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 carrying 10 marks or more should be answered in continuous prose. In these questions 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Marks</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>01</strong> Outline and explain two ways in which an individual’s social experiences may be affected by their ethnicity.</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

**Item A**

The postmodern view is that we have freedom of choice over our consumption and lifestyle decisions. Whatever our original class, age, gender or ethnicity, we can become who we are through our consumption and lifestyle choices.

However, this ignores a whole range of influences and constraints that affect consumption and lifestyle choices.

Applying material from **Item A**, analyse two ways in which age may affect consumption choices. | 10 |

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

**Item B**

Functionalists argue that society has certain functional prerequisites (basic needs or requirements). One of these is the basic need to socialise new members into the norms and values of society.

Other sociologists suggest that socialisation transmits only the norms and values of particular groups in society.

Applying material from **Item B** and your knowledge, evaluate the functionalist view that socialisation is mainly concerned with transmitting ‘the norms and values of society’. | 20 |
### Topic A2 Families and Households

**0 4** Outline and explain **two changes** in society that have led to changes in family size. 

[10 marks]

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item C</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>In common with many other countries in Western Europe, the United Kingdom is faced with an ageing population. Rising life expectancy and a relatively low birth rate have meant that the average age of the population is rising. The effects of the ageing population are being felt in many areas of social life including family structures.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Applying material from Item C, analyse **two ways in which an ageing population may affect family structures.**

[10 marks]

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item D</th>
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<tr>
<td>The New Right see the decline of the traditional nuclear family and the growth of family diversity as negative trends in modern society. For example, they point to the increased number of couples cohabiting and the growth in the number of children born outside marriage. From the New Right perspective, these changes have undermined the traditional nuclear family.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Applying material from Item D and your knowledge, evaluate the view that the growth of family diversity has led to a decline in the nuclear family.

[20 marks]

**Turn over for the next topic**
### Topic A3 Health

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>0</th>
<th>7</th>
<th>Outline and explain <strong>two</strong> reasons for geographical differences in health chances in the United Kingdom. [10 marks]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Read <strong>Item E</strong> below and answer the question that follows.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

#### Item E

On average women live longer than men. Some sociologists argue that this is because women are more conscious of their diet and more likely to eat healthily. Others argue that gender differences in life expectancy are the result of differences in health care received by males and females.

Applying material from **Item E**, analyse **two** reasons for gender differences in the use of health care provision. [10 marks] |

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

#### Item F

According to cultural and behavioural explanations, different social classes behave differently and these differences lead to inequalities in health and illness. These behavioural differences result from cultural differences between social classes, for example in attitudes to smoking or diet.

Applying material from **Item F** and your knowledge, evaluate the view that cultural and behavioural factors are the main reasons for social class inequalities in health and illness. [20 marks] |
Outline and explain two effects that technological change may have on the experience of work. 

[10 marks]

Read Item G below and answer the question that follows.

**Item G**
The increasingly unequal distribution of wealth is a feature of the United Kingdom today and the wealthy now form a global elite. Some sociologists argue that this growing inequality of wealth is an issue for all governments across the world. However, redistribution of wealth via the tax system has proved to be hard to achieve.

Applying material from Item G, analyse two difficulties governments face in trying to tax wealth. 

[10 marks]

Read Item H below and answer the question that follows.

**Item H**
Some sociologists suggest that the attitudes and behaviour of the poor themselves are significant factors in the existence and continuation of poverty. The poor have a distinct subculture that is different from the rest of society. This subculture encourages certain attitudes and behaviour among the poor that keep them locked in poverty.

Applying material from Item H and your knowledge, evaluate the view that the attitudes of the poor themselves are the reason for their poverty.

[20 marks]
## Section B

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

### Topic B1 Beliefs in Society

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>Outline and explain two reasons why women may be more religious than men.</th>
<th>[10 marks]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Read Item I below and answer the question that follows.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Item I**

Traditional religious organisations have faced many challenges over the past 30 years. In the past their influence was considerable and they were seen as the mainstream spiritual movements. Most people participated in such organisations and these organisations had substantial political power and influence.

Applying material from Item I, analyse two reasons why traditional religious organisations may have lost support over the past 30 years. | [10 marks] |
<table>
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</table>

**Item J**

Berger (1990) argues that religion once provided a ‘shared universe of meaning’ and was used by people to make sense of the world, and to give their lives focus and order. He refers to religion as a ‘sacred canopy’, stretching over society and helping people to cope with the uncertainties of life.

Other sociologists disagree about the role religion fulfils in society today.

Applying material from Item J and your knowledge, evaluate the view that religion no longer acts as a ‘shared universe of meaning’ for people today. | [20 marks] |
Outline and explain two ways in which education may help the process of industrialisation in developing countries. [10 marks]

Read Item K below and answer the question that follows.

**Item K**

A western-style model of industrialisation may bring some benefits such as an increase in per capita gross national product. However, there is no guarantee that all groups will share in these benefits. For example, women may be disadvantaged in the process of change from a traditional society.

Applying material from Item K, analyse two ways in which women may be disadvantaged in the process of development. [10 marks]

Read Item L below and answer the question that follows.

**Item L**

According to modernisation theorists, countries evolve through a number of stages from their starting point as traditional societies, through their entry into maturity and finally to an age of mass consumption.

However, some sociologists are much more pessimistic. They see poor countries trapped in dependency and therefore staying poor rather than developing.

Applying material from Item L and your knowledge, evaluate the view that poor countries will always be poor. [20 marks]

Turn over for the next topic
### Topic B3 The Media

| 1 9 | Outline and explain two problems involved in studying the possible effects of the media on their audiences. | [10 marks] |
| 2 0 | Read Item M below and answer the question that follows. | |
| Item M | Governments may seek to influence or control the output of the media. They do this in a variety of ways. For example, they may pass legislation which places age restrictions on access to various media products. Governments may use censorship to directly influence content and they also hold official briefings and press conferences. |
| Applying material from Item M, analyse two reasons why governments seek to influence or control the output of the media. | [10 marks] |
| 2 1 | Read Item N below and answer the question that follows. | |
| Item N | The classic Marxist manipulative model of the mass media argues that media owners exercise direct control over media output. For example, owners have often been accused of interfering directly in both editorial policy and the day-to-day running of their newspapers in order to use them to support their political views. |
| Applying material from Item N and your knowledge, evaluate the view that the output of the media serves ruling-class interests. | [20 marks] |
Topic B4  Stratification and Differentiation

2 2 Outline and explain two differences between functionalist and Marxist views of stratification. [10 marks]

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

Item O
By 2034, 23 per cent of the population is projected to be aged 65 and over. Most old people are female. The fastest population increase is in the number of those aged 85 and over, the “oldest old”. The retirement age of 65 has now been phased out and employees can retire when they choose.

There are many stereotypes associated with older people. These are often perpetuated by media portrayals.

Applying material from Item O, analyse two reasons why different groups of older people may experience differences in life chances. [10 marks]

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

Item P
Social class is a complex concept with many different and sometimes conflicting definitions. The definition used will determine the way in which social class is measured. Official classifications of social class are often based on occupation. However, an individual’s own definition of their social class may not be the same as the official definition or the definitions used by sociologists.

Applying material from Item P and your knowledge, evaluate the usefulness of the different ways of defining and measuring social class. [20 marks]

END OF QUESTIONS
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