WJEC CBAC

327/01

SOCIOLOGY – SOC 1
UNIT 1 - ACQUIRING CULTURE

A.M. TUESDAY, 15 January 2008

(1 hour)

ADDITIONAL MATERIALS

In addition to this examination paper, you will need a 12 page answer book.

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Answer all questions from **ONE** option only.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

The number of marks is given in square brackets at the end of each question or part-question.

The time you spend on a question should be in proportion to the marks available.

You are reminded that marking will take into account the quality of written communication used in your answers.

Option 1: Families and Culture

Parental Responsibility

Parental Responsibility was introduced into law by the Children Act 1989. It is a legal **role** that an adult has in relationship to a child.

The duties covered by Parental Responsibility include looking after the child, making sure she or he is educated and gets medical treatment. People with Parental Responsibility look after legal affairs, decide where the child should live and can choose the child's religion.

Mothers have Parental Responsibility automatically. In the past, unmarried fathers did not have automatic Parental Responsibility, but now an unmarried father can obtain Parental Responsibility by asking to have his name recorded on the child's birth certificate.

Other people may be able to obtain Parental Responsibility by obtaining a court order, or by adoption. A step-parent does not obtain Parental Responsibility simply by marrying a child's parent, it is necessary to adopt the child for this to happen.

Parental Responsibility means that an adult is entitled to be consulted about the big decisions that will affect the child and can apply to the court for a ruling if another person with Parental Responsibility is making decisions that they are not happy with.

Adapted from a factsheet produced by Gingerbread, a single parent charity

1. Answer **all** of the following questions:

    (a) Explain what is meant by the term **role.**   [5]

    (b) Using the extract above, summarise the rights and responsibilities of a person with Parental Responsibility.   [5]

    (c) Using relevant examples, outline and explain how childhood has changed over the last 50 years.   [20]

    (d) Discuss reasons for increasing family diversity during the last 50 years.   [30]

Option 2: Youth Culture

But what is a chav?

Chav is about an attitude and lifestyle, rather than a specific class or sector of people. Of course there are certain things that define a chav so you can recognise them on sight. Sports wear, clean white trainers and flashy jewellery (or bling) comprises the uniform.

You have probably seen chavs in their swaggering sports-clad packs, bling flashing in the sunshine, waving their arms around as they speak, a bit like air traffic controllers on drugs. Their natural environment is the town centre. However, you can find them almost anywhere.

You see chavs roaring around in their pimped out cars, music blaring and out they hop, fag in one hand, resplendent in Burberry.

I have to say that I quite admire the chavs and I have a feeling that I'm not alone in this either, even though I may be the only person to admit it. They live hard and die young, not giving a damn about the **values**, rules and regulations that govern society.

They are the rebels without a cause, smoking, drinking, swearing and shouting. And I bet the carefree way they live their lives is sometimes the envy of others.

Adapted from the BBC Leicester website

2. Answer **all** of the following questions:

(a) Explain what is meant by the term **values.** [5]

(b) Using the extract above, summarise characteristics of Chav culture. [5]

(c) Using relevant examples, outline and explain why anti-school sub-cultures develop. [20]

(d) Discuss the view that social class is an important element of youth cultures. [30]

Option 3: Community and Culture

Religion, culture and ethnicity in Wales

According to the 2001 Census, Wales has many faiths and cultures. All the world's major religions are present in the country.

Many people from **ethnic minority communities** belong to non-Christian faiths. These communities are to be found mainly in the cities of Cardiff, Swansea and Newport. The largest non-Christian faith in Wales is Islam.

Muslims came to South Wales when Cardiff was important as the largest coal port in the world. The first purpose-built mosque was erected in Cardiff in 1947. There are around 2,000 Sikhs in Wales and the first purpose-built Sikh gurdwara (temple) was opened in Cardiff in 1989.

There are around 5,000 Hindus in Wales and a similar number of Buddhists. However, unlike many other religions, the largest proportion of Buddhists is to be found in Cerdigion which is a rural area.

'Other Religions' in Wales numbered some 7,000 members. Amongst that number are a large number of pagans, including those who see themselves as Druids. These modern day Druids base their beliefs on numerous sources, including ancient Welsh literature and see their religion as being part of their traditional culture.

Adapted from the BBC website

3.   Answer **all** of the following questions.

   (a)   Explain what is meant by the term **ethnic minority community**.   [5]

   (b)   Using the extract above, summarise what you learn about the distribution of religious communities in Wales.   [5]

   (c)   Using relevant examples, outline and explain why ethnicity may be important to the development of a community.   [20]

   (d)   Discuss reasons why national identity may be undergoing change in modern Britain.   [30]