

Please write clearly in	n block capitals.
Centre number	Candidate number
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Candidate signature	I declare this is my own work.

# GCSE SOCIOLOGY

Paper 1 The Sociology of Families and Education

Time allowed: 1 hour 45 minutes

## 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.
- If you need extra space for your answer(s), use the lined pages at the end of this book. Write the question number against your answer(s).
- Do all rough work in this answer book. Cross through any work you do not want to be marked.

For Exam	iner's Use
Section	Mark
А	
В	
TOTAL	

## Information

- The marks for each question are shown in brackets.
- The maximum mark for this paper is 100.
- Questions should be answered in continuous prose. You will be assessed on your ability to:
  - use good English
  - organise information clearly
  - use specialist vocabulary where appropriate.



# **Section A: Families**

	Answer <b>all</b> questions in this section.			
Only o	<b>ne</b> answer per question is allowed.			
	For each question completely fill in the circle alongside the appropriate answer.			
		71.		
CORRECT	METHOD			
If you v	vant to change your answer you must cross out your original answer as	s shown.		
If you v as show	vish to return to an answer previously crossed out, ring the answer you wn.	now wish to select		
0 1	What term is commonly used by sociologists to describe a family cons	sisting of parents,		
	their children and other relatives, such as grandparents, aunts and un	icles? [1 mark]		
		[1 mark]		
	A Blended family	0		
	<b>B</b> Empty nest family	0		
	C Extended family	0		
	D Nuclear family	0		
0 2	What term is commonly used by sociologists to describe the role men in the family?			
		[1 mark]		
	A Expressive	0		
	B Instrumental	0		
	C Matriarchal	0		
	<b>D</b> Nurturing	0		

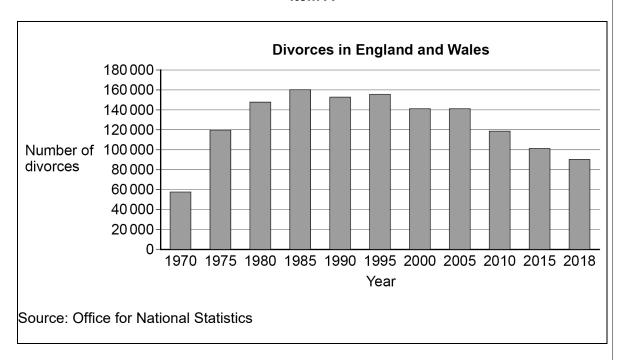


0 3	Describe <b>one</b> example of patriarchy within families.  [3 marks]
0 4	Identify and describe <b>one</b> factor that may have led to an increase in family diversity in Britain.
	[3 marks]
	Turn over for the next question
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## Item A



0 5	From <b>Item A</b> , examine <b>one</b> weakness of using statistics to research divorce.	[2 marks]



0 6	Describe the type of statistical data shown in <b>Item A</b> . Identify the trend shown by the data and explain <b>one</b> factor which may account for this trend.  [4 marks]
	Turn over for the next question

Turn over ▶



Identify and explain <b>one</b> disadvantage of using secondary data to investigate a towards marriage.	
to nar do marnago.	[4 marks



### Item B

Sociologists Michael Young and Peter Willmott studied family life in Britain over several decades.

In the 1950s, Young and Willmott studied family life in East London, focusing on the traditional working-class community living at that time in Bethnal Green.

In the early 1970s they conducted a large-scale social survey. In this research they interviewed almost 2000 individuals living in the London area. They concluded that family life had become largely home centred with much of the family's leisure time spent in the home and involving activities such as watching television together. They also concluded that in the 1970s nuclear family, the husband and wife were increasingly sharing their chores around the house, describing this pattern as the development of a 'symmetrical family'.

Source: Willmott, P and Young, M, 'Family and Kinship in East London' (1957) & 'The Symmetrical Family' (1973)

8 0	From <b>Item B</b> , identify and describe the research method used by Willmott and Young the early 1970s, including what you know of their perspective on the family.	
	and early for ee, more amy	[4 marks]





ι	using a case study.	[4 marks
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1 0	Discuss how far sociologists would agree that the traditional nuclear family is appropriate family type in which to raise children in Britain today.	
	appropriate failing type in which to falce children in Bhain today.	[12 marks]







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1	1	Discuss how far sociologists would agree that gender inequalities continue to exthe family in Britain today.		
			[12 marks]	



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14	
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	50
END OF SECTION A	



	Section B: Education	
	Answer all questions in this section.	
1 2	What term is commonly used by sociologists to describe work-related training?	l education and [1 mark]
	A Academic	0
	<b>B</b> Comprehensive	0
	C Marketization	0
	<b>D</b> Vocational	0
1 3	What term is commonly used by sociologists to describe the process and values that takes place outside the family?  A Agency of socialisation  B Primary socialisation  C Secondary socialisation  D Selective socialisation	of learning norms  [1 mark]
	Turn over for the next question	





1 4	Describe <b>one</b> example of the marketization of schools.  [3 marks]
1 5	Identify and describe <b>one</b> example of how labelling may affect a student's achievement in school.
	[3 marks]



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#### Item C

Concerns have been raised that students from poorer backgrounds are discouraged from applying to university for a number of reasons including the fear of debt. Claire Callender and Jon Jackson investigated the attitudes of students in England who were considering going to university towards debt, and their decisions about whether or not to apply to university.

Callender and Jackson compared students from poorer families with students from better-off backgrounds. They wanted to find out if concerns about cost and debts, especially student loan debt, were more likely to discourage poorer students from applying to university.

The research involved a survey of prospective higher education students and produced quantitative data. A total of 101 school sixth forms and further education colleges agreed to take part and 3582 self-completion questionnaires were sent out. The schools and colleges were a national stratified random sample. Students were asked whether they agreed with statements about the costs and benefits of going to university.

Source: Callender, C and Jackson, J, 'Fear of Debt and higher education participation', South Bank University, London, (2004)

1 6	From <b>Item C</b> , examine <b>one</b> strength of the research.	[2 marks]



C	pplying to university, raised as a concern in	[4
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Identify and explain <b>one</b> disadvantage of using a snowball same of students towards higher education.	[4 ma



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### Item D

Sociologist Talcott Parsons suggested that school acts as a bridge between the home and wider society. School plays a key role in the process of socialisation, following on from the socialisation that takes place in the family. Parsons argued that this is necessary because the family and wider society work in different ways and children need to adapt if they are to cope in the wider world. Schools continue the socialisation process of teaching the norms and values of society.

Parsons also suggested that, in families, status is fixed at birth. This is known as ascribed status. However, in society, status based on merit is achieved, rather than ascribed. Parsons believed that education makes the transition from family to society possible by getting people used to universal values and achieved status.

Source: Parsons, T, 'The school class as a social system' in Halsey et al., Education, Economy and Society, New York, The Free Press, (1961)

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2 0	Identify and explain <b>one</b> advantage of using unstructured interviews to investigate setting in schools.
	[4 marks]



2 1	Discuss how far sociologists would agree that family background is the most i factor in explaining differences in students' educational achievement.	
	ideter in explaining differences in stade the educational definerence.	[12 marks]





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2	2	Discuss how far sociologists would agree that in-school factors are the main regender-based differences in subject options and career choices.	e main reasons for	
			[12 marks]	
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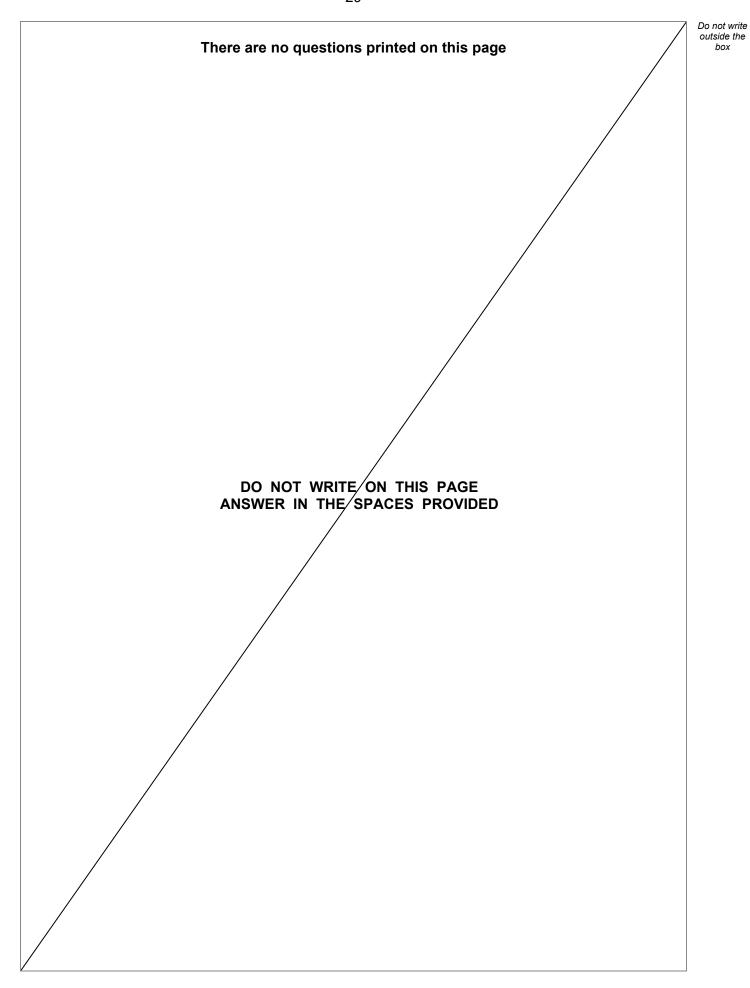


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