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Centre number

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Candidate number

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Surname

Forename(s)

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GCSE SOCIOLOGY

Paper 2 The Sociology of Crime and Deviance and Social Stratification

Friday 24 May 2019

Afternoon

Time allowed: 1 hour 45 minutes

Instructions

- Use black ink or black ball-point pen.
- Fill in the boxes at the top of this page.
- Answer **all** questions.
- You must answer the questions in the spaces provided. Do **not** write outside the box around each page or on blank pages.
- Do all rough work in this answer book. Cross through any work you do not want to be marked.

For Examiner's Use	
Section	Mark
A	
B	
TOTAL	

Information

- The marks for each question are shown in brackets.
- The maximum mark for this paper is 100.
- Questions should be answered in continuous prose. You will be assessed on your ability to:
 - use good English
 - organise information clearly
 - use specialist vocabulary where appropriate.



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Section A: Crime and Deviance

Answer **all** questions in this section.

Only **one** answer per question is allowed.

For each answer completely fill in the circle alongside the appropriate answer.

CORRECT METHOD



WRONG METHODS



If you want to change your answer you must cross out your original answer as shown.



If you wish to return to an answer previously crossed out, ring the answer you now wish to select as shown.



You may do your working in the blank space around each question but this will not be marked. Do **not** use additional sheets for this working.

0 1

What term is commonly used by sociologists to describe the lenient treatment of women in the criminal justice system?

[1 mark]

A Anomie

B Chivalry thesis

C Institutional racism

D Social control

0 2

What term is commonly used by sociologists to describe public concern caused by the media's reporting of anti-social behaviour?

[1 mark]

A Deviancy amplification

B Folk devils

C Moral panic

D News values



0 3

Describe **one** example of white collar crime.

[3 marks]

0 4

Identify and describe **one** source of data on crime.

[3 marks]

Turn over ►



Item A

Anne Campbell studied the role of girls in street gangs in New York in the 1970s and 1980s. Up to this point, research only focused on male gangs.

To understand female members more clearly, Campbell selected three gangs. She spent six months with each gang, focusing on a particular girl in each gang. She used a range of methods, such as unstructured interviews and overt observation.

Campbell found that the girls in the gangs did not have a different set of norms and values to the rest of society. In fact, they had the same goals in life as most other women – financial security, freedom, stable relationships and a family, meaning that they were not so different from women in wider society.

Source: *Girl Delinquents* (1981)

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From **Item A**, examine **one** strength of the research.

[2 marks]



Section B: Social StratificationAnswer **all** questions in this section.**1 2**

What term is commonly used by sociologists to describe the opportunities of an individual to share in the rewards of society?

[1 mark]**A** Life chances**B** Life course**C** Life expectancy**D** Lifestyle**1 3**

What term is commonly used by sociologists to describe the need for their work to respect confidentiality?

[1 mark]**A** Accessibility issues**B** Ethical issues**C** Practical issues**D** Theoretical issues**Turn over for the next question****Turn over ►**

1 4

Describe **one** example of a barrier that may limit or prevent social mobility.

[3 marks]

1 5

Identify and describe **one** form of authority according to Weber.

[3 marks]



Item C

Peter Townsend developed a new way of looking at poverty by measuring relative deprivation.

His research was largely based on detailed questionnaires issued to over 2000 households and over 6000 individuals. He used a 39-page questionnaire which included questions on housing and employment, cash income, assets and savings, health and disability, access to services and style of living.

Townsend developed a 'deprivation index' based on the responses to his questionnaire. The higher an individual scored on this index the more deprived (relatively poor) he concluded they were.

The table shows the percentage of men and women who said that they belonged to a particular social class and who had either very high or very low deprivation scores:

	Middle class men	Working class men	Middle class women	Working class women
Highly deprived (Deprivation index 7+)	13%	84%	21%	77%
Number in each category	102		170	
Not deprived (Deprivation index 0)	67%	29%	68%	29%
Number in each category	69		62	

Source: Poverty in the United Kingdom (1979)

1 6

From **Item C**, examine **one** weakness of the research.

[2 marks]

Turn over ►



There are no questions printed on this page

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outside the
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ANSWER IN THE SPACES PROVIDED**

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