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# GCSE

# SOCIOLOGY

## Paper 2 The Sociology of Crime and Deviance and Social Stratification

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 Examiner's Use	
Section	Mark
A	
B	
<b>TOTAL</b>	

### 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.



J U N 2 1 8 1 9 2 2 0 1

**Section A: Crime and Deviance**Answer **all** questions in this section.Only **one** answer per question is allowed.

For each question completely fill in the circle alongside the appropriate answer.

CORRECT METHOD



WRONG METHODS



If you want to change your answer you must cross out your original answer as shown.



If you wish to return to an answer previously crossed out, ring the answer you now wish to select as shown.

**0 1**

What term is commonly used by sociologists to describe crime committed by middle-class and upper-class individuals, often in the course of their work?

**[1 mark]****A** Anti-social crime**B** Status crime**C** Violent crime**D** White collar crime**0 2**

What term is commonly used by sociologists to describe the research method which asks respondents to identify any crimes they have committed?

**[1 mark]****A** Crime study**B** Offenders' study**C** Self-report study**D** Victim study

0 3

Describe **one** example of a moral panic.

[3 marks]

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0 4

Identify and describe **one** example of deviant behaviour that is **not** criminal.

[3 marks]

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Turn over ►



**Item A**

In 2018, the Ministry of Justice published a report entitled 'Statistics on Women and the Criminal Justice System 2017'. This report presented information on offending and victimisation according to gender.

The report used information from a wide range of sources, such as national statistics and the Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW). The report stated the following:

- 85% of arrests are men
- 74% of offenders prosecuted were men
- 95% of the prison population was male
- women are more likely to experience domestic abuse than men
- women were most likely to be prosecuted for TV Licence fee evasion, truancy of their children from school, and shoplifting.

Source: Ministry of Justice, 2018

**0 5**

From **Item A**, examine **one** strength of the research.

**[2 marks]**

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**0 6**

Identify and explain **one** reason for the differences in male and female criminal activity, as referred to in **Item A**.

**[4 marks]**

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**0 7**

Identify and explain **one** ethical issue you may need to consider when investigating anti-social behaviour by teenagers.

**[4 marks]**

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**Item B**

Albert Cohen was interested in the reasons why boys committed crime. He argued that working-class boys were not just judged harshly by middle-class adults, but also by middle-class children – working-class boys were more likely to be seen as ‘failures’ by their peers. The standards that these middle-class children applied in terms of language, values and ambitions were likely to make their working-class peers feel inferior and inadequate. This led to status frustration for some working-class boys and they sought to gain status through deviant behaviour and breaking rules.

Source: Cohen, A, *Delinquent Boys*, (1955)

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From **Item B**, identify and describe **one** reason why working-class boys develop status frustration according to Cohen, including what you know of his sociological perspective.

**[4 marks]**

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Turn over ►



**0 9**

Identify and explain **one** advantage of using official crime statistics to investigate inner-city crime.

**[4 marks]**

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**END OF SECTION A**



**Section B: Social Stratification**Answer **all** questions in this section.**1 2**

What term is commonly used by sociologists to describe a group of people at the very bottom of the social scale who are dependent on welfare benefits?

**[1 mark]****A** Bourgeoisie**B** Middle class**C** Proletariat**D** Underclass**1 3**

What term is commonly used by sociologists to describe a society that rewards people based on their abilities and efforts?

**[1 mark]****A** Aristocracy**B** Hierarchy**C** Meritocracy**D** Nepotism**Turn over for the next question****Turn over ►**

1 4

Describe **one** type of poverty.

[3 marks]

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1 5

Identify and describe **one** factor that might affect an individual's life chances.

[3 marks]

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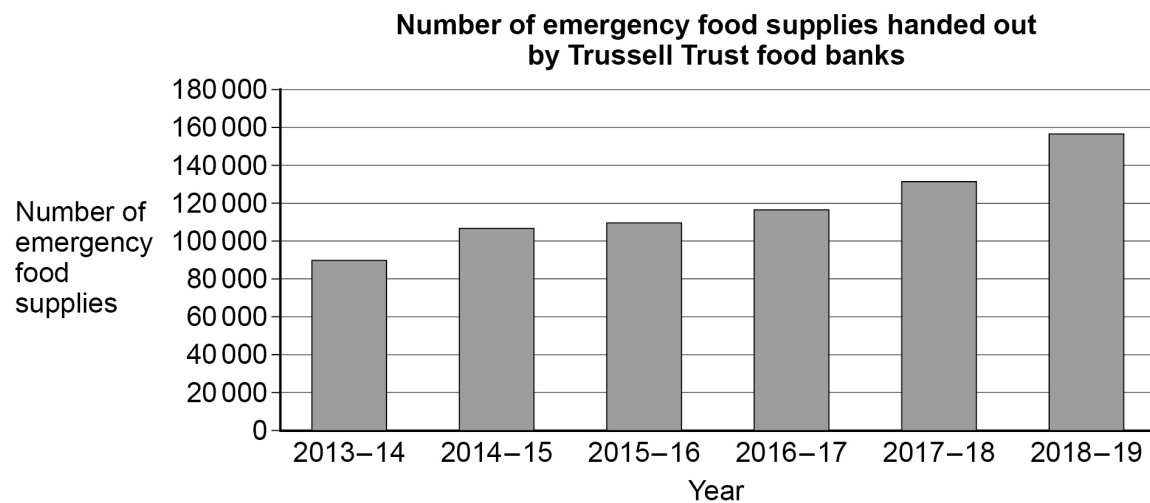
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## Item C

Food banks are run by charities and give food away for free to those in need of emergency food supplies. In recent years, there has been a sharp increase in the use of food banks. In particular, there have been more people using them who are in employment, but in low-paid jobs (the 'working poor'). Some would argue that this is an indicator of an increase in poverty in the UK, as people cannot afford to buy the basic necessities to survive. This increased usage accounts for those both in and out of work. The Trussell Trust is a charity which runs food banks in the UK. In 2019, they released statistics showing the increase in usage of food banks over a five-year period.



1 6

From **Item C**, examine **one** weakness of using non-official statistics to investigate poverty.

[2 marks]

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**1 7**

Identify and explain **one** factor which may account for the increased use of food banks as referred to in **Item C**.

**[4 marks]**


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Identify and explain **one** disadvantage of using questionnaires to investigate an individual's experience of poverty.

**[4 marks]**

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**Item D**

Max Weber was interested in social stratification, and how different groups of people came together to form classes. He believed the term social status could be applied in a positive or negative sense. His idea rested on the following important factors:

- mode of living (lifestyle)
- level of education or training
- prestige (social importance of the family).

Because of this range of factors, he believed that classes were not necessarily made up of people who were all the same, but groups who shared similar positions in the market economy – they shared similar earnings, interests and lifestyles.

Source: Weber, M, *The Theory and Social and Economic Organisations*, (1947)

**1 9**

From **Item D**, identify and describe **one** factor that Weber believed to be important when deciding an individual's social status, including what you know of his perspective on this issue.

**[4 marks]**

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**Turn over ►**

**2 0**

Identify and explain **one** factor affecting power relationships.

**[4 marks]**

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**END OF QUESTIONS**



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# GCSE SOCIOLOGY

## Paper 2 The Sociology of Crime and Deviance and Social Stratification

Friday 22 May 2020

Afternoon

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.
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- Do all rough work in this answer book. Cross through any work you do not want to be marked.

For Examiner's Use	
Section	Mark
A	
B	
<b>TOTAL</b>	

### 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.



J U N 2 0 8 1 9 2 2 0 1

**Section A: Crime and Deviance**Answer **all** questions in this section.Only **one** answer per question is allowed.

For each answer completely fill in the circle alongside the appropriate answer.

CORRECT METHOD



WRONG METHODS



If you want to change your answer you must cross out your original answer as shown.



If you wish to return to an answer previously crossed out, ring the answer you now wish to select as shown.

**0 1**

What term is commonly used by sociologists to describe feelings that people experience when denied social status?

**[1 mark]****A** Achieved status**B** Ascribed status**C** Status frustration**D** Status inconsistency**0 2**

What term is commonly used by sociologists to describe the process that can begin after a young person accepts their deviant identity?

**[1 mark]****A** Deviant amplification**B** Deviant career**C** Deviant control**D** Deviant location

**0 3**

Describe **one** example of a crime that has high news value.

**[3 marks]**

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**0 4**

Identify and describe **one** factor that might lead to criminal behaviour.

**[3 marks]**

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Turn over ►



**Item A**

A hate crime is when an individual commits a crime against another person because of a perceived difference, eg disability, gender, ethnicity, religion or sexual orientation. In recent years there has been some concern that this type of crime has significantly increased.

In 2018, the Inspectorate of Police commissioned a report into how victims of hate crime believed that they had been treated by the police. 26 recent victims of hate crime, who were of mixed ages and gender were interviewed, from all over the UK. Some of those interviewed were victims of hate crime because of more than one characteristic, eg their ethnicity and their sexual orientation.

Source: Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary and Fire & Rescue Services, Understanding the Difference: the initial police response to hate crime (2018)

**0 5**

From **Item A**, examine **one** weakness of the research.

**[2 marks]**

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**0 6**

Describe the type of data shown in **Item A**. Identify and explain **one** factor that may explain an increase in police-recorded hate crime.

**[4 marks]**

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**0 7**

Identify and explain **one** disadvantage of using group interviews to research the experience of prisoners.

**[4 marks]**

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**Item B**

Robert Merton wrote about deviance and how it related to the culture and structure of society. He believed that in society, all groups shared the same goals, but were prepared to use different and sometimes illegitimate means to achieve them.

The working of this process can be seen through some sporting examples where players use illegitimate but efficient means to win the game. For example, the star footballer who fakes injury in order to win a penalty, or the athlete who uses performance enhancing drugs. Winning the game becomes more important than playing by the rules.

Source: Robert Merton, Social Theory and Social Structure, New York Press (1968)

**0 8**

From **Item B**, identify and explain **one** factor which may explain why some people use illegitimate means of achieving their goals, including what you know of Merton's perspective.

**[4 marks]**

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Turn over ►



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Identify and explain why **not** all crime is included in official statistics.

**[4 marks]**

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**END OF SECTION A**



**Section B: Social Stratification**Answer **all** questions in this section.**1 2**

What term is commonly used by sociologists to describe a sampling technique where every tenth name is chosen from a list?

**[1 mark]****A** Random**B** Snowball**C** Stratified**D** Systematic**1 3**

What term is commonly used by sociologists to describe a form of government where power is concentrated in the hands of an individual?

**[1 mark]****A** Democracy**B** Dictatorship**C** Oligarchy**D** Theocracy**Turn over for the next question****Turn over ►**

**1 4** Describe **one** way society may exploit women.

**[3 marks]**

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**1 5** Identify and describe **one** type of social inequality.

**[3 marks]**

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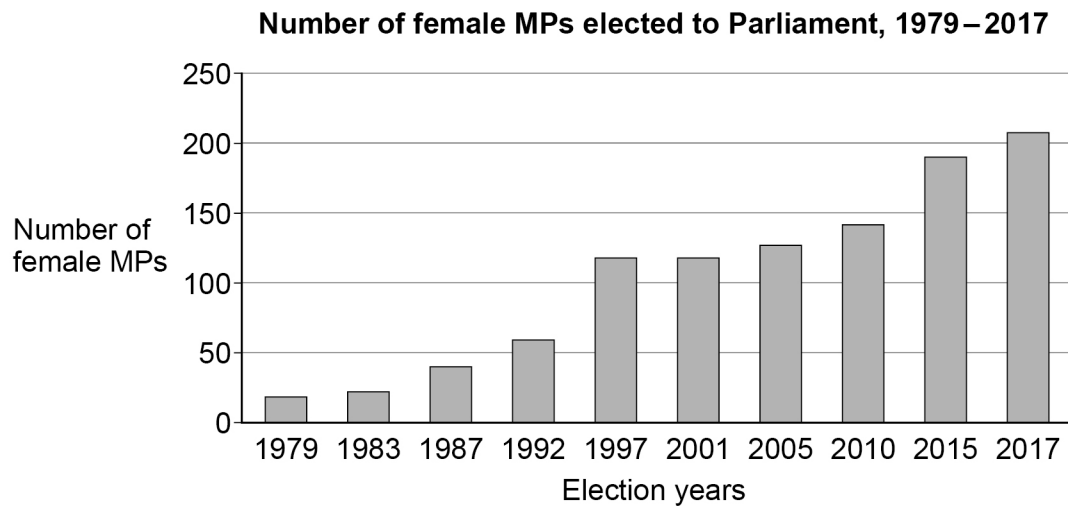
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**Item C**

In 2017 the BBC published a breakdown of the gender of Members of Parliament (MPs). The data was provided by the House of Commons Library.



Source: House of Commons Library, BBC (2017)

**1 | 6**

From **Item C**, examine **one** strength of the research.

**[2 marks]**

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**Turn over ►**



**1** **7**

Identify and explain **one** factor that may have led to an increase in the number of female MPs being elected, as shown in **Item C**.

**[4 marks]**

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**1 8**

Identify and explain **one** way in which sociologists might determine an individual's social class.

**[4 marks]**

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**Item D**

Charles Murray wrote about social welfare policies in America in the second half of the 20th century. He argued that these policies had not worked. In his view it had become too easy for some people to claim welfare support and as a consequence they failed to take responsibility for their own lives. At the same time others who deserved help were not given the support that they needed.

He proposed that national welfare programmes for those of working age should be replaced by locally managed systems. He believed this would lead to people changing their behaviour. For instance, unemployed young people would have to rely on support from their parents with whom they would probably continue to live. Many parents would not want their adult children living off their income and would encourage their children to learn skills and get a job.

Murray believed that when it was no longer considered socially acceptable for individuals to be dependent on welfare payments, people would be forced to become more independent and self-sufficient.

Source: Charles Murray, *Losing Ground*, Basic Books (1984)

**1 9**

From **Item D**, identify and explain **one** reason why Murray believed that welfare reform was needed, including what you know of his perspective on this issue.

**[4 marks]**

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Identify and explain **one** factor that can lead to an individual becoming dependent on the welfare system.

**[4 marks]**

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Question number	<b>Additional page, if required.</b> <b>Write the question numbers in the left-hand margin.</b>

The table consists of a header row and a main body. The header row has two columns: 'Question number' and 'Additional page, if required. Write the question numbers in the left-hand margin.' The main body is a large rectangular area with horizontal dashed lines, intended for writing answers.



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# GCSE SOCIOLOGY

## Paper 2 The Sociology of Crime and Deviance and Social Stratification

Thursday 25 May 2023

Afternoon

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.
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- Do all rough work in this answer book. Cross through any work you do not want to be marked.

For Examiner's Use	
Section	Mark
A	
B	
<b>TOTAL</b>	

### 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.



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**Section A: Crime and Deviance**Answer **all** questions in this section.Only **one** answer per question is allowed.

For each question completely fill in the circle alongside the appropriate answer.

CORRECT METHOD



WRONG METHODS



If you want to change your answer you must cross out your original answer as shown.



If you wish to return to an answer previously crossed out, ring the answer you now wish to select as shown.

**0 1**

What term is commonly used by sociologists to describe the process by which people become widely regarded as deviant?

**[1 mark]****A** Labelling**B** Profiling**C** Self-fulfilling prophecy**D** Social mobility**0 2**

What term is commonly used by sociologists to describe the agency responsible for punishing offenders?

**[1 mark]****A** Deterrent system**B** Prison system**C** Rehabilitation system**D** Welfare system

**0 3**

Describe **one** example of deviance.

**[3 marks]**

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**0 4**

Identify and describe **one** way sociologists attempt to measure the dark figure of crime.

**[3 marks]**

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Turn over ►



**Item A**

James Patrick studied a gang of teenage boys in Glasgow. He used covert participant observation. He gained access to the gang by befriending 'Tim', a gang member who acted as his protector. He met with the gang on 12 occasions between October 1966 and January 1967.

Patrick found the gang to be dangerous – some members became suspicious of him when he chose not to carry a weapon, and was reluctant to fully participate in fights. He left the gang abruptly when the violence became too intense.

Patrick was scared of the gang and waited years before writing up his notes and publishing his work to protect their identities.

Patrick's work focused on the social conditions that led to the formation of the gang, such as poverty, unemployment and poor housing conditions.

Source: Patrick, J, A Glasgow Gang Observed, 2013.

**0 5**

From **Item A**, examine **one** strength of the research.

**[2 marks]**

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**0 6**

Identify and explain **one** factor which may have led to the boys joining the gang, according to **Item A**.

**[4 marks]**

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**0 7**

Identify and explain **one** disadvantage of using a case study to investigate a teenage gang.

**[4 marks]**

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**Item B**

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Source: Heidensohn, F, Women and Crime, 1985.

**0 8**

From **Item B**, identify and explain **one** reason why women commit less crime than men according to Heidensohn, including what you know of her perspective on this issue.

**[4 marks]**

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Identify and explain **one** disadvantage of using official statistics to understand the extent of crime committed by women.

[4 marks]

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**1 0**

Discuss how far sociologists would agree that informal social control is an effective way of controlling deviant behaviour.

**[12 marks]**

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**END OF SECTION A**



**Section B: Social Stratification**Answer **all** questions in this section.**1 2**

What term is commonly used by sociologists to describe the invisible barrier keeping women from achieving senior positions in the workplace?

**[1 mark]****A** Alienation**B** Gender role**C** Glass ceiling**D** Social control**1 3**

What term is commonly used by sociologists to describe data that accurately reflects the wider population being studied?

**[1 mark]****A** Quota sample**B** Representative sample**C** Snowball sample**D** Systematic sample**Turn over for the next question****Turn over ►**

1 4

Describe **one** feature of a meritocracy.

[3 marks]

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1 5

Identify and describe **one** example of age discrimination.

[3 marks]

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**Item C**

In 2020, Public Health England produced a report into the inequalities faced by ethnic minority women in their experiences of pregnancy and childbirth.

Researchers used a range of secondary sources to compile the report, including existing peer-reviewed smaller scale academic research, government research and guidance. The report found that women from Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic backgrounds were up to five times more likely to die during pregnancy than white women. A range of potential issues were considered, such as language barriers, poorer health, concentration in lower social classes and less chance of accessing and engaging with pregnancy services.

The report went on to recommend a range of interventions including improved access to maternity services, improved personalised care by the NHS and encouraging healthier lifestyles.

Source: Public Health, Reducing the inequality of outcomes for women from Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic communities and their babies, 2020.

**1 6**

From **Item C**, examine **one** weakness of the research.

**[2 marks]**

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1 7

Describe the type of research in **Item C**. Identify and explain **one** factor considered by the report as a possible explanation for the inequality experienced by some women from Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic backgrounds.

[4 marks]

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**1 8**

Identify and explain **one** advantage of using previously published research to investigate gender inequality in accessing health care.

**[4 marks]**


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**Item D**

**Item D not reproduced here due to third-party copyright restrictions**

Source: Townsend, P, Poverty in the United Kingdom, 1979.

**1 9**

From **Item D**, identify the research method used by Townsend and describe how his definition of poverty differed from the official definition, including what you know of his perspective on this issue.

**[4 marks]**

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**2 0**

Identify and explain **one** reason why some researchers believe that relative deprivation is an idea with significant problems.

**[4 marks]**

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**END OF QUESTIONS**



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# GCSE SOCIOLOGY

## Paper 2 The Sociology of Crime and Deviance and Social Stratification

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 Examiner's Use	
Section	Mark
A	
B	
<b>TOTAL</b>	

### 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.



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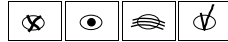
**Section A: Crime and Deviance**Answer **all** questions in this section.Only **one** answer per question is allowed.

For each question completely fill in the circle alongside the appropriate answer.

CORRECT METHOD



WRONG METHODS



If you want to change your answer you must cross out your original answer as shown.



If you wish to return to an answer previously crossed out, ring the answer you now wish to select as shown.

**0 1**

What term is commonly used by sociologists to describe the amount of crime that goes unreported to the police?

**[1 mark]****A** Dark figure**B** Estimated figure**C** Official figure**D** Recorded figure**0 2**

What term is commonly used by sociologists to describe the system of law enforcement in the United Kingdom?

**[1 mark]****A** Anti-social behaviour system**B** Community justice system**C** Criminal justice system**D** Deviant behaviour system

0 3

Describe **one** way in which deviance can be seen to be socially constructed.

[3 marks]

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Identify and describe **one** example of corporate crime.

[3 marks]

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Turn over ►



**Item A**

There are concerns from some social commentators about the relatively high level of youth crime in society.

The Ministry of Justice produced a report entitled 'Youth Justice Statistics: 2018 to 2019', in which they presented the national statistics on recorded criminal behaviour amongst young people (below the age of 18). The report stated that there were 21 700 children either cautioned or sentenced in that time. Of this group:

- 85% were male
- 15% were female
- 73% were White
- 27% were Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic
- 23% were aged 10–14
- 77% were aged 15–17.

Source: Ministry of Justice, 2020

**0 5**

From **Item A**, examine **one** weakness of using government-reported statistics to research youth crime.

**[2 marks]**

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0 6

Identify and explain **one** factor which may account for the relatively high level of crime that is committed by young people, according to **Item A**.

[4 marks]

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Identify and explain **one** disadvantage of using overt observation to study anti-social behaviour amongst young people.

**[4 marks]**

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**Item B**

Carlen was interested in explaining female criminality, and conducted ground-breaking research.

She conducted her research using unstructured interviews with 39 women between the ages of 15 and 46, all of whom had been convicted of one or more crimes. According to Carlen, four major reasons were given by the women as to the cause of their criminality: poverty; being in residential care; drug and alcohol addiction; and the quest for excitement.

Although all the women had committed at least one crime for financial gain, most of them agreed that it was one of these four factors which led them to develop criminal careers.

Source: Carlen, P, *Women, Crime and Poverty*, (1988)

**0 8**

From **Item B**, identify and describe the research method used by Carlen, including what you know of her perspective on female criminality.

**[4 marks]**

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**0 9**

Identify **one** disadvantage of using a qualitative method to investigate criminal behaviour and explain how you would deal with this in your investigation.

**[4 marks]**

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**END OF SECTION A**



**Section B: Social Stratification**Answer **all** questions in this section.**1 2**

What term is commonly used by sociologists to describe individuals who lack the resources that are available to most people in society?

**[1 mark]****A** Absolute poverty**B** Environmental poverty**C** Relative poverty**D** Subjective poverty**1 3**

What term is commonly used by sociologists to describe a male-dominated society?

**[1 mark]****A** Matriarchy**B** Matrifocal**C** Oligarchy**D** Patriarchy**Turn over for the next question****Turn over ►**

**1 4** Describe **one** example of social stratification.

**[3 marks]**

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**1 5** Identify and describe **one** example of a social group who are more likely to experience poverty.

**[3 marks]**

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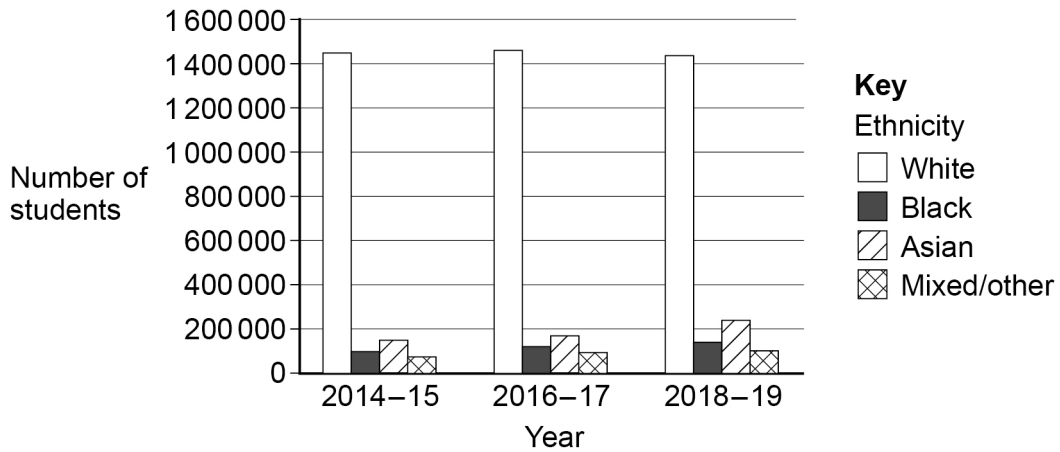
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**Item C**

The Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA) produced a report on university enrolment by personal characteristics from 2014/15 to 2018/19. This report found that the vast majority of students that attend university are from white backgrounds, although the number of students from minority ethnic backgrounds is increasing year on year.



Source: HESA 2020

**1 | 6**

From **Item C**, examine **one** strength of the research.

**[2 marks]**

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Identify and explain **one** factor which may account for the relatively low numbers of students from some minority ethnic backgrounds attending university, as referred to in **Item C**.

**[4 marks]**

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**1 8**

Identify and explain **one** advantage of using ethnography as a research method to investigate life chances.

**[4 marks]**

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**Item D**

Walby believed that the key to understanding patriarchy was to appreciate how ideas of femininity and masculinity have changed. It was her view that despite some changes over time, masculinity has always been valued more than femininity. This is not just in one area of life, but in a whole range of patriarchal structures:

- the household
- paid work
- the state
- sexuality
- male violence towards women
- cultural institutions.

Walby believed these patriarchal structures restricted women and helped to maintain male dominance in society.

Source: Walby, S, *Theorizing Patriarchy*, (1990)

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From **Item D**, identify and describe **one** patriarchal structure in society as identified by Walby, including what you know of her perspective of gender inequality.

**[4 marks]**

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Identify and explain **one** way in which social class at birth can influence an individual's future life chances.

**[4 marks]**

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2 2

Discuss how far sociologists would agree that the welfare state has been successful in reducing poverty.

[12 marks]

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**END OF QUESTIONS**



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# 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 Examiner's Use	
Section	Mark
A	
B	
<b>TOTAL</b>	

### 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.



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**Section A: Families**Answer **all** questions in this section.Only **one** answer per question is allowed.

For each question completely fill in the circle alongside the appropriate answer.

CORRECT METHOD



WRONG METHODS



If you want to change your answer you must cross out your original answer as shown.



If you wish to return to an answer previously crossed out, ring the answer you now wish to select as shown.

**0 1**

What term is commonly used by sociologists to describe a family consisting of parents, their children and other relatives, such as grandparents, aunts and uncles?

**[1 mark]****A** Blended family**B** Empty nest family**C** Extended family**D** Nuclear family**0 2**

What term is commonly used by sociologists to describe the role men traditionally perform in the family?

**[1 mark]****A** Expressive**B** Instrumental**C** Matriarchal**D** Nurturing

0 3

Describe **one** example of patriarchy within families.

[3 marks]

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0 4

Identify and describe **one** factor that may have led to an increase in family diversity in Britain.

[3 marks]

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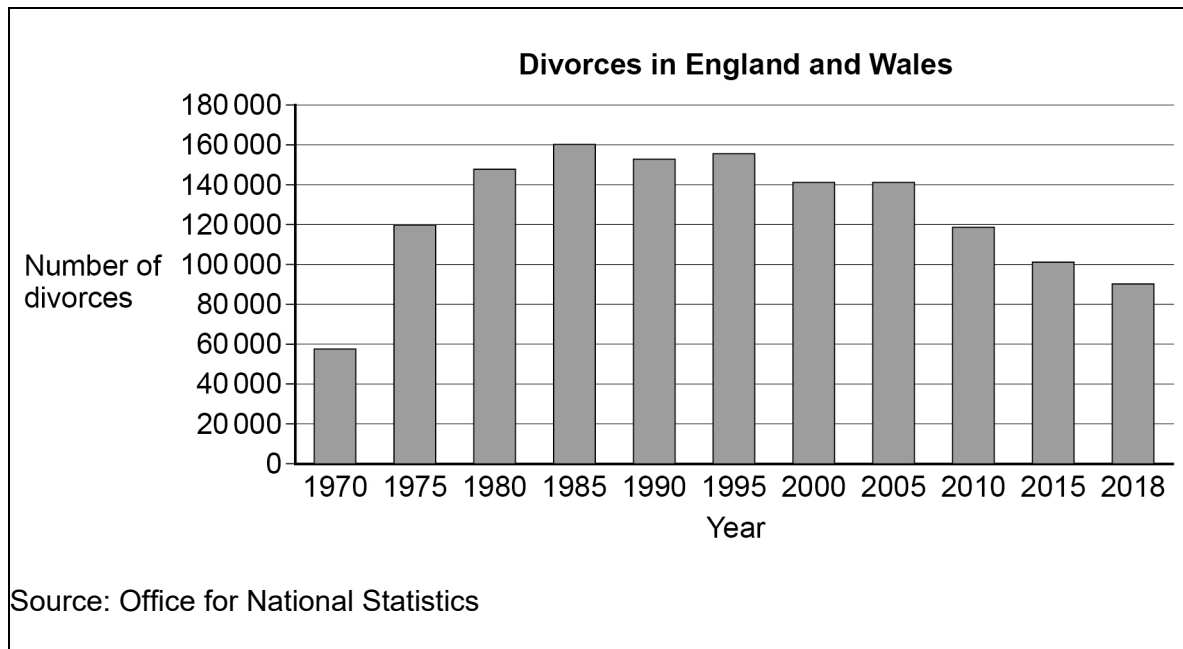
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## Item A



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From **Item A**, examine **one** weakness of using statistics to research divorce.

[2 marks]

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Describe the type of statistical data shown in **Item A**. Identify the trend shown by the data and explain **one** factor which may account for this trend.

**[4 marks]**

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Identify and explain **one** disadvantage of using secondary data to investigate attitudes towards marriage.

**[4 marks]**

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**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)

**0 8**

From **Item B**, identify and describe the research method used by Willmott and Young in the early 1970s, including what you know of their perspective on the family.

**[4 marks]**

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Identify **one** function of the family and explain how you would investigate this function using a case study.

[4 marks]

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**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 education and training?

**[1 mark]****A** Academic**B** Comprehensive**C** Marketization**D** Vocational**1 3**

What term is commonly used by sociologists to describe the process of learning norms and values that takes place outside the family?

**[1 mark]****A** Agency of socialisation**B** Primary socialisation**C** Secondary socialisation**D** Selective socialisation**Turn over for the next question****Turn over ►**

**1 4**

Describe **one** example of the marketization of schools.

**[3 marks]**

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**1 5**

Identify and describe **one** 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 **Item C**, examine **one** strength of the research.

**[2 marks]**

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**1 7**

Identify and explain **one** factor, other than debt, that may discourage students from poorer backgrounds from applying to university, raised as a concern in **Item C**.

**[4 marks]**

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**1 8**

Identify and explain **one** disadvantage of using a snowball sample to investigate attitudes of students towards higher education.

**[4 marks]**

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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)

**1 9**

From **Item D**, identify and describe **one** way in which Parsons saw the education system as important, including what you know of his perspective on education.

**[4 marks]**


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Identify and explain **one** advantage of using unstructured interviews to investigate setting in schools.

**[4 marks]**

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Discuss how far sociologists would agree that family background is the most important factor in explaining differences in students’ educational achievement.

**[12 marks]**

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# GCSE SOCIOLOGY

## Paper 1 The Sociology of Families and Education

Monday 18 May 2020

Afternoon

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 Examiner's Use	
Section	Mark
A	
B	
<b>TOTAL</b>	

### 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.



J U N 2 0 8 1 9 2 1 0 1

**Section A: Families**Answer **all** questions in this section.Only **one** answer per question is allowed.

For each answer completely fill in the circle alongside the appropriate answer.

CORRECT METHOD



WRONG METHODS



If you want to change your answer you must cross out your original answer as shown.



If you wish to return to an answer previously crossed out, ring the answer you now wish to select as shown.

**0 1**

What term is commonly used by sociologists to describe a pattern of divorce and remarriage where an individual marries several times but only to one partner at a time?

**[1 mark]****A** Bigamy**B** Polygamy**C** Polygyny**D** Serial monogamy**0 2**

What term is commonly used by sociologists to describe when two adults with children from previous relationships remarry to form a new family?

**[1 mark]****A** Beanpole family**B** Blended family**C** Extended family**D** Lone parent family

0 3

Describe a dual career family.

[3 marks]

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0 4

Identify and describe **one** factor that may have led to an increase in the number of lone parent families in Britain.

[3 marks]

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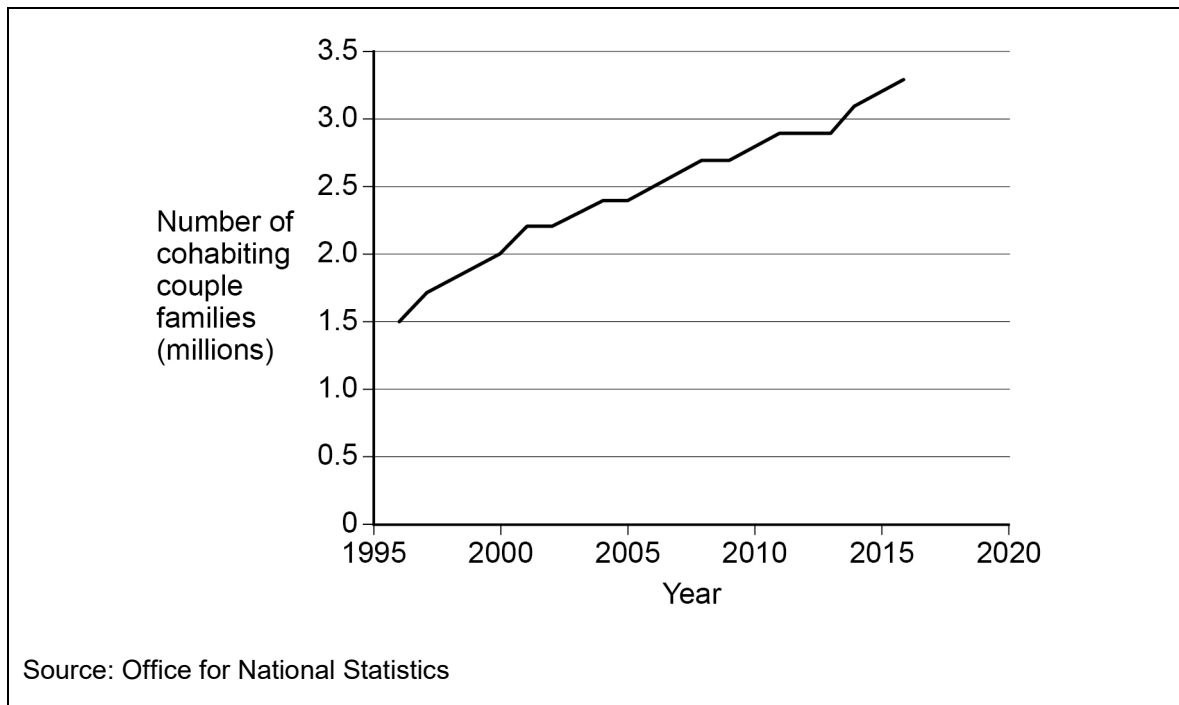
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## Item A

## Cohabiting couple families, UK (millions)



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From **Item A**, examine **one** strength of using statistics to research cohabiting couple families.

**[2 marks]**

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**0 6**

Describe the type of statistical data shown in **Item A**. Identify the trend shown by the data and explain **one** factor which may account for this trend.

**[4 marks]**

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**Turn over for the next question**

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**0 7**

Identify and explain **one** disadvantage of using postal questionnaires to investigate attitudes towards cohabitation.

**[4 marks]**

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**Item B**

Talcott Parsons (1959) studied the family in American society. However, his ideas can be applied to families in other societies. He identified two basic and essential functions that all families perform in all societies: primary socialisation and the stabilisation of adult personalities.

According to Parsons, in American middle-class families women provided emotional support to their children and their partner. The role of the male was family breadwinner.

Source: T Parsons, 'The social structure of the family'

**0 8**

From **Item B**, identify and describe **one** way in which the family can be seen as important for society, including what you know of Parsons' perspective on the family.

**[4 marks]**

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Identify and explain **one** advantage of using unstructured interviews to research the role of parents in families.

**[4 marks]**

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**1 1**

Discuss how far sociologists would agree that the extended family is still important in Britain today.

**[12 marks]**

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**END OF SECTION A**



**Section B: Education**Answer **all** questions in this section.**1 2**

What term is commonly used by sociologists to describe the process of creating competition between schools?

**[1 mark]****A** Comprehensivisation**B** Marketization**C** Socialisation**D** Vocationalism**1 3**

What term is commonly used by sociologists to describe the idea that the school system should be abolished?

**[1 mark]****A** De-schooling**B** Hidden curriculum**C** Meritocracy**D** Privatisation**Turn over for the next question****Turn over ►**

1 4

Describe **one** function of education.

[3 marks]

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1 5

Identify and describe **one** type of pupil subculture that may be found in schools.

[3 marks]

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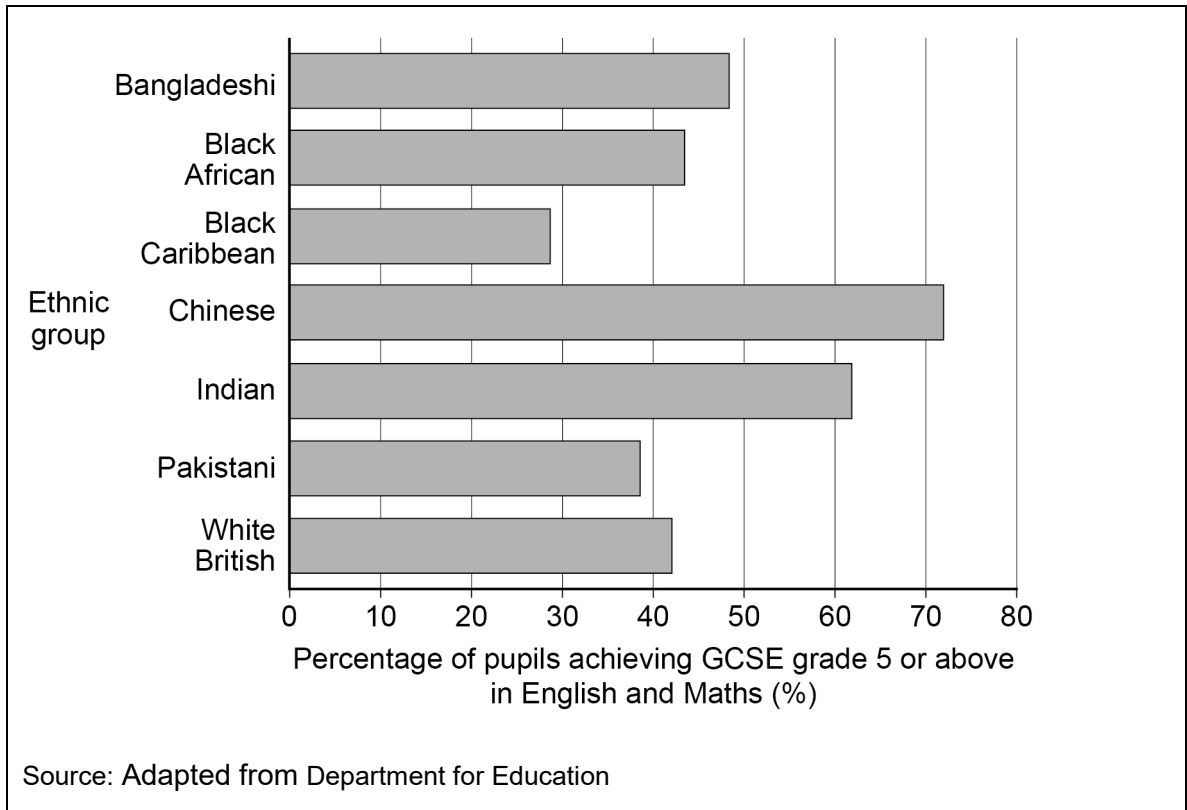
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## Item C

**Percentage of pupils achieving GCSE grade 5 or  
above in English and Maths by ethnicity, England 2017**



1 6

From **Item C**, examine **one** weakness of research using official statistics on the educational achievement of different ethnic groups.

**[2 marks]**


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1 7

Identify and explain **one** in-school factor which might account for the differences in educational achievement between ethnic groups shown in **Item C**.

**[4 marks]**

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**1 8**

Identify and explain **one** advantage of using covert observation to investigate the extent of sexism in schools.

**[4 marks]**

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**Item D**

Sociologists Bowles and Gintis suggested that there was a close connection between relationships in the workplace and in education; they described this as a 'correspondence principle'.

They argued that capitalism required hardworking, obedient workers and that the education system helped to produce this kind of workforce. They believed that what happened in schools was similar to what happened in the workplace. Education, in their view, prepared the child for their future role in an unequal society.

Source: S Bowles and H Gintis, *Schooling in Capitalist America* (1976)

**1 | 9**

From **Item D**, identify and describe **one** example of how the correspondence principle works according to Bowles and Gintis, including what you know of their perspective on education.

**[4 marks]**


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**2 0**

Identify and explain **one** advantage of using a longitudinal study to investigate the effects of streaming students in schools.

**[4 marks]**

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**2 2**

Discuss how far sociologists would agree that the education system enables upward social mobility.

**[12 marks]**

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**END OF QUESTIONS**



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# GCSE SOCIOLOGY

## Paper 1 The Sociology of Families and Education

Tuesday 16 May 2023

Afternoon

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.
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- Do all rough work in this answer book. Cross through any work you do not want to be marked.

For Examiner's Use	
Section	Mark
A	
B	
<b>TOTAL</b>	

### 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.



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**8192/1**

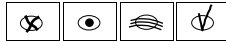
**Section A: Families**Answer **all** questions in this section.Only **one** answer per question is allowed.

For each question completely fill in the circle alongside the appropriate answer.

CORRECT METHOD



WRONG METHODS



If you want to change your answer you must cross out your original answer as shown.



If you wish to return to an answer previously crossed out, ring the answer you now wish to select as shown.

**0 1**

What term is commonly used by sociologists to describe the experience of women who have both a paid job and have to do most of the housework?

**[1 mark]****A** Domestic division of labour**B** Double shift**C** Dual career**D** Dual worker**0 2**

What term is commonly used by sociologists to describe the way that parents channel their children's interests into toys, games and other activities that are seen as appropriate for their gender?

**[1 mark]****A** Canalization**B** Discrimination**C** Idealisation**D** Intergenerational

**0 3**

Describe **one** example of a commune.

**[3 marks]**

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**0 4**

Identify and describe **one** consequence of divorce for family members.

**[3 marks]**

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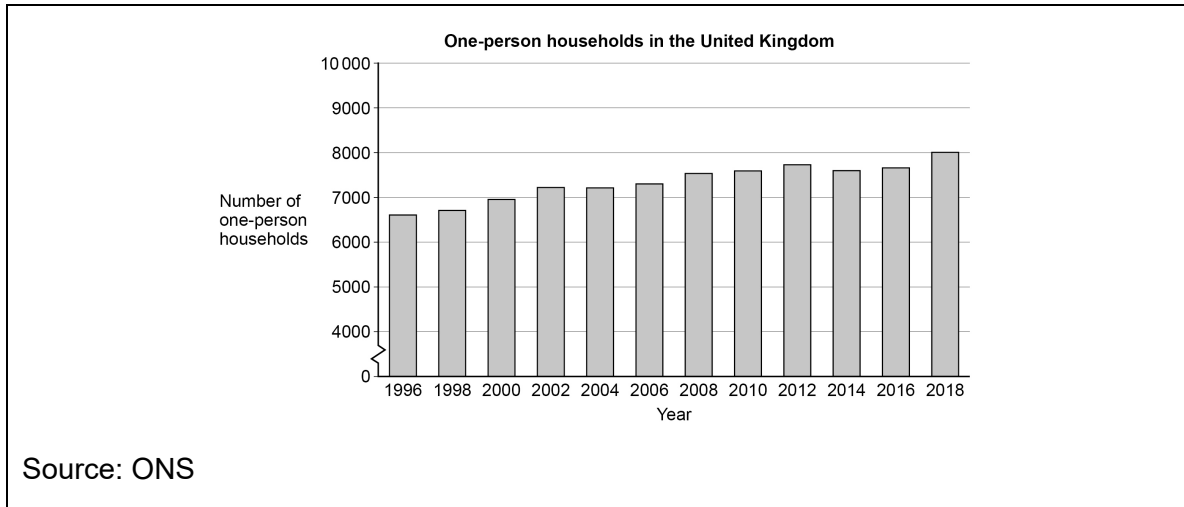
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## Item A



0 5

From **Item A**, examine **one** strength of using statistics to research one-person households. **[2 marks]**

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**0 6**

Describe the type of statistical data shown in **Item A**. Identify the trend shown by the data and explain **one** factor which may account for this trend.

**[4 marks]**

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**0 7**

Identify and explain **one** disadvantage of using unstructured interviews to investigate one-person households.

**[4 marks]**

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**Item B**

In 1982, Ann Oakley defined the conventional family as a nuclear family that consisted of a married couple and their children who lived together. She identified a number of features associated with conventional families:

- Women were expected to do unpaid work inside the home while men were expected to do paid work outside the home.
- The man's economic power was linked to his income from paid work.
- The woman's dependence on the man's wages was an aspect of inequality.

Statistically the conventional family is no longer the norm, but according to Oakley the idea of the conventional family life remained a powerful one in society.

Source: Oakley, A, Conventional Families, 1982.

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From **Item B**, identify and describe **one** way in which Oakley saw the conventional family as being patriarchal, including what you know of her perspective on the family.

**[4 marks]**

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0 9

Identify **one** practical issue you would need to consider when using postal questionnaires to investigate role relationships within the family and explain how you would deal with this issue in your investigation.

**[4 marks]**

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**END OF SECTION A**



**Section B: Education**Answer **all** questions in this section.**1 2**

What term is commonly used by sociologists to describe a school that is no longer under local authority control and whose funding is provided directly by central government?

**[1 mark]****A** Academy**B** Independent**C** Private**D** Public**1 3**

What term is commonly used by sociologists to describe a curriculum that is biased, coming from the point of view of one culture?

**[1 mark]****A** Egalitarian**B** Ethnocentric**C** Ethnographic**D** Exclusive**Turn over for the next question****Turn over ►**

1 4

Describe what is meant by the term comprehensive school.

[3 marks]

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1 5

Identify and describe **one** example of the correspondence principle.

[3 marks]

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**Item C**

Becky Francis studied the ways in which gender affects students learning in school. Her research involved three different London secondary schools. The schools were all mixed-sex, with a large majority of working-class pupils. Francis used observation to record classroom interaction and student behaviour during GCSE lessons. She also carried out individual interviews.

Francis observed two top set lessons and two lower set lessons in both English and Maths in each school. She was unable to accurately record all the interaction because of the sheer noise levels in some of the classes. This limited the classroom observation.

In the majority of the lessons observed, boys dominated the classroom interaction. They were louder, and more disruptive than the girls and took up more of the teachers' attention.

Source: Francis, B, *The Impact of Gender Constructions on Pupils' Learning and Educational Choices*, 2005.

**1 6**From **Item C**, examine **one** weakness of the research.**[2 marks]**

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1 7

Identify and explain **one** advantage of using non-participant observation to investigate classroom interactions as shown in **Item C**.

[4 marks]

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**1 8**

Identify and explain **one** advantage of using structured interviews to investigate working-class students' experiences of school.

**[4 marks]**

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Identify and explain **one** disadvantage of using snowball sampling to investigate the effects of streaming on students' experience of school.

**[4 marks]**

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**2 2**

Discuss how far sociologists would agree that the main function of the education system is to prepare students for work.

**[12 marks]**


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**END OF QUESTIONS**



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# 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.
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- Do all rough work in this answer book. Cross through any work you do not want to be marked.

For Examiner's Use	
Section	Mark
A	
B	
<b>TOTAL</b>	

### Information

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IB/M/Jun22/E10

**8192/1**

**Section A: Families**Answer **all** questions in this section.Only **one** answer per question is allowed.

For each question completely fill in the circle alongside the appropriate answer.

CORRECT METHOD



WRONG METHODS



If you want to change your answer you must cross out your original answer as shown.



If you wish to return to an answer previously crossed out, ring the answer you now wish to select as shown.

**0 1**

What term is commonly used by sociologists to describe partners who live together without either being married or in a civil partnership?

**[1 mark]****A** Arranged marriage**B** Cohabitation**C** Commune**D** Conjugal relationships**0 2**

What term is commonly used by sociologists to describe a family in which a woman holds power and authority?

**[1 mark]****A** Matriarchal family**B** Patriarchal family**C** Symmetrical family**D** Traditional family

**0 3**

Describe what sociologists mean by kinship.

**[3 marks]**

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**0 4**

Identify and describe **one** example of how a grandparent can contribute to family life.

**[3 marks]**

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**Turn over ►**



**Item A**

In 1974, Ann Oakley collected information from 40 married women who had one child or more under the age of 5. All of the women were British or Irish born and aged between 20 and 30 years old. Half of her sample were working class and half were middle class. All of the women lived in the London area.

Oakley found greater equality in terms of the allocation of domestic tasks between married couples in the middle class than in the working class. However, in both social classes, she found little evidence of their husbands sharing the housework. Only 15% had a husband who shared domestic work to a significant level.

Source: Oakley, A, *The Sociology of Housework* (1974)

**0 5**

From **Item A**, examine **one** weakness of the research.

**[2 marks]**

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**0 6**

Identify and explain **one** factor that may account for differences in the allocation of domestic tasks as shown in **Item A**.

**[4 marks]**

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**Section B: Education**Answer **all** questions in this section.**1 2**

What term is commonly used by sociologists to describe the grouping of students of different academic levels in the same class?

**[1 mark]****A** Banding**B** Mixed ability**C** Setting**D** Streaming**1 3**What term is commonly used by sociologists to describe a state school that does **not** select pupils on the basis of their ability?**[1 mark]****A** Comprehensive**B** Grammar**C** Independent**D** Private**Turn over for the next question****Turn over ►**

**1 4**

Describe **one** example of cultural capital.

**[3 marks]**

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**1 5**

Identify and describe **one** counter school subculture.

**[3 marks]**

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## Item C

## Number of A-level examination entries in the United Kingdom by gender, 2019

Subject	Males	Females
Computing	9 649	1 475
English Language	3 973	10 141
English Literature	9 153	31 671
French	2 515	5 840
Mathematics	56 290	35 605
Physics	30 159	8 799

Source: Joint Council for Qualifications (JCQ). The JCQ is an organisation representing the largest qualification providers in the United Kingdom. Each year the JCQ collates and publishes examination information.

1 6

From **Item C**, examine **one** strength of using the number of entries for different A-level examinations to research gender differences in education.

**[2 marks]**


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Identify and explain **one** factor which might account for the gender differences in subject choice shown in **Item C**.

**[4 marks]**

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**Turn over for the next question**

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**1 8**

Identify and explain **one** disadvantage of using group interviews to investigate gender-based subject choices in schools.

**[4 marks]**

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