## GCE AS

TUESDAY, 6 OCTOBER 2020 - AFTERNOON

## SOCIOLOGY - AS component 1 Socialisation and Culture

2 hours 30 minutes

## ADDITIONAL MATERIALS

A WJEC pink 16-page answer booklet.

## INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Answer Section A.
Answer one question from Section B and one question from Section C.
Write your answers in the separate answer booklet provided.
Use black ink or black ball-point pen.

## INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

The total number of marks available is 120 .
The number of marks is given in brackets at the end of each question or part-question.
You are advised to divide your time accordingly.

## SECTION A

## Compulsory question

1. Read the item below and answer the following questions.

We learn the norms and values of our society from our families and then from other agents of socialisation such as education. We are taught how to behave in social situations and to respond to others in a polite and respectful manner. Norms and values may change over time and may vary from one society to another.
(a) With reference to the item and sociological knowledge, explain the meaning of the term norms.
(b) Using the item and sociological knowledge, explain how any two agents of socialisation transmit norms and values.

## SECTION B

Choose one of the following options.

## Option 1 Families and Households

## Compulsory question

2. (a) (i) Describe what is meant by a symmetrical family.
(ii) Some sociologists argue there is no such thing as a typical family. People can choose who they live with and call their family. This means there is a wide range of social groups that are identified as families.

Explain two sociological reasons for the increasing diversity of families in the $21^{\text {st }}$ century.

## Either,

(b) Evaluate postmodern explanations of families and households.

Or,
(c) Discuss the view that the decline of the nuclear family has led to a range of social problems.

## Option 2 Youth Culture

## Compulsory question

3. (a) (i) Describe what is meant by laddism.
(ii) Campbell argues that a number of factors in late $20^{\text {th }}$ century Britain have led to a crisis of masculinity. What it is to be male has been challenging young men.

Explain two sociological reasons why masculinity is in crisis.

Either,
(b) Evaluate the view that youth cultures are class based.

Or,
(c) Discuss the view that youth subcultures are fragmented and diverse.

## SECTION C

## Choose one of the following options.

## Option 1 Education

## Compulsory question

4. (a) Study the following item and answer the questions.

Regional variations in pupil attainment

| Region | Percentage of free <br> school meal children <br> achieving A*-C <br> grades in GCSE <br> English and Maths | Percentage of non- <br> free school meal <br> children achieving <br> A $^{*}$-C grades in <br> English and Maths | Attainment gap in <br> percentage points |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| London | $51.1 \%$ | $70.1 \%$ | 19.0 |
| West Midlands | $38.2 \%$ | $64.5 \%$ | 26.3 |
| North East | $37.5 \%$ | $66.5 \%$ | 28.9 |
| Yorkshire and <br> the Humber | $35.8 \%$ | $65.2 \%$ | 29.4 |
| East Midlands | $35.3 \%$ | $65.1 \%$ | 29.8 |
| North West | $36.3 \%$ | $66.2 \%$ | 29.9 |
| East of England | $35.6 \%$ | $67.0 \%$ | 31.4 |
| South West | $35.4 \%$ | $67.3 \%$ | 31.9 |
| South East | $34.9 \%$ | $68.8 \%$ | 33.9 |

Source: adapted from Education Endowment: The Attainment Gap, 2017
(i) Summarise the item showing regional variations in pupil attainment.
(ii) Explain two sociological reasons why pupils in some regions may do better than those in others.

## Either,

(b) (i) Using sociological evidence and examples, explain the meaning of the term ideological state apparatus.
(ii) Evaluate feminist explanations of education.

Or,
(c) (i) Using sociological evidence and examples, explain the meaning of the term labelling.
(ii) Discuss the view that social class is an important influence on educational attainment.

## Option 2 Media

## Compulsory question

5. (a) Study the following item and answer the questions.

The use of devices/media at home by age - 2017

| Device/media | $16-24$ | $25-34$ | $35-44$ | $45-54$ | $55-64$ | $65-74$ | $75+$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Mobile phone | 96 | 95 | 94 | 93 | 84 | 78 | 72 |
| Computer | 71 | 64 | 76 | 79 | 62 | 57 | 45 |
| Tablet | 58 | 66 | 66 | 62 | 57 | 48 | 28 |
| Radio set (DAB or <br> otherwise) | 28 | 32 | 42 | 53 | 61 | 61 | 66 |
| DVR/Digital Video <br> Recorder | 39 | 39 | 55 | 48 | 49 | 36 | 30 |
| Games console/ <br> games player | 51 | 32 | 27 | 16 | 5 | 2 | 0 |
| Streaming media <br> player | 22 | 19 | 22 | 23 | 13 | 6 | 2 |
| Wearable <br> Technology | 9 | 9 | 15 | 14 | 6 | 1 | 1 |
| Any TV | 85 | 85 | 90 | 92 | 93 | 97 | 96 |

Percentage use by age groups.
Source: adapted from Media Use Report, 2017
(i) Summarise the item on the use of media devices at home by age.
(ii) Explain two sociological reasons why some media devices are more popular than others in the contemporary UK.
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## Either,

(b) (i) Using sociological evidence and examples, explain the meaning of the term popular culture.
(ii) Evaluate postmodern explanations of the media.

Or,
(c) (i) Using sociological evidence and examples, explain the meaning of the term agenda setting.
(ii) Discuss sociological explanations of how the media portrays social class.

## Option 3 Religion

## Compulsory question

6. (a) Study the following item and answer the questions.

Church of England Sunday attendance by age group


Source: adapted from British Academy, religious trends, 2015
(i) Summarise the data in the item on Church of England, Sunday attendance by age group.
(ii) Explain two sociological reasons for secularisation.

## Either,

(b) (i) Using sociological evidence and examples, explain the meaning of the term spirituality.
(ii) Evaluate functionalist explanations of religion.

Or,
(c) (i) Using sociological evidence and examples, explain the meaning of the term denomination.
(ii) Discuss the view that new religious movements have replaced traditional forms of religion.

