

# Monday 11 May 2015 – Afternoon

### **GCSE SOCIOLOGY**

B671/01 Sociology Basics

Candidates answer on the Question Paper.

OCR supplied materials:

None

Other materials required:

None

**Duration:** 1 hour



Candidate forename					Candidate surname			
Centre number			Candidate nu	umber				

#### **INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

- Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the boxes above. Please write clearly and in capital letters.
- Use black ink. HB pencil may be used for graphs and diagrams only.
- Answer all the questions.
- Read each question carefully. Make sure you know what you have to do before starting your answer.
- Write your answer to each question in the space provided. If additional space is required, you should use the lined pages at the end of this booklet. The question number(s) must be clearly shown.
- Do **not** write in the bar codes.

### **INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES**

- The number of marks is given in brackets [ ] at the end of each question or part question.
- The total number of marks for this paper is 60.
- You will be awarded marks in questions 5 and 9 for the quality of written communication of your answer.
- This document consists of 12 pages. Any blank pages are indicated.



#### SECTION A – Research methods and evidence

Answer all questions.

### Source A: Girls and boys in the classroom

As part of my GCSE Sociology course I carried out non-participant observation in one Year 8 History lesson to test the hypothesis 'in lessons girls shout out more than boys'. I sat at the back of the classroom and recorded my findings on a grid I had prepared. My findings are shown below:

	Asked a question	Answered a question	Shouted out
BOYS	17	12	9
GIRLS	5	14	2

(Lynne's research in a Blackpool school, 2015)

### Source B: Education in the past

After completing my observation, I thought it might be interesting to speak to my Gran about her time in education; I didn't make any notes, we just chatted.

I'd watched the news on TV and it said that schools today lacked discipline and pupils were out of control, unlike in the past when everyone valued learning. I wondered if this was true for my Gran. We talked about the lessons she studied, her friends and what she learnt. She remembered that English was her favourite subject because she was good at it and she enjoyed reading novels. We found one of her old school reports too; she'd been 'average' in Maths and needed to 'put in more effort' in Physical Education. Gran said her report was rubbish because all the teachers picked on her.

Afterwards I decided to write up everything I'd found out for my school newsletter because I think people would want to read about it. I didn't tell Gran I was going to do this, but I was sure she wouldn't mind.

(Adapted from Lynne's conversation with her Gran, Blackpool, 2015)

1	Usi	ng <b>Source</b> A	A to help you, state whether the following statements (a-d) are	true or false.
	Circ	cle the corre	ect answer like this:	
		TRUE	FALSE	
		or		
		TRUE	FALSE	
	(a)	Boys asked	d more questions than girls in Source A.	
		TRUE	FALSE	[1]
	(b)	The data g	gathered from Source A was quantitative.	
		TRUE	FALSE	[1]
	(c)	The hypoth	hesis was found to be correct in Source A.	
		TRUE	FALSE	[1]
	(d)	Primary da	ata was gathered from Source A.	
		TRUE	FALSE	[1]
2	the	behaviour o	plain <b>two</b> reasons why the evidence in <b>Source A</b> might <b>not</b> be us of <b>all</b> school students.	
	2			
				[4]

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Describe two advantages and two disadvantages of using non-participant observation as a

Ivantages:	
ii) Identify one ethical issue found in So	
dentify and explain <b>two</b> reasons why the	evidence in <b>Source B</b> might <b>not</b> be accurate.
)	
 (i)	) Identify the media material referred to dentify one ethical issue found in Security and explain two reasons why the

3

5 'Younger students enjoy school more than older students.'

Explain and justify the **methods** and **evidence** you would use to investigate this hypothesis.

You **must** include the following:

- first primary method and sample
- second primary method and sample
- secondary evidence

hoo [ <b>12</b> ]
••••
••••

# **SECTION B – Key Concepts in Sociology**

Answer all questions.

# 6 Look at the diagram below.

Match the key sociological concept with an arrow to the correct definition. The first one is done for you. There are more definitions than concepts.

Key Concept	Definition
Values	general ideas about what is right and wrong and what is considered important and worthwhile
Negative sanction	the process of learning the correct behaviour, norms and values in society
Multiple roles	punishment used to prevent unacceptable behaviour
Formal social control	the amount of prestige a person's position in society gives them
Status	written rules and laws enforced by powerful agents in society
	playing more than one part in society

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# **Source C: Gender Identities**







HOUSEWIFE

**HOUSEHUSBAND** 

**FEMALE BUILDER** 

7 Source C shows three different gender identities.
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(a)	In Source C identity the gender identity that is stereotypical.
	[1]
(b)	Identify a gender identity that is stereotypical and not shown in Source C.
	[1]
(c)	Identify and explain <b>two</b> ways that gender norms have changed.
	1
	2
	[4]

	(d)	Identify and explain <b>two</b> ways that individuals are socialised into their gender identities.	
		1	
		2	
			[4]
8	(a)	Identify and describe <b>one</b> type of status.	
			. [2]
	(b)	Identify and describe <b>one</b> agent of social control.	
			ر کے ا

Evaluate the arguments for and against this claim.	[1:


### **ADDITIONAL ANSWER SPACE**

If additiona number(s) r	I answer space is re must be clearly shown	equired, you shoul in the margins.	d use the follov	ving lined page(s	s). The question
	<u> </u>				

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