

General Certificate of Education
January 2008
Advanced Subsidiary Examination



SOCIAL SCIENCE: CITIZENSHIP
Unit 3 The Citizen, Society and the Community

SSC3

Thursday 17 January 2008 9.00 am to 10.00 am

For this paper you must have:

- an 8-page answer book.

Time allowed: 1 hour

Instructions

- Use blue or black ink or ball-point pen.
- Write the information required on the front of your answer book. The *Examining Body* for this paper is AQA. The *Paper Reference* is SSC3.
- Answer Question 1 and **either** Question 2 **or** Question 3.
- Do all rough work in the answer book. Cross through any work you do not want to be marked.

Information

- The maximum mark for this paper is 60.
- The marks for part questions are shown in brackets.
- You will be marked on your ability to use good English, to organise information clearly and to use specialist vocabulary where appropriate.

Advice

- You are advised to read through the examination paper before you attempt the questions.
- Where appropriate, you should use local and/or national and/or international examples and/or case studies.

Answer Question 1 and **either** Question 2 **or** Question 3.

Each question carries 30 marks.

1 Read **Sources A** and **B** below and answer parts (a) to (c) which follow.

Source A

Socialisation is the process by which we acquire the social knowledge, skills and attitudes valued by society.

Socialisation begins during a child's early years and is carried out mainly within the family. The family provides the early training, experience and play environment within which the child develops an understanding of society's expectations and rules. As the individual develops, their socialisation continues throughout their life. This takes place within a much wider range of social institutions including schools, work and the mass media.

Most sociologists argue that males and females are socialised in different ways. This is gender socialisation – the way in which males and females develop the idea of what it is to be 'masculine' and 'feminine' in a particular society. Researchers point out that what is seen as appropriate behaviour for men and for women varies between societies. This strongly suggests that 'gender' is learned rather than something we are born with.

Source B

New Gender Equality Legislation

Thirty years after the introduction of the Sex Discrimination Act [SDA], there is still discrimination. The SDA depends on individuals reporting cases of gender discrimination and many people often feel that this is difficult for them to do.

As a result, the government introduced the Gender Equality Duty [GED] in 2007. This requires public bodies to promote gender equality and eliminate sex discrimination. So instead of depending on individuals making complaints about sex discrimination, the GED places the legal responsibility on public bodies to demonstrate that they treat men and women fairly. It is up to organisations to promote equality, rather than relying on individuals to highlight discrimination. The GED affects policy making, public services and employment practices.

Your answers should refer to the sources as appropriate, but you should also include other relevant information.

- (a) Briefly explain **two** reasons why many people are unwilling to report cases of gender discrimination. *(4 marks)*
- (b) Briefly examine the ways in which males and females are socialised differently. *(10 marks)*
- (c) Assess the ways in which government can attempt to reduce gender discrimination. *(16 marks)*

EITHER

- 2 (a) Briefly examine the ways in which some minority ethnic groups may experience poorer life chances. *(10 marks)*
- (b) ‘Some groups are only portrayed negatively by the mass media.’
Assess the effects of mass media stereotypes and images on the way citizens think and act. *(20 marks)*

OR

- 3 (a) Briefly examine the methods local pressure groups can use to gain support for their aims within the local community. *(10 marks)*
- (b) ‘If you are poor it is your own fault.’
Assess the reasons why some individuals and social groups live in poverty. *(20 marks)*

END OF QUESTIONS

There are no questions printed on this page