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.
Section A: Theory and methods

Answer Question 1.

1 Source A

Theories of working class sub-culture (1986)

Some researchers believe that sub-culture is affected by class. One of the earliest to suggest this was Peter Willmott in ‘Adolescent Boys of East London’. He started his research in 1959 and carried it on over five years. A random sample of 246 boys were chosen and interviewed. To improve his study Willmott asked the boys to keep a diary for a week. After this more research was done to understand the boys better through gathering further qualitative data.

(a) From Source A, identify two methods of research used. [2]

(b) Identify two strengths of using field experiments. [2]

(c) Using information from Source A, describe two ways in which researchers can improve the validity of their research. [4]

(d) Describe two limitations of using a random sample in sociological research. [4]

(e) Describe two strengths and two limitations of using postal questionnaires in sociological research. [8]

(f) Explain why researchers might want to understand their research sample in depth. [10]

(g) To what extent do the researcher’s sampling choices affect the usefulness of the research? [15]
Answer either Question 2 or Question 3.

Section B: Culture, identity and socialisation

2. In adolescence, individuals are heavily influenced by both the media and peer pressure, which may lead to changes in their identity. Family relationships may suffer as teenagers develop new norms and values.

(a) What is meant by the term ‘peer pressure’? [2]

(b) Describe two ways in which media ensure social conformity. [4]

(c) Explain how the peer group uses informal social control to ensure that individuals conform. [6]

(d) Explain why age has an important effect on an individual’s social identity. [8]

(e) To what extent is the family the most important agency of socialisation during adolescence? [15]

Section C: Social inequality

3. The elderly in some societies have low status and are negatively stereotyped. This can then lead to discrimination and poverty. Just as ethnic minorities may experience institutional racism, studies show that the elderly may suffer institutional ageism.

(a) What is meant by the term ‘ageism’? [2]

(b) Describe two forms of prejudice suffered by the elderly. [4]

(c) Explain how ascribed status can affect an individual’s life chances. [6]

(d) Explain why downward social mobility occurs. [8]

(e) To what extent is poverty only a problem in the developing world? [15]