

## Candidate 1 evidence

ENTER NUMBER OF QUESTION		DO NOT WRITE IN THIS MARGIN
1.a)	<p>One feature of the common sense approach to understanding human society is that <del>it is</del> <sup>it is</sup> <del>down</del> <sup>down</sup> to one's own personal opinions. This means that it is entirely subjective and doesn't have any research evidence to reinforce the argument.</p>	
	<p>Another feature of the common sense approach to understanding human society is that it primarily uses quantitative data. This means that the data used tends to be generalised with no context behind the statistics.</p>	
1.b)	<p>One feature of questionnaires is that it is usually closed questions. This means that the answers are predetermined and <del>are</del> tend to be yes or no.</p>	
	<p>Another feature of questionnaires <del>is</del> is that they <del>are</del> <sup>are</sup> a quantitative source of data. Due to the closed nature of the questions, this makes the <del>results</del> <sup>results</sup> <del>average</del> number based. Though it is easy to quantify / collate, there <del>is</del> <sup>is</sup> no context or reasoning behind the answers.</p>	
1.c)	<p>One advantage of unstructured interviews is that the questions can be open. This can help provide context behind an answer and give the interviewer a clearer -</p>	

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1.c)	understanding as to why that person thinks the way they do.	
	Another advantage of unstructured interviews is that they are carried out face to face. This <del>is</del> helps as it would perhaps enable a person to be more/ or appear more sincere in their answers, rather than picking socially desirable ones via an online questionnaire, for example.	
1.d)	One advantage of participant observation is that if it is covert, the researcher would get the participants engaging in their routine behaviours <sup>(meaning that)</sup> <del>since</del> they wouldn't behave differently as they are not aware that the researcher is <del>conducting</del> present.	
	One disadvantage of participant observation is that there could be ethical concerns depending on what the research is based upon, if it is covert. For example, the participants involved might not want to be subject to a study as they haven't given their formal consent.	
1.e)	One feature of the structural perspective is that it tends to use quantitative data. The data used is number	

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	e) based and statistics will be primarily about how institutions are affecting <del>the individual</del> <sup>us</sup> as a population, rather than an individual.	
	Another feature of the structural perspective is that it is a top-down approach. This means that it is concerned with how institutions like the government or the police affect us as people.	
	Another feature of the structural perspective is that it is a macro perspective. Meaning that it looks at society as a whole, rather than viewing us as individuals.	
!-f]	One way that the action perspective can be used to explain relationships among individuals, groups and institutions in society is that it views individuals as agents. This means that it <del>views</del> <sup>us</sup> <del>people</del> as people that can <del>not</del> form our own opinions or change society. An example of this is Rosa Parks, who was pivotal in law change for black people in 1960's America when she took a stand by refusing to move seats on a bus. Another way the action theory can be used to explain relationships among individuals, groups -	

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1.f)	<p>- and individuals is that it highlights the significance of Micro-interactions. Meaning that we as people are shaped <del>&amp;</del> by our peers as much as we are shaped by society. Things like political <del>views</del> or fashion-sense can be altered by those around us at various points in our lives.</p>
2.a)	<p>One way rules, norms and values are passed on during socialisation is the interactions we have with various kinds of people. For example, our family, in particular our parents the <del>norms</del> <sup>norms</sup> and values our parents teach us are instilled at an early age and usually form the <del>essence</del> or the core of who we are as <del>individuals</del> individuals.</p>
	<p>Another way rules, norms and values <del>are</del> <sup>are passed</sup> on during socialisation is religion. People from religious backgrounds tend to have opinions/beliefs based on what their religion teaches them (or how they interpret these teachings). Things like marriage, diet or lifestyle may vary across various religions and may also vary from person to person of the <del>same</del> religion.</p>

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1a)	<p>- Another way rules, norms and values are passed on during socialisation is through interactions with our peers or peer groups. For example if you as an individual think one way, the pressure to <del>fit in</del> <sup>not stand out</sup> may coerce you into changing that opinion in order to fit in.</p>
2.	
(b)	<p>One feature of the Amish is that they make their own clothing. They dress very moderately, for example the men wear a cotton tunic and shorts. <del>and they would</del> <sup>they would</sup> never conform to consumerism and buy clothing from any kind of fashion brand under any circumstance.</p>
	<p>Another feature of the Amish is that they have very distinct gender roles. For example, the women tend to focus on housework and matriarchal duties. Whereas the men <del>best</del> focus on physical labour like maintaining their farm, which is vital for self-sustainability.</p>
	<p>Another feature of the Amish is that within their subculture there is a great importance and emphasis on co-operation. Trade with across one farm to another</p>

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2b)	- is crucial for coexistence due to the need for sustenance e.g. food.
2c)	<p>To sociologists, diversity means the coexistence of various cultures within a society. Another definition of diversity is the tolerance and lack of prejudice towards people of different backgrounds, cultures or ways of life. To sociologists, diversity is pivotal in society as it negates close-minded judgements or aimless generalisations about people from various backgrounds. Diversity within a society creates an environment that welcomes people from various walks of life and encourages them to not feel pressurised into changing who they are to appease to people's opinions. More so to instill the belief that they can diversify and contribute to society in a positive way. One example of diversity is fish and chip shops in Scotland that were a result of Italian immigrants during the 20<sup>th</sup> century.</p>
3a)	<p>Research evidence is pivotal in sociology as it can be used to both challenge or reinforce arguments for/against legislation. Research evidence is also im-</p>

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3.a)	<p>- important as it has the power to change the population's view on certain subjects which can then lead to societal change. For example the research used in early 2000's lead to the <del>the</del> smoking ban in the UK. Another reason why research evidence is so important in sociology is that when the research is both qualitative and quantitative, it allows for a more clearer <del>each</del> picture of a subject or issue within <del>social</del> society.</p>	
3.b)	<p><del>Functionalism would say that men and women fall</del>  into ..  <del>Functionalism would argue that men and women belong</del>  to distinct gender roles and this would affect <del>their</del>  differential achievements  Feminism would say that subject choice varies from men and women. Women tend to excel at STEM subjects, far more than their male counterparts. Feminism would also say that girls outnumber boys 3:2 in higher achievement in education. Feminism would also say that <del>gender</del>  differences make ADHD and ADD manifest itself differently across genders. For example, boys are more likely to <del>be</del> act out and it is -</p>	





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ii)	<p>One finding of research regarding crime is that people of colour get stopped and searched four times as often as their white counterparts. This shows that the police force is structurally racist, which causes crime to be a social issue.</p>
	<p>Another finding of research regarding crime is that boys simply have more opportunities to do crime. This means that when girls are driven to places, for example a shop, boys will walk there <del>at</del> instead, giving them an opportunity to commit crime.</p>