# 

# GCSE SOCIOLOGY 8192/2

Paper 2 The Sociology of Crime and Deviance and Social Stratification

Mark scheme

June 2022

Version: 1.0 Final Mark Scheme



Mark schemes are prepared by the Lead Assessment Writer and considered, together with the relevant questions, by a panel of subject teachers. This mark scheme includes any amendments made at the standardisation events which all associates participate in and is the scheme which was used by them in this examination. The standardisation process ensures that the mark scheme covers the students' responses to questions and that every associate understands and applies it in the same correct way. As preparation for standardisation each associate analyses a number of students' scripts. Alternative answers not already covered by the mark scheme are discussed and legislated for. If, after the standardisation process, associates encounter unusual answers which have not been raised they are required to refer these to the Lead Examiner.

It must be stressed that a mark scheme is a working document, in many cases further developed and expanded on the basis of students' reactions to a particular paper. Assumptions about future mark schemes on the basis of one year's document should be avoided; whilst the guiding principles of assessment remain constant, details will change, depending on the content of a particular examination paper.

Further copies of this mark scheme are available from aqa.org.uk

#### **Copyright information**

AQA retains the copyright on all its publications. However, registered schools/colleges for AQA are permitted to copy material from this booklet for their own internal use, with the following important exception: AQA cannot give permission to schools/colleges to photocopy any material that is acknowledged to a third party even for internal use within the centre.

Copyright © 2022 AQA and its licensors. All rights reserved.

## Level of response marking instructions

Level of response mark schemes are broken down into levels, each of which has a descriptor. The descriptor for the level shows the average performance for the level. There are marks in each level.

Before you apply the mark scheme to a student's answer read through the answer and annotate it (as instructed) to show the qualities that are being looked for. You can then apply the mark scheme.

#### Step 1 Determine a level

Start at the lowest level of the mark scheme and use it as a ladder to see whether the answer meets the descriptor for that level. The descriptor for the level indicates the different qualities that might be seen in the student's answer for that level. If it meets the lowest level then go to the next one and decide if it meets this level, and so on, until you have a match between the level descriptor and the answer. With practice and familiarity, you will find that for better answers you will be able to quickly skip through the lower levels of the mark scheme.

When assigning a level you should look at the overall quality of the answer and not look to pick holes in small and specific parts of the answer where the student has not performed quite as well as the rest. If the answer covers different aspects of different levels of the mark scheme you should use a best fit approach for defining the level and then use the variability of the response to help decide the mark within the level, ie if the response is predominantly Level 3 with a small amount of Level 4 material it would be placed in Level 3 but be awarded a mark near the top of the level because of the Level 4 content.

#### Step 2 Determine a mark

Once you have assigned a level you need to decide on the mark. The descriptors on how to allocate marks can help with this. The exemplar materials used during standardisation will help. There will be an answer in the standardising materials which will correspond with each level of the mark scheme. This answer will have been awarded a mark by the Lead Examiner. You can compare the student's answer with the example to determine if it is the same standard, better or worse than the example. You can then use this to allocate a mark for the answer based on the Lead Examiner's mark on the example.

You may well need to read back through the answer as you apply the mark scheme to clarify points and assure yourself that the level and the mark are appropriate.

Indicative content in the mark scheme is provided as a guide for examiners. It is not intended to be exhaustive and you must credit other valid points. Students do not have to cover all of the points mentioned in the Indicative content to reach the highest level of the mark scheme.

An answer which contains nothing of relevance to the question must be awarded no marks.

## **Assessment Objectives**

AO1	Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of sociological theories, concepts, evidence and methods.
AO2	Apply knowledge and understanding of sociological theories, concepts, evidence and methods.
AO3	Analyse and evaluate sociological theories, concepts, evidence and methods in order to construct arguments, make judgements and draw conclusions.

#### Section A: Crime and Deviance

Qu	Marking guidance	Total marks
01	What term is commonly used by sociologists to describe the amount of crime that goes unreported to the police?	1
	AO1 = 1 mark A (Dark figure)	

Qu	Marking guidance	Total marks
02	What term is commonly used by sociologists to describe the system of law enforcement in the United Kingdom?	1
	AO1 = 1 mark	
	<b>C</b> (Criminal justice system)	

Qu			Marking guidance	Total marks
03	Describe d	<b>one</b> way in	which deviance can be seen to be socially constructed.	3
	AO1 = 3 m	narks		
	Level	Marks	Descriptor	
	3	3	A coherent description with few inaccuracies. Demonstrates good knowledge and understanding of relevant sociological theories, concepts, evidence and methods. (AO1)	
	2	2	A partial description based on a mix of relevant and irrelevant material with some inaccuracies and omissions. Demonstrates some knowledge and understanding of relevant sociological theories, concepts, evidence and methods. (AO1)	
	1	1	Fragments of knowledge, some inaccurate or irrelevant. Demonstrates limited understanding of relevant sociological theories, concepts, evidence and methods. (AO1)	
	0	0	Nothing worthy of credit.	
	expecta social p • Time eg • Place eg • Social s	onstruction tions of so rocesses. what peri g where th ituation eg	n refers to patterns of behaviour based on the norms and ciety – in this instance the idea that crime is determined by od of time the act took place in. e act took place. the social setting of the act.	

Qu			Marking guidance	Total marks
04	Identify an	d describe	e one example of corporate crime.	3
	AO1 = 3 n	narks		
	Level	Marks	Descriptor	
	3	3	A coherent description with few inaccuracies. Demonstrates good knowledge and understanding of relevant sociological theories, concepts, evidence and methods. (AO1)	
	2	2	A partial description based on a mix of relevant and irrelevant material with some inaccuracies and omissions. Demonstrates some knowledge and understanding of relevant sociological theories, concepts, evidence and methods. (AO1)	
	1	1	Fragments of knowledge, some inaccurate or irrelevant. Demonstrates limited understanding of relevant sociological theories, concepts, evidence and methods. (AO1)	
	0	0	Nothing worthy of credit.	
	gain an • Tax eva • Health a	arried out advantage ision by a c and safety	by the directors of a company in order to increase profits or e. corporate entity eg fraudulently filing incorrect tax returns. violations by a corporate entity eg knowingly providing unsafe s or products.	

Qu	Marking guidance	Total marks
05	From <b>Item A</b> , examine <b>one</b> weakness of using government-reported statistics to research youth crime.	2
	AO3 = 2 marks	
	<b>1 mark</b> for providing evidence of an analysis of the item (by indicating a possible weakness) demonstrating a line of argument relating either to methods or findings. (AO3)	
	Plus	
	<b>1 mark</b> for providing evidence of evaluation (making a judgement/reaching a conclusion) by indicating a reason why this element represents a possible weakness. (AO3)	
	Indicative content	
	<ul> <li>Government-reported statistics do not include criminal acts by young people that have not been reported.</li> <li>Government-reported statistics do not always include all crimes committed by young people that are reported to the police.</li> <li>Government-reported statistics are socially constructed, and reflect the actions of the police and the criminal justice system, in response to youth crime.</li> </ul>	

Qu			Marking guidance	Total marks
06			one factor which may account for the relatively high level of ed by young people, according to <b>Item A</b> .	4
	AO1 = 1 m	nark AO2	= 3 marks	
	'Context' h	nere refers	to the relatively high level of youth crime.	
	Level	Marks	Descriptor	
	4	4	Relevant factor identified (AO1) and an appropriate, detailed and well-developed explanation of relevant sociological theories, concepts, evidence and methods offered with a clear application to the context. (AO2)	
	3	3	Relevant factor identified (AO1) with an explanation of relevant sociological theories, concepts, evidence and methods containing some inaccuracies or omissions but which has some application to the context. (AO2)	
	2	2	Relevant factor identified (AO1) with a largely inaccurate or irrelevant explanation of relevant sociological theories, concepts, evidence and methods that is only weakly applied to the context. (AO2)	
	1	1	Relevant factor identified. (AO1)	
	0	0	Nothing worthy of credit.	
		rustration. g theory. ubcultures	- -	
	<ul><li>achieve approva</li><li>Interacti more lik</li><li>Marxist</li></ul>	success the success the succes	that youth crime is a response to young people's inability to prough socially-approved means, resulting in them gaining challenging authority. that young people are labelled as 'typical offenders' so are argeted by agencies of social control. outh crime is a response to the controlling mechanisms of the talism. (NB Youth subculture is not an exclusively Marxist	

Qu			Marking guidance	Total marks
07			one disadvantage of using overt observation to study amongst young people.	4
	AO1 = 1 m	nark AO2	= 3 marks	
	'Context' h	nere refers	to the use of overt observation to study anti-social behaviour.	
	Level	Marks	Descriptor	
	4	4	Relevant disadvantage selected (AO1) and an appropriate, detailed and well-developed explanation of relevant sociological theories, concepts, evidence and methods offered with a good application to the context. (AO2)	
	3	3	Relevant disadvantage selected (AO1) with an explanation of relevant sociological theories, concepts evidence and methods containing some inaccuracies or omissions but which has some application to the context. (AO2)	
	2	2	Relevant disadvantage selected (AO1) with a largely inaccurate or irrelevant explanation of relevant sociological theories, concepts, evidence and methods that is only weakly applied to the context. (AO2)	
	1	1	Relevant disadvantage selected. (AO1)	
	0	0	Nothing worthy of credit.	
	<ul><li>Observe</li><li>'Guilty k</li></ul>	rne effect. er effect. nowledge'		
	<ul> <li>If the su behavio</li> <li>Those behave</li> </ul>	ur. eing obse worse to 's	w that they are being studied, they are likely to change their rved may behave in a more socially acceptable manner, or show off'.	
		e a moral (	e 'guilty knowledge' of anti-social and likely illegal acts – there question of whether this behaviour should be reported if it put	

Qu			Marking guidance	Total marks
08			y and describe the research method used by Carlen, including r perspective on female criminality.	4
	AO1 = 1 m	nark AO2	= 3 marks	
	'Context' h	ere refers	to the work of Carlen.	
	Level	Marks	Descriptor	
	4	4	Relevant research method selected (AO1) and an appropriate, detailed and well-developed description of relevant sociological theories, concepts, evidence and methods offered with a good application to the context. (AO2)	
	3	3	Relevant research method selected (AO1) with a description of relevant sociological theories, concepts, evidence and methods containing some inaccuracies or omissions but which has some application to the context. (AO2)	
	2	2	Relevant research method selected (AO1) with a largely inaccurate or irrelevant description of relevant sociological theories, concepts, evidence and methods that is only weakly applied to the context. (AO2)	
	1	1	Relevant research method selected. (AO1)	
	0	0	Nothing worthy of credit.	
	Indicative	content /	AO1	
	Unstruct	tured inter	views.	
	Indicative	content /	402	
	<ul> <li>the issu</li> <li>Carlen a eg that p</li> <li>Carlen u working rewards</li> </ul>	es raised t approache oatriarchy used contro -class won	estructured approach, which allowed her to explore in depth by each of the women. d the study of female criminality from a feminist perspective controls female behaviour. of theory as a basis of her approach, suggesting that the nen she studied had been controlled through the promise of hese rewards are not attainable, criminality becomes viable women.	

Qu			Marking guidance	Total marks
09			ntage of using a qualitative method to investigate criminal in how you would deal with this in your investigation.	4
	AO1 = 1 m	nark AO2	= 3 marks	
	'Context' h behaviour.		to the use of a qualitative method to investigate criminal	
	Level	Marks	Descriptor	
	4	4	Relevant disadvantage identified (AO1) and an appropriate, detailed and well-developed explanation of relevant sociological theories, concepts, evidence and methods offered with a good application to the context. (AO2)	
	3	3	Relevant disadvantage identified (AO1) with an explanation of relevant sociological theories, concepts, evidence and methods offered, containing some inaccuracies or omissions but which has some application to the context. (AO2)	
	2	2	Relevant disadvantage identified (AO1) with a largely inaccurate or irrelevant explanation of relevant sociological theories, concepts, evidence and methods offered, that is only weakly applied to the context. (AO2)	
	1	1	Relevant disadvantage identified. (AO1)	
	0	0	Nothing worthy of credit.	
	<ul> <li>Indicative</li> <li>Practica</li> <li>Ethical of</li> <li>Theoret</li> <li>Indicative</li> </ul>	l difficultie considerati ical consid	s. ions. ierations.	
	<ul> <li>where it this eg k</li> <li>There a consent be ident interview</li> <li>Positivis making</li> </ul>	is likely to key informative re issues so be obtained ified to dea vs. ts would a it harder to	our is often a spontaneous act, it is hard to know when and occur. Strategies would need to be identified to deal with ants. surrounding the ethics of the study, such as can informed ed by all the parties involved etc. Strategies would need to al with this eg by providing participants with a transcript of any argue that qualitative methods tend to use small samples, o generalise results. Strategies would need to be identified to iangulation.	

Qu			Marking guidance	Total marks
10	Discuss he control.	ow far soci	ologists would agree that prison is an effective form of social	12
	AO1 = 4 n	narks AO2	2 = 4 marks AO3 = 4 marks	
	Level	Marks	Descriptor	
	4	10–12	Detailed knowledge and understanding of relevant theories, concepts, evidence and methods presented in a well-developed answer. A wide range of specialist terms used with precision. (AO1)	
			Sustained application of relevant theories, concepts, evidence and methods to the issues raised by the question. Few if any inaccuracies or omissions. (AO2)	
			Developed critical analysis and evaluation of relevant theories, concepts, evidence and methods. Well-constructed arguments with supported judgements and evidence-based conclusions. (AO3)	
	3	7–9	Good evidence of relevant knowledge and understanding of theories, concepts, evidence and methods but elements lacking detail and development. A good range of specialist terms used appropriately. (AO1)	
			Good application of relevant theories, concepts, evidence and methods to the issues raised by the question. Some inaccuracies or omissions. (AO2)	
			Good evidence of analysis and evaluation of the relevant theories, concepts, evidence and methods. A logical argument, but judgements and conclusions may be indistinct and/or lacking in appropriate development. (AO3)	

		Limited evidence of relevant knowledge and understanding of theories, concepts, evidence and methods. A limited range of specialist terms used appropriately. (AO1)
		Limited application of relevant theories, concepts, evidence and methods to the issues raised by the question. Significant inaccuracies or omissions. (AO2)
		Limited attempt at analysis and evaluation of the relevant theories, concepts, evidence and methods but lacking in appropriate development. There may be inconsistencies in the argument made and reasoning may be inaccurate leading to false or contradictory judgements and conclusions. (AO3)
1	1–3	Fragments of basic knowledge and understanding of theories, concepts, evidence and methods relevant to the topic. Specialist terms generally used inappropriately if at all. (AO1)
		Little or no application of relevant theories, concepts, evidence and methods to the issues raised by the question. (AO2)
		Little or no analysis of the relevant theories, concepts, evidence and methods, assertion rather than evaluation, poorly-constructed argument with little or no evidence of substantiated judgements and only cursory conclusions. (AO3)
0	0	Nothing worthy of credit.
interdepen the best fit evidence a	dent. Wi approac	nded that AO1, AO2 and AO3 are regarded as hen deciding on a mark all should be considered together usin h. For example, a level 3 mark could be awarded for level 3 ch objective, or a mixture of 4, 3 and 2 evidence across

- Functionalism.
- Marxism.
- Interactionism.
- Arguments for the use of prisons.Arguments against the use of prisons.
- Alternatives to prisons.

#### **Indicative content AO2**

• Functionalism eg prisons enforce dominant norms and values of society by publicly punishing those that deviate from the norm.

<ul> <li>Marxism eg prisons, as with the wider Criminal Justice System, are overly punitive towards working-class crimes and do not punish the crimes of the powerful.</li> <li>Interactionism eg certain groups in society – the poor and ethnic minorities – are more likely to be in prison because they are criminalised through negative labelling.</li> <li>Arguments for prisons eg they act as a deterrent, they keep the public safe from offenders.</li> <li>Arguments against the use of prisons eg high rate of reoffence, lack of rehabilitation etc.</li> <li>Alternatives to prison eg community orders, fines, tagging etc.</li> </ul>	
Indicative content AO3	
<ul> <li>Analysis and evaluation of functionalism as it relates to the effectiveness of prisons as a form of social control.</li> <li>Analysis and evaluation of Marxism as it relates to the effectiveness of prisons as a form of social control.</li> <li>Analysis and evaluation of interactionism as it relates to the effectiveness of prisons as a form of social control.</li> <li>Analysis and evaluation of arguments for the effectiveness of prisons as a form of social control.</li> <li>Analysis and evaluation of arguments for the effectiveness of prisons as a form of social control.</li> <li>Analysis and evaluation of arguments against the effectiveness of prisons as a form of social control.</li> <li>Analysis and evaluation of the alternatives to the use of prisons.</li> <li>Evidence-based judgements and conclusions relating to the issue of extent (how far sociologists would agree) eg in the judgement of the student how far does the evidence support the premise of the question that prison is an effective form of social control.</li> </ul>	
The list of indicative content is not intended to be exhaustive and any other relevant points should be credited. It is not necessary for a student to cover all of the above in order to attain full marks provided they have made a well-supported argument.	

Qu			Marking guidance	Total marks
11	Discuss he negative la		ologists would agree that youth crime can be explained by	12
	AO1 = 4 n	narks AO2	= 4 marks AO3 = 4 marks	
	Level	Marks	Descriptor	
	4	10–12	Detailed knowledge and understanding of relevant theories, concepts, evidence and methods presented in a well-developed answer. A wide range of specialist terms used with precision. (AO1)	
			Sustained application of relevant theories, concepts, evidence and methods to the issues raised by the question. Few if any inaccuracies or omissions. (AO2)	
			Developed critical analysis and evaluation of relevant theories, concepts, evidence and methods. Well-constructed arguments with supported judgements and evidence-based conclusions. (AO3)	
	3	7–9	Good evidence of relevant knowledge and understanding of theories, concepts, evidence and methods but elements lacking detail and development. A good range of specialist terms used appropriately. (AO1)	
			Good application of relevant theories, concepts, evidence and methods to the issues raised by the question. Some inaccuracies or omissions. (AO2)	
			Good evidence of analysis and evaluation of the relevant theories, concepts, evidence and methods. A logical argument, but judgements and conclusions may be indistinct and/or lacking in appropriate development. (AO3)	
	2	4–6	Limited evidence of relevant knowledge and understanding of theories, concepts, evidence and methods. A limited range of specialist terms used appropriately. (AO1)	
			Limited application of relevant theories, concepts, evidence and methods to the issues raised by the question. Significant inaccuracies or omissions. (AO2)	
			Limited attempt at analysis and evaluation of the relevant theories, concepts, evidence and methods but lacking in appropriate development. There may be inconsistencies in the argument made and reasoning may be inaccurate leading to false or contradictory judgements and conclusions. (AO3)	

1	1–3	Fragments of basic knowledge and understanding of theories, concepts, evidence and methods relevant to the topic. Specialist terms generally used inappropriately if at all. (AO1)
		Little or no application of relevant theories, concepts, evidence and methods to the issues raised by the question. (AO2)
		Little or no analysis of the relevant theories, concepts, evidence and methods, assertion rather than evaluation, poorly-constructed argument with little or no evidence of substantiated judgements and only cursory conclusions. (AO3)
0	0	Nothing worthy of credit.

Examiners are reminded that AO1, AO2 and AO3 are regarded as interdependent. When deciding on a mark all should be considered together using the best fit approach. For example, a level 3 mark could be awarded for level 3 evidence across each objective, or a mixture of 4, 3 and 2 evidence across different objectives.

#### Indicative content AO1

- Interactionism.
- Functionalism.
- Marxism.
- Alternative explanations of youth crime.

#### Indicative content AO2

- Interactionism eg many people commit criminal acts but only some people are caught and labelled for it in this case young people.
- Functionalism eg the work of Cohen, who suggests that crime is caused by frustration at the lack of opportunity some young people face.
- Marxism eg crime is a reaction to class-based inequality and economic exploitation as opposed to labelling.
- Alternative explanations eg edgework, socialisation, lack of educational attainment/opportunity etc.

#### **Indicative content AO3**

- Analysis and evaluation of the interactionism eg it takes blame away from the young perpetrators of crime.
- Analysis and evaluation of functionalism as it relates to the view that levels of youth crime can be explained by negative labelling.
- Analysis and evaluation of Marxism as it relates to the view that that levels of youth crime can be explained by negative labelling.
- Analysis and evaluation of other explanations of youth crime.

(ho doe	idence-based judgements and conclusions relating to the issue of extent ow far sociologists would agree) eg in the judgement of the student how far es the evidence support the premise of the question that levels of youth me can be explained by negative labelling.
releva	ist of indicative content is not intended to be exhaustive and any other ant points should be credited. It is not necessary for a student to cover all of bove in order to attain full marks provided they have made a well-supported nent.

#### **Section B: Social Stratification**

Qu	Marking guidance	Total marks
12	What term is commonly used by sociologists to describe individuals who lack the resources that are available to most people in society?	1
	AO1 = 1 mark	
	C (Relative poverty)	

Qu	Marking guidance	Total marks
13	What term is commonly used by sociologists to describe a male-dominated society?	1
	AO1 = 1 mark	
	D (Patriarchy)	

Qu			Marking guidance	Total marks	
14	Describe d	<b>one</b> examp	ole of social stratification.	3	
	AO1 = 3 marks				
	Level	Level Marks Descriptor			
	3	3	A coherent description with few inaccuracies. Demonstrates good knowledge and understanding of relevant sociological theories, concepts, evidence and methods. (AO1)		
	2	2	A partial description based on a mix of relevant and irrelevant material with some inaccuracies and omissions. Demonstrates some knowledge and understanding of relevant sociological theories, concepts, evidence and methods. (AO1)		
	1	1	Fragments of knowledge, some inaccurate or irrelevant. Demonstrates limited understanding of relevant sociological theories, concepts, evidence and methods. (AO1)		
	0	0	Nothing worthy of credit.		
		g socio-ec	onomic class, based on economic inequality and commonly dustrial societies.		
	Ethnicity	y eg based	I on cultural differences between different ethnic groups. on sex and the associated life chances of men and women.		

Qu			Marking guidance	Total marks
15	Identify and describe <b>one</b> example of a social group who are more likely to experience poverty.		3	
	AO1 = 3 marks			
	Level	Marks	Descriptor	
	3	3	A coherent description with few inaccuracies. Demonstrates good knowledge and understanding of relevant sociological theories, concepts, evidence and methods. (AO1)	
	2	2	A partial description based on a mix of relevant and irrelevant material with some inaccuracies and omissions. Demonstrates some knowledge and understanding of relevant sociological theories, concepts, evidence and methods. (AO1)	
	1	1	Fragments of knowledge, some inaccurate or irrelevant. Demonstrates limited understanding of relevant sociological theories, concepts, evidence and methods. (AO1)	
	0	0	Nothing worthy of credit.	
	<ul><li>in 'hidden poverty'.</li><li>Groups within ethn live in high poverty</li><li>Young people eg th</li></ul>		nic minorities eg certain groups less likely to do well in school,	

Qu	Marking guidance	Total marks
16	From Item C, examine one strength of the research.	2
	AO3 = 2 marks	
	<b>1 mark</b> for providing evidence of an analysis of the item (by indicating a possible strength) demonstrating a line of argument relating either to methods or findings. (AO3)	
	Plus	
	<b>1 mark</b> for providing evidence of evaluation (making a judgement/reaching a conclusion) by indicating a reason why this element represents a possible strength. (AO3)	
	Indicative content	
	<ul> <li>A national statistic, based on a large representative sample.</li> <li>Easily accessible secondary resource available online.</li> <li>Several years of data can reveal trends over time.</li> </ul>	

Qu			Marking guidance	Total marks	
17	-	s from som	<b>one</b> factor which may account for the relatively low numbers ne minority ethnic backgrounds attending university, as	4	
	AO1 = 1 mark AO2 = 3 marks 'Context' here refers to the relatively low numbers of students from minority ethnic backgrounds attending university.				
	Level	Marks	Descriptor		
	4	4	Relevant factor identified (AO1) and an appropriate, detailed and well-developed explanation of relevant sociological theories, concepts, evidence and methods offered with a good application to the context. (AO2)		
	3	3	Relevant factor identified (AO1) with an explanation of relevant sociological theories, concepts, evidence and methods containing some inaccuracies or omissions but which has some application to the context. (AO2)		
	2	2	Relevant factor identified (AO1) with a largely inaccurate or irrelevant explanation of relevant sociological theories, concepts, evidence and methods that is only weakly applied to the context. (AO2)		
	1	1	Relevant factor identified. (AO1)		
	0	0	Nothing worthy of credit.		
	<ul><li>Concent</li><li>Discrimition</li></ul>	onal under tration of n nation in u	AO1 performance of some minority ethnic groups. ninority ethnic groups in lower-earning occupations. Iniversity admissions. Thnic role models.		
	Indicative	content A	AO2		
	<ul> <li>Low ear universition</li> <li>Recruiter minority</li> <li>Lack of</li> </ul>	nings mea ty and acc nent practi ethnic gro	hnic senior academics results in minority ethnic students		

Qu			Marking guidance	Total marks			
18	Identify an investigate		one advantage of using ethnography as a research method to ces.	4			
		AO1 = 1 mark AO2 = 3 marks 'Context' here refers to the use of ethnography to investigate life chances.					
	Level	Level Marks Descriptor					
	4	4	Relevant advantage selected (AO1) and an appropriate, detailed and well-developed explanation of relevant sociological theories, concepts, evidence and methods offered with a good application to the context. (AO2)				
	3	3	Relevant advantage selected (AO1) with an explanation of relevant sociological theories, concepts, evidence and methods containing some inaccuracies or omissions but which has some application to the context. (AO2)				
	2	2	Relevant advantage selected (AO1) with a largely inaccurate or irrelevant explanation of relevant sociological theories, concepts, evidence and methods that is only weakly applied to the context. (AO2)				
	1	1	Relevant advantage selected. (AO1)				
	0	0	Nothing worthy of credit.				
	<ul> <li>Provides</li> <li>Allows for a constraint of the second second</li></ul>	observed s s qualitativ or qualitati <b>content A</b> chers are c chers can r	social behaviour. The data on life chances. Ve comparisons between different cultures or social groups. AO2 often embedded with the same group over a long period of reveal high quality direct experiences of life chances. examine different social and cultural influences and their				

Qu			Marking guidance	Total marks
19		oy Walby,	y and describe <b>one</b> patriarchal structure in society as including what you know of her perspective of gender	4
	AO1 = 1 n	AO1 = 1 mark AO2 = 3 marks		
	'Context' ł	nere refers	to the work of Walby.	
	Level	Marks	Descriptor	
	4	4	Relevant structure selected (AO1) with an appropriate, detailed and well-developed description of relevant sociological theories, concepts, evidence and methods offered with a good application to the context. (AO2)	
	3	3	Relevant structure selected (AO1) with a description of relevant sociological theories, concepts, evidence and methods containing some inaccuracies or omissions but which has some application to the context. (AO2)	
	2	2	Relevant structure selected with a largely inaccurate or irrelevant description of relevant sociological theories, concepts, evidence and methods that is only weakly applied to the context. (AO2)	
	1	1	Relevant structure selected. (AO1)	
	0	0	Nothing worthy of credit.	
	<ul> <li>Cultural</li> </ul>	ork. te. ty.		
		content /	402	

Qu	Marking guidance			Total marks		
20	Identify and explain <b>one</b> way in which social class at birth can influence an individual's future life chances.					
	AO1 = 1 mark AO2 = 3 marks					
	'Context' here refers to how social class at birth can impact life chances.					
	Level	Marks	Descriptor			
	4	4	Relevant way identified (AO1) and an appropriate, detailed and well-developed explanation of relevant sociological theories, concepts, evidence and methods offered with a good application to the context. (AO2)			
	3	3	Relevant way identified (AO1) with an explanation of relevant sociological theories, concepts, evidence and methods offered with a clear application to the context. (AO2)	ce and		
irrelevant explanation of		2	Relevant way identified (AO1) with a largely inaccurate or irrelevant explanation of sociological theories, concepts, evidence and methods offered with a clear application to the context. (AO2)			
	1	1	Relevant way identified (AO1).			
	0	0	Nothing worthy of credit.			
	Indicative content AO1					
	<ul> <li>Health.</li> <li>Educational attainment.</li> <li>Employment opportunities.</li> <li>Earning potential.</li> </ul>					
	Indicative content AO2					
	<ul><li>Membe</li><li>Membe</li><li>opportu</li></ul>	socio-economic groups tend to have worse health. socio-economic groups tend to do less well in school. socio-economic groups tend to have fewer employment socio-economic groups tend to earn less on average.				

Qu	Marking guidance			Total marks	
21	Discuss how far sociologists would agree that Britain today is a meritocracy.				
	AO1 = 4 marks AO2 = 4 marks AO3 = 4 marks				
	Level	Marks	Descriptor		
	4	10–12	Detailed knowledge and understanding of relevant theories, concepts, evidence and methods presented in a well-developed answer. A wide range of specialist terms used with precision. (AO1)		
			Sustained application of relevant theories, concepts, evidence and methods to the issues raised by the question. Few if any inaccuracies or omissions. (AO2)		
			Developed critical analysis and evaluation of relevant theories, concepts, evidence and methods. Well-constructed arguments with supported judgements and evidence-based conclusions. (AO3)		
	3	Good evidence of relevant knowledge and understanding of theories, concepts, evidence and methods but elements lacking detail and development. A good range of specialist terms used appropriately. (AO1)			
			Good application of relevant theories, concepts, evidence and methods to the issues raised by the question. Some inaccuracies or omissions. (AO2)		
			Good evidence of analysis and evaluation of the relevant theories, concepts, evidence and methods. A logical argument, but judgements and conclusions may be indistinct and/or lacking in appropriate development. (AO3)		
	2 4–6 Limited evidence of relevant knowledge and understanding of theories, concepts, evidence and methods. A limited range of specialist terms used appropriately. (AO1)				
			Limited application of relevant theories, concepts, evidence and methods to the issues raised by the question. Significant inaccuracies or omissions. (AO2)		
			Limited attempt at analysis and evaluation of the relevant theories, concepts, evidence and methods but lacking in appropriate development. There may be inconsistencies in the argument made and reasoning may be inaccurate leading to false or contradictory judgements and conclusions. (AO3)		

1	1–3	Fragments of basic knowledge and understanding of theories, concepts, evidence and methods relevant to the topic. Specialist terms generally used inappropriately if at all. (AO1)
		Little or no application of relevant theories, concepts, evidence and methods to the issues raised by the question. (AO2)
		Little or no analysis of the relevant theories, concepts, evidence and methods, assertion rather than evaluation, poorly-constructed argument with little or no evidence of substantiated judgements and only cursory conclusions. (AO3)
0	0	Nothing worthy of credit.

Examiners are reminded that AO1, AO2 and AO3 are regarded as interdependent. When deciding on a mark all should be considered together using the best fit approach. For example, a level 3 mark could be awarded for level 3 evidence across each objective, or a mixture of 4, 3 and 2 evidence across different objectives.

#### **Indicative content AO1**

- Functionalism.
- The New Right.
- Marxism.
- Feminism.

#### Indicative content AO2

- Functionalism eg a meritocratic society rewards an individual for their hard work and talent eg through educational attainment.
- The New Right eg a meritocratic society rewards hard work the underclass in society are poor as a consequence of their lifestyle choices.
- Marxism eg society is not meritocratic, in that an individual's social status is related to their social class.
- Feminism eg society is not meritocratic, in that patriarchy ensures that men have better life chances than women.

#### Indicative content AO3

- Analysis and evaluation of functionalism as it relates to the view that modern Britain is a meritocracy.
- Analysis and evaluation of the New Right as it relates to the view that that modern Britain is a meritocracy.
- Analysis and evaluation of Marxism as it relates to the view that modern Britain is a meritocracy.
- Analysis and evaluation of feminism as it relates to the view that that modern Britain is a meritocracy.

(how far so	ased judgements and conclusions relating to the issue of extent ciologists would agree) eg in the judgement of the student how far idence support the premise of the question that that modern Britain racy.
relevant points	cative content is not intended to be exhaustive and any other s should be credited. It is not necessary for a student to cover all of order to attain full marks provided they have made a well-supported

Qu	Marking guidance				
22	Discuss how far sociologists would agree that the welfare state has been successful in reducing poverty.				
	AO3 = 4 marks AO2 = 4 marks AO1 = 4 marks				
	Level	Marks	Descriptor		
	4	10–12	Detailed knowledge and understanding of relevant theories, concepts, evidence and methods presented in a well-developed answer. A wide range of specialist terms used with precision. (AO1)		
			Sustained application of relevant theories, concepts, evidence and methods to the issues raised by the question. Few if any inaccuracies or omissions. (AO2)		
			Developed critical analysis and evaluation of relevant theories, concepts, evidence and methods. Well-constructed arguments with supported judgements and evidence-based conclusions. (AO3)		
	3 7–9 Good evidence of relevant knowledge and understanding of theories, concepts, evidence and methods but elements lacking detail and development. A good range of specialist terms used appropriately. (AO1)				
			Good application of relevant theories, concepts, evidence and methods to the issues raised by the question. Some inaccuracies or omissions. (AO2)		
			Good evidence of analysis and evaluation of the relevant theories, concepts, evidence and methods. A logical argument, but judgements and conclusions may be indistinct and/or lacking in appropriate development. (AO3)		
	2	indistinct and/or lacking in appropriate development. (AO3)			
			Limited application of relevant theories, concepts, evidence and methods to the issues raised by the question. Significant inaccuracies or omissions. (AO2)		
			Limited attempt at analysis and evaluation of the relevant theories, concepts, evidence and methods but lacking in appropriate development. There may be inconsistencies in the argument made and reasoning may be inaccurate leading to false or contradictory judgements and conclusions. (AO3)		

1	1–3	Fragments of basic knowledge and understanding of theories, concepts, evidence and methods relevant to the topic. Specialist terms generally used inappropriately if at all. (AO1)
		Little or no application of relevant theories, concepts, evidence and methods to the issues raised by the question. (AO2)
		Little or no analysis of the relevant theories, concepts, evidence and methods, assertion rather than evaluation, poorly-constructed argument with little or no evidence of substantiated judgements and only cursory conclusions. (AO3)
0	0	Nothing worthy of credit.

Examiners are reminded that AO1, AO2 and AO3 are regarded as interdependent. When deciding on a mark all should be considered together using the best fit approach. For example, a level 3 mark could be awarded for level 3 evidence across each objective, or a mixture of 4, 3 and 2 evidence across different objectives.

#### **Indicative content AO1**

- The New Right.
- Marxism.
- Feminism.
- Alternative perspectives.

#### Indicative content AO2

- The New Right view eg that the welfare state is not effective as it has created dependency culture and interferes with an individual's right to choose.
- Marxism eg the welfare state does nothing but prolong the exploitation of workers.
- Feminism eg the welfare state is not effective as through its support for conventional family types, it maintains patriarchy.
- Alternative perspectives on the welfare state eg social democratic perspective that the welfare state is effective as it regulates capitalism.

#### Indicative content AO3 • Analysis and evaluation of the New Right as it relates to the view that the welfare state has been effective in eliminating poverty. • Analysis and evaluation of Marxism as it relates to the view that the welfare state has been effective in eliminating poverty. · Analysis and evaluation of feminism as it relates to the view that the welfare state has been effective in eliminating poverty. • Analysis and evaluation of alternative views (social democratic) as they relate to the view that the welfare state has been effective in eliminating poverty. • Evidence-based judgements and conclusions relating to the issue of extent (how far sociologists would agree) eg in the judgement of the student how far does the evidence support the premise of the question that the welfare state has been effective in eliminating poverty. The list of indicative content is not intended to be exhaustive and any other relevant points should be credited. It is not necessary for a student to cover all of the above in order to attain full marks provided they have made a well-supported argument.

#### Assessment objectives

Question	AO1	AO2	AO3	Total
01	1			1
02	1			1
03	3			3
04	3			3
05			2	2
06	1	3		4
07	1	3		4
08	1	3		4
09	1	3		4
10	4	4	4	12
11	4	4	4	12
12	1			1
13	1			1
14	3			3
15	3			3
16			2	2
17	1	3		4
18	1	3		4
19	1	3		4
20	1	3		4
21	4	4	4	12
22	4	4	4	12
Paper total	40	40	20	100