



**Surname** \_\_\_\_\_

**Forename(s)** \_\_\_\_\_

**Centre Number** \_\_\_\_\_

**Candidate Number** \_\_\_\_\_

**Candidate Signature** \_\_\_\_\_

**I declare this is my own work.**

**GCSE**

**SOCIOLOGY**

**Paper 1 The Sociology of Families and Education**

**8192/1**

**Friday 10 May 2024**

**Afternoon**

**Time allowed: 1 hour 45 minutes**

**At the top of the page, write your surname and forename(s), your centre number, your candidate number and add your signature.**

**[Turn over]**



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## INSTRUCTIONS

- Use black ink or black ball-point pen.
- Answer ALL questions.
- You must answer the questions in the spaces provided. Do NOT write on blank pages.
- If you need extra space for your answer(s), use the lined pages at the end of this book. Write the question number against your answer(s).
- Do all rough work in this answer book. Cross through any work you do not want to be marked.

## INFORMATION

- The marks for each question are shown in brackets.
- The maximum mark for this paper is 100.
- Questions should be answered in continuous prose. You will be assessed on your ability to:
  - use good English
  - organise information clearly
  - use specialist vocabulary where appropriate.

**DO NOT TURN OVER UNTIL TOLD TO DO SO**



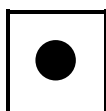
**SECTION A: FAMILIES**

Answer ALL questions in this section.

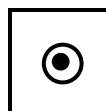
Only ONE answer per question is allowed.

For each multiple-choice question completely fill in the circle alongside the appropriate answer.

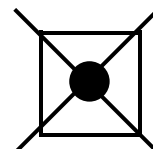
**CORRECT METHOD**



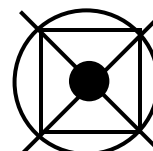
**WRONG METHODS**



If you want to change your answer you must cross out your original answer as shown.



If you wish to return to an answer previously crossed out, ring the answer you now wish to select as shown.



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**What term is commonly used by sociologists to describe a family in which a man holds power and authority? [1 mark]**

**A Dual career family**

**B Matriarchal family**

**C Patriarchal family**

**D Symmetrical family**

**[Turn over]**



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**What term is commonly used by sociologists to describe information that is presented in numerical form? [1 mark]**

**A Data analysis**

**B Data protection**

**C Qualitative data**

**D Quantitative data**







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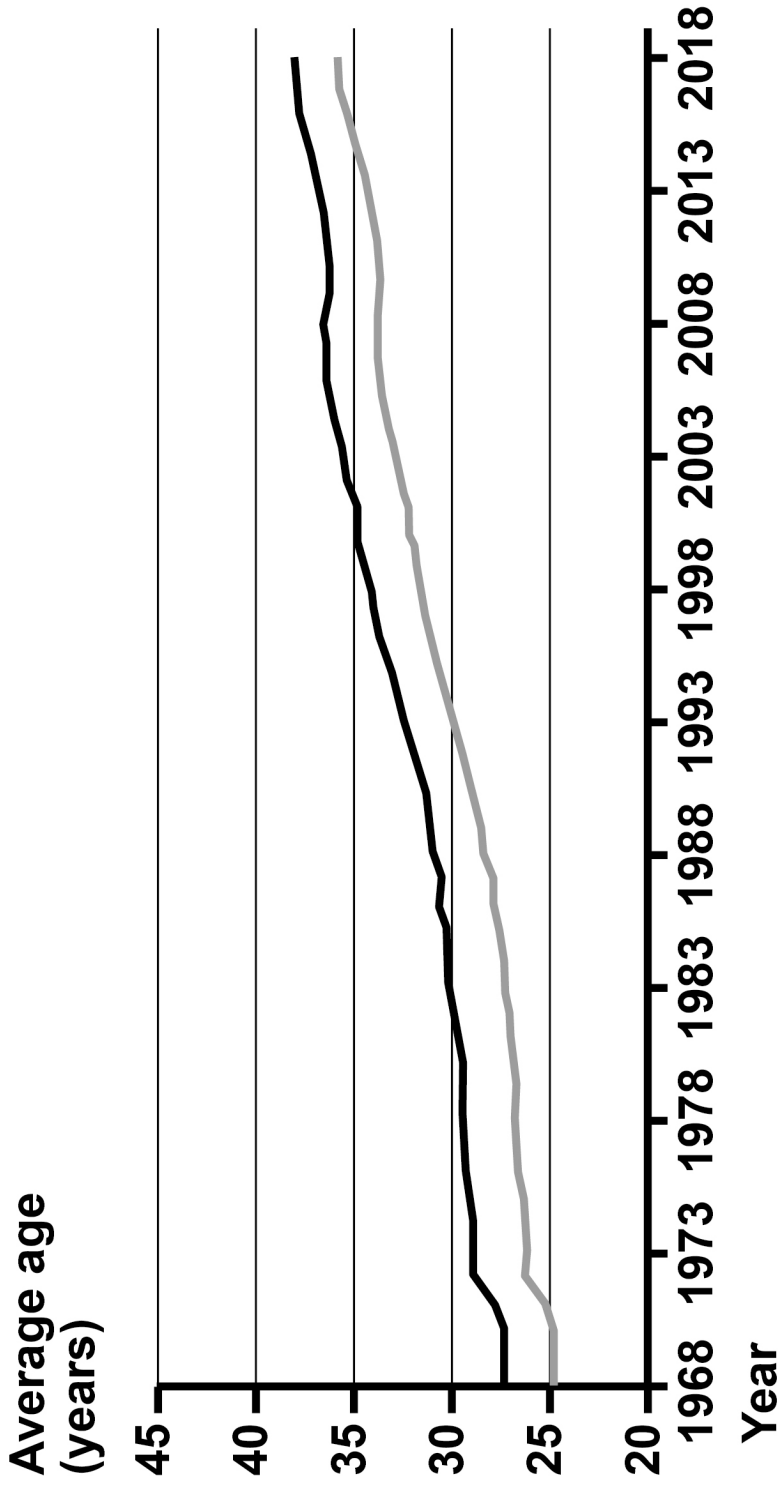
**[Turn over]**





**ITEM A**

**Average (mean) age of first marriage of opposite sex couples, England and Wales**



**KEY**

- Males marrying females
- Females marrying males

**Source: Office for National Statistics – Marriages in England and Wales.**



0 5

From ITEM A, examine ONE strength of the data. [2 marks]

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[Turn over]

**06**

**Identify and explain ONE factor that may have led to a change in the age at which people first marry as shown in ITEM A, on page 10 . [4 marks]**

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**[Turn over]**





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**[Turn over]**



**ITEM B**

From their research on family life, Christine Delphy and Diana Leonard found that family life was not as symmetrical as Peter Willmott and Michael Young previously suggested. They view the family as a patriarchal institution that serves the interests of men.

Delphy and Leonard used data collected from previous studies. The studies suggested that women were exploited in the family. Women did the bulk of the domestic labour regardless of whether they did paid work outside the home too. Time at home for men was leisure time, whereas time at home for women was also work time. They argue that men benefit most from the family.

Source: Delphy, C, and Leonard, D, Familiar Exploitation, 1992.

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From ITEM B, identify and describe ONE way in which Delphy and Leonard believed that women were exploited within the family, including what you know of their perspective on family life. [4 marks]

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09

**Identify and explain ONE disadvantage of using a case study to investigate conjugal roles within the family.**

**[4 marks]**

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**[Turn over]**



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**Discuss how far sociologists would agree that family diversity exists in Britain today. [12 marks]**

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**Discuss how far sociologists would agree that the nuclear family performs important functions for society.  
[12 marks]**

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[Turn over]

50



**SECTION B: EDUCATION**

Answer ALL questions in this section.

1 2

**What term is commonly used by sociologists to describe when a pupil accepts and acts according to the label that has been given to them by others?**  
[1 mark]

**A Self-believing**

**B Self-esteem**

**C Self-fulfilling prophecy**

**D Self-reporting**



13

**What term is commonly used by sociologists to describe a system in which individuals' achievements are based on their own talents and efforts rather than their social backgrounds? [1 mark]**

**A Inclusivity**

**B Meritocracy**

**C Pluralism**

**D Social solidarity**

**[Turn over]**



14

**Describe ONE reason why a parent may choose to home educate their child. [3 marks]**

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**Identify and describe ONE way in which the formal curriculum is different to the hidden curriculum.**

**[3 marks]**

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**[Turn over]**



**ITEM C**

**Glenys Lobban used content analysis to study the way in which gender roles were presented. She studied 179 stories in books used to teach reading in primary schools in the 1960s and 1970s. She found only 35 of these stories had female heroines, compared to 71 that had male heroes. Lobban concluded that boys were presented as more adventurous than girls. Girls were presented as more caring than boys, and as more interested in domestic matters.**

**More recent research has also found evidence of gender stereotyping. In 1992, Lesley Best and her students conducted content analysis to try and discover whether gender bias in children's books had decreased. These researchers examined a sample of stories from 132 children's books. They found that little had changed. She found only 44 female heroines, compared to 94 male heroes within those books.**

**Sources: Lobban, G, Data report on British reading schemes, The Times Educational Supplement, 1974.  
Best, L, Analysis of sex-roles in preschool books, Sociology Review: Philip Allan, 1992.**



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**From ITEM C, examine ONE strength of using content analysis to research gender stereotyping in education.  
[2 marks]**

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**[Turn over]**



17

**Identify and explain ONE way in which gender inequalities may exist in education as shown in ITEM C, on page 38. [4 marks]**

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**[Turn over]**





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**[Turn over]**



**ITEM D**

**British sociologist Paul Willis wanted to understand the experience of schooling from the perspective of the students. He chose to study a group of 12 working-class boys. He observed these boys over their last 18 months of school, and their first few months at work. The 12 students formed a friendship group with a distinctive attitude to school. The ‘lads’, as they were known, had their own counter school subculture, which was opposed to the values promoted by the school.**

**This counter school subculture had certain features. The lads felt superior to the teachers and to the conformist students, who they called ‘the ear’oles’. They saw no value in the academic work of the school and no interest in gaining qualifications. Instead they aimed to ‘have a laff’ by entertaining themselves with misbehaviour, avoiding lessons, doing as little work as possible and generally rejecting the values of the school. To the lads, school was boring, whilst the outside world offered possibilities for excitement.**

**Source: Willis, P, Learning to Labour, 1977.**





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**Identify and explain ONE advantage of using observations to investigate pupil subcultures.  
[4 marks]**

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**Discuss how far sociologists would agree that the main function of schools is to teach the norms and values of a society. [12 marks]**

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**Discuss how far sociologists would agree that teacher expectations have a significant effect on a student's educational performance. [12 marks]**

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[Turn over]











**Additional page, if required.**

**Write the question numbers in the left-hand margin.**

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For Examiner's Use	
Section	Mark
A	
B	
<b>TOTAL</b>	

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**WP/H/NP/Jun24/8192/1/G4001/V4**