OCR
Oxford Cambridge and RSA

Thursday 18 May 2017 – Afternoon

GCSE SOCIOLOGY

B672/01 Socialisation, Culture and Identity

Candidates answer on the Question Paper.

OCR supplied materials:
None

Other materials required:
None

Duration: 1 hour 30 minutes

Candidate forename		Candidate surname	

Centre number						Candidate number				

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 **any** three sections.
- 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 page(s) at the end of this booklet. The question number(s) must be clearly shown.
- Do **not** write in the barcodes.

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 **120**.
- This document consists of **36** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.
- You will be awarded marks in questions 3, 4, 7, 8, 11, 12, 15, 16, 19, 20, 23 and 24 for the quality of your written communication of your answers.

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SECTION A – Family

If you choose this section answer **all** four questions.

Research findings show that in Britain traditional values of marriage and the nuclear family are most likely to be found among Pakistani and Bangladeshi communities.

In contrast, whites and Afro-Caribbeans are more likely to be lone parents, divorcees or to cohabit.

Professor Richard Berthoud, of the Institute for Social and Economic Research at the University of Essex, said traditional values were disappearing throughout British society, but most slowly in the South Asian community.

Adapted: BBC news, December 2000

1 **(a)** From the source, identify **two** ethnic groups that are more likely to be in nuclear families.

.....

..... **[2]**

(b) Using your wider sociological knowledge, identify **two** other types of family **not** included in the source.

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..... **[2]**

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2 Concepts:

Social roles	Family	Beanpole family
Marriage	Serial Monogamy	

Write out the name or concept from the list above, which best matches each of the statements below. There are more concepts than statements.

(a) Having more than one marriage partner in a lifetime.

..... **[1]**

(b) The legally recognised tie between a husband and wife.

..... **[1]**

(c) Consists of people we are related to by certain ties such as: blood, civil partnership, cohabitation, adoption.

..... **[1]**

(d) Extended family, often containing four or more generations.

..... **[1]**

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3 Identify and explain **two** reasons for the increase in reconstituted families since 1971.

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4 'Nuclear families are **not** good for its members.'

Evaluate the arguments for and against this claim. **[24]**

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END OF SECTION A

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SECTION B – Education

If you choose this section answer **all** four questions.

1988 Education Reform Act

"This policy was said to make huge changes to British education. For me the greatest change was the introduction of the National Curriculum. This led to every student studying what the government believed to be the most important core subjects: English, maths and science. This has led to an improvement in the education of the poor as well as females, and has made education fair for all students."

Adapted from an interview with a politician, 2000

5 **(a)** From the source, identify **two** advantages of the introduction of the National Curriculum.

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..... **[2]**

(b) Using your wider sociological knowledge, identify **two** other changes from the 1988 Education Reform Act **not** included in the source.

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..... **[2]**

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6 Concepts:

Labelling	Subculture	Self-fulfilling prophecy
Comprehensive education	Cultural deprivation	

Write out the name or concept from the list above, which best matches each of the statements below. There are more concepts than statements.

(a) Thinking of a group/student in a particular way.

..... **[1]**

(b) A group of students with different norms and values to the rest of the school.

..... **[1]**

(c) Acting in a way that others expect us to.

..... **[1]**

(d) Being without the norms and values to succeed at school.

..... **[1]**

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7 Identify and explain **two** ways ethnicity can affect a child's educational achievement.

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8 'The most important function of secondary education is to prepare young people for the workplace.'

Evaluate the arguments for and against this claim. **[24]**

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END OF SECTION B

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SECTION C – Mass Media

If you choose this section answer **all** four questions.

Media and the elderly

Research conducted by the Independent Television Commission and the charity Age Concern found that pensioners are fed up with being traditionally stereotyped on television as grumpy or sweet little old ladies. According to a survey of more than 3000 adults aged between 60–80 years old they found:

- older viewers wanted to watch the same as everyone else e.g. comedies or violent movies
- older viewers felt under-represented on television.

However, more recently representations of those over 60 are starting to become more positive and diverse.

Edited from a BBC news report, 2000

9 **(a)** From the source, identify **two** traditional stereotypes of pensioners shown in the media.

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..... **[2]**

(b) Using your wider sociological knowledge, identify and describe how **one** other group is negatively stereotyped in the media that is **not** included in the source.

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..... **[2]**

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10 Concepts:

Convergence	Audience	Editor
Culture	Agenda setting	

Write out the name or concept from the list above, which best matches each of the statements below. There are more concepts than statements.

(a) Those who receive the media.

..... **[1]**

(b) The decision of what is appropriate for discussion in the media.

..... **[1]**

(c) Those who decide on the final content of media.

..... **[1]**

(d) The norms and values media share among the audience.

..... **[1]**

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11 Identify and explain **two** disadvantages of the media becoming more globalised.

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12 'The media makes people more violent.'

Evaluate the arguments for and against this claim. **[24]**

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END OF SECTION C

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SECTION D – Workplace

If you choose this section answer **all** four questions.

Research into how changes in the workplace affect the employees, over time

Greatest effect	2000	2015
Having to learn new skills	30%	35%
Bored, not using any skills	44%	20%
Working longer hours	10%	40%
Feeling alienated	16%	5%

Statistics gathered by a graduate for their degree, 2016

13 **(a)** From the source, identify:

(i) The least likely effect of changes in employment chosen in 2015.

..... **[1]**

(ii) The most likely effect of changes in employment chosen in 2000.

..... **[1]**

(b) Using your wider sociological knowledge, identify **two** possible reasons for the effects felt by the employees in the source.

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..... **[2]**

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14 Concepts:

Ageism	Racism	Identity
Discrimination	Socialisation	

Write out the name or concept from the list above, which best matches each of the statements below. There are more concepts than statements.

(a) The process of learning the norms and values in the workplace.

..... **[1]**

(b) Failure to be employed for reasons linked to ethnicity.

..... **[1]**

(c) An example is being forced to retire at 65 years old.

..... **[1]**

(d) How occupation affects how we see ourselves and how others see us.

..... **[1]**

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15 Identify and explain **two** ways gender may affect career opportunities.

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16 'Trade unions have all the power in the workplace.'

Evaluate the arguments for and against this claim. **[24]**

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END OF SECTION D

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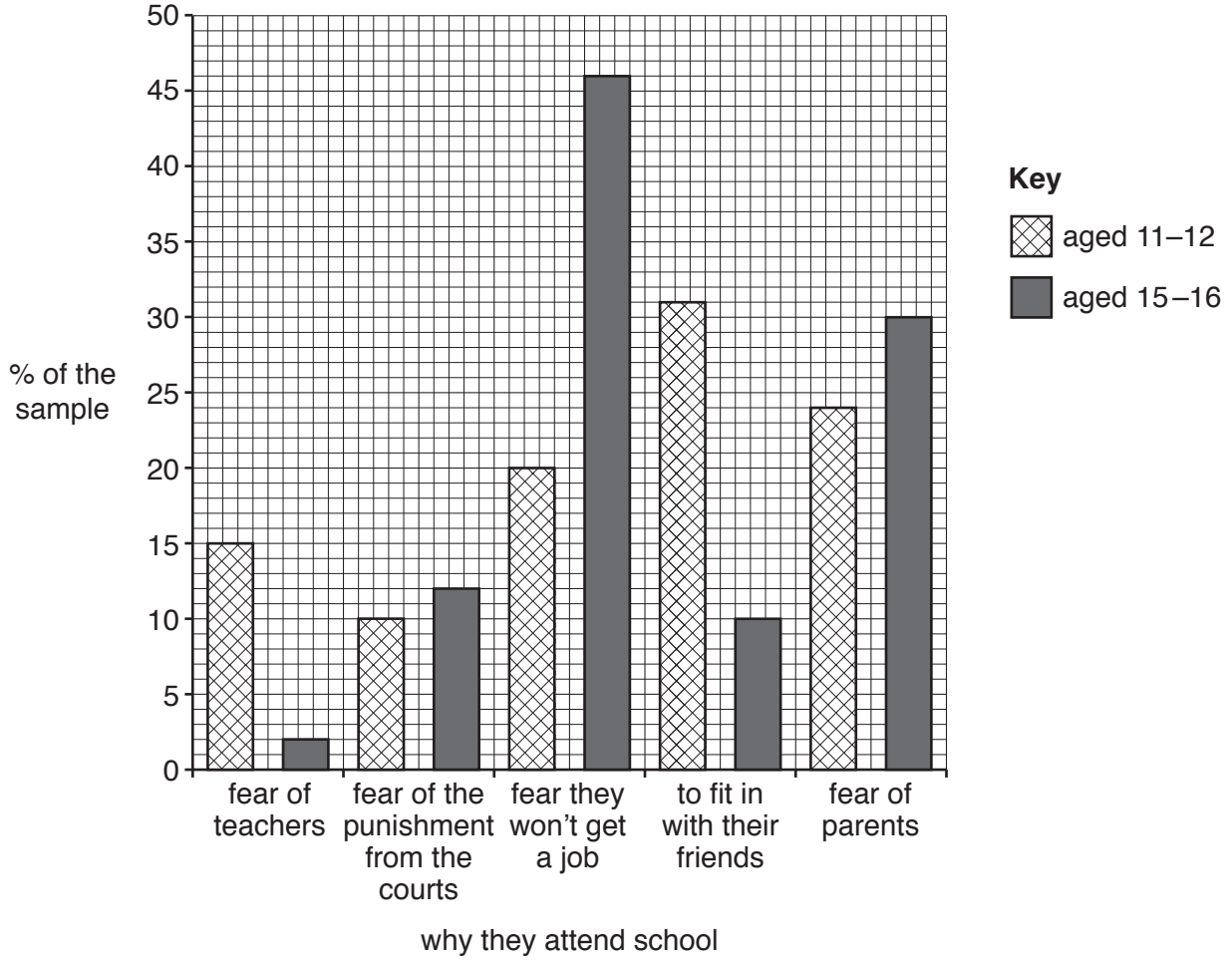
SECTION E – Crime and Deviance

If you choose this section answer **all** four questions.

Survey on why students attend school

Students were asked to pick the reason they felt had the most influence over why they attend school every day.



Source: online survey, 2016

17 **(a)** From the source, identify:

(i) The least likely reason students aged 15–16 attend school.

..... **[1]**

(ii) The reason that changes the most between the ages of 11–12 and 15–16.

..... **[1]**

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(b) Using your wider sociological knowledge, identify **two** agents of formal social control **not** in the source.

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..... **[2]**

18 Concepts:

Norm	Delinquency	Deviance
Socialisation	Conformity	

Write out the name or concept from the list above, which best matches each of the statements below. There are more concepts than statements.

(a) Following the rules of a society.

..... **[1]**

(b) Crime or anti-social acts committed by young people.

..... **[1]**

(c) Anti-social behaviour which is relative to any given situation.

..... **[1]**

(d) The expected behaviour in a given situation.

..... **[1]**

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19 Identify and explain **two** functions of the formal agents of social control.

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20 'Labelling is the cause of high crime rates among males.'

Evaluate the arguments for and against this claim. **[24]**

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END OF SECTION E

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SECTION F – Youth

If you choose this section answer **all** four questions.

Childhood in the past

Childhood was greatly affected by both social class and wealth. Some research found that only rich children had a formal education. By the 18th century, the gap had really grown with poorer children having to work in dangerous jobs such as chimney sweeping and working in the cotton mills. Protection of children largely came through legal changes such as the Factory Acts.

Source: extract from a sociology text book, 2014

21 **(a)** From the source, identify **two** examples of how childhood in the 18th century is different to childhood in the contemporary UK.

.....

..... **[2]**

(b) Using your wider sociological knowledge, identify **two** changes to childhood **not** included in the source.

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..... **[2]**

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22 Concepts:

Youth subculture	Bedroom subculture	Growth of affluence
Disappearance of childhood	Teenage	

Write out the name or concept from the list above, which best matches each of the statements below. There are more concepts than statements.

(a) A gendered example of youth culture that share interests such as romance and fashion.

..... **[1]**

(b) An increase in wealth.

..... **[1]**

(c) Some believe this has been the result of adult messages in the media.

..... **[1]**

(d) A time of adolescence.

..... **[1]**

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23 Identify and explain **two** ways children can experience a transition to adulthood.

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24 'Peer groups have the most influence on an individual's behaviour.'

Evaluate the arguments for and against this claim. **[24]**

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END OF SECTION F

END OF QUESTION PAPER

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ADDITIONAL ANSWER SPACE

If additional space is required, you should use the following lined page(s). The question number(s) must be clearly shown in the margin(s).

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