

Surname	Centre Number	Candidate Number
Other Names		0



GCSE

4511/01

SOCIOLOGY

UNIT 1: Understanding Social Processes

P.M. WEDNESDAY, 14 May 2014

1 hour 30 minutes

Suitable for Modified Language Candidates

For Examiner's use only		
Question	Maximum Mark	Mark Awarded
Section A	1.	6
	2.	6
	3.	13
	4.	8
	5.	14
	6.	13
Section B	7. or 8. or 9. or 10.	40
	Total	100

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INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Use black ink or black ball-point pen.

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 the continuation page at the back of the booklet, taking care to number the question(s) correctly.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

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

You are reminded that 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 spaces provided on the paper.

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

labelling	stigma	survey	gender	valid	data
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- (a) What term is used to describe something that is a very negative label for someone? [1]
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- (b) What term is used to describe social differences between males and females? [1]
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- (c) What term is used to describe information that is gathered by research? [1]
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- (d) What term is used to describe a study of a very large group of people? [1]
.....
- (e) What term is used for information that is true to life? [1]
.....
- (f) What term is used to describe the theory, that if we see someone in a certain way, we interpret everything they do in that way? [1]
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2. Look at the item below and answer the questions that follow.



Tanni Grey-Thompson was a highly successful wheelchair athlete and is now a television presenter. She works to support women's sport and a number of charities. She is a member of the House of Lords, and spoke in both Welsh and English when she gave the oath. She is seen as a positive **role model** in our society.

(a) Use the item. Identify **one** thing that Tanni Grey-Thompson has achieved in her career. [1]

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(b) Define the meaning of the term **role model**. [1]

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(c) Identify **one** group of people. Explain why Tanni Grey-Thompson could be a positive role model for them. [2]

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(d) Many children imitate (copy) their role models. Explain how imitation (copying) is part of gender socialisation. Give an example. [2]

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



A Canadian couple with three children have decided to raise their youngest child without telling people its gender. Their baby is named Storm.

Many people have criticised the parents' decision. They said that the child will be confused because it will not have experienced **gender socialisation**.

(a) What term is used to describe expected behaviour for a culture? [1]

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(b) Explain the meaning of the term **gender socialisation**. [2]

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(c) Explain how parents may guide children into gender roles. Give an example. [2]

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(d) Name the most important agency of primary socialisation. [1]

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(e) Explain the difference between primary and secondary socialisation? [3]

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(f) A researcher is investigating mothers' attitudes to working outside the home while their babies are very young. 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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(g) Outline **one** problem that the researcher might experience when doing research into mothers' attitudes to working outside the home. [2]

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4. Look at the following information from the BBC Wales website. Answer the following questions.

Disruptive behaviour is a problem in schools because it may affect how children learn. Schools may have a number of **sanctions** for disruptive behaviour such as detentions or sending letters home.

In the worst cases, a child may be excluded from school. In 2010/11, 158 children in Wales were permanently excluded from schools. Assault and violence towards staff and pupils were the largest cause of permanent exclusion.

Adapted from the BBC Wales website

- (a) How many children were excluded permanently from school in Wales in 2010/11? [1]

- (b) What is the sociological meaning of the term **sanction**? [1]

- (c) Explain the meaning of the term social control. [4]

(d) A researcher wishes to gain a representative sample of pupils in a comprehensive school. Name and explain **one** method he/she could use to gather a representative sample.

[2]

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5. Read the following information about the culture of the South Pacific Islands. Answer the questions that follow.



Samoan people have a very different view of gender from people in the UK. In Samoan culture there are three genders. These are male, female and **fa'afafine**. Fa'afafine people are physically men but they have been brought up by their families to adopt female roles and undertake female tasks.

Fa'afafine people are seen as important members of families as they look after their elderly parents, babysit children and take on caring roles in homes. They are loved and well respected because they understand both male and female emotions. They are often found in high status roles in education, law and politics.

- (a) Explain the meaning of the term **fa'afafine**. [1]

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- (b) Explain how people become fa'afafine. Use the item. [1]

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(c) Explain why fa'afafine are well respected in Samoa. Use the item.

[1]

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(d) Explain fully the meaning of the term culture. Give examples.

[3]

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(e) Explain the meaning of the term cultural relativity. Use the item to explain this.

[4]

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(f) Explain the nature/nurture debate. Use sociological language in your answer.

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6. A recent survey was done by Ofcom. They found that violence was the main concern of parents who were worried about the harmful effects of television. Others said that they were worried about the use of very thin (size zero) models in television programmes and other media.

What was harmful?	%
Violence	9
Anti-social behaviour	4
Alcohol and substance abuse	3
Showing people engaged in self harm	2
Showing people committing suicide	1
Other	6

- (a) Who carried out the original research? [1]

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- (b) What did parents consider to be most harmful to their children? [1]

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- (c) Give **one** reason why some parents may be concerned about the harmful content of the television programmes. [1]

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(d) Explain fully why many people believe that the media may influence the body images of some young people. [5]

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(e) Researchers are investigating teenagers' attitudes to their body image. Suggest a suitable method that could be used. Give **one** reason why you chose it. [3]

(i) **Method**

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(ii) **Reason**

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(f) Outline **one** ethical problem that researchers might experience when doing research into teenagers' attitudes to their body image. [2]

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SECTION B

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

Question 7 Family

- (a) Describe the ways in which culture may affect family forms. [10]
- (b) Explain reasons why all societies have some form of family. [10]
- (c) Discuss reasons why family forms in Britain appear to be changing. Use your sociological knowledge. [20]

Question 8 Education

- (a) Describe the ways in which material deprivation may affect children's school attainment. [10]
- (b) Explain reasons why girls tend to do better at GCSE than boys. [10]
- (c) Discuss how schools can affect children's progress in education. Use your sociological knowledge. [20]

Question 9 Mass Media

- (a) Describe the ways in which people use the Internet for social purposes. [10]
- (b) Explain reasons why the media are considered to be an important agency of socialisation. [10]
- (c) Discuss the factors that influence the content of the news. Use your sociological knowledge. [20]

Question 10 Sports and Leisure

- (a) Describe the different ways in which people may participate in sport and sporting activities. [10]
- (b) Explain ways in which sport may be linked to ethnicity. [10]
- (c) Discuss why sport has become more and more professional. Use your sociological knowledge. [20]

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