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

Section A: Family

1. Marriage today is often no longer for life and it is not valued by everybody in society. For some, serial monogamy has become the norm, particularly in modern industrial societies. Many people now try alternatives to marriage and family life to best fit their needs.

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

(b) Describe two different types of family. [4]

(c) Explain how feminists view nuclear families. [6]

(d) Explain why longer life expectancy can have negative consequences for the nuclear family. [8]

(e) To what extent are alternatives to the family making marriage less important. [15]

Section B: Education

2. Some sociologists believe that education is key to improving an individual's life chances, others believe that it simply maintains current inequalities in society. There are significant differences between the educational achievement of upper and working class students, which some sociologists argue is caused by different levels of social control.

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

(b) Describe two features of the comprehensive system. [4]

(c) Explain how schools ensure that pupils conform to social expectations. [6]

(d) Explain why there are differences in the educational achievement of upper and working class students. [8]

(e) To what extent does education maintain social stratification? [15]
Section C: Crime, deviance and social control

According to media representations and official measurements of crime, white-collar crime is unusual in society. Marxists do not believe that this reflects an accurate picture of offending. If Marxists are correct then the punishments and deterrents currently used to control crime may not be effective.

(a) What is meant by the term ‘white-collar crime’?

(b) Describe two deterrents to crime.

(c) Explain how victim surveys can be used to measure crime.

(d) Explain why the media can influence how people think about crime.

(e) To what extent does Marxist theory explain why some people commit crime?

Section D: Media

How the audience use the media has changed a great deal over time and many sociologists believe that there is now a digital divide. Other sociological criticisms of the media focus on the biased content and the use of stereotypes.

(a) What is meant by the term ‘digital divide’?

(b) Describe two ways that disabled people are represented in the media.

(c) Explain how advertising affects the audience.

(d) Explain why use of social media has made the news less biased.

(e) To what extent is the uses and gratifications model correct in explaining how the media affects its audience?