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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 Examiner's Use	
Section Mark	
А	
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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:	Fami	lies

Answer all questions in this section.			
Only <b>one</b> answer per question is allowed.  For each question completely fill in the circle alongside the appropriate answer.  CORRECT METHOD  WRONG METHODS  WRONG METHODS  WRONG we will be			
0 1	What term is commonly used by sociologists to describe a family constheir children and other relatives, such as grandparents, aunts and un		
	A Blended family	0	
	<b>B</b> Empty nest family	0	
	C Extended family	0	
	<b>D</b> Nuclear family	0	
0 2	What term is commonly used by sociologists to describe the role men in the family?	traditionally perform [1 mark]	
	A Expressive	0	
	B Instrumental	0	
	C Matriarchal	0	
	<b>D</b> Nurturing	0	

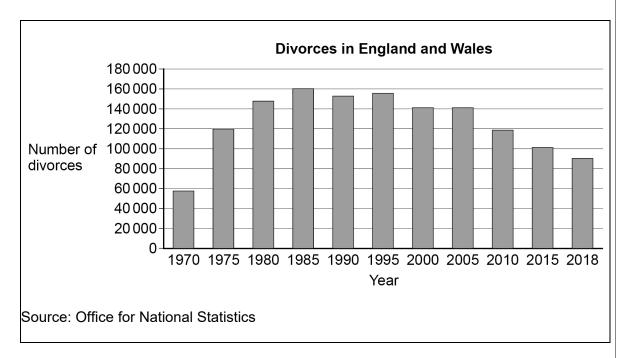


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0 3	Describe <b>one</b> example of patriarchy within families.  [3 marks]
0 4	Identify and describe <b>one</b> factor that may have led to an increase in family diversity in Britain.
	[3 marks]
	Turn over for the next question







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



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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



0 7	Identify and explain <b>one</b> disadvantage of using secondary data to investigate att towards marriage.	itudes
		[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	From <b>Item B</b> , identify and describe the research method used by Willmott and the early 1970s, including what you know of their perspective on the family.		
		[4 mar	

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0 9	Identify <b>one</b> function of the family and explain how you would investigate this fu using a case study.	nction
	<b>99</b>	[4 marks]



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Discuss how far sociologists would agree that the traditional nuclear family appropriate family type in which to raise children in Britain today.	s the most
appropriate family type in which to raise children in Britain today.	[12 marks]





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





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END OF SECTION A	



	10		
	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	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 of and values that takes place outside the family?	of learning norms	
		[1 mark]	
	A Agency of socialisation	0	
	<b>B</b> Primary socialisation	0	
	C Secondary socialisation	0	
	D Selective socialisation	0	
	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 and example of how labelling may affect a student's achiev	romont in
1 3	Identify and describe <b>one</b> example of how labelling may affect a student's achieves 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)

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



	19	
1 7	Identify and explain <b>one</b> factor, other than debt, that may discourage students from poorer backgrounds from applying to university, raised as a concern in <b>Item C</b> .  [4 marks]	Do not write outside the box
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1 8	Identify and explain <b>one</b> disadvantage of using a snowball sample to investigate attitudes	outside the
	of students towards higher education.  [4 mark	
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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 in schools.	e setting
	III SCHOOIS.	[4 marks]



factor in explaining differences in students' educational achievement.	mporta
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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.	easons for
		[12 marks]





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