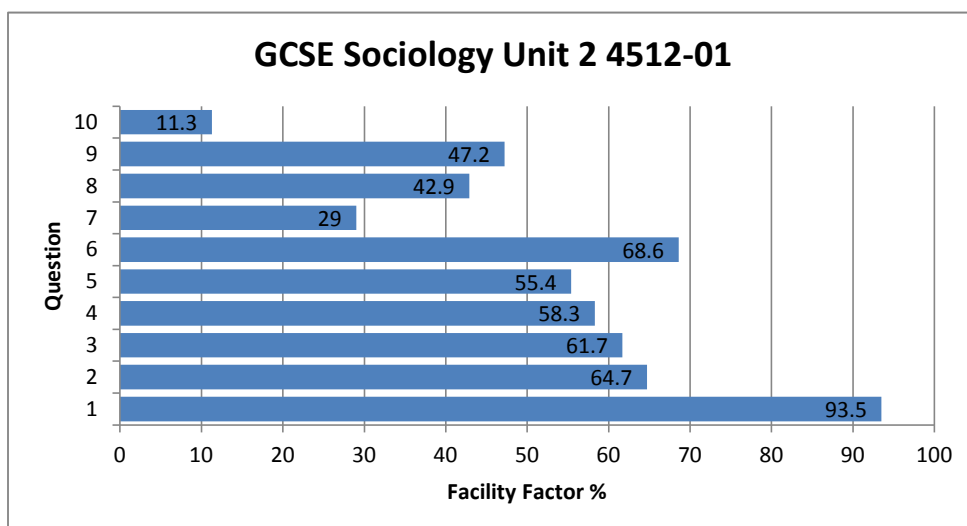
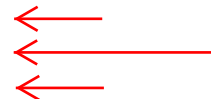


GCSE Sociology Unit 2 4512-01

All Candidates' performance across questions

Question Title	N	Mean	S D	Max Mark	F F	Attempt %
1	3005	5.6	1.1	6	93.5	100
2	3006	5.2	1.7	8	64.7	100
3	3005	6.2	2.1	10	61.7	100
4	2997	9.9	4	17	58.3	99.7
5	2987	5.5	2.5	10	55.4	99.4
6	2994	6.9	2.4	10	68.6	99.6
7	113	11.6	9.3	40	29	3.8
8	43	17.2	8	40	42.9	1.4
9	2816	18.9	9.2	40	47.2	93.7
10	4	4.5	3.9	40	11.3	0.1



2. Look at the item below and answer the questions that follow.

Each year the Joseph Rowntree Foundation surveys public opinion to find out what is seen as necessary for a “socially acceptable standard of living”. What is seen as necessary changes over time. For example, by 2012 internet access was seen as essential.

In 2012, a family with two children needed to earn £36,800 to enjoy a socially acceptable standard of living. Prices have increased more than average earnings in recent years, therefore pensioners and families with children have less to spend on things like eating out and buying presents.

[Adapted from a report issued by the Joseph Rowntree Foundation (July 2012)]

- (c) Explain with examples, the meaning of relative poverty.

[3]

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- (d) Identify and explain **one** reason why it is important that researchers find out about changing standards of living in the UK.

[3]

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relative poverty means when people ~~think~~ they are in poverty compared with the people around them. An example is, if someone ~~is~~ has a laptop ~~is~~ if some people have a laptop, but you can't afford one.

- (d) Identify and explain **one** reason why it is important that researchers find out about changing standards of living in the UK.

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It is important because it can show if we have gotten poorer or richer. Also, it can suggest the we need more ~~help~~ help. Also, it can show if ~~the~~ people have the basics necessary.

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[Adapted from a report issued by the Joseph Rowntree Foundation (July 2012)]

- (c) Explain with examples, the meaning of relative poverty.

[3]

relative poverty is when you are deprived of things which society considers to be important e.g. internet connection, washing machine.

- (d) Identify and explain **one** reason why it is important that researchers find out about changing standards of living in the UK.

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It is important that researchers find out changing standards of living to see what society considers to be important and to compare the data with previous years.

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[Adapted from a report issued by the Joseph Rowntree Foundation (July 2012)]

- (c) Explain with examples, the meaning of relative poverty.

[3]

Relative poverty is the idea that you are poor compared to others around you. For example, you may not have internet access or designer clothes, but others around you do. ~~It~~ However, you can still ^{usually} afford the basic necessities required to live. Relative poverty is different to absolute poverty, which is when you cannot afford basics such as food, shelter and any clothes.

- (d) Identify and explain **one** reason why it is important that researchers find out about changing standards of living in the UK.

[3]

It is important so that we can find out who is in poverty and who is not. It is also important as it gives an insight into subjective poverty - those who think they are in poverty compared to others around them. It is important because changing standards of living can change what is actually considered as poverty. For example, internet access may be seen as essential now, but it was a luxury 25 years ago. This allows the government to ~~force~~ measure to help those in poverty.

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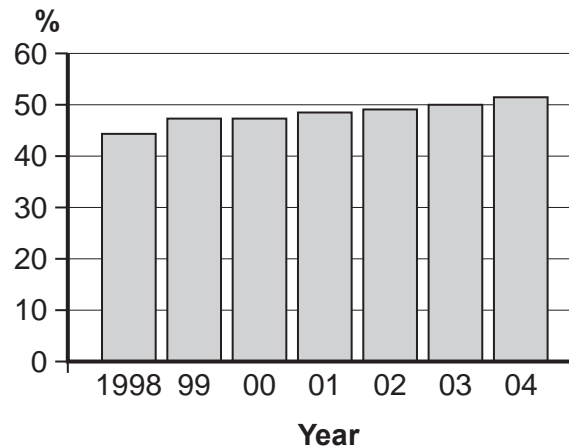
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Disability

PERCENTAGE OF DISABLED PEOPLE IN EMPLOYMENT 1998 - 2004



Source: Disability Rights Commission

Disability discrimination laws mean that employers must make “reasonable adjustments” to ensure someone with a disability can compete for a job: these include adjustments such as home-working or flexible hours.

Recent changes have banned disability discrimination in other areas of life, such as access to shops and services.

- (c) Using an example, explain the meaning of the term social inclusion.

[2]

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(d) Explain the meaning of the term life chances.

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(e) Identify and explain **one** sociological reason why disabled people may be less discriminated against than in the past.

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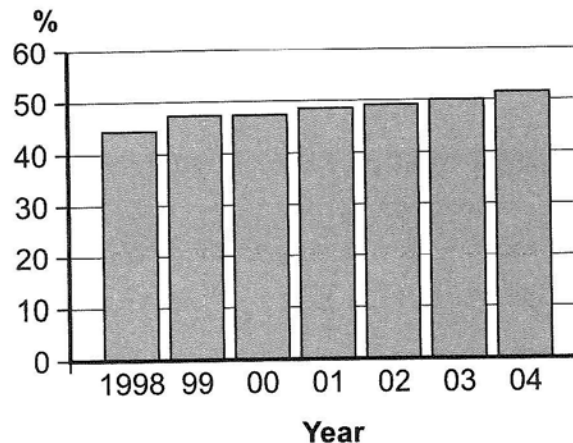
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Social ~~inclusion~~ inclusion means we people ~~are~~ are excluded from society, they aren't part of society. One example, is homeless people they may feel alienated as they don't feel they belong to a society.

- (d) Explain the meaning of the term life chances.

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life chances means the opportunities of good things happening in your life and avoiding the bad things.

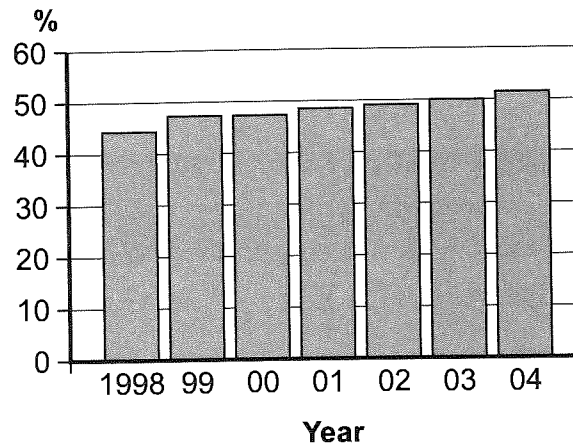
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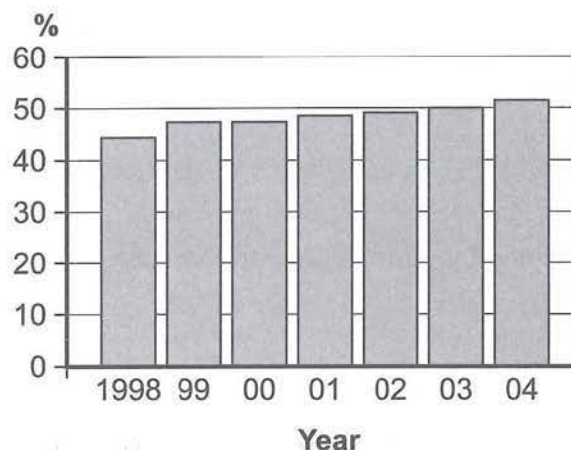


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Social inclusion is when society accepts who you are and ^{respect} ~~values~~ your norms and values e.g. that disabled people are not able to run.

- (d) Explain the meaning of the term life chances.

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Life chances are the amount of opportunities one has in their life
e.g. opportunity to get into higher education which improve life chances.

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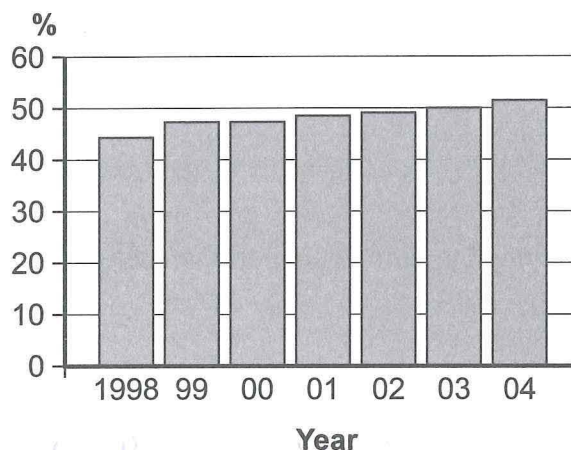
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One reason is that people are more understanding as they have been socialised to accept that everyone in society is different but equal moreover ^{resistant to} ~~don't hold~~ ^{prejudice} pre-judge someone especially employer.

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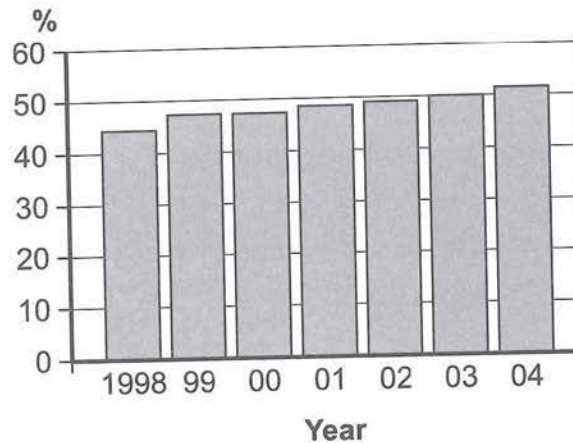


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Social inclusion is when the government try to take measures to ensure groups at risk of social exclusion are included in society. One example is that groups have been set up to encourage ethnic minorities to take a more active role in society. For example, the Muslim Council of Britain encourages Muslims to not be isolated as a faith group.

(d) Explain the meaning of the term life chances.

[2]

Life chances are the opportunities a person has in life of enjoying good things and avoiding the bad. It can include health, happiness, wealth, etc. However, not everyone has equal life chances. ~~and this can be~~
~~app~~

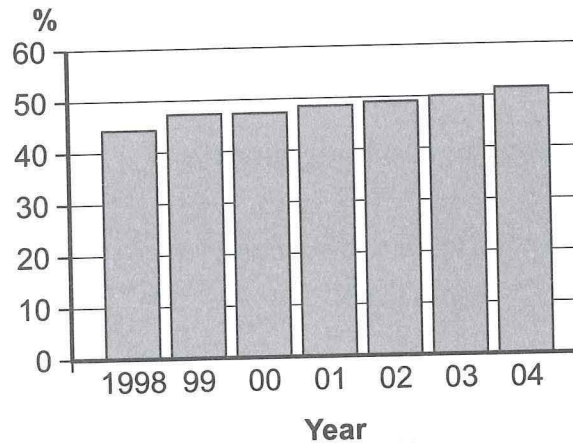
(e) Identify and explain **one** sociological reason why disabled people may be less discriminated against than in the past.

[3]

Disabled people may be less discriminated against than in the past due to the government passing laws such as the Equality Act. This means it is illegal to discriminate against someone because they are different, so it deters people from doing it.

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Examiner
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4. Look at the following information and answer the questions that follow.

Hate Crime

A hate crime is one committed against a person or property on the grounds of their personal characteristics, for example religion, ethnicity, disability or sexual orientation.

In a pilot study carried out by the Office for National Statistics, most respondents thought they knew what a 'hate crime' was and were able to explain it in their own words.

However, there were some differences in how the term was understood, in particular whether 'hate crime' also included bullying or not. This meant that questions had to be changed for the final study.

Source: Office for National Statistics

- (a) Explain, with an example, what is meant by a hate crime.

[2]

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- (b) Explain why sociologists complete a pilot study.

[2]

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- (c) Identify and explain **two** sociological reasons why some people may hold racist views.

[4]

Reason 1

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Reason 2

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- (d) (i) Identify a suitable method which a researcher could use to investigate attitudes towards hate crime.

[1]

- (ii) Explain why the method chosen is suitable for the research.

[2]

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- (iii) Identify and explain **two** difficulties the researcher might experience using the method chosen. [6]

Examiner
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Problem 1

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Problem 2

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Source: Office for National Statistics

- (a) Explain, with an example, what is meant by a hate crime. [2]

hate crime means someone committing against a person or property on the basis of their personal characteristics. This may be seen as discrimination. For example, someone being treated differently because of their religion.

- (b) Explain why sociologists complete a pilot study. [2]

Sociologists complete a ~~pilot~~ ~~pilot~~ pilot study so they can make sure the ~~sample~~ sample is reliable and valid. Also, it's to create official statistics about the public telling us information.

- (c) Identify and explain **two** sociological reasons why some people may hold racist views.

[4]

Reason 1

Some people may hold racist views because they have been socialised in an environment where racist views were the norms. This may lead them to believe that ~~they~~ racism is a normal thing that occurs.

Reason 2

Also, another reason is because they are being scapegoated. This means to blame a group of people for your problems. The person may believe that they are bad people.

- (d) (i) Identify a suitable method which a researcher could use to investigate attitudes towards hate crime.

[1]

Observation - ~~effect~~

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[2]

This would be suitable as the research could see how they behave when they are around the people or properties they are hating towards. It will make it more reliable ~~and~~ the

- (iii) Identify and explain **two** difficulties the researcher might experience using the method chosen. [6]

Problem 1

The research may not get the full insight as they may behave differently ~~because~~ to what they normally do, as they want to look good. This makes it invalid.

Problem 2

Also, the people that they observe may not be a sample that represents ~~the~~ ~~most~~ the people being studied. They may be less ~~horrible~~ horrible when it comes to hate crime.

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- (c) Identify and explain **two** sociological reasons why some people may hold racist views.

[4]

Reason 1

One reason is due to poor socialisation.

If parents have values which encourage racism then their children will imitate these values through their words and actions thinking it is acceptable and a norm.

Reason 2

Another reason may be due to the media's influence. Media focus on certain ethnicities and religions and scapegoat them, people may have lack of knowledge and misunderstand.

- (d) (i) Identify a suitable method which a researcher could use to investigate attitudes towards hate crime.

[1]

Interview.

- (ii) Explain why the method chosen is suitable for the research.

[2]

You can have a 'general conversation' and get more information out of the person being interviewed therefore data will be more valid.

Snowball sampling may be used here.

- (iii) Identify and explain **two** difficulties the researcher might experience using the method chosen. [6]

Problem 1

Interviews are time consuming, if less interviews it means ^{cannot} less data therefore you have generalised results. Also questions aren't the same each time

Problem 2

Some people may lie to make themselves appear better or may be embarrassed to admit their racist attitudes, therefore results lack validity

- (c) Identify and explain **two** sociological reasons why some people may hold racist views.

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Source: Office for National Statistics

- (a) Explain, with an example, what is meant by a hate crime.

[2]

A hate crime is ~~from~~ a crime which is committed against a person or their property due to their personal characteristics or differences, which includes ethnicity, disability, religion or sexual orientation. It is a form of discrimination. An example is when a homosexual man's house could be graffitied and vandalised with offensive words such as 'gay', 'girl' or 'weirdo'.

- (b) Explain why sociologists complete a pilot study.

[2]

Pilot studies are carried out to see whether the sampling and investigation method is effective, before carrying it out on a large scale. For example, any confusing ^{or leading} questions in a questionnaire could be changed before the actual study is carried out. This saves money in the long run and saves time because it makes the ~~test~~ real study more valid. If not carried out, the real study may not actually measure what it was supposed to, which would be a waste of time and money.

- (c) Identify and explain **two** sociological reasons why some people may hold racist views.

[4]

Reason 1

They may hold racist views due to cultural misunderstandings. ~~If they do not~~ Different ethnicities and cultures have different values, so they a person may see them in a negative or confused way. For example, it is polite in England to shake hands, but in some Asian cultures this is rude or offensive. This could lead to racism.

Reason 2

Secondly, people may hold racist views due to their socialisation. If ~~the~~ parents hold racist views, they will teach their children the same via primary socialisation. For example, in the 15th Century, the Slave Trade was popular in Britain, so people were naturally brought up to be racist. ~~Started~~

- (d) (i) Identify a suitable method which a researcher could use to investigate attitudes towards hate crime.

[1]

Questionnaire

- (ii) Explain why the method chosen is suitable for the research.

[2]

It can be given to a lot of people. It will result in quantitative data which can be put into graphs and compared. ^{→ The data will be reliable} It eliminates researcher bias (Hawthorne Effect) so people are more likely to answer honestly. Unlike ~~ex~~ in an interview, a person may be embarrassed about their views on hate crimes.

- (iii) Identify and explain **two** difficulties the researcher might experience using the method chosen. [6]

Problem 1

The ^{participant} ~~recipient~~ may not understand a question. If they misinterpret it, they could answer wrong, which would make the results less valid.

Problem 2

Multiple choice answers mean ~~per~~ participants cannot expand on their points and views. This may be restrictive. ~~It is~~ They cannot go into detail, which again makes data less valid.

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

Hate Crime

A hate crime is one committed against a person or property on the grounds of their personal characteristics, for example religion, ethnicity, disability or sexual orientation.

In a pilot study carried out by the Office for National Statistics, most respondents thought they knew what a 'hate crime' was and were able to explain it in their own words.

However, there were some differences in how the term was understood, in particular whether 'hate crime' also included bullying or not. This meant that questions had to be changed for the final study.

Source: Office for National Statistics

- (a) Explain, with an example, what is meant by a hate crime. [2]

A hate crime is ~~from~~ a crime which is committed against a person or their property due to their personal characteristics or differences, which includes ethnicity, disability, religion or sexual orientation. It is a form of discrimination. An example is when a homosexual man's house could be graffitied and vandalised with offensive words such as 'gay', 'girl' or 'weirdo'.

- (b) Explain why sociologists complete a pilot study. [2]

Pilot studies are carried out to see whether the sampling and investigation method is effective, before carrying it out on a large scale. For example, any confusing ^{or leading} questions in a questionnaire could be changed before the actual study is carried out. This saves money in the long run and saves time because it makes the ~~test~~ real study more valid. If not carried out, the real study may not actually measure what it was supposed to, which would be a waste of time and money.

- (c) Identify and explain **two** sociological reasons why some people may hold racist views.

[4]

Reason 1

They may hold racist views due to cultural misunderstanding. ~~If they do not~~ Different ethnicities and cultures have different values, so ~~they~~ a person may see them in a negative or confused way. For example, it is polite in England to shake hands, but in some Asian cultures this is rude or offensive. This could lead to racism.

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Problem 1

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3

Problem 2

Multiple choice answers mean ~~per~~ participants cannot expand on their points and views. This may be restrictive. ~~It is~~ They cannot go into detail, which again makes data less valid.



3

(17)