



**Surname** \_\_\_\_\_

**Other Names** \_\_\_\_\_

**Centre Number** \_\_\_\_\_

**Candidate Number** \_\_\_\_\_

**Candidate Signature** \_\_\_\_\_

**I declare this is my own work.**

**GCSE**

**SOCIOLOGY**

**Paper 1 The Sociology of Families and  
Education**

**8192/1**

**Monday 18 May 2020                      Afternoon**

**Time allowed: 1 hour 45 minutes**

**At the top of the page, write your surname  
and other names, your centre number,  
your candidate number and add your  
signature.**

**[Turn over]**



## **INSTRUCTIONS**

- **Use black ink or black ball-point pen.**
- **Answer ALL questions.**
- **You must answer the questions in the spaces provided. Do NOT write 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.**



## **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.**

**DO NOT TURN OVER UNTIL TOLD TO DO SO**



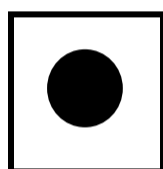
**SECTION A: FAMILIES**

**Answer ALL questions in this section.**

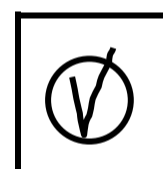
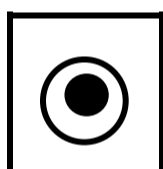
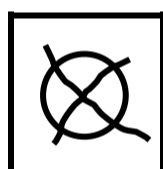
**Only ONE answer per question is allowed.**

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

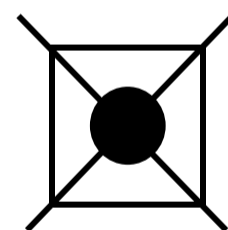
**CORRECT METHOD**



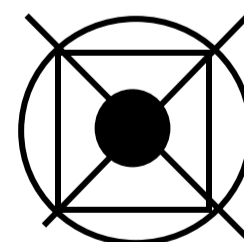
**WRONG METHODS**



**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.**



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**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**

**[Turn over]**



0	2
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**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**





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**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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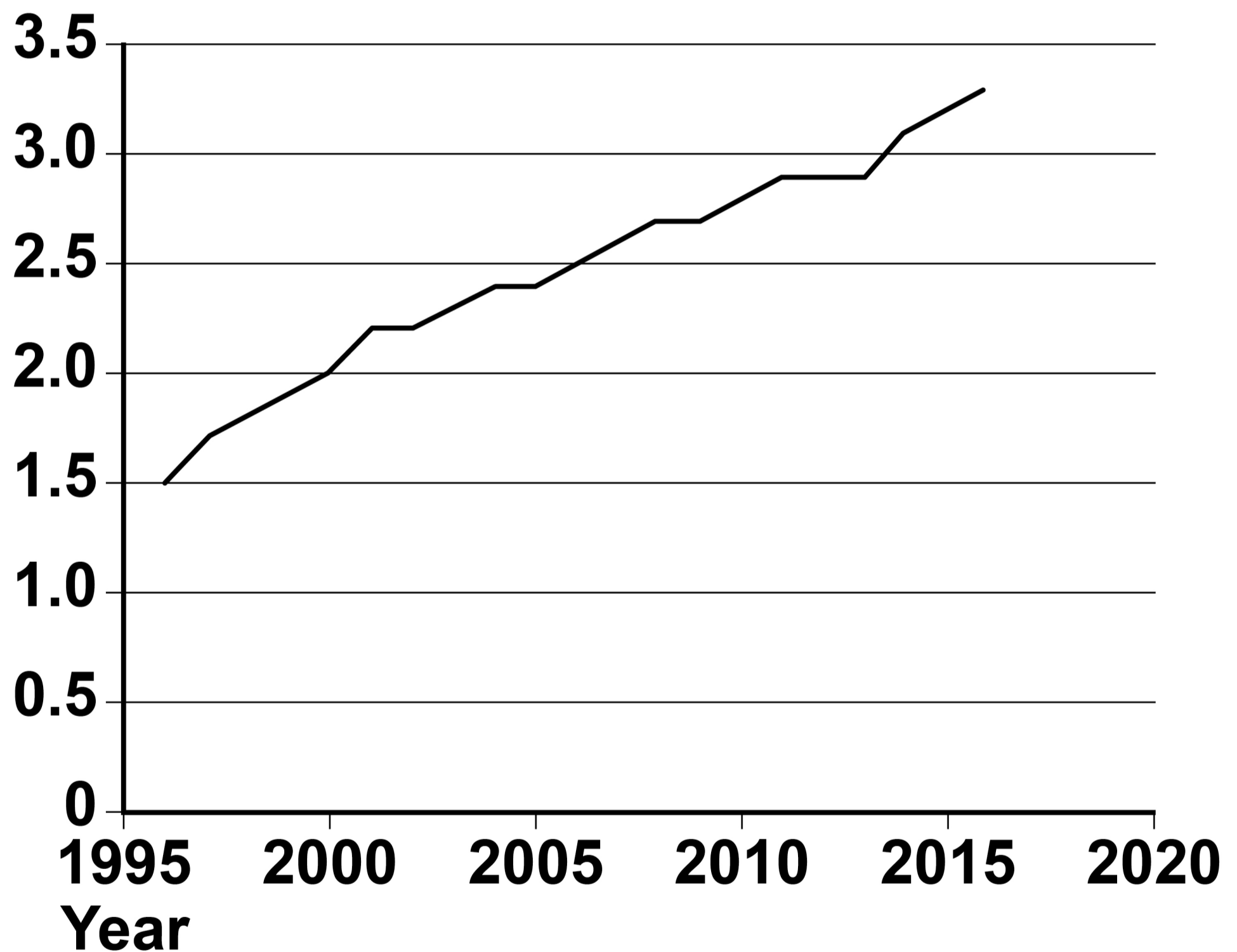
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**[Turn over]**



**ITEM A****Cohabiting couple families, UK (millions)****Number of cohabiting couple families (millions)****Source: Office for National Statistics**

05

**From ITEM A, examine ONE strength of using statistics to research cohabiting couple families. [2 marks]**

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**[Turn over]**





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07

**Identify and explain ONE disadvantage of using postal questionnaires to investigate attitudes towards cohabitation. [4 marks]**

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**[Turn over]**

**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'**





08

**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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[Turn over]



**1 0**

**Discuss how far sociologists would agree that families in Britain today are symmetrical. [12 marks]**

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**Discuss how far sociologists would agree that the extended family is still important in Britain today. [12 marks]**

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**[Turn over]**



Horizontal lines for writing.



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**[Turn over]**

<b>50</b>



**SECTION B: EDUCATION**

**Answer ALL questions in this section.**

<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>
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**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
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**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]**



14

**Describe ONE function of education.**  
**[3 marks]**

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**From ITEM C, on the opposite page, examine ONE weakness of research using official statistics on the educational achievement of different ethnic groups. [2 marks]**

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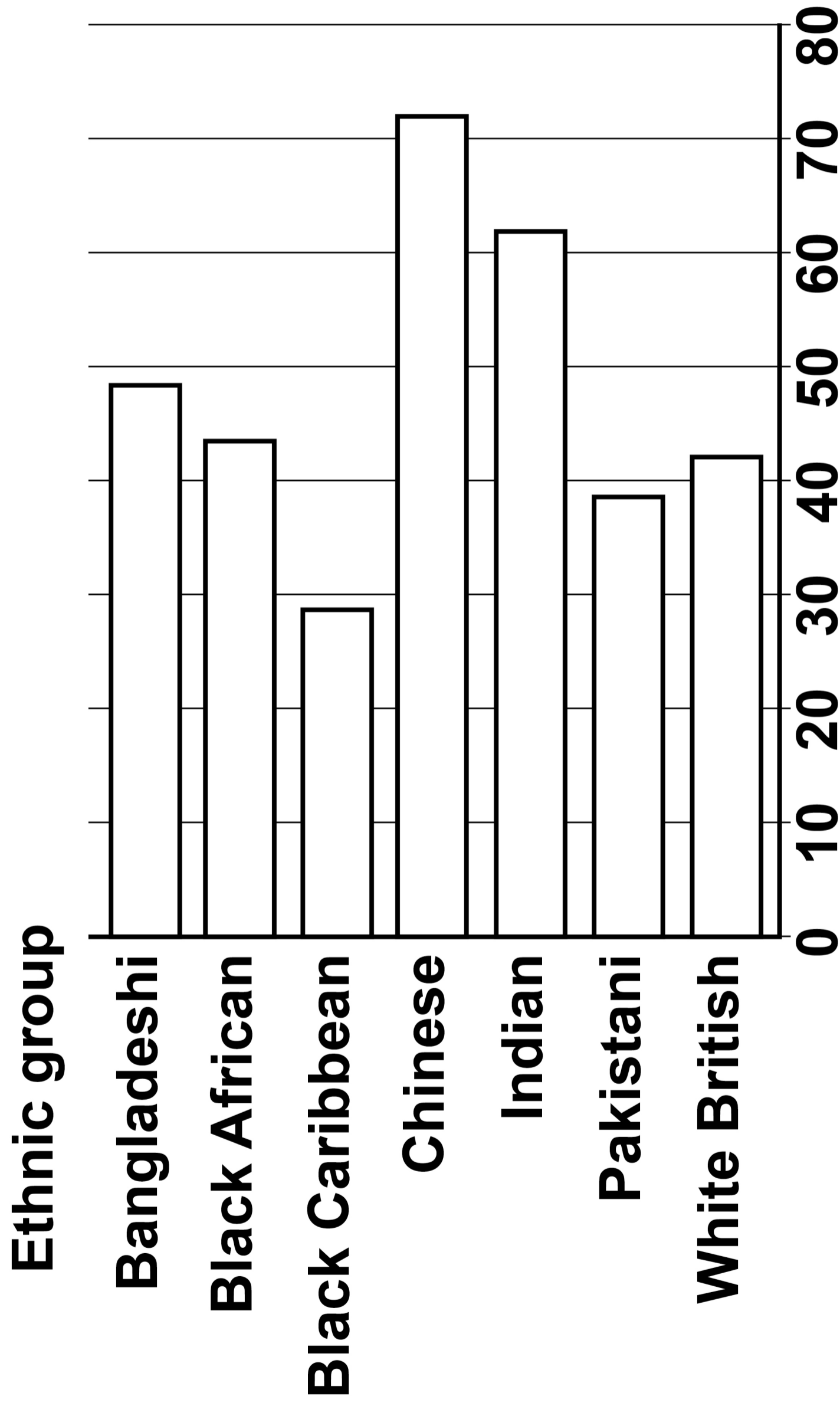
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**ITEM C**

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





**Percentage of pupils achieving GCSE grade 5 or above in English and Maths (%)**

**Source: Adapted from Department for Education**



**[Turn over]**



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**[Turn over]**



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**[Turn over]**

**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)**







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

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# IB/M/MGF/Jun20/8192/1/E1

