SPECIMEN MATERIAL

Please write clearly, in block capitals.

Centre number | | | | | | Candidate number | | | | |

Surname _____

Forename(s) _____

Candidate signature _____

GCSE
SOCIOLOGY

Paper 1 The Sociology of Families and Education

Specimen 2016 Morning 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.
- Do all rough work in this answer book. Cross through any work you do not want to be marked.

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.

For questions with four responses 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 Which term is commonly used by sociologists to describe a marriage with equally shared domestic roles?

A Conjugal roles ⬭

B Ideal conjugal roles ⬭

C Joint conjugal roles ⬭

D Segregated conjugal roles ⬭

[1 mark]

0 2 What role do women traditionally perform in the family?

A Decision making ⬭

B Expressive ⬭

C Flexible ⬭

D Instrumental ⬭

[1 mark]

0 3 Describe the double shift experienced by women in marriage.

[3 marks]

0 4 Identify and describe **one** example of how patriarchy can affect the power relationship within families.

[3 marks]

Item A

Despite concerns over the increase in the number of children in single-parent families, recent research has found that children raised by a single parent are no less happy than those living with two biological parents. Rather, it is the quality of relationships at home which are most strongly linked to a child's well-being.

Researchers analysed data from the Millennium Cohort Study, which was made up of 12 877 children aged seven, in 2008, from across the UK. The children came from three family types: those living with two biological parents; those living with a step-parent and a biological parent; and those with just a single parent.

The seven-year-olds were asked the question: "How often do you feel happy?" Of the children living with a lone parent, 36 per cent said they were happy "all the time" while the remaining 64 per cent reported being happy "sometimes or never".

Exactly the same percentages were recorded when the question was put to children from the other family types.

The results were largely unchanged when other factors which could influence a child's well-being were taken into account, such as their parents' social class or the affluence of the area in which they live.

0 5 From **Item A**, examine **one** strength of the research.

[2 marks]

0 6 Identify and explain **one** factor that may have led to an increase in the number of children raised in single-parent families referred to as a concern in **Item A**.

[4 marks]

0 7 Identify and explain **one** advantage of using unstructured interviews to investigate relationships between family members.

[4 marks]

Item B

This table appears in a paper by the sociologists Robert and Rhona Rapoport published in 1982, they have used a variety of sources to identify class based differences in relationships within marriage and child rearing.

Sources: Bott (1971), Goldthorpe (1969), Newson and Newson (1970).

Social class differences

	Middle class	**Working class**
Marital relations	More emphasis on sharing, equality, communication. More 'joint' division of labour. More planning.	More emphasis on 'the place' of women and men, less verbal communication. More 'segregated' division of labour. Less planning.
Child rearing practices	High value placed on reasoning, self-direction, initiative. Emphasis on ambition. Discipline by reasoning and withholding of reward/love.	High value placed on obedience. Emphasis on conforming, obeying authority. Discipline more physical.

0 8 From **Item B**, identify and describe the research method used by the Rapoports including what you know of their perspective on the family.

[4 marks]

0 9 Identify **one** function of the family and explain how you would investigate this function using questionnaires.

[4 marks]

Turn over for the next question

1 0 Discuss how far sociologists agree that feminism has changed marriage in modern British society.

[12 marks]

Turn over for the next question

1 1 Discuss how far sociologists agree that in Britain today social classes have different experiences of marriage and family life.

[12 marks]

End of Section A

Turn over for Section B

Section B: Education

Answer **all** questions in this section.

1 2 Which term is commonly used by sociologists to describe the academic subjects taught in schools?

A Formal curriculum ⬭

B Hidden curriculum ⬭

C Optional curriculum ⬭

D Vocational curriculum ⬭

[1 mark]

1 3 Which term is commonly used by sociologists to describe the grouping of students for a particular academic subject based on their ability in that subject?

A Class ⬭

B Mixed ability ⬭

C Setting ⬭

D Streaming ⬭

[1 mark]

1 4 Describe the hidden curriculum in education.

[3 marks]

1 5 Identify and describe **one** example of the cultural capital which middle class parents can use to give their children advantages at school.

[3 marks]

Turn over for the next question

Item C

Many sociologists are concerned about the relatively poor performance of working class pupils when compared to their middle class peers. According to a study by the universities of Leicester and Leeds middle class pupils do better because parents put more effort into their children's education. The researchers suggested that policies aimed at improving parental effort could be effective in increasing children's educational attainment. Effort was measured using indicators of a student's attitude, such as the answers given by 16-year-olds to questions including whether they think school is a "waste of time", and teachers' views about students' laziness. Other factors studied were the parents' interest in their children's education, measured by, for example, whether they read to their child.

The research, Must Try Harder, used the National Child Development Study, which follows individuals born in a given week in 1958 throughout their lives.

1 6 From **Item C**, examine **one** weakness in the research.

[2 marks]

1 7 Identify and explain **one** alternative factor that may have led to the relatively poor performance of working class pupils referred to as a concern in **Item C**.

[4 marks]

1 8 Identify and explain **one** disadvantage of using questionnaires to investigate the literacy skills of parents.

[4 marks]

Turn over for the next question

Item D

In the 1970s sociologist Paul Willis observed a group of working class students who rejected school and all its values and who wanted to leave school as soon as they could. The students in this group were described by Willis as the 'lads' and their behaviour was compared to the conformist students or 'ear'oles' (referred to as such because they listened to the teacher):

'During films in the hall they tie the projector leads into impossible knots, make animal shapes on the screen with their fingers, and gratuitously dig and jab at the backs of the 'ear'oles' in front of them.'

'There is a continuous scraping of chairs, a bad tempered 'tut-tutting' at the simplest request from the teacher, and a continuous fidgeting which explores every permutation of sitting or lying on a chair.'

Willis used both non-participant and participant observation in class and around the school, in his attempt to understand the experience of schooling from the perspective of the students.

1 9 From **Item D**, identify and describe the research method used by Willis including what you know of his perspective on education.

[4 marks]

2 0 Identify **one** possible label that might be attached to students who fail to conform and explain the possible impact that label might have on their school career.

[4 marks]

2 1 Discuss how far sociologists agree that the main function of the education system is to serve the needs of the economy.

[12 marks]

2 2 Discuss how far sociologists agree that a student's socialisation experiences in the home are the main reason for differences in their educational achievement.

[12 marks]

END OF QUESTIONS

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