

Surname	Centre Number	Candidate Number
Other Names		0



GCSE – NEW

C200U20-1



FRIDAY, 24 MAY 2019 – AFTERNOON

SOCIOLOGY – Component 2
Understanding Social Structures

1 hour 45 minutes

For Examiner's use only		
Question	Maximum Mark	Mark Awarded
1.	4	
2.	6	
3.	13	
4.	19	
5.	17	
6.	30	
7.	11	
Total	100	

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INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Use black ink or black ball-point pen.
 Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the spaces at the top of this page.
 Answer **all** questions.
 Write your answers in the spaces provided in this booklet.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

The number of marks is given in brackets at the end of each question or part-question.
 Credit will be given for the use of sociological concepts, theories and evidence.

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Answer **all** questions.

Examiner
only

1. Use the words in the box below to fill in the spaces in the statements that follow.

conflict theory bourgeoisie labelling Weber corporate crime Durkheim

(a) The term used by Marx to describe the ruling class is [1]

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(b) One of the founding fathers who developed Functionalism was [1]

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(c) A view of society that sees different groups struggling for control is [1]

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(d) Crime committed by big businesses is [1]

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4

2. Look at the following information and answer the questions that follow.

A guide to the Minimum Wage in the UK, 2018

What age group?	The Minimum Wage (per hour)
Under 18	£4.20
18 to 20	£5.90
21 and above	£7.38
25 and above	£7.83

Adapted from livingwage.org.uk

- (a) Identify the age group paid the lowest wages.

[1]

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- (b) Identify the difference in the amount paid to the lowest and the highest paid workers as shown in the table.

[1]

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(c) Describe **two** patterns or trends shown in the table supporting your answer with reference to the statistics in the table. [4]

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6

3. (a) Describe what is meant by ageism.

[2]

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(b) Describe what is meant by moral panic.

[2]

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4. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow.

Differences in income is one way of measuring inequality. There are also other important differences. Some families may have great wealth which may be passed on to their children. Both high **income** and wealth allow better life chances for those in higher social classes. Better life chances may affect a person's income, wealth, education, health and quality of life.

(a) Define what is meant by income. [2]

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(b) Explain **two** reasons why some people experience poverty in the UK today. [4]

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(c) Using the passage opposite and your own sociological knowledge, explain, with examples, **two** areas of life where wealthy people have better life chances than others.

[4]

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5. (a) Explain, with examples, what is meant by social inclusion.

[4]

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(b) Describe **two** ways in which disabled people may be socially excluded.

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7. You are asked to carry out sociological research into the use of social media by young people.

(a) Identify a method that you would use to carry out research into this. [1]

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(b) Explain **one** strength of using this method for your research. [2]

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(c) Explain **one** weakness of using this method for your research. [2]

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