
A-level SOCIOLOGY

Paper 2 Topics in Sociology

Tuesday 2 June 2020

Afternoon

Time allowed: 2 hours

Materials

For this paper you must have:

- an AQA 16-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 7192/2.
- Answer **all** questions from **one** topic 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 80.
- Questions should be answered in continuous prose.

You will be marked on your ability to:

- use good English
- organise information clearly
- use specialist vocabulary where appropriate.

Section A

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

Topic A1 Culture and Identity

0**1**

Outline and explain **two** ways in which social class may have become less important in shaping identities.

[10 marks]**0****2**

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

Item A

Mass culture is usually seen as commercially produced by businesses for profit rather than being created by ordinary people or reflecting their experiences. Mass culture is also seen as oversimplified, requiring little thought or evaluation.

Mass culture may prevent social change.

Applying material from **Item A**, analyse **two** ways in which mass culture may prevent social change.

[10 marks]**0****3**

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

Item B

Feminist sociologists often emphasise the ways in which the socialisation process encourages people to conform to hegemonic masculine and feminine identities that reinforce patriarchy.

However, other sociologists have argued that people actively construct their gender identities, and that gender identities have become much more fluid.

Applying material from **Item B** and your knowledge, evaluate feminist views of the extent to which the socialisation process reinforces patriarchy.

[20 marks]

Topic A2 Families and Households

0	4
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Outline and explain **two** ways in which changing childbearing patterns may have influenced gender roles and relationships within families and households.

[10 marks]

0	5
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Read **Item C** below and answer the question that follows.

Item C

Globalisation involves the growing inter-connectedness between countries through increased travel opportunities. It enables more freedom of choice in terms of lifestyles and personal relationships.

Globalisation may influence families and households.

Applying material from **Item C**, analyse **two** ways in which globalisation may influence families and households.

[10 marks]

0	6
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Read **Item D** below and answer the question that follows.

Item D

Some sociologists argue that UK society has become more child-centred. Children today are more privileged than they have ever been. There are a large range of laws and policies in place to protect them and there is an increasing emphasis now placed on children's rights.

However, other sociologists argue that the extent of child-centredness is exaggerated, and that childhood can be a negative experience for some children.

Applying material from **Item D** and your knowledge, evaluate the view that UK society has become more child-centred.

[20 marks]

Turn over for the next question

Turn over ►

Topic A3 Health

0	7
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Outline and explain **two** reasons for social class differences in consumer choices of health care.

[10 marks]

0	8
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Read **Item E** below and answer the question that follows.

Item E

Black and other minority ethnic groups in the UK are more likely than the majority to experience low incomes and live in disadvantaged areas. The cultural values of these groups often prioritise support from the family and community rather than outside support.

There are inequalities between ethnic groups in their health chances.

Applying material from **Item E**, analyse **two** reasons for inequalities between ethnic groups in their health chances.

[10 marks]

0	9
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Read **Item F** below and answer the question that follows.

Item F

Rates of mental illness vary between different social groups, such as those based on social class, gender and ethnicity. Some explanations of mental illness point to social issues such as racism, sexism, poor housing and poverty as contributing factors.

Others argue that mental illness is a label applied to deviant behaviour. Mental illness is socially constructed through interpretations made by others.

Applying material from **Item F** and your knowledge, evaluate sociological explanations of the differences in rates of mental illness between social groups.

[20 marks]

Topic A4 Work, Poverty and Welfare

1	0
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Outline and explain **two** ways in which government policies have affected the distribution of income in the UK.

[10 marks]

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

Item G

The values and attitudes of some members of the working class may lead to them accepting their position in society. Patriarchal values mean that females can be disadvantaged.

Some social groups are more likely than others to experience poverty.

Applying material from **Item G**, analyse **two** reasons why some social groups are more likely than others to experience poverty.

[10 marks]

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

Item H

Worklessness affects retired people and those unable to work as well as unemployed people. People without work are more likely to be disadvantaged than those in work. They are excluded from some aspects of social life and their life chances are diminished. There are others who do not work because they have sufficient wealth.

However, some sociologists argue that work is now less important as a source of identity and that worklessness has become less significant.

Applying material from **Item H** and your knowledge, evaluate sociological explanations of the effects of worklessness on people's lives and life chances.

[20 marks]

Turn over for the next question

Turn over ►

Section B

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

Topic B1 Beliefs in Society

1	3
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Outline and explain **two** reasons why women are more likely than men to participate in New Age movements.

[10 marks]

1	4
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Read **Item I** below and answer the question that follows.

Item I

Secularisation theory explains the decline in religious participation across parts of Europe, but it does not explain why religion continues to be popular in other parts of the world. It also fails to recognise that religion may be changing rather than declining.

The extent of secularisation may have been exaggerated.

Applying material from **Item I**, analyse **two** reasons why the extent of secularisation may have been exaggerated.

[10 marks]

1	5
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Read **Item J** below and answer the question that follows.

Item J

Some sociologists argue that religion acts as a force for social change. It can be used to challenge mainstream beliefs and values, and inspire protest against the existing social order.

However, other sociologists suggest that the relationship between religion and social change is not straightforward and that religion can even prevent social change.

Applying material from **Item J** and your knowledge, evaluate the view that religion acts as a force for social change.

[20 marks]

Topic B2 Global Development

1	6
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Outline and explain **two** ways in which development can lead to demographic changes.
[10 marks]

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

Item K

Development can lead to new ways for previously exploited groups to improve their situation. It can also cause powerful groups to feel threatened by changes and lead them to assert what are seen as traditional attitudes and practices.

Development can affect gender inequalities.

Applying material from **Item K**, analyse **two** ways in which development can affect gender inequalities.

[10 marks]

1	8
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Read **Item L** below and answer the question that follows.

Item L

According to some sociologists, aid is essential for development because it helps countries reach take-off and industrialise.

However, other sociologists are critical of aid and point out that many countries receiving aid have made little progress. Others argue that the real purpose of aid is to ensure a free market system that creates underdevelopment.

Applying material from **Item L** and your knowledge, evaluate the view that aid is essential for development.

[20 marks]

Turn over for the next question

Turn over ►

Topic B3 The Media

1	9
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Outline and explain **two** ways in which new media may have affected the selection and presentation of news.

[10 marks]

2	0
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Read **Item M** below and answer the question that follows.

Item M

Media corporations have the power to produce images of lifestyles through which people form their identities. The wide reach of these corporations has led to local cultures becoming less important.

Media corporations may contribute to a growth in global culture.

Applying material from **Item M**, analyse **two** ways in which media corporations may contribute to a growth in global culture.

[10 marks]

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

Item N

Some sociologists argue that audiences control media content through their choices as consumers. They claim that competition between media for audiences means that owners and companies have limited power over content.

However, other sociologists argue that those who own and work in the media control the content. This means that the content can be biased and reflect dominant ideologies.

Applying material from **Item N** and your knowledge, evaluate the view that the media reflect the views of their audiences.

[20 marks]

Topic B4 Stratification and Differentiation

2	2
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Outline and explain **two** factors which may lead to some members of the working class achieving upward social mobility.

[10 marks]

2	3
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Read **Item O** below and answer the question that follows.

Item O

Sociologists have increasingly recognised age as a dimension of inequality. For example, young people do not have all the same rights that adults do. Many older people are no longer in paid employment.

Age may affect an individual's status.

Applying material from **Item O**, analyse **two** ways in which age may affect an individual's status.

[10 marks]

2	4
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Read **Item P** below and answer the question that follows.

Item P

Feminist sociologists argue that gender is the most important dimension of inequality today. This is despite some improvements in the social position of women.

However, other sociologists see gender inequalities as natural and inevitable, or argue that other dimensions of inequality are more important.

Applying material from **Item P** and your knowledge, evaluate the view that gender is the most important dimension of inequality today.

[20 marks]

END OF QUESTIONS

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A-level SOCIOLOGY

Paper 2 Topics in Sociology

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Section A

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

Topic A1 Culture and Identity

0	1
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Outline and explain **two** reasons why consumption may be affected by social class.

[10 marks]

0	2
---	---

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

Item A

The choices people make about their identities are constrained by how others see them and interpret their behaviour. However, they can also choose to reject how others see them.

An individual's identity may be affected by being labelled as disabled.

Applying material from **Item A**, analyse **two** ways an individual's identity may be affected by being labelled as disabled.

[10 marks]

0	3
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Read **Item B** below and answer the question that follows.

Item B

Globalisation involves greater connections between different parts of the world, and these have made people more aware of how others live. This may help people create new identities, for example by using social media.

Some sociologists argue that this weakens the strong sense of identity that many people used to have, for example based on family and community. Other sociologists point out that not everyone can afford to be part of a global culture based on consumerism, brands and fashions.

Applying material from **Item B** and your knowledge, evaluate the view that globalisation is increasingly shaping people's identities.

[20 marks]

Topic A2 Families and Households

0	4
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Outline and explain **two** ways in which the functions of the family may have been affected by changes to its structure.

[10 marks]

0	5
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Read **Item C** below and answer the question that follows.

Item C

In the UK, there has been an increase in divorce since the 1960s. There are also more same sex couples than in the past.

Family diversity in the UK has been influenced by government policies.

Applying material from **Item C**, analyse **two** ways in which family diversity in the UK has been influenced by government policies.

[10 marks]

0	6
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Read **Item D** below and answer the question that follows.

Item D

Despite many changes in society, some feminist sociologists argue that gender roles and relationships within the family remain unequal. Women still take responsibility for housework and childcare, and men still dominate in terms of power and financial control.

However, other sociologists argue that there is evidence that gender roles and relationships are becoming more equal. For example, men now take on a more domestic role.

Applying material from **Item D** and your knowledge, evaluate the view that gender roles and relationships within the family are still unequal in society today.

[20 marks]

Turn over ►

Topic A3 Health

0	7
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Outline and explain **two** ways in which health professionals may affect social class inequalities in health and illness.

[10 marks]

0	8
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Read **Item E** below and answer the question that follows.

Item E

Males may be socialised to be tough and strong in order to achieve masculinity. Females may be socialised into the importance of having a feminine identity.

Gender may affect how the body is socially constructed.

Applying material from **Item E**, analyse **two** ways in which gender may affect how the body is socially constructed.

[10 marks]

0	9
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Read **Item F** below and answer the question that follows.

Item F

Some ethnic groups in the UK are at a greater risk of illness and early death than others. There are various explanations for these differences. Many sociologists believe language barriers and cultural values are the main causes of inequalities in health and illness between ethnic groups.

However, other sociologists suggest the differences between ethnic groups are a consequence of racism in society or of their positions in the class structure.

Applying material from **Item F** and your knowledge, evaluate sociological explanations of differences in health and illness between ethnic groups in the UK.

[20 marks]

Topic A4 Work, Poverty and Welfare

1	0
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Outline and explain **two** ways in which poverty amongst women may be caused by their experience of work.

[10 marks]

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

Item G

Globalisation has led to an increase in international migration because of easier access to transport. It has also changed the way corporations operate, contributing to greater profits.

Globalisation has had effects on employment in the UK.

Applying material from **Item G**, analyse **two** ways in which globalisation has affected employment in the UK.

[10 marks]

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

Item H

The welfare state was created to improve the lives and life chances of people in the UK. It has provided significant support to disadvantaged groups such as the poor. For example, various welfare state policies have been implemented to assist with housing and employment.

New Right sociologists argue that people may become dependent on welfare support if it is too generous. Other sociologists argue that welfare state policies have not reduced poverty in the UK.

Applying material from **Item H** and your knowledge, evaluate the impact of welfare state policies on reducing poverty in the UK.

[20 marks]

Turn over ►

Section B

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

Topic B1 Beliefs in Society

1 3

Outline and explain **two** ways that globalisation may have influenced the way in which religion acts as a force for change.

[10 marks]**1 4**

Read **Item I** below and answer the question that follows.

Item I

Churches are generally seen as traditional and conservative in their beliefs. They also tend to have a strict hierarchy of power.

The characteristics of churches are different from those of New Age movements.

Applying material from **Item I**, analyse **two** ways in which the characteristics of churches are different from those of New Age movements.

[10 marks]**1 5**

Read **Item J** below and answer the question that follows.

Item J

Secularisation is the declining importance of religion. Some sociologists argue that within the UK, religious beliefs and organisations are losing significance. Fewer people are attending churches than ever before and there are smaller numbers of religious ceremonies such as weddings.

However, others argue that religion is not losing importance. This only appears to be the case because the way people interact with religion is changing over time.

Applying material from **Item J** and your knowledge, evaluate the view that the UK is becoming increasingly secular.

[20 marks]

Topic B2 Global Development

1 6

Outline and explain **two** ways in which gender inequalities in developing countries may be influenced by non-governmental organisations (NGOs).

[10 marks]**1 7**

Read **Item K** below and answer the question that follows.

Item K

Globalisation can lead to opportunities for some developing countries to start new industries. It can also lead to changes in the ways people can support themselves and their families.

Globalisation can bring about economic changes in developing countries.

Applying material from **Item K**, analyse **two** ways in which globalisation may bring about economic changes in developing countries.

[10 marks]**1 8**

Read **Item L** below and answer the question that follows.

Item L

According to modernisation theorists, undeveloped countries should try to copy what today's developed countries did in the past. This will allow them to achieve economic growth and 'take off' to a modernised economy and society.

However, others argue that this will lead to underdeveloped countries being unable to escape from poverty.

Applying material from **Item L** and your knowledge, evaluate modernisation theory explanations of development.

[20 marks]**Turn over ►**

Topic B3 The Media

1	9
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Outline and explain **two** ways that new media may be changing popular culture.

[10 marks]

2	0
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Read **Item M** below and answer the question that follows.

Item M

Globalisation has led large corporations to operate on a global scale and have consumers around the world. Many of these consumers now have more choice than in the past when they were limited to what was produced locally.

Globalisation has affected the relationship between the media and their audiences.

Applying material from **Item M**, analyse **two** ways that globalisation may have affected the relationship between the media and their audiences.

[10 marks]

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

Item N

Marxist sociologists argue that the concentration of media ownership gives the owners considerable power including the ability to manipulate opinions. The growth of new media raises further concerns about the importance of ownership and control of the media.

Other sociologists argue that to remain profitable, the media have to produce what their audiences want. They also argue that the media carry a wider range of opinions than Marxists recognise.

Applying material from **Item N** and your knowledge, evaluate Marxist views of the relationship between ownership and control of the media.

[20 marks]

Topic B4 Stratification and Differentiation

2	2
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Outline and explain **two** ways in which occupation may affect life chances.

[10 marks]

2	3
---	---

Read **Item O** below and answer the question that follows.

Item O

Members of higher social classes have resources that give them more opportunities than those with fewer resources. Members of higher social classes also have the ability to manipulate situations so that they and their families do not lose their advantage.

Factors such as these may help members of higher social classes avoid downward social mobility.

Applying material from **Item O**, analyse **two** factors that may help members of higher social classes avoid downward social mobility.

[10 marks]

2	4
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Read **Item P** below and answer the question that follows.

Item P

Some sociologists argue that in this period of rapid change, age is an increasingly important dimension of inequality. For example, there are generation gaps in economic opportunities and in values and attitudes. There is also ageism, which affects both young and old people.

However, many sociologists still see social class, gender and ethnicity as the most important dimensions of inequality.

Applying material from **Item P** and your knowledge, evaluate the view that age is an increasingly important dimension of inequality.

[20 marks]

END OF QUESTIONS

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Section A

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

Topic A1 Culture and Identity

0	1
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Outline and explain **two** ways people may be socialised into ethnic identities.

[10 marks]

0	2
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Read **Item A** below and answer the question that follows.

Item A

One aspect of globalisation is increased migration of people between countries. Globalisation also involves growth in trade and so there is a wider range of products for people to consume.

Globalisation may affect people's identities.

Applying material from **Item A**, analyse **two** ways in which globalisation may affect people's identities.

[10 marks]

0	3
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Read **Item B** below and answer the question that follows.

Item B

Subcultures are groups within a society whose lifestyle, attitudes and values are different to some extent from those in wider society. Subcultures can be based on gender, ethnicity, taste or other factors.

Youth subcultures, for example, are seen by functionalists as giving young people ways to cope with the transition to adulthood. However, they are seen by other sociologists as expressing resistance against the dominant culture.

Applying material from **Item B** and your knowledge, evaluate sociological explanations of subcultures.

[20 marks]

Topic A2 Families and Households

0	4
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Outline and explain **two** ways in which increased life expectancy may have affected the experience of childhood.

[10 marks]

0	5
---	---

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

Item C

People have more choice than in the past over who they can be in a personal relationship with. They also have more choices when a relationship ends.

This increased choice in personal life has affected family structures in the UK today.

Applying material from **Item C**, analyse **two** effects that increased choice in personal life has on family structures in the UK today.

[10 marks]

0	6
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Read **Item D** below and answer the question that follows.

Item D

Marxist sociologists argue that families continue to perform a key role in maintaining capitalism. Families support the economy and play an important part in transmitting ideology that helps to legitimise the capitalist system.

However, some sociologists argue that Marxists place too much importance on the role of families in supporting capitalism and that families are beneficial to individuals and society as a whole.

Applying material from **Item D** and your knowledge, evaluate Marxist explanations of the role of families in society today.

[20 marks]

Turn over ►

Topic A3 Health

0	7
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Outline and explain **two** reasons why some ethnic groups may be more likely than others to be diagnosed as mentally ill.

[10 marks]

0	8
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Read **Item E** below and answer the question that follows.

Item E

The social model of health suggests that society defines what is normal, which affects the way a person's health is viewed. The biomedical model of health focuses on whether an individual is physically able to carry out day to day activities.

Models of health and illness are used to explain disability.

Applying material from **Item E**, analyse **two** ways in which models of health and illness explain disability.

[10 marks]

0	9
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Read **Item F** below and answer the question that follows.

Item F

Functionalists argue that health professionals perform an important role in helping society remain stable. They also suggest that health professionals, such as doctors, possess the expert knowledge to diagnose and provide treatment in the interests of patients.

Other sociologists argue that functionalists fail to consider that health professionals may operate in the interests of powerful groups.

Applying material from **Item F** and your knowledge, evaluate the functionalist view of the role of health professionals.

[20 marks]

Topic A4 Work, Poverty and Welfare

1	0
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Outline and explain **two** ways in which voluntary and informal welfare providers may have affected the extent of poverty.

[10 marks]

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

Item G

Advances in technology have led to changes in the labour process. The way workers are managed has also changed.

Changes in the organisation of the labour process may affect people's satisfaction with their work.

Applying material from **Item G**, analyse **two** ways in which changes in the organisation of the labour process may affect people's satisfaction with their work.

[10 marks]

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

Item H

Some sociologists suggest poverty exists because of structural factors. This means the organisation of society creates inequality. For example, Marxist sociologists argue that governments often operate in the interests of the wealthy by protecting private property and failing to provide support to those living in poverty.

Other sociologists suggest that it is the attitudes and behaviour of individuals that lead to poverty.

Applying material from **Item H** and your knowledge, evaluate the view that poverty is caused by structural factors.

[20 marks]

Turn over ►

Section B

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

Topic B1 Beliefs in Society

1 3

Outline and explain **two** ways in which globalisation may have influenced religious beliefs and practices of minority ethnic groups in the UK.

[10 marks]**1 4**

Read **Item I** below and answer the question that follows.

Item I

Social change can involve periods of increased poverty and higher numbers of people living in such conditions. Individuals may feel uncertainty in times of rapid social change.

Social change may lead to the growth of sects.

Applying material from **Item I**, analyse **two** ways in which social change may lead to the growth of sects.

[10 marks]**1 5**

Read **Item J** below and answer the question that follows.

Item J

Defining religious belief and practice often creates problems. Some sociologists argue that religion should be defined in terms of its belief in a higher power. However, others argue that it should instead be defined in terms of the social role the belief system plays.

Measuring religious belief and practice can also pose problems. Whilst many individuals may claim to hold religious beliefs, the way they practise these beliefs may be difficult for sociologists to measure.

Applying material from **Item J** and your knowledge, evaluate the problems that sociologists may face when defining and measuring religious belief and practice.

[20 marks]

Topic B2 Global Development

1	6
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Outline and explain **two** ways in which globalisation may affect health in developing countries.

[10 marks]

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

Item K

Urbanisation in developing countries often involves the growth of shanty towns with poor living conditions. Urbanisation also brings about cultural change by exposing city dwellers to Western values and practices.

Urbanisation may affect the process of development.

Applying material from **Item K**, analyse **two** ways that urbanisation may affect the process of development.

[10 marks]

1	8
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Read **Item L** below and answer the question that follows.

Item L

Early theorists of development assumed that industrialisation and economic growth were essential. They paid little attention to the possible environmental impacts of development.

Today, there is much greater concern about the environment. Some sociologists argue that development can and should be sustainable so that there is less impact on the environment.

Applying material from **Item L** and your knowledge, evaluate sociological explanations of the relationship between development and the environment.

[20 marks]

Turn over ►

Topic B3 The Media

1	9
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Outline and explain **two** ways in which the ownership of the media can affect the content of the news.

[10 marks]

2	0
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Read **Item M** below and answer the question that follows.

Item M

The content of the mass media is often produced and controlled by professionals who are middle aged or older. It also concentrates on exciting stories and sensational headlines to attract audiences.

The content of the mass media sometimes represents young people in negative ways.

Applying material from **Item M**, analyse **two** reasons why the content of the mass media sometimes represents young people in negative ways.

[10 marks]

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

Item N

The growth of new media in contemporary society has led some sociologists to reconsider some of the issues they study, such as the relationship between the media and their audiences and the importance of ownership and control of the media. They argue that new explanations are needed because new media are different from old media, such as television and newspapers.

However, others argue that the early theories about old media, such as pluralism and Marxism, can also be applied to new media.

Applying material from **Item N** and your knowledge, evaluate the usefulness of early media theories in explaining the role of the new media in contemporary society.

[20 marks]

Topic B4 Stratification and Differentiation

2	2
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Outline and explain **two** ways in which globalisation may affect social mobility.

[10 marks]

2	3
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Read **Item O** below and answer the question that follows.

Item O

Despite the Equal Pay Act and other measures, women earn less on average than men do in the UK today. At work women may encounter barriers to achieving the same positions as men.

Women may lack power in the UK today.

Applying material from **Item O**, analyse **two** ways in which women may lack power in the UK today.

[10 marks]

2	4
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Read **Item P** below and answer the question that follows.

Item P

Functionalists argue that stratification exists because it is necessary for social order. Members of society share a value consensus which means that they accept stratification as good for society.

However, other sociologists argue that stratification is neither necessary nor beneficial. It creates inequality, is unfair and can lead to conflict.

Applying material from **Item P** and your knowledge, evaluate functionalist explanations of stratification.

[20 marks]

END OF QUESTIONS

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A-level SOCIOLOGY

Paper 2 Topics in Sociology

Friday 9 June 2023

Morning

Time allowed: 2 hours

Materials

For this paper you must have:

- an AQA 16-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 7192/2.
- Answer **all** questions from **one** topic 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 80.
- Questions should be answered in continuous prose.

You will be marked on your ability to:

- use good English
- organise information clearly
- use specialist vocabulary where appropriate.

Section A

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

Topic A1 Culture and Identity

0	1
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Outline and explain **two** ways that consumption may be related to sexuality.

[10 marks]

0	2
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Read **Item A** below and answer the question that follows.

Item A

Wanting to be accepted by peer groups can be a socialising influence on individuals. The media contribute to the socialisation of individuals by being sources of information, norms and values.

Individuals may be socialised into identities based on age.

Applying material from **Item A**, analyse **two** ways that individuals may be socialised into identities based on age.

[10 marks]

0	3
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Read **Item B** below and answer the question that follows.

Item B

Interactionists argue that an individual's sense of self develops through social interaction. The self is socially constructed through individuals actively interpreting the social world around them and seeing themselves from the point of view of others.

Other sociologists argue that agencies of socialisation provide individuals with an identity. For example, functionalists say that socialisation makes sure that people internalise shared cultural values, leading to consensus and conformity.

Applying material from **Item B** and your knowledge, evaluate the extent to which the self is socially constructed.

[20 marks]

Topic A2 Families and Households

0	4
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Outline and explain **two** ways that social change may affect patterns of marriage.

[10 marks]

0	5
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Read **Item C** below and answer the question that follows.

Item C

Globalisation has increased the movement of people around the world. It has also led to wider access in the UK to technological developments.

Globalisation may affect domestic labour in the UK.

Applying material from **Item C**, analyse **two** ways that globalisation may affect domestic labour in the UK.

[10 marks]

0	6
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Read **Item D** below and answer the question that follows.

Item D

Recent demographic changes in the UK include a declining birth rate, increased immigration and an ageing population. Some sociologists, such as the New Right, argue that these changes may have a negative impact on families and households as they undermine the traditional nuclear family.

However, other sociologists, such as postmodernists, argue that these changes have had a range of different impacts on families and households in the UK.

Applying material from **Item D** and your knowledge, evaluate sociological views on the impact of demographic changes on families and households in the UK.

[20 marks]

Turn over ►

Topic A3 Health

0	7
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Outline and explain **two** ways in which the globalised health industry may affect health chances in the UK.

[10 marks]

0	8
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Read **Item E** below and answer the question that follows.

Item E

Regions are areas with their own characteristics. The UK consists of some regions that have high levels of prosperity, and other regions which are relatively deprived. There are also urban areas that are densely populated in comparison to rural areas.

Regional differences may affect health care provision.

Applying material from **Item E**, analyse **two** ways in which regional differences may affect health care provision.

[10 marks]

0	9
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Read **Item F** below and answer the question that follows.

Item F

Interactionists argue that mental illness is socially constructed. They suggest that society applies a label of mental illness to people whose behaviours are seen as deviant. Certain groups, such as medical professionals, have the power to impose a label which may become the individual's master status.

However, other sociologists argue that mental illness is caused by various factors such as social deprivation and inequality.

Applying material from **Item F** and your knowledge, evaluate the view that mental illness is socially constructed.

[20 marks]

Topic A4 Work, Poverty and Welfare

1	0
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Outline and explain **two** ways that changes in technology at work may affect people's life chances.

[10 marks]

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

Item G

The state provides various educational opportunities. It also supports businesses to benefit the economy.

The state has responded to worklessness in the UK.

Applying material from **Item G**, analyse **two** ways that the state has responded to worklessness in the UK.

[10 marks]

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

Item H

Some sociologists suggest that poverty is the outcome of structural inequalities in society. Certain social groups, such as women, are at greater risk of poverty than other social groups. Marxists argue that capitalism leads to working-class poverty.

However, New Right sociologists argue that attitudes and behavioural differences are the most important factors when explaining the distribution of poverty.

Applying material from **Item H** and your knowledge, evaluate sociological explanations for the distribution of poverty between different social groups.

[20 marks]

Turn over ►

Section B

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

Topic B1 Beliefs in Society

1 3

Outline and explain **two** ways that globalisation may affect the functions of religion.

[10 marks]**1 4**

Read **Item I** below and answer the question that follows.

Item I

Religion claims to provide answers to life's ultimate questions. Religion can also provide support in times of change.

Religion may have a greater influence than science on some people's lives.

Applying material from **Item I**, analyse **two** reasons why religion may have a greater influence than science on some people's lives.

[10 marks]**1 5**

Read **Item J** below and answer the question that follows.

Item J

There are different sociological explanations of the relationship between ethnicity and religious beliefs and practices. Some sociologists argue that religion plays an important part in the lives of many minority ethnic groups, providing a mechanism for cultural defence and cultural transition.

However, other sociologists argue that there has been a decline in the importance of religion for most ethnic groups.

Applying material from **Item J** and your knowledge, evaluate sociological explanations of the relationship between ethnicity and religious beliefs and practices.

[20 marks]

Topic B2 Global Development

1 6Outline and explain **two** ways in which education may affect global inequalities.**[10 marks]****1 7**Read **Item K** below and answer the question that follows.**Item K**

Globalisation leads to people in developing countries becoming increasingly aware of life in other countries. Sometimes globalisation may be seen as a threat so there is a reaction against it.

Globalisation may lead to political change in developing countries.

Applying material from **Item K**, analyse **two** ways in which globalisation may bring about political change in developing countries.

[10 marks]**1 8**Read **Item L** below and answer the question that follows.**Item L**

Early theories of development and underdevelopment, such as modernisation theory and dependency theory, tended to see development as economic growth measured by, for example, Gross National Product and levels of poverty.

Others have argued that development should be seen as also involving a wider range of changes, for example in health, gender equality and sustainability.

Applying material from **Item L** and your knowledge, evaluate the view that economic measures alone do **not** give a satisfactory picture of development.

[20 marks]**Turn over ►**

Topic B3 The Media

1	9
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Outline and explain **two** ways in which the new media may affect audiences.

[10 marks]

2	0
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Read **Item M** below and answer the question that follows.

Item M

Globalisation increases the speed of communication to audiences around the world. Globalisation involves new technology, such as smartphones, from which many people can upload content.

Globalisation affects the content of the news.

Applying material from **Item M**, analyse **two** ways in which globalisation affects the content of the news.

[10 marks]

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

Item N

Many feminist sociologists argue that gender representations in the media are shaped by patriarchal ideology. This reflects the dominance of males in both the media and wider society. Representations of both men and women are often based on stereotypes which reinforce gender inequalities.

Other sociologists argue that gender stereotypes in the media help companies to make a profit. Another view is that stereotypes are being replaced by more fluid and flexible representations of gender, reflecting changes in society.

Applying material from **Item N** and your knowledge, evaluate sociological explanations of the ways in which the media represent gender.

[20 marks]

Topic B4 Stratification and Differentiation

2	2
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Outline and explain **two** ways in which an individual's disability may affect their chances of social mobility.

[10 marks]

2	3
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Read **Item O** below and answer the question that follows.

Item O

The transnational capitalist class includes owners and controllers of transnational corporations, which move operations between countries in search of profit. London is a base for many of the super-rich from around the world.

The transnational capitalist class may have affected inequalities in the UK.

Applying material from **Item O**, analyse **two** ways in which the transnational capitalist class may have affected inequalities in the UK.

[10 marks]

2	4
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Read **Item P** below and answer the question that follows.

Item P

Marxists argue that the basis of stratification in capitalist society is the division into two social classes: the bourgeoisie who own the means of production and the proletariat who have to sell their labour power. The difference in interests between these two classes leads to class conflict, which affects all areas of life.

However, functionalists argue that stratification is necessary and beneficial. Others argue that social class is less important, or that factors such as ethnicity or gender are more important than social class.

Applying material from **Item P** and your knowledge, evaluate Marxist theories of stratification.

[20 marks]

END OF QUESTIONS

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