

Option A: Families and Households

Answer **either** Question 1 **or** Question 2.

- 1 (a) (i) Define the term *reconstituted family*. [3]
 (ii) Identify and briefly describe **two** types of family which are not reconstituted. [6]
 (b) To what extent are family structures increasingly diverse today? [16]
- 2 (a) (i) Define the term *domestic division of labour*. [3]
 (ii) Identify and briefly describe **two** characteristics of the instrumental role. [6]
 (b) Evaluate the functionalist theory that family structures adapt to meet the needs of the wider society. [16]

Option B: Education

Answer **either** Question 3 **or** Question 4.

- 3 (a) (i) Define the term *equality of opportunity* in relation to education. [3]
 (ii) Identify and briefly describe **two** ways in which teachers may discriminate against some pupils. [6]
 (b) Evaluate the usefulness of New Right theories in understanding educational inequality. [16]
- 4 (a) (i) Define the term *elaborated code*. [3]
 (ii) Identify and briefly describe **two** ways in which use of language may influence educational achievement. [6]
 (b) 'Those who shape the curriculum also determine which pupils will succeed and which fail.' Evaluate this claim. [16]

Option C: Religion

Answer **either** Question 5 **or** Question 6.

- 5 (a) (i) Define the term *ideology*. [3]
(ii) Identify and briefly describe **two** ways in which religious beliefs may support patriarchal ideas in society. [6]
- (b) Evaluate the usefulness of feminist theories in understanding the role of religion in modern industrial societies. [16]
- 6 (a) (i) Define the term *religious diversity*. [3]
(ii) Identify and briefly describe **two** social functions of religion. [6]
- (b) 'A person's social class has little influence on patterns of worship.' Evaluate this claim. [16]

Option D: Crime and Deviance

Answer **either** Question 7 **or** Question 8.

- 7 (a) (i) Define the term *self-fulfilling prophecy* in relation to crime. [3]
(ii) Identify and briefly describe **two** ways in which social agencies can define deviance. [6]
- (b) Evaluate the strengths and limitations of left realism in explaining crime and deviance. [16]
- 8 (a) (i) Define the term *primary deviance*. [3]
(ii) Identify and briefly describe **two** interactionist studies of crime or deviance. [6]
- (b) 'The negotiation of justice is the most significant factor in determining who becomes labelled as a criminal.' Evaluate this claim. [16]

Option E: Work and Leisure

Answer **either** Question 9 **or** Question 10.

- 9 (a) (i) Define the term *non-manual occupations*. [3]
 (ii) Identify and briefly describe **two** examples of gender divisions in employment. [6]
 (b) Evaluate the view that the workplace is becoming increasingly feminised. [16]
- 10 (a) (i) Define the term *mechanisation*. [3]
 (ii) Identify and briefly describe **two** changes in employment brought about by industrialisation. [6]
 (b) Evaluate the view that the type of technology used in the workplace will shape the level of worker satisfaction. [16]

Option F: Mass Media

Answer **either** Question 11 **or** Question 12.

- 11 (a) (i) Define the term *gate-keeping*. [3]
 (ii) Identify and briefly describe **two** groups who may influence the content of the mass media. [6]
 (b) Evaluate the view that those who have the power to control the media do so by manipulation. [16]
- 12 (a) (i) Define the term *two step flow model*. [3]
 (ii) Identify and briefly describe **two** ways in which young working class males are represented in the mass media. [6]
 (b) Evaluate the view that the mass media has a significant influence on levels of violent behaviour in society. [16]