

Please write clearly in block capitals.	
Centre number	Candidate number
Surname	
Forename(s)	
Candidate signature	

A-level **SOCIOLOGY**

Paper 3 Crime and Deviance with Theory and Methods

Tuesday 20 June 2017

Afternoon

Time allowed: 2 hours

Materials

You will need no other materials.

Instructions

- Use black ink or black ball-point pen.
- Fill in the boxes at the top of this page.
- Answer all questions.
- You must answer the questions in the spaces provided. Do not write outside the box around each page or on blank pages.
- Do all rough work in this 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.

For Examiner's Use			
Question	Mark		
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
TOTAL			

Crime and Deviance				
	Answer all questions.			
0 1	Outline two reasons for ethnic differences in criminal conviction rates.	[4 marks]		
	Extra space			



2	Outline three functions that crime and deviance may perform.	[6 marks
	Extra space	



0 3	Read Item A below and answer the question that follows.
	Item A
	Every society sets goals for its members. However, not every member has an equal chance of achieving these mainstream goals by legitimate means. For example, some young people may underachieve at school. Similarly, living in a deprived or unstable neighbourhood can be a barrier to the achievement of mainstream goals.
	Deviant subcultures respond to the difficulties of achieving mainstream goals in different ways.
	Applying material from Item A , analyse two ways in which deviant subcultures may respond to the difficulties of achieving mainstream goals. [10 marks]



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0 4	Read Item B below and answer the question that follows.
	Item B
	Societies attempt to prevent or control crime in various ways. These may range from simple prevention strategies to tough punishments aimed at deterring would-be offenders. They may also include policies to tackle the underlying causes of crime.
	One important type of crime control today is surveillance. This involves monitoring people's behaviour. Surveillance may also include profiling people in terms of their gender, nationality or other characteristics to determine what level of risk they pose.
	Applying material from Item B and your knowledge, evaluate sociological contributions to our understanding of crime prevention and control. [30 marks]





Extra space			
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	Theory and Methods	
0 5	Outline and explain two advantages of choosing overt participant observation as a source of data compared with covert participant observation. [10 marks]	s]
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	Item C	
For example, fun	s take a consensus approach to the study of ctionalists see society as based on shared v moniously together to meet the needs of the	alues and with
divided by a fund	s take a conflict approach. For example, Ma amental conflict in which one class uses its p theory and Weber's social action theory also nflict and power.	power to explo
approaches are mo	om Item C and your knowledge, evaluate the re useful than consensus approaches to our	
society.		[2



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END OF QUESTIONS

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