

Please write clearly, in block capitals.

Centre number

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# GCSE SOCIOLOGY

## Paper 1 The Sociology of Families and Education

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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.

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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]**

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**0 4**

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

**[3 marks]**

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**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]**

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**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]**

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**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).

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

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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]**

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

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**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]**

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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]**

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**Turn over for the next question**

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**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]**

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**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]**

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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]

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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]

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