TWO problems of using questionnaires with closed questions in sociological research. [4 marks]

02 Evaluate the disadvantages of using qualitative methods in sociological research. [16 marks]

[Turn over]
SECTION B

Choose ONE topic from this section and answer ALL the questions on that topic.

TOPIC B1 CULTURE AND IDENTITY

03 Define the term ‘master status’. [2 marks]

04 Using ONE example, briefly explain how an individual’s identity may be shaped by their work. [2 marks]

05 Outline THREE characteristics of folk culture. [6 marks]

06 Outline and explain TWO ways in which agencies of socialisation may socialise individuals into a national identity. [10 marks]
Read ITEM A below and answer the question that follows.

ITEM A

From a Marxist perspective, the role of the socialisation process is to make sure that people accept the beliefs and values of the dominant class. All agencies of socialisation play a part in promoting these beliefs and values.

However, some sociologists argue that socialisation benefits society as a whole.

Applying material from ITEM A and your knowledge, evaluate the Marxist view of the role of the socialisation process. [20 marks]
TOPIC B2 FAMILIES AND HOUSEHOLDS

08 Define the term ‘primary socialisation’. [2 marks]

09 Using ONE example, briefly explain how childhood may be a negative experience for some children in the United Kingdom today. [2 marks]

10 Outline THREE reasons for the fall in the death rate in the United Kingdom since 1900. [6 marks]

11 Outline and explain TWO ways in which postmodernists argue that increased choice for individuals has affected patterns of family life. [10 marks]
Read ITEM B below and answer the question that follows.

ITEM B

From a functionalist perspective, government policies and laws support families in performing their functions. For example, the provision of welfare services by the state.

However, from a New Right perspective, legislation such as changes to divorce laws have undermined the traditional role of the family.

Applying material from ITEM B and your knowledge, evaluate sociological views on the impact of government policies and laws on the role of the family. [20 marks]
Define the term ‘medicalisation’. [2 marks]

Using ONE example, briefly explain how individuals with mental illness may be stigmatised. [2 marks]

Outline THREE reasons for geographical differences in life expectancy across the United Kingdom. [6 marks]

Outline and explain TWO ways in which differences in accessing health care may explain ethnic differences in health chances. [10 marks]
Read ITEM C below and answer the question that follows.

ITEM C

Feminists argue that the medical profession and the biomedical model of health serve the interests of patriarchy. They argue that women’s views and women’s interests are often marginalised by modern medical practice.

However, some sociologists argue that modern medicine serves the interests of society as a whole.

Applying material from ITEM C and your knowledge, evaluate the view that modern medicine serves the interests of patriarchy. [20 marks]
Define the term ‘subjective poverty’. [2 marks]

Using ONE example, briefly explain how an individual’s sense of identity may be affected by losing their job. [2 marks]

Outline THREE advantages of voluntary groups providing welfare services. [6 marks]

Outline and explain TWO reasons why technological change in the workplace may affect different social groups differently. [10 marks]
Read ITEM D below and answer the question that follows.

ITEM D

The distribution of poverty among different social groups in the United Kingdom population is complex. Certain social groups are at greater risk of poverty than others.

Some sociologists would argue that type of family and unemployment are important causes of poverty.

Applying material from ITEM D and your knowledge, evaluate sociological explanations for the distribution of poverty among different social groups in the United Kingdom. [20 marks]

END OF QUESTIONS