



**Section A: Theory and methods**

Answer Question 1.

**1** Source A, 'Violence against Wives'**Can you remember what actually led up to the first time he hit you?**

It's only now that I remember. It's just that we used to sit and quarrel and he'd end up attacking me. I used to feel that he was very jealous and I couldn't wear make-up or anything. That's how the arguments used to start. I hadn't even gone out, but I'd maybe feel like dressing up in my best clothes. Then he'd start hitting me.

**And can you remember what happened the first time he hit you? Was it just a punch?**

He just punched me under the chin. I was almost unconscious.

Adapted from: Dobash and Dobash 'Violence Against Wives' (1980)

- (a) From the evidence in Source A, identify the research method being used. [2]
- (b) Identify **two** problems a researcher may face in collecting qualitative data. [2]
- (c) Using information from Source A, describe **two** reasons why the evidence shown may be high in validity. [4]
- (d) Describe **two** strengths of using closed questions in sociological research. [4]
- (e) Describe **two** strengths and **two** limitations of group interviews in sociological research. [8]
- (f) Explain why positivists would not use qualitative methods. [10]
- (g) To what extent may the presence of the researcher affect the people being studied? [15]

Answer **either** Question 2 **or** Question 3.

### Section B: Culture, identity and socialisation

- 2 Adolescence is a life stage which has become increasingly important in modern industrial society. Adolescents often have their own youth sub-cultures which appear not to conform to the norms and values of the rest of society.
- (a) What is meant by the term 'adolescence'? [2]
  - (b) Describe **two** examples of a sub-culture. [4]
  - (c) Explain how western culture has influenced the lives of non-western youth. [6]
  - (d) Explain why youth sub-cultures may reject the norms and values of the wider society. [8]
  - (e) To what extent is the peer group the most important agency of secondary socialisation? [15]

### Section C: Social inequality

- 3 All societies have systems of social stratification. Social stratification can be based on age. In modern industrial society young people and the elderly can experience discrimination as a result of age. Often they have to rely on government welfare payments and they may find themselves in a poverty trap.
- (a) What is meant by the term 'social stratification'? [2]
  - (b) Describe **two** examples of social stratification apart from age. [4]
  - (c) Explain how government welfare payments may create a poverty trap. [6]
  - (d) Explain why young people may have lower status than other social groups. [8]
  - (e) To what extent do the elderly suffer discrimination due to their age? [15]

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