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AS
SOCIOLOGY

Paper 2 Research Methods and Topics in Sociology

| Monday 18 May 2020 | Morning | Time allowed: 1 hour 30 minutes |

Materials

For this paper you must have:
* an AQA 12-page answer book.

Instructions

* Use black ink or black ball-point pen.
* Write the information required on the front of your answer book. The **Paper Reference** is 7191/2.
* Answer **all** questions in **Section A** and **all** questions from **one** topic in **Section B**.
* Do all rough work in your answer book. Cross through any work you do not want to be marked.

Information

* The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
* The maximum mark for this paper is 60.
* Questions carrying 10 marks or more should be answered in continuous prose. In these questions you will be marked on your ability to:
    – use good English
    – organise information clearly
    – use specialist vocabulary where appropriate.

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Section A

Research Methods

Answer **all** questions in this section.

| 0 | 1 | Outline **two** problems with using a random sample in sociological research.

[4 marks]

| 0 | 2 | Evaluate the disadvantages of using self-completion questionnaires in sociological research.

[16 marks]

Section B

Choose **one** topic from this section and answer **all** the questions on that topic.

Topic B1 Culture and Identity

0 3 Define the term 'value consensus'.

[2 marks]

0 4 Using **one** example, briefly explain how having a disability may shape an individual's experience of society.

[2 marks]

0 5 Outline **three** factors that may contribute to an individual's ethnic identity.

[6 marks]

0 6 Outline and explain **two** ways in which agencies of socialisation may help to create subcultures.

[10 marks]

0 7 Read **Item A** below and answer the question that follows.

Item A

Social action or symbolic interactionist sociologists argue that individuals develop a self-concept which has an important influence on the way they behave. This self-concept or sense of identity is developed through interactions with other people. These approaches recognise that individuals have some choice and control over their identity.

However, other sociologists emphasise the importance of social institutions, rather than interactions with others, as the key factor in shaping identity.

Applying material from **Item A** and your knowledge, evaluate the view that interactions with others is the key factor in shaping identity.

[20 marks]

Turn over for the next topic

Turn over ►

Topic B2 Families and Households

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0 8   Define the term 'beanpole family'.

[2 marks]

0 9   Using **one** example, briefly explain how the experience of childhood may have improved over the last 50 years.

[2 marks]

1 0   Outline **three** functions of the family.

[6 marks]

1 1   Outline and explain **two** ways in which migration may affect household structures in the UK.

[10 marks]

1 2   Read **Item B** below and answer the question that follows.

Item B

Some sociologists suggest that increased participation by women in the labour market and changing attitudes to gender roles have led to more equality in modern family life. Couples are free to choose roles and identities based on personal choice.

However, feminists argue that inequalities of power and control continue to exist, and oppose the view that gender roles and relationships have become more equal in modern family life.

Applying material from **Item B** and your knowledge, evaluate the view that gender roles and relationships have become more equal in modern family life.

[20 marks]

Topic B3 Health

| 1 | 3 | Define the term 'big pharma'.

[2 marks]

| 1 | 4 | Using **one** example, briefly explain why there are regional differences in health chances across the UK.

[2 marks]

| 1 | 5 | Outline **three** features of the biomedical model of health and illness.

[6 marks]

| 1 | 6 | Outline and explain **two** reasons why there are social class differences in the patterns of mental illness.

[10 marks]

| 1 | 7 | Read **Item C** below and answer the question that follows.

Item C

There are gender differences in patterns of mortality and morbidity. Some sociologists have explained these different health chances by focusing on male and female gender roles. They suggest that the social expectations of men and women help produce these patterns.

However, other sociologists suggest that social class in combination with gender is the main determining factor in explaining the differences in health chances.

Applying material from **Item C** and your knowledge, evaluate sociological explanations for gender differences in health chances.

[20 marks]

Turn over for the next topic

Topic B4 Work, Poverty and Welfare

| 1 | 8 | Define the term 'income'.

[2 marks]

| 1 | 9 | Using **one** example, briefly explain **one** problem of using a relative definition of poverty.

[2 marks]

| 2 | 0 | Outline **three** causes of job satisfaction.

[6 marks]

| 2 | 1 | Outline and explain **two** ways in which globalisation has affected the extent of poverty in the UK today.

[10 marks]

| 2 | 2 | Read **Item D** below and answer the question that follows.

Item D

Some writers argue that individuals are responsible for their own poverty. The poor share a set of norms and values that make it more likely for an individual to experience poverty. This culture of poverty may be passed on from one generation to the next.

Others argue that poverty is a result of structural factors, rather than being caused by the attitudes of the poor themselves.

Applying material from **Item D** and your knowledge, evaluate the view that poverty is caused by the attitudes of the poor themselves.

[20 marks]

END OF QUESTIONS

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