






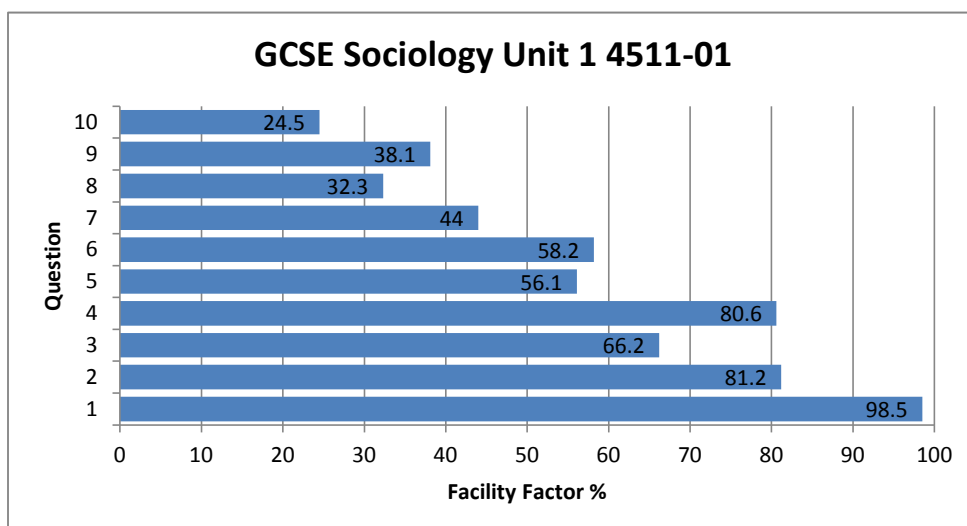


GCSE Sociology Unit 1 4511-01

All Candidates' performance across questions

 Question Title	 N	 Mean	 S D	 Max Mark	 F F	 Attempt %
1	2416	5.9	0.5	6	98.5	100
2	2416	4.9	1.2	6	81.2	100
3	2416	7.3	2.6	11	66.2	100
4	2415	4	1.1	5	80.6	100
5	2416	12.3	4.6	22	56.1	100
6	2411	5.8	2.6	10	58.2	99.8
7	1960	17.6	7.9	40	44	81.1
8	115	12.9	9.3	40	32.3	4.8
9	269	15.2	9	40	38.1	11.1
10	91	9.8	6	40	24.5	3.8



3. Look at the item below and answer the questions that follow.



When she was rescued from her family in 2005, Danielle Lierow was aged about seven. She had received no formal socialisation. She had been severely neglected and was undernourished and very dirty. She did not know how to eat or play. When she was first given a doll, she bit off its hands. Some years later, and adopted into a family, she is far from normal but has learned basic life skills.

- (a) What term is used to describe a child who has not been properly socialised? [1]

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- (b) Using the item, fully explain the meaning of the term **primary socialisation**. [2]

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- (c) Name **one** agency of secondary socialisation. [1]

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(d) What is the difference between formal and informal socialisation? [3]

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(e) Researchers are investigating parents' attitudes to how they bring up their children. Suggest a suitable method that could be used and give **one** reason why you chose it. [2]

(i) **Method**

.....

(ii) **Reason**

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(f) Outline **one** way in which a sample of parents could be obtained for the study. [2]

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3. Look at the item below and answer the questions that follow.



When she was rescued from her family in 2005, Danielle Lierow was aged about seven. She had received no formal socialisation. She had been severely neglected and was undernourished and very dirty. She did not know how to eat or play. When she was first given a doll, she bit off its hands. Some years later, and adopted into a family, she is far from normal but has learned basic life skills.

- (a) What term is used to describe a child who has not been properly socialised? [1]

no formal socialisation.

- (b) Using the item, fully explain the meaning of the term **primary socialisation**. [2]

learn learning basic life skills which are norm and values for e.g. how to walk and eat.

1



- (c) Name **one** agency of secondary socialisation. [1]

teachers.



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(4511-01)

A3a: 0

A3b: 1

A3c: 0

(d) What is the difference between formal and informal socialisation? [3]

Formal socialisation is when you get socialised
formally by the teachers or non family
e.g. not be late to school.

Informal socialisation is when you get socialised
informally by your parents for e.g. being grounded.

(e) Researchers are investigating parents' attitudes to how they bring up their children.
Suggest a suitable method that could be used and give **one** reason why you chose it. [2]

(i) Method

~~conversational~~ group questionnaire

(ii) Reason

easy to conduct, participant can answer
more, can get a big sample on it.

(f) Outline **one** way in which a sample of parents could be obtained for the study. [2]

by random sampling, just picking the names
from the list.

4111
010307

A3d: 2

A3e: 1

A3f: 2



3. Look at the item below and answer the questions that follow.



When she was rescued from her family in 2005, Danielle Lierow was aged about seven. She had received no formal socialisation. She had been severely neglected and was undernourished and very dirty. She did not know how to eat or play. When she was first given a doll, she bit off its hands. Some years later, and adopted into a family, she is far from normal but has learned basic life skills.

- (a) What term is used to describe a child who has not been properly socialised? [1]

Feral children

1

- (b) Using the item, fully explain the meaning of the term **primary socialisation**. [2]

The term primary socialisation ~~means~~ is when
 children are young, and they learn norms and values
 from agents of socialisation, particularly parents.

2



- (c) Name **one** agency of secondary socialisation. [1]

Friends at school



(d) What is the difference between formal and informal socialisation?

[3]

The difference between formal and informal socialisation is that formal socialisation happens in a controlled place, such as at school. ³ Whereas, informal socialisation is happening all of the time, for example with your family or friends. However, from both you can learn norms and values.

(e) Researchers are investigating parents' attitudes to how they bring up their children. Suggest a suitable method that could be used and give **one** reason why you chose it. [2]

(i) **Method**

Questionnaire ²

(ii) **Reason**

Parents do not ~~not~~ feel under pressure to give a certain answer, because it is not a face to face interview.



(f) Outline **one** way in which a sample of parents could be obtained for the study. [2]

One way in which a sample of parents could be obtained for the study is by using random sampling. This is when parents are randomly selected from a list of names, which suit the sample size. This is the easiest of sampling methods. ²

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A3d: 3

A3e: 2

A3f: 2



3. Look at the item below and answer the questions that follow.



When she was rescued from her family in 2005, Danielle Lierow was aged about seven. She had received no formal socialisation. She had been severely neglected and was undernourished and very dirty. She did not know how to eat or play. When she was first given a doll, she bit off its hands. Some years later, and adopted into a family, she is far from normal but has learned basic life skills.

- (a) What term is used to describe a child who has not been properly socialised? [1]

Feral

- (b) Using the item, fully explain the meaning of the term **primary socialisation**. [2]

Primary socialisation is the process of learning the basic behaviour ¹ of humans how humans are 'should' act.

~~Primary~~ This includes learning language, how to eat and use the toilet etc. Primary socialisation happens from birth to around the age of 5.

- (c) Name **one** agency of secondary socialisation. [1]

Peer group Mass ¹ media

A3a: 1

A3b: 1

A3c: 1



(d) What is the difference between formal and informal socialisation? [3]

Formal socialisation is learning the norms and values of society through your family or parents. & children learn by imitation during primary socialisation. There are different agencies that socialise someone. Informal socialisation ~~beats~~ happens when a child learns from values indirectly from the mass media, their peer group and through the hidden curriculum in schools.

2



(e) Researchers are investigating parents' attitudes to how they bring up their children. Suggest a suitable method that could be used and give **one** reason why you chose it. [2]

(i) **Method**

Interview

1

(ii) **Reason**

Parents can answer ~~their~~ questions more freely and expand on their ¹ attitudes. Whereas a ~~for~~ questionnaire may have many close ended questions where ~~the~~ they can't elaborate.

(f) Outline **one** way in which a sample of parents could be obtained for the study. [2]

They could be selected randomly through picking a random address and sending a letter. This can be done on many different parents until there is a sufficient sample ² is chosen number. This will eliminate bias of choosing parents on purpose and the results may be representative.

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A3d: 2

A3e: 2

A3f: 2



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learn learning basic life skills which are norm and values for e.g. how to walk and eat.

1

- (c) Name **one** agency of secondary socialisation. [1]

teachers.



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(4511-01)

A3a: 0

A3b: 1

A3c: 0

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(e) Researchers are investigating parents' attitudes to how they bring up their children.
Suggest a suitable method that could be used and give **one** reason why you chose it. [2]

(i) Method

~~conversational~~ 1
ground questionnaire

(ii) Reason

easy to understand, participant can answer
more, can get a big sample on it.

(f) Outline **one** way in which a sample of parents could be obtained for the study. [2]

by random sampling, just picking the names
from the list. 2



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A3d: 2

A3e: 1

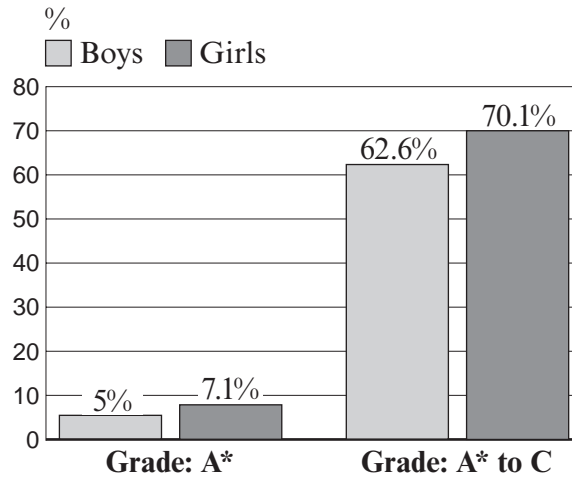
A3f: 2



4. Look at the following information and answer the questions that follow.

**Differences between male and female attainment
at GCSE in Wales in 2010**

GCSEs Wales – boys' and girls' results



All subjects

Source: Joint Council for Qualifications

Source: adapted from the BBC News Wales website

The First Minister for Wales, Carwyn Jones, said the young people of Wales should be proud. One in five students was awarded at least one A grade at GCSE in 2010.

However, while the gap between the performance of girls and boys has narrowed a little, girls continue to outperform boys.

- (a) What percentage of examination papers entered by girls gained an A* - C? [1]

.....

- (b) Using the written evidence, what ratio of students gained at least one A grade at GCSE in 2010? [1]

.....



- (c) Using the item, describe what has happened to the gap in performance between girls and boys. [1]

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- (d) Explain **one** difference in the socialisation of girls that could explain why they tend to gain better results in examinations than boys. [2]

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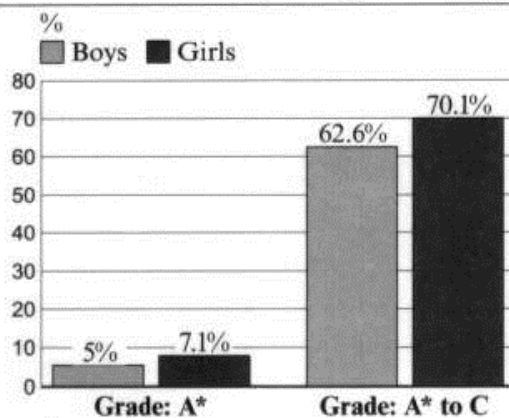
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However, while the gap between the performance of girls and boys has narrowed a little, girls continue to outperform boys.

1

- (a) What percentage of examination papers entered by girls gained an A* - C? [1]

70.1%

- (b) Using the written evidence, what ratio of students gained at least one A grade at GCSE in 2010? [1]

one in five

1



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- (c) Using the item, describe what has happened to the gap in performance between girls and boys. [1]

the gap is growing.

- (d) Explain **one** difference in the socialisation of girls that could explain why they tend to gain better results in examinations than boys. [2]

Boys were socialised to be ~~more~~ more aggressive and competitive, whereas girls were ~~more~~ socialised to be more caring and calm.



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A4c: 0

A4d: 1

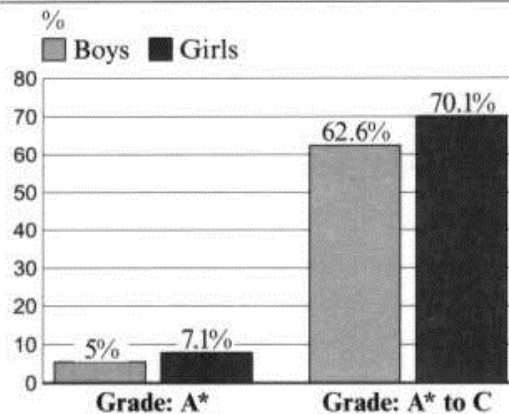


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**Differences between male and female attainment
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GCSEs Wales – boys' and girls' results



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Source: Joint Council for Qualifications

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The First Minister for Wales, Carwyn Jones, said the young people of Wales should be proud. One in five students was awarded at least one A grade at GCSE in 2010.

However, while the gap between the performance of girls and boys has narrowed a little, girls continue to outperform boys.

- (a) What percentage of examination papers entered by girls gained an A* - C? [1]

70.1%

- (b) Using the written evidence, what ratio of students gained at least one A grade at GCSE in 2010? [1]

one in five students.

1



- (c) Using the item, describe what has happened to the gap in performance between girls and boys. [1]

According to the item the gap between the performance between boys and girls has increased from grade A*, to grade A* to C.

- (d) Explain **one** difference in the socialisation of girls that could explain why they tend to gain better results in examinations than boys. [2]

One difference in the socialisation of girls which mean that they do better in exams is that in childhood, reading is seen as a feminine activity. So it taught to girls more frequently than boys, this would make girls ~~more~~ more knowledgeable, and have more literacy skills than boys.

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A4c: 0

A4d: 2



5. Read the following passage adapted from a website for fathers and then answer the questions that follow.

Dads – take your daughter ice skating



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In favour of ice skating

- Girls see the sport as graceful and feminine especially as it involves dressing up in costumes
- Figure skating involves dance moves that many girls already know

Against ice skating

- Some places do not have ice rinks
- It is expensive
- Some girls find competition off-putting

- (a) Identify **one** reason given by the website to explain why girls enjoy ice skating. [1]

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- (b) Using an example from the item, explain the meaning of gender stereotype. [2]

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- (c) With examples, describe **two** ways in which gender socialisation takes place. [6]

Description 1

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Description 2

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- (d) Explain the meaning of the term value. [2]

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- (e) Identify and explain **one** value that children may learn from their parents. [2]

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- (f) Suggest **one** suitable research method for investigating children's attitudes towards sporting activity. [1]

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- (g) Identify and explain **two** problems with your chosen method of researching children's attitudes towards sporting activity. [6]

Problem 1

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Problem 2

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- (h) Explain the meaning of the term ethics in research. [2]

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5. Read the following passage adapted from a website for fathers and then answer the questions that follow.

Dads – take your daughter ice skating



In favour of ice skating

- Girls see the sport as graceful and feminine especially as it involves dressing up in costumes
- Figure skating involves dance moves that many girls already know

Against ice skating

- Some places do not have ice rinks
- It is expensive
- Some girls find competition off-putting

- (a) Identify **one** reason given by the website to explain why girls enjoy ice skating. [1]

Girls see the sport as graceful and feminine.

- (b) Using an example from the item, explain the meaning of gender stereotype. [2]

The meaning of a gender stereotype is when people expect you to act a certain way because of your gender. For example, in the text it says that all girls like dressing up in costumes.



- (c) With examples, describe **two** ways in which gender socialisation takes place. [6]

Description 1 Gender socialisation can happen in

mixed groups when children learn to learn
what is expected of them because of their gender. For
example, boys do competitive sports, whereas girls
do more graceful sports.

Description 2 Gender socialisation may even start and

come through a child's parents. The parents may
use manipulation or channelisation to encourage their
children to do activities which are seen as being
suitable for their gender.

- (d) Explain the meaning of the term value. [2]

The term value is a sense of what is important
in life.

- (e) Identify and explain **one** value that children may learn from their parents. [2]

One value that children may learn from their
parents is that getting good qualifications
are important, this is known as deferred gratification.

A5c: 3

A5d: 1

A5e: 2



- (f) Suggest **one** suitable research method for investigating children's attitudes towards sporting activity. [1]

One research method would be observation.

- (g) Identify and explain **two** problems with your chosen method of researching children's attitudes towards sporting activity. [6]

Problem 1 The process of low economic validity Tick

~~process~~ may take place, this ^{is} when because the children know that they are being observed, ~~there~~ the behaviour of the children will change from natural to unnatural. This could also be called the Hawthorne effect. Tick

Problem 2 The parent permission Tick will needed to be

asked before the observation ^{takes} ~~place~~ place, otherwise the research may be seen as unethical. Tick

- (h) Explain the meaning of the term ethics in research. [2]

The term ethics in research means whether an experiment is morally right to do. For ^{example} ~~instance~~, an experiment should never make the participant feel nervous or embarrassed.

2



5. Read the following passage adapted from a website for fathers and then answer the questions that follow.

Dads – take your daughter ice skating



In favour of ice skating

- Girls see the sport as graceful and feminine especially as it involves dressing up in costumes
- Figure skating involves dance moves that many girls already know

Against ice skating

- Some places do not have ice rinks
- It is expensive
- Some girls find competition off-putting

- (a) Identify **one** reason given by the website to explain why girls enjoy ice skating. [1]

Girls see sport as graceful and feminine especially as it involves dressing up in costumes. Figure skating involves dance moves that many girls already know it. 1

- (b) Using an example from the item, explain the meaning of gender stereotype. [2]

Gender stereotype is an assumption based on your gender for e.g. all girls like dance. 2



- (c) With examples, describe **two** ways in which gender socialisation takes place. [6]

Description 1

Connotation, ~~and~~ channeling your child into the right channel & gender for e.g. a boy's room and playing football. Where as girls can do dance to get more feminine and like dresses.



Description 2

- (d) Explain the meaning of the term value. [2]

Value is a belief that is held by the majority.
For example - we should say hello to the teachers.

- (e) Identify and explain **one** value that children may learn from their parents. [2]

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A5c: 3

A5d: 1

A5e: -



- (f) Suggest **one** suitable research method for investigating children's attitudes towards sporting activity. [1]

closed questionnaire

- (g) Identify and explain **two** problems with your chosen method of researching children's attitudes towards sporting activity. [6]

Problem 1

The research might not be valid because the child might lie on some questions.

Problem 2

parents might not let the child to answer it, this means that the research will not be practical and reliable.

- (h) Explain the meaning of the term ethics in research. [2]

ethics - is the research is legal, is it OK to do it.



5. Read the following passage adapted from a website for fathers and then answer the questions that follow.

Dads – take your daughter ice skating



In favour of ice skating

- Girls see the sport as graceful and feminine especially as it involves dressing up in costumes
- Figure skating involves dance moves that many girls already know

Against ice skating

- Some places do not have ice rinks
- It is expensive
- Some girls find competition off-putting

- (a) Identify **one** reason given by the website to explain why girls enjoy ice skating. **1** [1]

Girls see the sport as feminine.

- (b) Using an example from the item, explain the meaning of gender stereotype. [2]

Gender stereotype ~~is~~ refers to doing something expected or typical of your gender. E.g. in this item it stereotypes that girls like ice skating because it involves dancing and girls ~~are~~ are generalised to enjoy dancing.

A5a: 1

A5b: 2



- (c) With examples, describe **two** ways in which gender socialisation takes place. [6]

Description 1 Manipulation

Boys are dressed in blue and girls are dressed in pink. Boys are bought toys such as fire engines whereas girls are bought dolls. This ^{children} socialises boys into their gender. This makes children associate themselves with what's considered masculine or feminine depending on their sex.

Description 2 Canalisation

~~Some~~ Sometimes parents buy things that are more gender specific or opposite their child's sex. E.g. boys given dolls or given pink clothes. This is known as canalisation and gives their child a broader perspective in life.

- (d) Explain the meaning of the term value. [2]

Value is things that people find important.

E.g. students in England value education.

Values are relative and depend on the culture.

E.g. western societies value love whereas Islamic countries get arranged marriages.

- (e) Identify and explain **one** value that children may learn from their parents. [2]

* Children may learn to respect the ~~elders~~ elders and authority as when a child is young they are usually unable to question their parents.



- (f) Suggest **one** suitable research method for investigating children's attitudes towards sporting activity. [1]

~~Questionnaire~~ Interview

1

- (g) Identify and explain **two** problems with your chosen method of researching children's attitudes towards sporting activity. [6]

Problem 1

~~At~~ The child may lie.
The child may not tell the truth in order to sound like they like sport when they really don't. Therefore the data won't be valid. & The

Tick

Problem 2

Interviewer bias
The way the interviewer asks questions may influence the respondent's answer. E.g. they may talk about the benefits of doing lots of sport then proceed to ask 'do you like doing sports?' As a result the child would lie to please the interviewer.

Tick

- (h) Explain the meaning of the term ethics in research. [2]

Ethics refers to what's right or wrong to do during research. E.g. some may say it's unethical to research disabled people as it may disadvantage them. Ethics is like what's morally good or bad.

2

A5f: 1
A5g: 6
A5h: 2

