

217/01

SOCIOLOGY

FOUNDATION TIER

A.M. MONDAY, 25 June 2007

(2 hours)

ADDITIONAL MATERIALS

A 12 page answer book.

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Section A: Answer **question 1** and **one** other question.

Section B: Answer **question 5** and **one** other question.

Write your answers in the separate answer book provided.

In your answers you should, wherever possible,

- (i) make comparisons/contrasts with other societies/cultures,
- (ii) refer to your own life situations or local social environment,
- (iii) use examples to illustrate your answer.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

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

You will be awarded marks for accurate spelling, punctuation and grammar.

SECTION A

Answer **Question 1** and **one other question** from this section.

1. Look at sources **A** and **B** and answer the questions that follow.

Source A

Look at the following article that appeared in the *Sunday Express* magazine in June 2006.



Sean Baird, 48 and his wife, Donna, live in East Sussex with their children Jack, aged nine and Katie, aged seven.

Donna works with children who have special needs. Sean has been a full-time dad since Jack was born.

Sean says, 'I used to work as a carpenter on building sites so the change to becoming a stay-at-home dad was a big one. To start with, I was very nervous. Even before we had children, Donna and I used to share the chores equally.'

'Donna has a better job and is better paid so it seemed sensible for her to keep on working when we had children.'

'I found it hard at first, but a friend took me to a parent and toddler group which helped me a lot. I went there nearly every day. While Jack and Katie played and learned to interact with the other kids, I could talk to the adults about normal things.'

'When we moved to Sussex five years ago, I found I was the only man at the parent and toddler club. Other mums were nice, but one asked me what I was doing in a place like that with all the women.'

'My life is very different from that of my Dad. He worked away and didn't see much of us growing up.'

Source: adapted from the Sunday Express magazine 18th June 2006

Source B

Children are born with a **biological sex**. However, children are taught their **gender roles** in a number of ways. It can be through toys or through watching their parents.

Look at **Source A**.

- (a) How many children do Sean and Donna Baird have? [1]
- (b) What work does Donna Baird do? [1]
- (c) Why did Sean choose to stay home and look after the children when they were born? [1]
- (d) Which gender usually looks after young children? [1]
- (e) How is Sean's life different from his father's life? [1]
- (f) Explain **one** reason why it is unusual for men to stay at home while their wives work. [2]

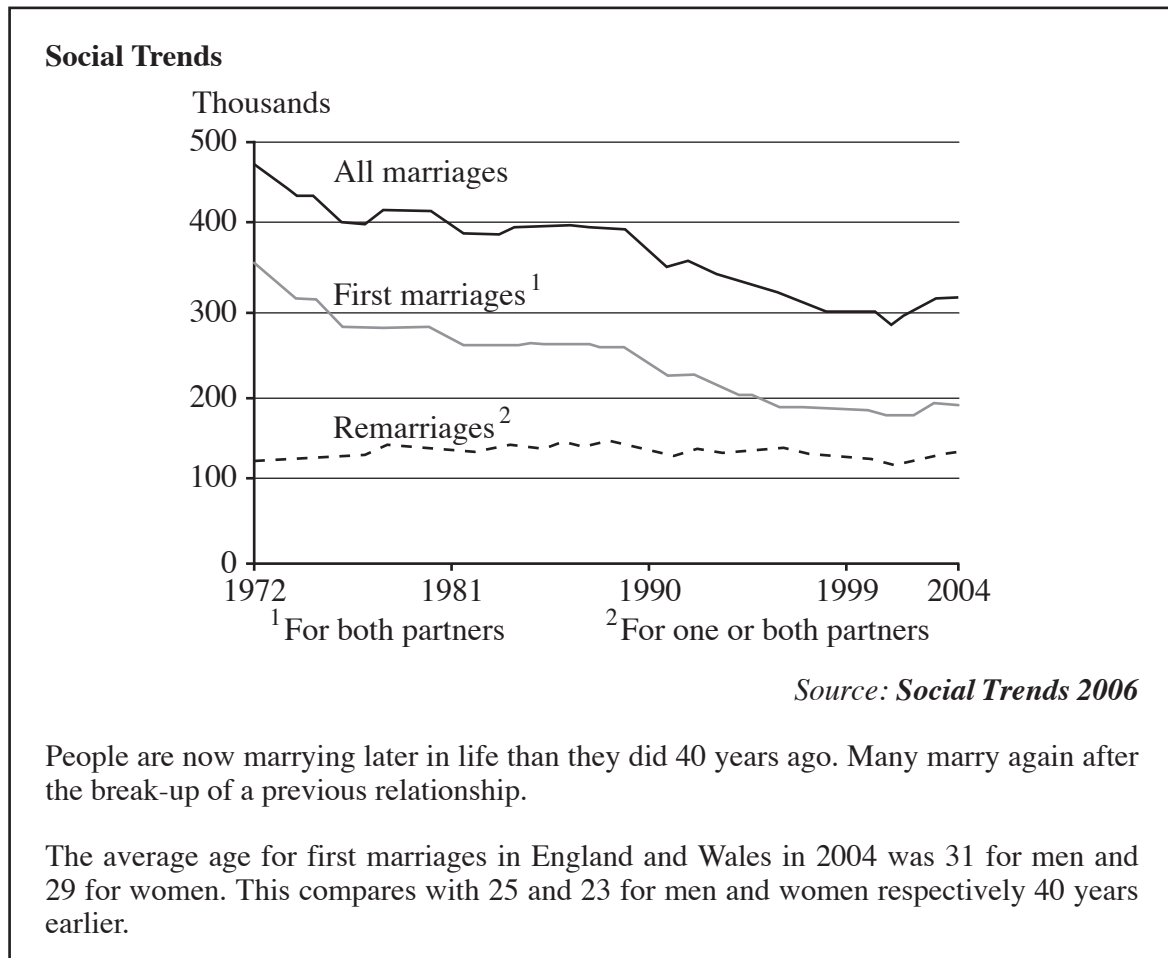
Look at **Source B**.

- (g) What toy is aimed at small girls? [1]
- (h) Why is that toy often given to little girls? [1]
- (i) Explain the meaning of the term **biological sex**. [1]
- (j) Using an example, explain the meaning of **gender role**. [2]

Using **both sources** and **your own knowledge**, answer the following questions.

- (k) Using examples, explain **why** girls and boys are often given different types of toys. [2]
- (l) Explain, with examples, **two things** other than toys which show how children are treated differently according to their gender by their families. [2]
- (m) Explain the meaning of the term **role model**. [1]
- (n) How are Sean and Donna role models for their children? [3]

2. Family



- (a) Using the source above, explain the meaning of the term **remarriage**. [2]
- (b) Explain the meaning of the term **cohabitation**. [3]
- (c) Using examples, explain why the average age when people get married has risen. [4]
- (d) Using sociological knowledge, briefly explain social reasons why some people choose to live as couples without getting married. [5]
- (e) Using sociological knowledge, explain why there are more divorces now than in the 1950s. [6]

3. Education

Education and training

Girls do better at GCSE than boys. In the years 2003/04 results showed that 57% of girls and 46% of boys gained five or more A*–C grades.

There are **gender differences** in subject choice. At A level girls outnumber boys in Welsh, English Literature and French. More boys than girls study mathematics, physics and economics.

Pupils who achieve the following grades at GCSE

	Girls %	Boys %
5 or more grades A*–C	57	46
Achieving no GCSEs	6	9

Source: adapted from the Equal Opportunities Commission website

- (a) Using the source above, explain the meaning of the term **gender differences**. [2]
- (b) Explain the meaning of the term **formal education**. [3]
- (c) Using examples, explain what is meant by the **hidden curriculum**. [4]
- (d) Using sociological knowledge, briefly explain why girls gain better examination results than boys at GCSE. [5]
- (e) Using sociological knowledge, explain why girls and boys do not choose the same types of courses to study after they have finished GCSE. [6]

4. Work and Unemployment

Wanted

Deputy Manager - Bars - Minehead - £22,000

We are currently looking to **employ** a Deputy Manager for a lively, late night bar with good food trade in Minehead paying up to £22,000 depending on experience.

This is the smartest bar in town following a £500,000 makeover.

As the successful candidate you will have a lively personality and excellent qualifications.

Salary: £18,000-£22,000 • Location: Somerset • Date: 7 Aug 2007
• Employer type: Pub •

Recruiter: Charles Renton

- (a) Using the source above, explain the meaning of the term **employ**. [2]
- (b) Explain the meaning of the term **work**. [3]
- (c) Using examples, explain how your work can influence your **lifestyle**. [4]
- (d) Using sociological knowledge, briefly explain reasons why people work. [5]
- (e) Using sociological knowledge, explain how work has changed in the last 50 years. [6]

BLANK PAGE

SECTION B

Answer **Question 5** and *one other question* in this section.

5. Look at sources **C** and **D** and answer the questions that follow.

Source C**Women ‘stuck’ in lower paid jobs**

Women are more likely to be in lower paid jobs than men.

Jobs held by women were more likely to fall below the minimum wage than jobs held by men. This was entirely due to the greater number of women in part-time jobs. They work on average 31.4 hours a week.

The figures showed that much more work was needed to help women improve their chances in the workplace.

Julie Mellor, chairwoman of the Equal Opportunities Commission (EOC), said: “Britain needs to take action in many areas, as well as work, to give women and men the same **life chances**.”

- Women make up 84% of employees in personal services, such as jobs as care assistants, childminders and hairdressers.
- As many as 78% of people doing administrative and secretarial work, and 71% of sales and customer services staff are women.
- Men make up 91% of those working in skilled manual trades, such as mechanics, bricklayers and electricians, for example.

Source: adapted from the BBC website <http://bbc.co.uk/news>

Source D**Bottom ten lowest paid jobs in Britain**

Lowest Paid	Full Time Work Average Pay Per Week £
Shelf fillers	241.5
Sewing machinists	239.8
Animal care	232.3
Hairdressers, barbers	231.8
Hotel porters	229.9
Kitchen assistants	228.4
Waiters, waitresses	218.2
Bar staff	217.9
Dry cleaners	217.6
Check-out operators	207.6

People tend not to stay in these jobs for very long. They are known as casual jobs.

The conditions of work are hard and the hours are long. People are paid only for work that they do.

The jobs require skill and sometimes, a good personality, but you do not have to go to college to get these jobs. It is not usually difficult to get these kinds of jobs. Many of these jobs are part-time jobs.

Using **Source C**, answer the following questions.

- (a) Which gender is more likely to be found in a low paid job? [1]
- (b) How many hours a week do women work on average? [1]
- (c) Which gender is more likely to work part time? [1]
- (d) What percentage of workers in care, childminding and hairdressing is female? [1]
- (e) What percentage of workers in skilled manual trades are women? [1]
- (f) What do the letters EOC stand for? [1]
- (g) Explain the meaning of the term **life chances**. [2]

Using **Source D**, answer the following questions.

- (h) What is the lowest paid job in Britain on average? [1]
- (i) How much do shelf fillers earn each week on average? [1]
- (j) Explain what is meant by a **casual** job. [2]
- (k) Explain why the jobs on this list tend to be low paid. [2]

Using **both sources** and **your own knowledge**, answer the following questions.

- (l) Using your wider sociological knowledge, suggest reasons why more women have jobs now than 50 years ago. [2]
- (m) Explain **why** women tend to earn less than men when they work. [4]

6. Social Class



Parents' social class affects the lives of their children.

The Government report *Population Trends* examined the data of men and women of all social classes in England and Wales from childhood into their 30s.

Children with **professional** parents, such as doctors and lawyers are more likely to reach higher social classes as adults than the children of working class families.

Professor Heath of Oxford University said, "There is some **social mobility** in Britain. People's ambitions and personalities are very important".

"Many working class parents want their children to do better," he said.

Source: adapted from the BBC website <http://bbc.co.uk/news>

- (a) Using the source above, explain the meaning of the term **professional**. [2]
- (b) Explain the meaning of the term **inequality**. [3]
- (c) Using examples, explain the advantages that middle class parents can pass on to their children. [4]
- (d) Using sociological knowledge, briefly explain the meaning of **social mobility**. [5]
- (e) Using sociological knowledge, explain how people may change their social class. [6]

7. Participation and Protest



General Elections

A general election takes place when people throughout the country vote to elect their MP. When an election takes place, all of the seats in the House of Commons are up for **election**.

The UK is divided into 646 areas, known as constituencies, each of which elects one person to sit as **Member of Parliament (MP)**. Each elector can cast one vote and the person with the most votes in the constituency becomes MP.

The party with the most MPs becomes the government, and the leader of the party with the most MPs becomes the Prime Minister. In 1997, Labour was elected and Tony Blair became Prime Minister.

*Source: adapted from **Inside Britain: A Guide to the UK constitution** by the Citizenship Foundation.
Reproduced by kind permission of John Murray (Publishers) Ltd.*

- (a) Using the source above, explain the meaning of the term **Member of Parliament**. [2]
- (b) Explain the meaning of the term **election**. [3]
- (c) Using examples, explain why it is important for people to vote. [4]
- (d) Using sociological knowledge, briefly explain why people join political parties. [5]
- (e) Using sociological knowledge, explain why we can describe Britain as a democracy. [6]

8. Crime and Deviance



Police have begun a summer crackdown on **anti-social** youths who have been causing problems in Berkshire.

Police said groups of young people have been drinking, been verbally abusive and caused criminal damage.

Youngsters have also been gathering outside shops asking adults to buy alcohol and cigarettes for them.

Officers are using street warnings, fixed penalty notices and arrests to tackle nuisance behaviour.

In Berkshire, police said they have already made one arrest and seized 73 bottles and cans from underage youths in South Hill Park since last month.

Source: adapted from the BBC website <http://bbc.co.uk/news>

- (a) Using the source above, explain what the police are doing to prevent youth crime. [2]
- (b) Explain the meaning of the term **anti-social behaviour order (ASBO)**. [3]
- (c) Using examples, explain the meaning of the term **social control**. [4]
- (d) Using sociological knowledge, briefly explain why young people are more likely to be convicted of crime than old people. [5]
- (e) Using sociological knowledge, explain why men are more likely to be convicted of crime than women. [6]