

217/02

SOCIOLOGY

HIGHER TIER

A.M. MONDAY, 25 June 2007

(2½ 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, 44, live in East Sussex with their children Jack, nine and Katie, seven. Donna manages a unit for children with special needs and 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, and initially I was very nervous about it. But even before we had the children, Donna and I used to share the chores fairly equally. We were always partners and did things together.'

'Donna would have loved to be a full-time mum but we decided that her career prospects were better so she should stay at work. At first it did feel strange to be staying home.'

'A friend took me to a one o'clock club, which

saved my sanity. I went nearly every day, and while Jack and Katie played and learned to interact with other kids, I could talk to adults about normal things. And to be honest, it was quite nice for me to have a change of lifestyle after years of going to horrible old building sites everyday.'

'When we moved to Sussex five years ago, I found I was the only man at the parent and toddler groups. Other mums were very welcoming, though one did ask me very directly what I was doing in a place like this with all those women.'

'My life today is very different from my Dad's – he was away at work a lot, at sea. We wouldn't see him for six weeks at a time. The excitement of him coming home was brilliant. I remember it now.'

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) Why did Sean choose to stay home and look after the children when they were born? [1]
- (b) What work does Donna do? [1]
- (c) Explain **one** reason why it is important for children to play with others of their own age. [2]
- (d) What evidence from the passage suggests it is unusual for men to care for their children full time? [2]

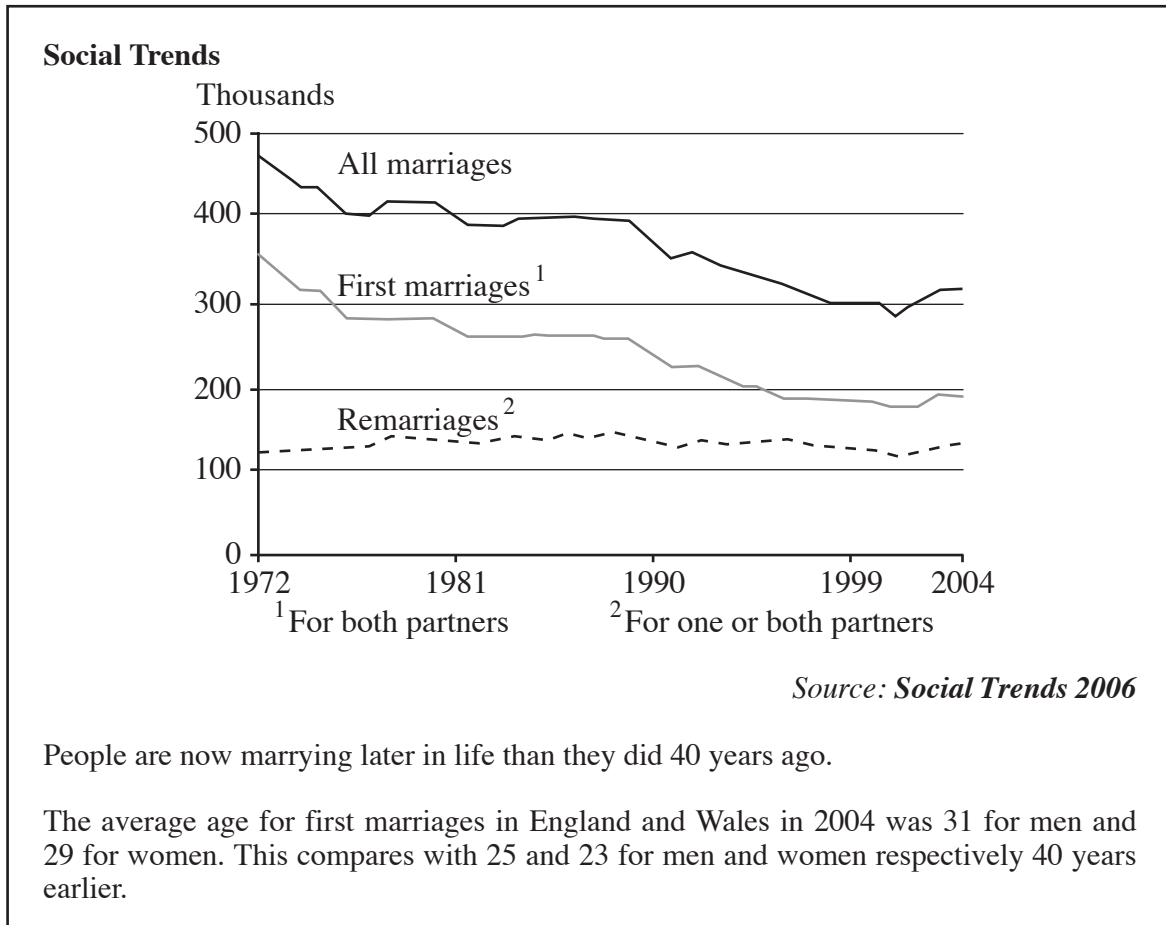
Look at **Source B**.

- (e) What toys are generally seen as masculine or male toys? [1]
- (f) Explain the meaning of the term **biological sex**. [1]
- (g) Using an example, explain the meaning of **gender role**. [2]

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

- (h) Explain **two ways** in which children are taught their gender roles. [4]
- (i) Using examples, explain **one** way we know gender roles are not the same in all societies. [2]
- (j) Suggest reasons **why** gender roles may have changed in Britain in recent years. [4]

2. Family



- (a) Using the source above, explain the meaning of the term **remarriage**. [2]
- (b) Explain why **marriage rates** have changed. [3]
- (c) Using sociological knowledge, briefly explain why people are choosing to marry later in life. [5]
- (d) Using sociological knowledge, explain what social factors have influenced changes in divorce rates since 1945. [10]

3. Education

Education and training

Girls achieve more GCSEs than boys. The gap is larger for higher grades. 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 but 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
1-4 grades A*–C	23	25
1 or more grades D–G	14	20
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 **hidden curriculum**. [3]
- (c) Using sociological knowledge, briefly explain why girls gain better examination results than boys at GCSE. [5]
- (d) Using sociological knowledge, explain what social factors can affect children's results at GCSE. [10]

4. Work and Unemployment

Wanted

Deputy Manager - Bars - Minehead - £22,000

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

This venue really is the smartest bar in town following a £500,000 refurbishment.

As the successful candidate you will have a strong personality and excellent educational and management skills.

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 sociological knowledge, briefly explain why people work. [5]
- (d) Using sociological knowledge, explain how the nature of work has changed in the last 50 years. [10]

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SECTION B

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

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

Source C

Women 'stuck' in lower paid jobs



The working lives of men and women are still profoundly influenced by their sex, according to the results of the 2001 Census.

Women remain clustered in lower paid occupations and part-time work according to its data on working patterns. They work on average 31.4 hours a week.

Equality campaigners said the figures confirmed that much more work was needed to help women improve their chances in the workplace.

In some parts of the country - notably the Isles of Scilly and parts of east London - women appeared to have good chances of becoming a manager or professional worker. But the picture was very different in the service and administration sectors.

Stereotypes still prevailed in many sectors of work. "Our education system needs to challenge the outdated ideas about women's and men's roles", said Julie Mellor, of the Equal Opportunities Commission. "Britain needs to take action on several fronts to give women and men the same **life chances**."

On average 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. 83% of process, plant and machine operatives are male, so are 66% of managers, senior officials and professionals.

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

Many of the above jobs are what are known as casual labour work. People tend not to stay in this kind of work for long because the conditions of service are poor and the hours are long. The pay is usually on or near minimum wage, but stoppages will take hourly pay below the legal minimum. Sometimes this type of work is cash in hand, so the employer and employee do not pay taxes.

The jobs may require skill and sometimes a good personality, but people do not need high levels of educational skills. Many of these jobs are part-time work or jobs traditionally done by women.

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

- (a) Which sex 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) Give **two** examples of the type of work that is generally seen as a 'female job'. [1]
- (d) What percentage of workers in skilled manual trades are women? [1]
- (e) With examples, explain the meaning of the term **life chances**. [2]
- (f) With relevant examples, explain the meaning of the term **stereotypes**. [2]

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

- (g) What is the lowest paid job in Britain on average? [1]
- (h) What is the average weekly wage for a sewing machinist? [1]
- (i) Suggest reasons why women may be willing to take on low paid, part time work. [2]
- (j) Explain why casual labour tends to be low paid. [2]

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

- (k) Explain why the average earnings of skilled workers are higher than those of unskilled workers. [2]
- (l) Using your wider sociological knowledge, suggest reasons why more women have well paid jobs now than they did 50 years ago. [4]

6. Social Class



Parents' social class affects the lives of children

A survey found that among men aged 23-26, 43% with a parent in the highest social classes (**professional** and managerial) achieved a higher education qualification. Of those with a parent from the two lowest social classes (semi-skilled and unskilled), only 14% achieved the same level of education.

Professor Anthony Heath, head of the Department of Sociology at Oxford University, said Britain had an “average” level of **social mobility** compared to other rich nations such as the US, Canada and Sweden which have higher levels of mobility between classes.

“But we mustn’t draw too bleak a picture,” he went on. “People’s ambitions and personalities are very important, and it’s partly about making choices. Many working class parents have ambitions for their children to do better.”

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 relationship between social class and educational achievement. [3]
- (c) Using sociological knowledge, briefly explain the meaning of **social mobility**. [5]
- (d) Using sociological knowledge, explain how social class can affect life chances in Britain. [10]

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 **political 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.
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- (a) Using the source above, explain the meaning of the term **Member of Parliament**. [2]
- (b) Explain the meaning of the term **political party**. [3]
- (c) Using sociological knowledge, briefly explain the meaning of the term **democracy**. [5]
- (d) Using sociological knowledge and examples, explain the social factors that may influence how people choose to vote. [10]

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 intimidating and caused criminal damage in the Bracknell Forest area.

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.

Operation Lascar was launched last month and police said they had already made one arrest and seized 73 bottles and cans from underage youths in South Hill Park.

Sgt Graham Thorne said: "The message is clear - if you intend to act in an anti-social manner or commit crime, don't come into the Bracknell Forest area."

"If you decide not to take this advice and commit an offence you can expect to be dealt with."

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 sociological knowledge, briefly explain why young people are more likely to be convicted of crime than old people. [5]
- (d) Using sociological knowledge, explain why men are more likely to be convicted of crime than women. [10]