

**OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS
GCSE**

B671/01

SOCIOLOGY

Sociology Basics

FRIDAY 17 MAY 2013: Afternoon

DURATION: 1 hour

plus your additional time allowance

MODIFIED ENLARGED

Candidate forename						Candidate surname				
Centre number						Candidate number				

Candidates answer on the Question Paper.

OCR SUPPLIED MATERIALS:

None

OTHER MATERIALS REQUIRED:

None

READ INSTRUCTIONS OVERLEAF

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the boxes on the first page. Please write clearly and in capital letters.
- Use black ink. HB pencil may be used for graphs and diagrams only.
- Answer ALL the questions.
- Read each question carefully. Make sure you know what you have to do before starting your answer.
- Write your answer to each question in the space provided. If additional space is required, you should use the lined pages at the end of this booklet. The question number(s) must be clearly shown.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

- The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.
- The total number of marks for this paper is 60.
- You will be awarded marks in questions 5 and 9 for the quality of written communication of your answer.
- Any blank pages are included.

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SECTION A – RESEARCH METHODS AND EVIDENCE

Answer ALL questions.

SOURCE A: MENTAL HEALTH TODAY

For my major research project at university, I decided to focus on reasons for the rise in mental health problems in the UK. This was a topic of personal interest to me as several of my family and friends had been prescribed anti-depressants.

I was not interested in finding out about patterns and trends but instead aimed to produce in-depth information about mental health issues.

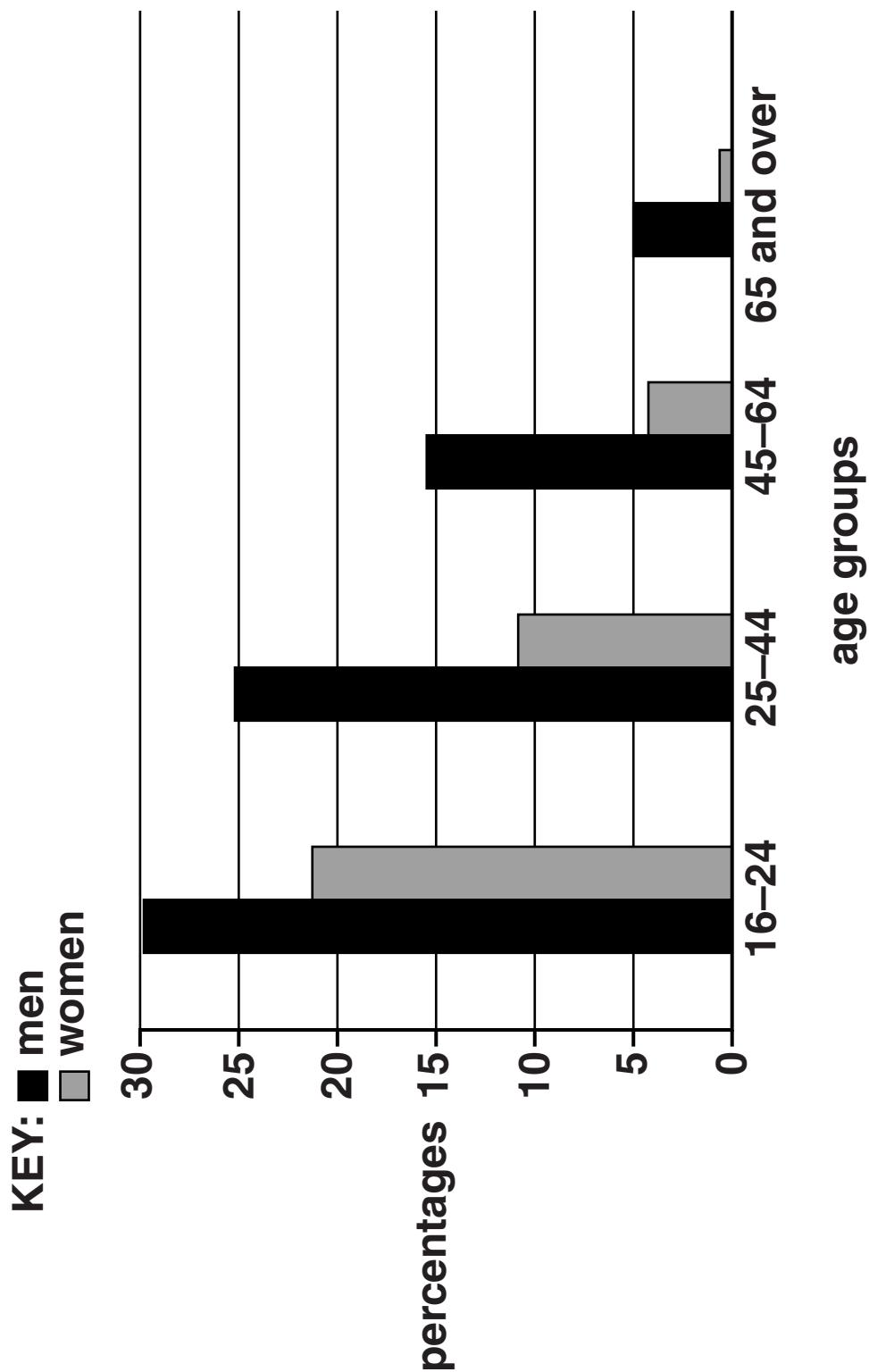
A close friend of mine who had been diagnosed with depression herself agreed to be in my sample and said she would find me other participants using her own and her friends' contacts.

I ended up with a sample of 10 female students from my university that I used for my longitudinal study. Before starting my research I carried out a pilot study.

(University student's research, 2013, Scotland)

SOURCE B: ALCOHOL AND GENDER

Men and women who drank heavily on at least one day in the previous week



(Adapted from UK Government statistics, ONS, 2005)

1 Using SOURCE A to help you, state whether the following statements (a–d) are TRUE or FALSE.

Circle the correct answer like this:

TRUE

FALSE

Or

TRUE

FALSE

(a) The researcher was a school student.

TRUE

FALSE

[1]

(b) The research took a long time to complete.

TRUE

FALSE

[1]

(c) A snowball sample was used to get the participants for the research.

TRUE

FALSE

[1]

(d) The data gathered from the study was qualitative.

TRUE

FALSE

[1]

- 2 Identify and explain TWO reasons why the research in SOURCE A might NOT be useful for showing the experience of ALL people with mental health issues in the UK.**

1 _____

2 _____

[4]

- 3 (a) Describe why a pilot study is used in sociological research.**

[2]

- (b) (i) Describe ONE advantage of using a longitudinal study as a research method.**

[1]

- (ii) Describe ONE disadvantage of using a longitudinal study as a research method.**

[1]

4 (a) (i) Using SOURCE B, identify the age group in which women are most likely to drink heavily.

[1]

(ii) Using SOURCE B, what percentage of men aged 65 and over drank heavily?

[1]

(b) Identify and explain TWO reasons why the evidence in SOURCE B might NOT be accurate.

1 _____

2 _____

[4]

- 5 ‘In the UK, males are more likely than females to have poor health.’**

Explain and justify the METHODS and EVIDENCE you would use to investigate this hypothesis.

You MUST include the following:

first primary method and sample;

second primary method and sample;

secondary evidence;

how your research will help you investigate the hypothesis ‘In the UK, males are more likely than females to have poor health’.

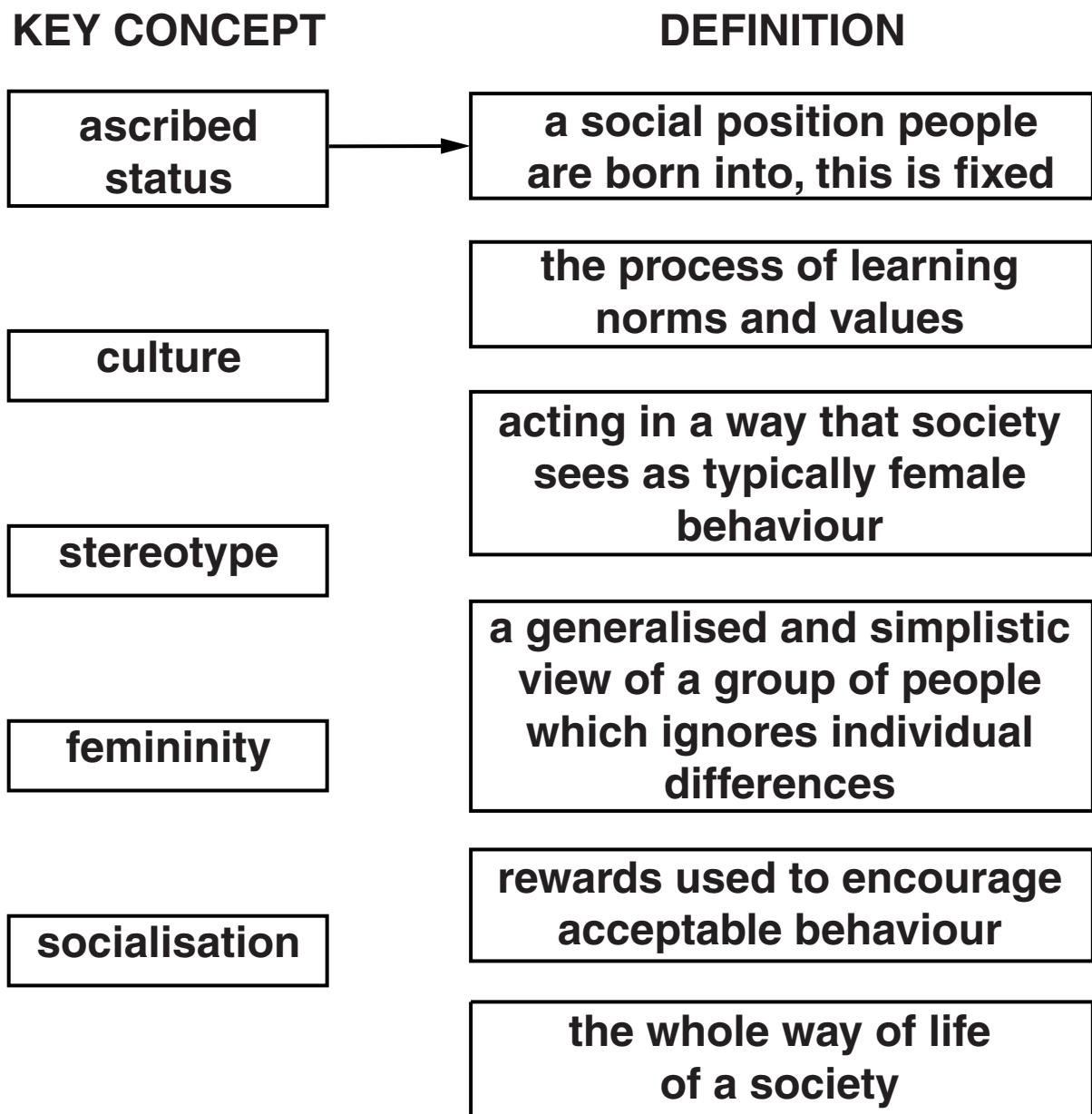
[12]

SECTION B – KEY CONCEPTS IN SOCIOLOGY

Answer ALL questions.

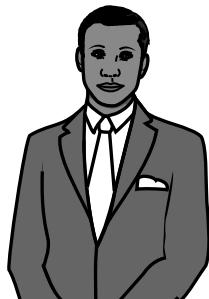
6 Look at the diagram below.

Match the key sociological concept with an arrow to the correct definition. The first one is done for you. There are more definitions than concepts. [4]



SOURCE C: IMAGES OF TRADITIONAL MASCULINITY

businessman



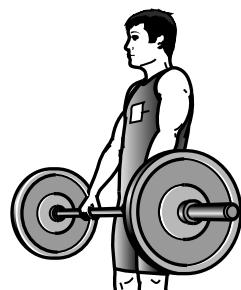
in the pub



builder



physical strength



- 7 (a) SOURCE C shows examples of traditional masculine behaviour.

Identify one agent of socialisation which might encourage traditional masculine behaviour.

[1]

- (b) Identify one way that men's behaviour is becoming less traditionally masculine.

[1]

(c) Identify and explain TWO sanctions that could be used to prevent unacceptable behaviour in society.

1 _____

2 _____

[4]

(d) Identify and explain ONE role played in a school.

[2]

(e) Identify and explain ONE example of role conflict.

[2]

8 (a) Identify and describe ONE example of a subculture.

[2]

(b) Identify and describe ONE example of gender differences in the workplace.

[2]

- 9 ‘The mass media socialises people into their gender identity.’**

Evaluate the arguments FOR and AGAINST this claim.

[12]

END OF QUESTION PAPER

ADDITIONAL ANSWER SPACE

If additional answer space is required, you should use the following lined page(s). The question number(s) must be clearly shown in the margins.

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