



Surname _____

Other Names _____

Centre Number _____

Candidate Number _____

Candidate Signature _____

GCSE

SOCIOLOGY

**Paper 2 The Sociology of Crime and Deviance and
Social Stratification**

8192/2

Friday 24 May 2019 Afternoon

Time allowed: 1 hour 45 minutes

At the top of the page, write your surname and other names, your centre number, your candidate number and add your signature.

[Turn over]



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INSTRUCTIONS

- **Use black ink or black ball-point pen.**
- **Answer ALL questions.**
- **You must answer the questions in the spaces provided. Do NOT write 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.**

DO NOT TURN OVER UNTIL TOLD TO DO SO



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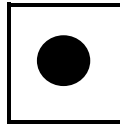
SECTION A: CRIME AND DEVIANCE

Answer ALL questions in this section.

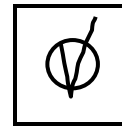
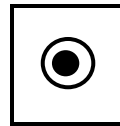
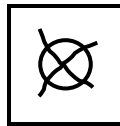
Only ONE answer per question is allowed.

For each answer completely fill in the circle alongside the appropriate answer.

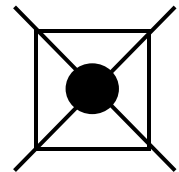
CORRECT METHOD



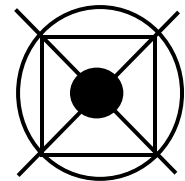
WRONG METHODS



If you want to change your answer you must cross out your original answer as shown.



If you wish to return to an answer previously crossed out, ring the answer you now wish to select as shown.



You may do your working in the blank space around each question but this will not be marked. Do NOT use additional sheets for this working.

[Turn over]



0 1 What term is commonly used by sociologists to describe the lenient treatment of women in the criminal justice system? [1 mark]

A Anomie

B Chivalry thesis

C Institutional racism

D Social control



0 2 What term is commonly used by sociologists to describe public concern caused by the media's reporting of anti-social behaviour? [1 mark]

A Deviancy amplification

B Folk devils

C Moral panic

D News values

[Turn over]



0 3 Describe **ONE** example of white collar crime.
[3 marks]

0 4 Identify and describe ONE source of data on crime. [3 marks]

[Turn over]



ITEM A

Anne Campbell studied the role of girls in street gangs in New York in the 1970s and 1980s. Up to this point, research only focused on male gangs.

To understand female members more clearly, Campbell selected three gangs. She spent six months with each gang, focusing on a particular girl in each gang. She used a range of methods, such as unstructured interviews and overt observation.

Campbell found that the girls in the gangs did not have a different set of norms and values to the rest of society. In fact, they had the same goals in life as most other women – financial security, freedom, stable relationships and a family, meaning that they were not so different from women in wider society.

Source: Girl Delinquents (1981)



0 | 5 From ITEM A examine ONE strength of the research. [2 marks]

[Turn over]



0 6 Identify and explain **ONE** reason why the life goals of the girls did not differ from those in mainstream society, as referred to in **ITEM A**.
[4 marks]



[Turn over]



0 7 Identify and explain ONE disadvantage of using unstructured interviews to investigate delinquent behaviour. [4 marks]



[Turn over]



ITEM B

Becker believed that all social groups make rules and attempt to enforce them. Becker wrote that social rules ‘define situations and all kinds of behaviour ... specifying some actions as right and forbidding others as wrong’.

Becker was interested in the way in which society ‘created’ deviancy, and labelled individuals as criminals. He suggested that no act is deviant in itself, but the act becomes so when society reacts against it.

If the actions of a group or an individual are considered to be deviant, the agencies of social control, including the police and the courts, have the power to make this label stick. This label can become a ‘master status’, which will affect how others see them and respond to them.

Source: Outsiders (1963)

0 8 From ITEM B, identify and describe ONE way in which Becker argued that behaviour can be labelled as deviant, including what you know of his perspective on deviance. [4 marks]



0 9 Identify and explain ONE issue for sociologists when attempting to define deviance. [4 marks]



[Turn over]



1 0 Discuss how far sociologists would agree that institutional racism remains an issue in the criminal justice system. [12 marks]

[Turn over]



[Turn over]





[Turn over]



1 | 1 Discuss how far sociologists would agree that inadequate socialisation is the main cause of criminal and deviant behaviour. [12 marks]



[Turn over]







SECTION B: SOCIAL STRATIFICATION

Answer ALL questions in this section.

1 2 What term is commonly used by sociologists to describe the opportunities of an individual to share in the rewards of society? [1 mark]

A Life chances

B Life course

C Life expectancy

D Lifestyle



1 3 What term is commonly used by sociologists to describe the need for their work to respect confidentiality? [1 mark]

A Accessibility issues

B Ethical issues

C Practical issues

D Theoretical issues

[Turn over]



1 4 Describe **ONE** example of a barrier that may limit or prevent social mobility. [3 marks]

1 5 Identify and describe ONE form of authority according to Weber. [3 marks]

[Turn over]



ITEM C

Peter Townsend developed a new way of looking at poverty by measuring relative deprivation.

His research was largely based on detailed questionnaires issued to over 2000 households and over 6000 individuals. He used a 39-page questionnaire which included questions on housing and employment, cash income, assets and savings, health and disability, access to services and style of living.

Townsend developed a 'deprivation index' based on the responses to his questionnaire. The higher an individual scored on this index the more deprived (relatively poor) he concluded they were.

The table opposite shows the percentage of men and women who said that they belonged to a particular social class and who had either very high or very low deprivation scores:

	Middle class men	Working class men	Middle class women	Working class women
Highly deprived (Deprivation index 7+)	13%	84%	21%	77%
Number in each category	102		170	
Not deprived (Deprivation index 0)	67%	29%	68%	29%
Number in each category	69		62	

Source: Poverty in the United Kingdom (1979)

[Turn over]



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1 6 From ITEM C, examine **ONE** weakness of the research. [2 marks]

[Turn over]

1 7 Identify and explain ONE factor that may lead to a person experiencing poverty as referred to in ITEM C. [4 marks]

[Turn over]



[Turn over]



ITEM D

Devine looked at social class and noted that it had not really changed as much as Goldthorpe and Lockwood had suggested. She rejected the idea of the ‘new working class’ and denied that more well-off workers accepted capitalism without criticism – many of those she interviewed continued to resent the privileges of inherited wealth – they thought that class inequality was deeply unfair.

Source: Affluent Workers Revisited (1992)

- 1 9** From ITEM D, identify and describe **ONE** way Devine suggests that class attitudes and values have not changed significantly, including what you know of her perspective on this issue.
[4 marks]



[Turn over]



2 | 0 Identify and explain **ONE** way in which age continues to divide British society. [4 marks]



[Turn over]



2 | 1 Discuss how far sociologists would agree that a glass ceiling for women still exists in British society. [12 marks]



[Turn over]





[Turn over]



2 2 Discuss how far sociologists would agree that the welfare state has helped to create a culture of dependency amongst some groups in Britain. [12 marks]



[Turn over]



[Turn over]



5 7

END OF QUESTIONS

50



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For Examiner's Use	
Section	Mark
A	
B	
TOTAL	

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