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Surname

Forename(s)

Candidate signature

I declare this is my own work.

GCSE SOCIOLOGY

Paper 1 The Sociology of Families and Education

Tuesday 16 May 2023

Afternoon

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.
- 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.

For Examiner's Use	
Section	Mark
A	
B	
TOTAL	

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.



J U N 2 3 8 1 9 2 1 0 1

Section A: FamiliesAnswer **all** questions in this section.Only **one** answer per question is allowed.

For each question 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**

What term is commonly used by sociologists to describe the experience of women who have both a paid job and have to do most of the housework?

[1 mark]**A** Domestic division of labour**B** Double shift**C** Dual career**D** Dual worker**0 2**

What term is commonly used by sociologists to describe the way that parents channel their children's interests into toys, games and other activities that are seen as appropriate for their gender?

[1 mark]**A** Canalization**B** Discrimination**C** Idealisation**D** Intergenerational

0 3

Describe **one** example of a commune.

[3 marks]

0 4

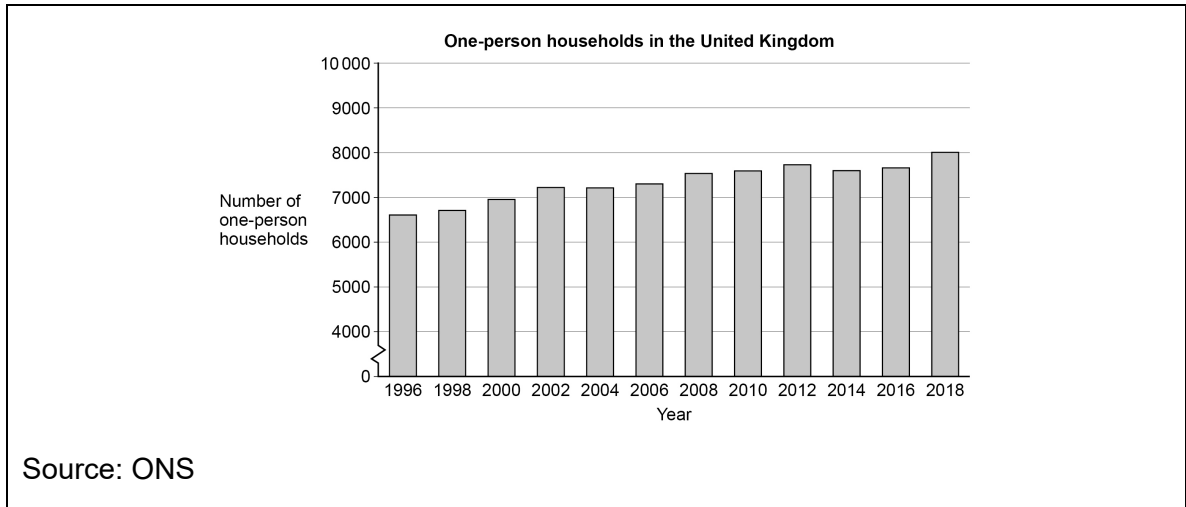
Identify and describe **one** consequence of divorce for family members.

[3 marks]

Turn over ►



Item A



0 5

From **Item A**, examine **one** strength of using statistics to research one-person households. **[2 marks]**



0 6

Describe the type of statistical data shown in **Item A**. Identify the trend shown by the data and explain **one** factor which may account for this trend.

[4 marks]

Turn over for the next question

Turn over ►

0 7

Identify and explain **one** disadvantage of using unstructured interviews to investigate one-person households.

[4 marks]



Item B

In 1982, Ann Oakley defined the conventional family as a nuclear family that consisted of a married couple and their children who lived together. She identified a number of features associated with conventional families:

- Women were expected to do unpaid work inside the home while men were expected to do paid work outside the home.
- The man's economic power was linked to his income from paid work.
- The woman's dependence on the man's wages was an aspect of inequality.

Statistically the conventional family is no longer the norm, but according to Oakley the idea of the conventional family life remained a powerful one in society.

Source: Oakley, A, *Conventional Families*, 1982.

0 8

From **Item B**, identify and describe **one** way in which Oakley saw the conventional family as being patriarchal, including what you know of her perspective on the family.

[4 marks]

Turn over ►

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Identify **one** practical issue you would need to consider when using postal questionnaires to investigate role relationships within the family and explain how you would deal with this issue in your investigation.

[4 marks]



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Discuss how far sociologists would agree that the main function of the family is to serve the needs of capitalism.

[12 marks]

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Discuss how far sociologists would agree that gender roles are equal in families in Britain today.

[12 marks]



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END OF SECTION A



Section B: EducationAnswer **all** questions in this section.**1 2**

What term is commonly used by sociologists to describe a school that is no longer under local authority control and whose funding is provided directly by central government?

[1 mark]**A** Academy**B** Independent**C** Private**D** Public**1 3**

What term is commonly used by sociologists to describe a curriculum that is biased, coming from the point of view of one culture?

[1 mark]**A** Egalitarian**B** Ethnocentric**C** Ethnographic**D** Exclusive**Turn over for the next question****Turn over ►**

1 4

Describe what is meant by the term comprehensive school.

[3 marks]

1 5

Identify and describe **one** example of the correspondence principle.

[3 marks]



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Item C

Becky Francis studied the ways in which gender affects students learning in school. Her research involved three different London secondary schools. The schools were all mixed-sex, with a large majority of working-class pupils. Francis used observation to record classroom interaction and student behaviour during GCSE lessons. She also carried out individual interviews.

Francis observed two top set lessons and two lower set lessons in both English and Maths in each school. She was unable to accurately record all the interaction because of the sheer noise levels in some of the classes. This limited the classroom observation.

In the majority of the lessons observed, boys dominated the classroom interaction. They were louder, and more disruptive than the girls and took up more of the teachers' attention.

Source: Francis, B, *The Impact of Gender Constructions on Pupils' Learning and Educational Choices*, 2005.

1 6

From **Item C**, examine **one** weakness of the research.

[2 marks]



1 7

Identify and explain **one** advantage of using non-participant observation to investigate classroom interactions as shown in **Item C**.

[4 marks]

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1 8

Identify and explain **one** advantage of using structured interviews to investigate working-class students' experiences of school.

[4 marks]



Item D

In 1981 sociologist Stephen Ball undertook a case study of a comprehensive school and examined the way it was organised. The school used a banding system. Students were placed into one of three bands (similar to streaming). Band 1 contained the most able students and Band 3 contained the least able students. Ball compared the experiences of those students in Band 1 with those placed in Bands 2 and 3.

Ball noted that each band was taught differently and followed different educational routes. Only students in Band 1 were encouraged to have high aspirations and to study academic courses. During his observations, Ball noticed that students' behaviour changed as a result of the bands that they were placed in. Ball linked this to the teacher expectations of each band. For example, Band 1 was expected to be hardworking and well behaved, while Band 2 students were expected to be difficult and uncooperative. This led to negative changes in the behaviour of Band 2 students.

Source: Ball, S. J, Beachside Comprehensive. A Case Study of Secondary Schooling, 1981.

1	9
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From **Item D**, identify and describe **one** way in which Ball believed that the banding of students affected their approach to learning and behaviour in school, including what you know of his perspective on education.

[4 marks]

Turn over ►



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Identify and explain **one** disadvantage of using snowball sampling to investigate the effects of streaming on students' experience of school.

[4 marks]



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END OF QUESTIONS



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