






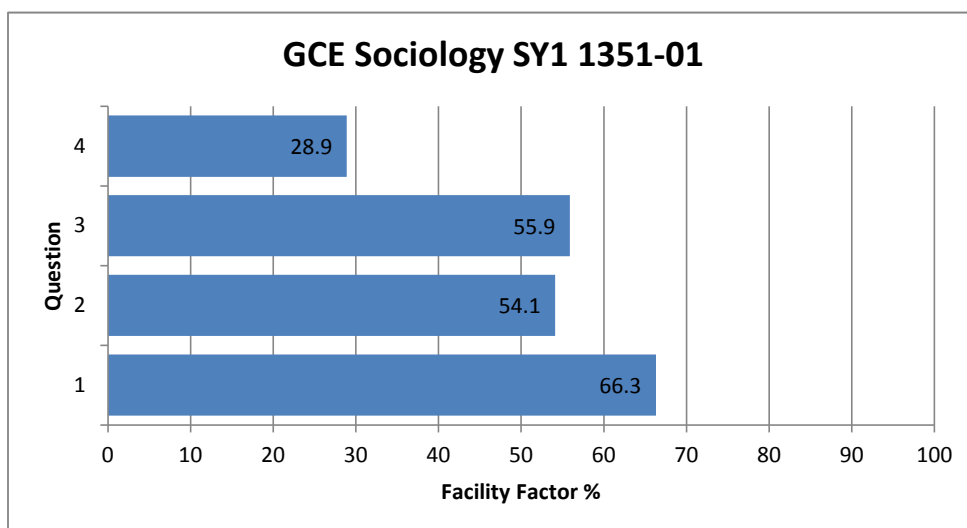


## GCE Sociology SY1 1351-01 All

Candidates' performance across questions

						
Question Title	N	Mean	S D	Max Mark	FF	Attempt %
1	1651	9.9	3	15	66.3	99.9
2	1236	24.3	8.7	45	54.1	74.8
3	411	25.2	7.5	45	55.9	24.9
4	5	13	3.7	45	28.9	0.3



***Compulsory***

1. Look at the item below and answer the following questions.

There have been several cases of ‘feral’ children found in forests and elsewhere who have apparently been reared by wolves or other animals. These children act in a way that is different to expected human behaviour. Sociologists often refer to these children as an example of the influence of **nurture** on human behaviour.

*adapted from AS Level Sociology – Napier press*

- (a) With reference to the item, and your own knowledge, explain the meaning of the term **nurture**. [5]
- (b) Using material from the item, and your own knowledge, describe and explain how any **two** agents of socialisation influence the behaviour of children. [10]

Write the two digit question number **inside** the boxes next to the first line of your answer

## Answer

Leave  
blank

1 a.

Nurture is the process of socialising someone in a way that potentially goes against their nature. For example, in the item the nurture of feral children causes them to act more like wolves or dogs than humans because they have different agents of socialisation. Oxana (the dog girl) acted more like a dog than a young girl because her primary and secondary socialisation was from dogs not people. This caused her to adopt the norms and values of the dogs, such as the norm of drinking out of a bowl and the value of sticking in a pack when threatened. Nurture is opposite to nature, which is biological and genetic.

3+2



leave blank

leave blank

leave blank

1

a) The meaning of Nurture is where an individual is brought up from their surroundings to the environment. Referring to the item those children have been brought up in a unsocialised environment without any norms and values so this would make it difficult for the child to act in a civilised way. These children have no norms and values which will make it hard to communicate with them because their lacking socialisation.



2





1 b Socialisation is the way in which we learn our culture and acquire our norms and values. ~~Primary~~ A primary agent of socialisation is our family. This is where we first learn our norms and values through either sanctions and rewards or role models. If we do something wrong such as hit our siblings, our parents will sanction us with being grounded or having something taken away such as a mobile phone, until we learn that it is not the correct way to behave. Similarly, if ~~we~~ we do something well such as tidying our rooms without being asked, we get rewarded with sweets or a gift. With regards to the item, a feral child would be sanctioned differently, perhaps by getting bitten or excluded from the pack they have accustomed to.

Role models that take place can influence us through secondary agents of socialisation, like school, can be the gender roles of teachers. If you go to a school where the teachers are primarily female, you may label it as a feminine job from a young age, and young boys may not aspire to be in that occupation out of fear of stigmatisation. The 'hidden curriculum' ~~can subtly~~ teaches children how to cope with boredom and authority figures to prepare them for, as Marxists would

Write the two digit question  
number **inside** the boxes next  
to the first line of your answer

Answer

Leave  
blank

say, working class oppression in later life

G+S



10



b) One of the agents of socialisation could be school. children learn norms and values in school right up until they are in higher education. This also helps children to know the ~~what~~ rights and wrongs of society. By this it could mean informal or formal sanctions.

Informal sanctions are likely to happen in a school where teachers punish the children for being badly behaved. such as being rude to a teacher or making inappropriate comments to a particular pupil. Teachers tend to punish



the child by sending the child to detention or send a letter home to their parents. Formal sanctions is where an individual commits a crime and their sent to prison for a certain period of time. Referring back to this item it shows that the children haven't been to school to know the simple right and wrongs or general manners. Another agent of socialisation could be family. In early stages of a child life according to Parsons he was a functionalist he believed that there were two stages in life which were primary and secondary socialisation.

Primary socialisation refers to a child in their early years when they begin to be taught norms and values by either family, institutions and peers.

Secondary socialisation is later in childhood where the child learns the norms and values by either institutions, peer groups, media and the law. This could prepare them for the workplace in the future.

In conclusion ~~the item~~ referring to the item it shows that the children have a lack of norms and values and also have not met the



Question  
number  
Rhif y  
Cwestiwn

Leave  
Blank  
Gadewch  
yn wag



Two stages according to  
Parsons, which are primary and  
secondary socialisation

3+3

6



*Choose **one** question from the following options.*

**Either,**

**2.**

**Families and culture**

- (a) Outline and explain reasons for the growth in singlehood in the contemporary UK. [15]
- (b) A high divorce rate reflects less commitment to family life. Discuss. [30]

2 2.

The growth in singlehood in the UK comes from the decline of the nuclear family structure. The nuclear family consists of 2 generations; male and female parental figures and around 1.8 children on average. The decline of this comes from the increased flexibility surrounding divorce, abortion etc. The divorce reform act (1969) allowed couples to get divorced after 2 years separation. This meant more people could leave unhappy relationships. Hart (70's) said that the 3 reasons for an increase in divorce were: changing values, increased escape opportunity and increased stress levels. The ~~increased~~ increasing stress levels can be due to the rise of females against a patriarchal society (Greer), whereby both members of a relationship are choosing to pursue a career, causing more women to be financially secure without a husband.

Similarly, the abortion act (1971) allowed women to choose whether or not they had a baby, which ~~enabled~~ <sup>worked</sup> with the sexual revolution of the 60's with the introduction of the pill. As women can choose whether or not they have children, it means they aren't tied to a child's father, or even a child.

The nuclear family ultimately began to decrease as the dominant family type post-industrialisation as women ~~was~~ could become financially <sup>in</sup>dependent, and men don't ~~didn't~~ rely on the agricultural work which required ~~staying~~ a stay-at-home housewife. The increased acceptance of homosexual relationships also meant people were aware that they didn't have to conform to the functionalist ideal of the nuclear family and that being alone is acceptable.

7+5



2.

a) Singlehood is getting more popular in recent years.

~~Women are choosing to~~ &

women are choosing to be more independent and they choose not to rely on men as much.

women are much more career minded such as going to university and having a high paid job.

However marriages are declining and re-marriages have ~~a~~ <sup>also</sup> declined.

this could result in why women choose to be single. The reasons

why women choose to be

single are <sup>because of</sup> less expense, and no male domination.

Divorce rates have increased

(slightly ~~so~~ in nowadays)

women have the choice to leave the man due to many dysfunctional problems such as domestic abuse, <sup>and</sup> child abuse.

Postmodernists believe that

society now is ~~be~~ referred to

a 'pick a mix' where individuals have more of a choice in society.

this could relate to why people



Question  
number  
Rhif y  
Cwestiwn

Leave  
Blank  
Gadewch  
yn wag

	choose to be single		
		5 + 3	8



2 b

The nuclear family is often seen as the typical family structure that everyone should conform too, and is reinforced by social policies such as John Major's CSA that meant absent fathers still had a place in the family in a more abstract nuclear family structure as they had to pay maintenance fees for their children. This policy can suggest that many parents unhappy in a relationship could leave, and still contribute to their children. Hopkins <sup>as a liberal feminist</sup> said that fathers are missing out ~~as much~~ as mothers when it comes to child support and discrimination, suggesting it isn't just wives' leaving their husband, but the other way round too.

Family life can not only have a negative effect on the happiness of the parents, but also the children. 2 children die every day at the hands of an abusive parent (NSPCC) which ~~is yet~~ <sup>is yet</sup> ~~is~~ an obvious reason as to why people are less committed to family life. The 'dark side' of the family reflects the high divorce rates (1/3 marriages end in divorce), but not necessarily the lack of commitment as 1/3 of divorcees remarry. ~~Although domestic abuse can lead to divorce, domestic abuse can be a cause of divorce, not necessarily the fact that they are less committed.~~

Murdock conducted a study on 250 different societies and concluded that the nuclear family structure was universal and inevitable - a functionalist view. This would suggest, ~~as~~ in contrast to domestic abuse causing family life to diminish, that ~~family~~ the nuclear family is still flourishing around the world, even if not in the UK. His discoveries can be disputed however ~~with the use of~~ by his use of secondary data and shoe-horning as to what 'fits' in the nuclear family structure?



The increase in different family types similarly suggests that although the nuclear family is ~~decreasing~~ due to increasing divorce rates that peaked in 1993, other family types such as single parent families, homosexual families and extended families. Engels ~~was~~ a marxist, would say the only reason we still value family is because it's a middle class value that keeps money in the bourgeoisie and recycles poverty amongst the proletariat. This is made more difficult with the increase in different family types as it ~~seems like~~ inheritance is harder to sort out with more people involved. This could be seen as a revolution against oppression by a marxist.

Margaret Thatcher says 'There is no such thing as society, there is only individuals' This New Right perspective ~~unlike~~ shows how the family is no longer inevitable, like the functionalists would believe. Less commitment to family life can come from more commitment to ourselves as individuals. Again, females are more liberated and have more freedom of choice, choosing to focus on careers maybe more than family. ~~A~~ ~~maternal~~ matriarchal or patriarchal families can be more focussed on their children or career than creating a ~~proper~~ 'nuclear family'.

I think the high divorce rate doesn't necessarily ~~reflect~~ reflect a lack of commitment, it just allowed for a wider range of family types for people to be committed to. After the divorce reform act of 1969, more people felt the freedom to explore different family types as the nuclear family wasn't fulfilling all their needs.

9+9

b) Divorce rates have increased in recent years. A high divorce rate could affect a child or children if a husband and wife was to divorce. Feminists look towards the dark side of the family life, they believe that women are oppressed and men exploit women so the men have the power. There are many causes why men and women choose to divorce. According to Radical psychiatrists they believe that there are more things that go on in family life. Radhaug believes that there are many social problems that are caused by family life such as mental illnesses such as schizophrenia, depression, domestic abuse and child abuse.

? Delpry and Leonard ~~for~~ who is a New Right thinker he believed that ~~there are many~~ family is declining due to cohabitation, singlehood <sup>and</sup> divorce rates.

John Redwood believed in the Golden Age which is an ideal family where children respected their grand parents.



A high divorce rate ~~where~~ where the mother and father is separated this can result badly for the child or children because there left with one parent only so this will result in lone parent families where either the mother ~~or~~ or father is left responsible to bring up the child and give no child emotional support.

Due to the amount of benefit welfare that is given to single parents which is mostly women. - Men choose this as a reason to leave the women to bring up the child financially. According to feminists.

It is also recognised that children with single parents ~~are~~ tend to lack norms and values and socialisation because they don't have ~~particular~~ particular role models to look up to. so they don't have an equal balance.

~~Statistics~~ Statistics show that married women live longer than unmarried women, and parents who divorce, their children are most likely to divorce later on in life and may suffer with depression. According to ~~RD Laing~~ RD Laing.

largely irrelevant

5 + 3



*Choose **one** question from the following options.*

**Or,**

**3.**

**Youth cultures**

- (a) Outline and explain the features of spectacular youth cultures. [15]
- (b) Youth cultures have often been linked to deviant behaviour. Discuss. [30]



3a. Spectacular youth cultures are subcultures that stand out from mainstream society and have something 'spectacular' for sociological study. This can often be linked to deviant behaviour, a unique style or having different norms and values to mainstream youth.

(1)  
more  
than  
1 feat  
er

Hodkinson's study on Gypsies shows that spectacular youth cultures often relate to four main criteria that makes them stand out in society. These criteria are; a strong identity, commitment to the group, a unique style and a high level of independence. This study shows that Gypsies display these criteria and demonstrate very different norms of mainstream youth, however also that there is no evidence of ~~gender~~ gender divide within this youth culture.

(2)

link to  
op

Another spectacular youth culture would be the 'skin-heads', studied by Phil Cohen, who found that they are often linked to deviant behaviour because they are trying to defend their working class values and traditions by exaggerating their masculine attitudes, which could then mean that they display deviant and therefore 'spectacular' behaviour that can be studied in depth. This ~~shows~~ shows that one of the main features of a spectacular youth culture



of the accepted social norms. This could be as a response to the working class youths rejecting dominant ideas and ~~then~~ needing to create a 'symbolic resistance', which was stated by Hall and Jefferson.

3 Spectacular youth cultures can often come about due to ethnicity, as well as social class. For instance, Hebdige found there were is a distinct black, urban, youth culture that displays the characteristics of a 'spectacular youth culture' due to its distinct style, behaviour and is often linked to deviance. However, this may be exaggerated by the media, explained by Hall et al, that a moral panic has been created by the media, stereotyping black youths as criminals, whereas actually this subculture may not be 'spectacular'.

1/2 A 'spectacular youth culture' needs to be anything that goes against mainstream society and therefore ignores mainstream youth. Other examples of spectacular youth cultures could be punks or youths who are trying to shock mainstream society through their style and behaviour, that creates a resistance against social norms.

816.





3b) It's fair to argue that youth culture is seen as deviant through certain studies. Deviancy is going against the preferred norms and values of society, highlighted by certain spectacular youth cultures. ~~It's~~ It's clear to argue that youth culture has been seen as deviant, but other theory's theories challenge this as it can be seen as outdated.

✓ Deviant behaviour is expressed by spectacular subcultures. Phil Cohen's study of the 'skinheads' confirms this as they wanted to defend their working class values by challenging society. This was shown through their riots they caused, exploited by the media. This agrees that youth culture is linked to deviant behaviour as Cohen was created due to differences in norms and values. However, it could be argued that this does not reflect current youth culture and that society has changed from the 1970's spectacular subculture.

?? Youth culture is portrayed as deviant to society as they are labelled as this by different social agents of socialisation. In the education system boys oppress the education system, clarified through the theory of that girls do better than boys. Albert Cohen studied 'status frustration', outlining that issues and common goals not achieved can link to deviant and delinquent behaviour. This theory outlines why deviant behaviour but on the other hand does not apply to modern society as males are conforming more to the education system. Stan Cohen studied 'moral panics', which were incidents exploited by the media conveying



deviant behaviour. ~~This~~ This was shown through the 2011 London riots where deviant behaviour occurred. This confirms youth culture links to deviancy ~~to~~ however ~~the~~ only exploits their deviant behaviour and does not consider their non-deviant behaviour.

feminists would argue youth culture can be seen as deviant but it is males committing deviant behaviour as females are ignored. This is shown through McRobbie & Garber's study of 'bedroom culture', where they studied females youth culture, which consisted of reading magazines and listening to music. This outlines that youth culture is linked to mainstream society however this is still a youth culture, only not heavily exploited by the media. This confirms that males are seen as committing more deviant behaviour but as females youth culture is not exploited because it is not deviant.

Postmodernists would argue that youth culture is not linked to deviancy. This is shown through neo-tribes and club culture, as youth in modern UK is about shared norms and values and about having fun, whilst partying. Blackman's study of the 'new wave girl' outlines that you can challenge the preferred norms and values of society but not be deviant. This shows youth culture is not linked to deviant behaviour as youth culture is about trends, interests and fun.



To conclude, youth culture has been seen to be linked to deviant behaviour shown through the Skinheads and punks but this can be due to the exploitation by the media. In modern UK, teenagers and youth culture is about interests and trends e.g. club culture and does not create deviancy as it's about having fun and not deviant behaviour.



12 + 12

