



Please write clearly in block capitals.

Centre number

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Candidate number

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Surname

Forename(s)

Candidate signature

GCSE

SOCIOLOGY

Unit 1 Studying Society; Education; Families

Monday 16 May 2016

Afternoon

Time allowed: 1 hour 30 minutes

Materials

You will need no other materials.

Instructions

- Use black ink or black ball-point pen.
- Fill in the boxes at the top of this page.
- This paper is divided into **three** topics.
 - Topic 1: answer **all** questions.
 - Topic 2: answer **all** questions in Section 1 **and one** question from Section 2.
 - Topic 3: answer **all** questions in Section 3 **and one** question from Section 4.
- 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 book. Cross through any work you do not want to be marked.

Information

- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- The maximum mark for this paper is 90.
- Questions carrying 12 marks should be answered in continuous prose.
In these questions you will be marked on your ability to:
 - use good English
 - organise information clearly
 - use specialist vocabulary where appropriate.

Advice

You are advised to spend about **30 minutes** answering each of the **three** topics.



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Topic 1 Studying Society

Study **Items A and B** (below), and **Item C** (page 3).

Answer **all** questions that follow in the spaces provided.

Item A

Everyday sexism

Percentage of girls and young women who had experienced sexism in these areas of their lives:

	Aged 11–16	Aged 17–21
At home	17%	25%
At school/college	65%	63%
In public places	59%	67%
Online/social media	59%	72%

Item B

Researching changes in girls' attitudes

In 2014, 1405 girls and young women between the ages of 7 and 21 took part in an attitudes survey conducted by the research organisation Childwise.

A similar study had been carried out in 1994 by sociologist Sue Sharpe, who used unstructured interviews in order to find out about girls' attitudes to education.

- 1 From **Item A**, in which area of life had girls aged 11–16 experienced most sexism? (Tick the correct box.)

[1 mark]

Online/social media

At school/college

In public places

1



2 From **Item B**, identify the research method used by Sue Sharpe. [1 mark]

1

3 Give **one** advantage and **one** disadvantage of using Sue Sharpe’s research method as referred to in **Item B**. [2 marks]

Advantage _____

Disadvantage _____

2

Item C

Exploring the changing attitudes of young people

The Citizenship Education Study is a longitudinal survey of attitudes among young people in England. The study follows how young people’s attitudes change as they progress through adolescence and into adulthood.

The first survey was undertaken in 2003, when the participants were aged 12 and in their first year of compulsory secondary education. Four further surveys have since been conducted, providing a snapshot of the participants’ attitudes at the ages of 14, 16, 18 and 20.

4 Study **Item C**. Describe how a longitudinal study might be useful for researching the changing attitudes of young people. [4 marks]



Extra space

4

5

Explain what sociologists mean by gender discrimination.

[4 marks]

Extra space

4



6 Explain why sociologists may use qualitative data rather than quantitative data when researching the attitudes of young people.

[4 marks]

Extra space

4

You have been asked as a sociologist to investigate the extent of sexism in British schools.

7 Identify **one** primary research method you could use **and** explain why you would use this primary research method for your investigation.

[4 marks]



Extra space

4

8

Identify **one** ethical issue that you may need to consider **and** explain why you need to consider this ethical issue for your investigation.

[4 marks]

Extra space



4

9

Identify **one** sampling method that you might use **and** explain why it is better than another possible sampling method for your investigation.

[6 marks]

Extra space _____

6



Turn over ▶

Topic 2 Education

Study **Items D and E** (below).

Answer **all** questions in **Section 1** and **one** question from **Section 2** in the spaces provided.

Item D

British values survey

In 2014, 2030 people were asked if 'British values' should be taught in schools.

Percentage (%) who said:	Age					
	18–24	25–34	35–44	45–54	55–64	65+
Yes	76	80	86	90	92	94
No	24	20	14	10	8	6

Item E

Underachievement in Education

In 2014, a House of Commons committee found evidence of wide gaps in achievement between poor pupils from White families and those from other ethnic groups. Just 32 per cent of poor, White British children pass at least five GCSEs at Grade C and above, including English and mathematics, compared with 42 per cent of poor Black Caribbean children, and 61 per cent of poor Indian children.

The committee called for the government to consider incentives to attract high quality teachers to work in areas with poor, White, working-class pupils.

Section 1

- 10** From **Item D**, identify the trend in the percentage of people surveyed who thought that 'British values' should be taught in schools. (**Tick the correct box.**)

[1 mark]

Decreasing with age

Increasing with age

Stable

1



11 From **Item E**, which social group achieved the lowest percentage of at least five GCSE passes at Grade C and above, including English and mathematics? **[1 mark]**

1

12 Identify **two** types of secondary school found in England which do **not** have to follow the national curriculum. **[2 marks]**

Type 1 _____

Type 2 _____

2

13 Explain what sociologists studying education mean by secondary socialisation. **[4 marks]**

Extra space _____

4



14

Describe **one** education policy of the past 20 years that has attempted to assist pupils from disadvantaged backgrounds **and** explain how successful this policy has been.

[5 marks]

Extra space

5



Section 2

Answer **either** Question 16 **or** Question 17. You may find it helpful to refer to the Items on page 8.

16 Discuss how far sociologists would agree that the main function of the education system is to encourage ‘British values’ and social cohesion. **[12 marks]**

17 Discuss how far sociologists would agree that school-based factors are the main cause of differences in the educational achievement of different social groups. **[12 marks]**

Write your answer to the question you have chosen on **pages 12, 13** and, if needed, **page 14**.

Write the number of the question you have chosen in the box below, eg

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Turn over for the next topic

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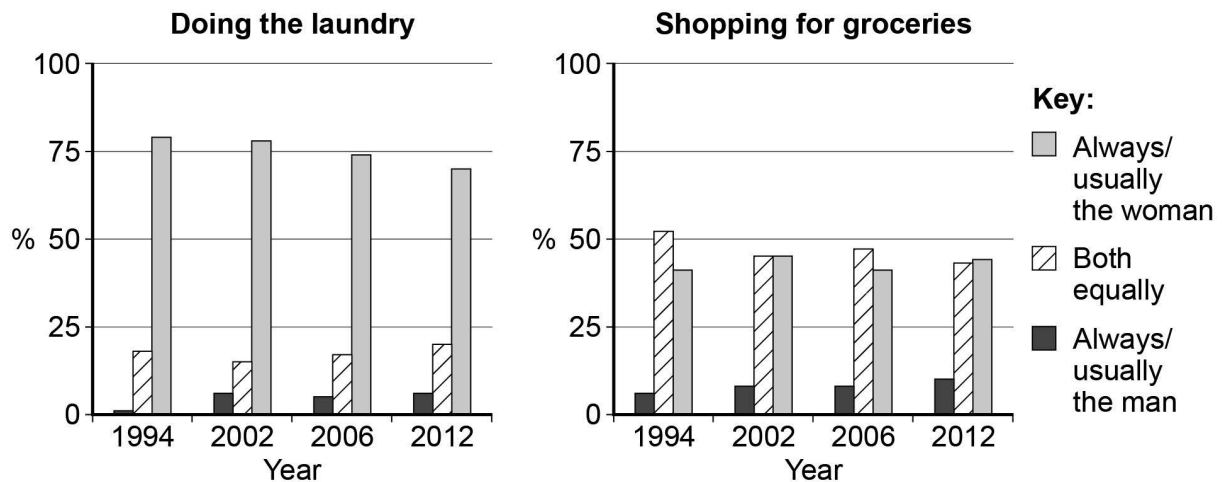
Topic 3 Families

Study **Items F and G** (below).

Answer **all** questions in **Section 3** and **one** question from **Section 4** in the spaces provided.

Item F

Household tasks undertaken by men and women, 1994–2012



Item G

The importance of the nuclear family in society

There are a number of different sociological approaches to the study of families. Functionalist sociologists believe that the nuclear family is a key institution in society. This is because the nuclear family performs a number of essential functions for individuals and for society as a whole, for example primary socialisation. However, Marxist and feminist sociologists may have a more negative view of the nuclear family.



Section 3

18 From **Item F**, what is the trend between 1994 and 2012 in the laundry always/usually being done by the woman? (**Tick the correct box.**) **[1 mark]**

Decreasing

Increasing

Stayed the same

1

19 From **Item G**, which sociological approach believes that the nuclear family is a necessary and important part of society? **[1 mark]**

1

20 Identify **two** ways in which grandparents may assist other family members. **[2 marks]**

Way 1 _____

Way 2 _____

2

21 Explain what sociologists mean by joint conjugal roles. **[4 marks]**



5

23

Describe the feminist approach to the traditional nuclear family **and** explain how this differs from another sociological approach to the traditional nuclear family.

[5 marks]

Extra space _____

5



Turn over ►

Section 4

Answer **either** Question 24 **or** Question 25. You may find it helpful to refer to the Items on page 16.

24 Discuss how far sociologists would agree that gender roles within families have changed considerably over the past 50 years. **[12 marks]**

25 Discuss how far sociologists would agree that families remain an important agency of socialisation in Britain today. **[12 marks]**

Write your answer to the question you have chosen on **pages 20, 21** and, if needed, **page 22**.

Write the number of the question you have chosen in the box below, eg

2	4
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