

Surname	Centre Number	Candidate Number
Other Names		0



GCSE

4511/01

SOCIOLOGY

UNIT 1: Understanding Social Processes

P.M. FRIDAY, 17 May 2013

1 hour 30 minutes

Suitable for Modified Language Candidates

For Examiner's use only	
Section A	
Section B	
Total Marks	

4511
010001

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Use black ink or black ball-point pen. Do not use pencil or gel pen. Do not use correction fluid.

Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the spaces at the top of this page.

Answer **all** questions in **Section A** and choose **one option** from **Section B**.

Write your answers in the spaces provided in this booklet.

If you run out of space, use a standard 4 page continuation booklet. Number the question(s) clearly and put your continuation booklet in this question-and-answer booklet. No other style of answer booklet should be used.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

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

You are reminded of the assessment will take into account the quality of written communication used in your answers that involve extended writing (questions 7, 8, 9 or 10).



SECTION A

Answer all the questions in the space provided on the paper.

1. Use the terms in the box below to answer the questions.

status,	ageism,	peer group,	data,	interview,	new man.
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- (a) What term is used to describe a research method that resembles a conversation? [1]

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- (b) What term is used to describe the way that people are treated differently because of their age? [1]

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- (c) What term is used to describe a male who acts in a way that is not traditionally masculine? [1]

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- (d) What term is used to describe information that is gathered by research? [1]

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- (e) What term is used to describe the amount of respect that others have for you? [1]

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- (f) What term is used to refer to people of the same age and similar interests to you? [1]

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2. Look at the information below and answer the questions that follow.

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Good advice about jobs came from a boss on my first day of work. She told me to listen and watch other people. You can learn how things are done by people who are already there.

By listening and observing, you will gain a lot. You will learn about the **culture of the workplace**. You will find out about rules that the people you are working with follow. You will learn what is expected in your new **role**.

Adapted from About.com

(a) According to the information, what should people do on their first day at work? [1]

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(b) Use the information to explain the term **culture of the workplace**. [1]

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(c) Using an example, identify and explain the meaning of the term **role**. [2]

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(d) Identify and explain **one** rule that an employee can be expected to follow.

[2]

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3. Look at the information below and answer the questions that follow.



When she was rescued from her family in 2005, Danielle Lierow was aged about seven. She had received no formal socialisation. She had been severely neglected and was undernourished and very dirty. She did not know how to eat or play. When she was first given a doll, she bit off its hands. Some years later, and adopted into a family, she is far from normal but has learned basic life skills.

(a) What term is used to describe a child who has not been properly socialised? [1]

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(b) Using the information, fully explain the meaning of the term **primary socialisation**. [2]

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(c) Name **one** agency of secondary socialisation. [1]

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(d) What is the difference between formal and informal socialisation? [3]

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(e) Researchers are investigating parents' attitudes to how they bring up their children. Suggest a suitable method that could be used. Give **one** reason why you chose it. [2]

(i) **Method**

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(ii) **Reason**

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(f) Outline **one** way in which a sample of parents could be obtained for the study. [2]

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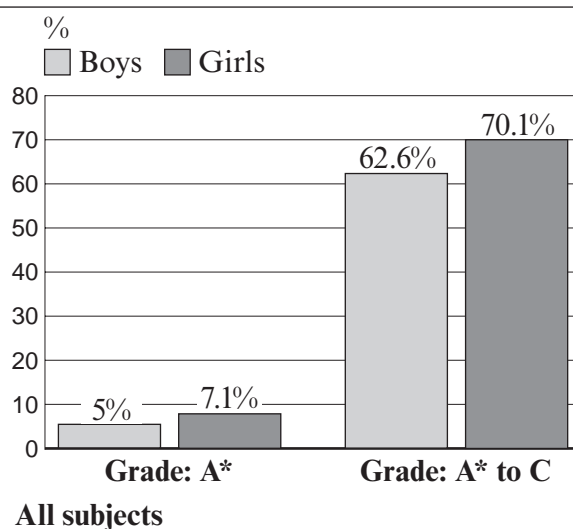
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4. Look at the following information and answer the questions that follow.

**Differences between male and female attainment
at GCSE in Wales in 2010**

GCSEs Wales – boys' and girls' results



Source: Joint Council for Qualifications

Source: adapted from the BBC News Wales website

The First Minister for Wales, Carwyn Jones, said the young people of Wales should be proud. One in five students was awarded at least one A grade at GCSE in 2010.

However, while the gap between the performance of girls and boys has narrowed a little, girls continue to outperform boys.

- (a) What percentage of examination papers entered by girls gained an A* - C? [1]

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- (b) Using the written evidence, what ratio of students gained at least one A grade at GCSE in 2010? [1]

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(c) Using the information, describe what has happened to the gap in performance between girls and boys. [1]

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(d) Explain **one** difference in the socialisation of girls that could explain why they tend to gain better results in examinations than boys. [2]

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5. Read the following passage adapted from a website for fathers. Then answer the questions that follow.

Dads – take your daughter ice skating



© iStockphoto

In favour of ice skating

- Girls see the sport as graceful and feminine especially as it involves dressing up in costumes
- Figure skating involves dance moves that many girls already know

Against ice skating

- Some places do not have ice rinks
- It is expensive
- Some girls find competition off-putting

(a) Identify **one** reason given by the website to explain why girls enjoy ice skating. [1]

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(b) Using an example from the information, explain the meaning of gender stereotype. [2]

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(c) Describe **two** ways in which gender socialisation takes place. Use examples in your answer. [6]

Description 1

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Description 2

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(d) Explain the meaning of the term value. [2]

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(e) Identify and explain **one** value that children may learn from their parents. [2]

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(f) Suggest **one** suitable research method for investigating children's attitudes towards sporting activity. [1]

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(g) Identify and explain **two** problems with your chosen method of researching children's attitudes towards sporting activity. [6]

Problem 1

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Problem 2

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(h) Explain the meaning of the term ethics in research. [2]

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6.



Men are more likely to be convicted of violent crime than women. It has been argued that men are more likely to be convicted of violence because of their natural biological urge to be aggressive. It is claimed that male violence is due to hormones and genetics. This is a **nature theory** of behaviour.

Most sociologists disagree with the idea that men are naturally violent. They point out that male violence may be to do with the way that boys are socialised as children.

(a) Briefly explain the meaning of the term **nature theory**. [1]

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(b) Describe and explain **one** situation in which it may be seen as socially acceptable for people to be violent or aggressive. [2]

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(c) Explain **one** reason why sociologists reject nature theories of behaviour. [2]

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(d) Fully explain how social control may prevent people from being violent. [5]

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SECTION B

Answer parts (a) (b) and (c) of one of the following questions.

Question 7 Family

- (a) Describe family structures in modern Britain. [10]
- (b) Explain reasons for family change in modern Britain. [10]
- (c) Discuss why some people think the family is under threat. Use sociological knowledge in your answer. [20]

Question 8 Education

- (a) Describe different types of school in modern Britain. [10]
- (b) Explain reasons why the British education system has experienced change. [10]
- (c) Discuss reasons for ethnic differences in educational attainment. Use sociological knowledge in your answer. [20]

Question 9 Mass Media

- (a) Describe recent changes in the media. [10]
- (b) Explain reasons why the media are important in many people's lives. [10]
- (c) Discuss who controls the media. Use sociological knowledge in your answer. [20]

Question 10 Sports and Leisure

- (a) Describe recent changes in how people spend their leisure time. [10]
- (b) Explain reasons why some sportsmen and women become famous celebrities. [10]
- (c) Discuss social differences in access to sport and leisure. Use sociological knowledge in your answer. [20]



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Question chosen

Answer for part (b).

A series of horizontal dotted lines intended for writing the answer.



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Question chosen

Answer for part (c).

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