

SOCIOLOGY

2251/12

Paper 1

May/June 2018

2 hours (including 15 minutes' reading time)

Additional Materials: Answer Booklet/Paper

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

An answer booklet is provided inside this question paper. You should follow the instructions on the front cover of the answer booklet. If you need additional answer paper ask the invigilator for a continuation booklet.

Answer Question 1 and **either** Question 2 **or** Question 3.

The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.

This document consists of **3** printed pages and **1** blank page.

Section A: Theory and methods

Answer Question 1.

1 Source A

Diane Reay and her colleagues wanted to study people going to university in the UK, who were not from traditional middle class backgrounds.

The researchers studied people from six different universities as their sample population. They gave out 502 questionnaires and followed this up with 53 interviews with students. The qualitative interviews were thought not to be representative of the whole sample population.

The students were given a free choice to define their own ethnicity. The result was not as the researchers expected. In the UK the majority of the people are 'White' but less than half of the sample defined their ethnicity this way. One interviewee defined himself by his nationality rather than by his ethnicity.

Adapted from Moore et. al. *Sociology*

- (a) Using Source A, identify the **two** research methods used by the researchers. [2]
- (b) Identify **two** methods that might be used to research who goes to university, apart from those in Source A. [2]
- (c) Using Source A, describe **two** problems with the researchers' methods. [4]
- (d) Describe **two** reasons why research may be conducted covertly. [4]
- (e) Describe **two** strengths and **two** limitations of using self-completion questionnaires in sociological research. [8]
- (f) Explain why sociologists may use triangulation in their research. [10]
- (g) To what extent is it possible to generalise from research? [15]

Answer **either** Question 2 **or** Question 3.

Section B: Culture, identity and socialisation

- 2 Adolescents often feel peer pressure to fit in with their friends. This may lead to them changing their norms, values and identity in order to be accepted by their peer group.
- (a) What is meant by the term 'peer group'? [2]
 - (b) Describe **two** examples of peer pressure. [4]
 - (c) Explain how children learn social conformity. [6]
 - (d) Explain why belonging to a youth sub-culture may have a negative impact on the individual. [8]
 - (e) To what extent is the peer group the most important agency of socialisation? [15]

Section C: Social inequality

- 3 Minority ethnic groups are at higher risk of poverty and often have to rely on the welfare state. Some sociologists claim that this is due to unemployment and low pay.
- (a) What is meant by the term 'welfare state'? [2]
 - (b) Describe **two** ways governments can improve the life chances of the poor. [4]
 - (c) Explain how minority ethnic groups face inequality in modern industrial societies. [6]
 - (d) Explain why the welfare state may have failed to reduce poverty in modern industrial societies. [8]
 - (e) To what extent has discrimination been eliminated in modern industrial societies? [15]

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