



**GCE AS**

B200U10-1



**SOCIOLOGY – AS component 1**  
**Socialisation and Culture**

TUESDAY, 14 MAY 2019 – MORNING

2 hours 30 minutes

B200U101  
01

**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.

Use black ink or black ball-point pen.

Write your answers in the separate answer booklet provided.

**INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES**

Section A carries 15 marks.

Section B carries 50 marks.

Section C carries 55 marks.

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.

As a part of the process of growing up and becoming adults individuals must learn the norms, values and rules of their society. For example they need to learn to be polite to others, to respect them and to be tolerant of them. As they grow up they also learn what it might mean to be male or female. The process by which all of this happens is called socialisation. There are two forms of **socialisation, primary** and secondary.

*Source: Adapted from Marsh, I et al (2001) Sociology: Making Sense of Society. 2<sup>nd</sup> ed*

- (a) With reference to the item and sociological knowledge, explain the meaning of the term **primary socialisation**. [5]
- (b) Using the item and sociological knowledge, explain how any **two** agents of socialisation transmit gender roles. [10]

**SECTION B**

Choose **one** of the following options.

**Option 1 Families and Households****Compulsory question**

2. (a) (i) Describe what is meant by co-parenting. [10]
- (ii) '..... family networks are changing from broad/horizontal to narrow/vertical structures or 'beanpole families', in which grandparents have an increasingly important role to play.' (Hagestad, 2000).

Explain **two** sociological reasons for the increasing involvement of grandparents within families. [15]

**Either**

- (b) Discuss sociological explanations for increased family diversity in the contemporary UK. [25]

**Or**

- (c) Evaluate feminist views of families and households in the contemporary UK. [25]

**Option 2 Youth Culture****Compulsory question**

3. (a) (i) Describe what is meant by spectacular youth subcultures. [10]
- (ii) Maffesoli argues there has been an emergence of neo-tribes who are loose groups of young people based on fashion, music and lifestyle.

Explain **two** sociological reasons for the development of neo-tribes. [15]

**Either**

- (b) Discuss sociological reasons why some young people participate in deviant subcultures. [25]

**Or**

- (c) Evaluate feminist explanations of youth subcultures. [25]

## SECTION C

Choose **one** of the following options.

### Option 1 Education

#### Compulsory question

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

#### Demand for higher education by 18 year olds

The number of 18 year olds in England who had applied to university by June 2017 was 437,860. In June 2016 the figure was 459,430. In Wales the number of applicants was 22,530 in 2017 and in 2016 it was 23,740.

At the end of January 2017 the application rate of young people living in areas of the UK which are least represented in higher education was 22.1%. In England, the application rate from these areas was 22.5%. In Northern Ireland the rate was 24.4%. In Wales it was 19.7%.

The number of 18 year old UK applicants by the end of January 2017 from the Asian ethnic group was 32,500, from the Black ethnic group it was 13,480, and from the Mixed ethnic group it was 11,830. The figure for 18 year old applicants from the White ethnic group was 208,880.

*Source: adapted from UCAS data 2017*

- (i) Summarise the item showing the demand for higher education by 18 year olds. [10]
- (ii) Explain **two** sociological reasons why some young people may choose not to apply to university. [10]

#### Either

- (b) (i) Using sociological evidence and examples, explain the meaning of the term self-fulfilling prophecy. [10]
- (ii) Evaluate functionalist explanations of education. [25]

#### Or

- (c) (i) Using sociological evidence and examples, explain the meaning of the term role allocation. [10]
- (ii) Discuss the view that ethnicity influences educational attainment. [25]

## Option 2 Media

### Compulsory question

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

#### Cyber-bullying

A survey of more than 10,000 young people aged 12 to 20 by the anti-bullying charity Ditch the Label suggested that cyber-bullying is widespread. 70% of youngsters sampled admitted to being abusive towards another person online. 17% claimed to have been bullied online.

Seven per cent said they had been bullied on Instagram. The figure for Facebook was 6%. It was 5% for Snapchat and 2% for Twitter and YouTube.

One in three of those sampled said they lived in fear of cyber-bullying. 39% had had a nasty comment posted on their profile, 68% had been sent a nasty private message, 23% had been bullied in an online game, 24% had had their private information shared, 18% had had somebody impersonate them online, 41% had had rumours about them posted online and 27% had had photos/videos of themselves, that they didn't like, posted by others.

*Source: adapted from research from the anti-bullying charity Ditch the Label, 2013*

- (i) Summarise the item on cyber-bullying. [10]
- (ii) Explain **two** sociological reasons why some young people may choose to use social media. [10]

#### Either

- (b) (i) Using sociological evidence and examples, explain the meaning of the term stereotypes in the media. [10]
- (ii) Evaluate Marxist explanations of the role of the media in the contemporary UK. [25]

#### Or

- (c) (i) Using sociological evidence and examples, explain the meaning of the term folk devils. [10]
- (ii) Discuss the view that the media has a powerful influence on its audiences. [25]

### Option 3 Religion

#### Compulsory question

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

#### Religious affiliation by age, 2016.

In the 2016 British Social Attitudes Survey three percent of 18-24 year olds said they were affiliated to the Church of England. Thirteen percent of those between 45 and 54 said they were affiliated to the Church of England and for those over 75 the figure was forty percent.

Five percent of 18-24 year olds said they were Roman Catholic. The figure for those in the age group 45-54 was ten percent and for the over 75s it was seven percent.

Six percent of 18-24 year olds said they were affiliated to a religion other than Christian, for the 35-44 year olds the figure was twelve percent and for the over 75s it was one percent.

The percentage of 18-24 year olds who said they had no religion was seventy one. Forty percent of 65-74 year olds said they had no religion and the percentage for the over 75 year olds was twenty seven.

*Source: NatCen's British Social Attitudes survey: Religious affiliation among adults in Great Britain. 2016.*

- (i) Summarise the data in the item on religious affiliation by age. [10]
- (ii) Explain **two** sociological reasons for the relationship between religious affiliation and age. [10]

#### Either

- (b) (i) Using sociological evidence and examples, explain the meaning of the term fundamentalism. [10]
- (ii) Evaluate Marxist explanations of religion. [25]

#### Or

- (c) (i) Using sociological evidence and examples, explain the meaning of the term cult. [10]
- (ii) Discuss the view that religions are patriarchal institutions. [25]

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