






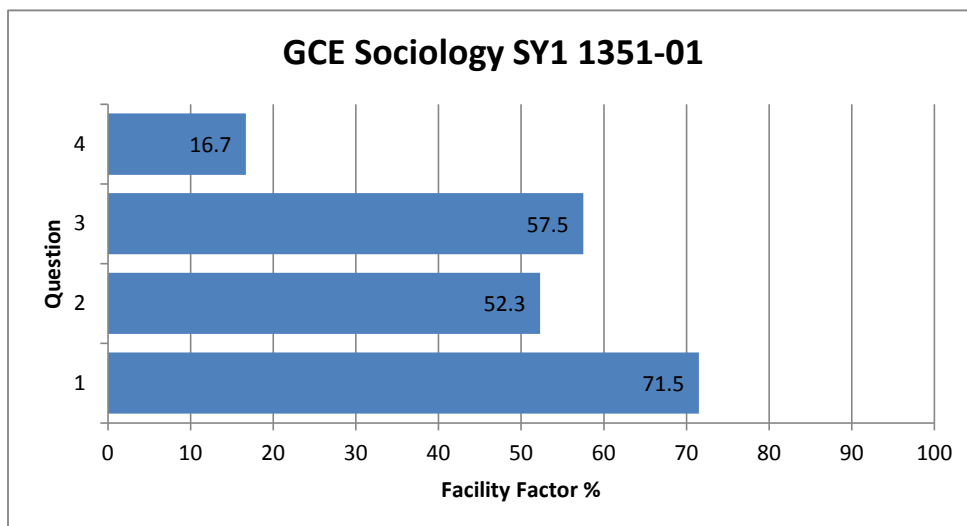
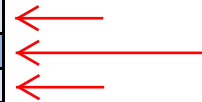


## GCE Sociology SY1 1351-01

All Candidates' performance across questions

 Question Title	 N	 Mean	 S D	 Max Mark	 F F	 Attempt %
1	3374	10.7	2.4	15	71.5	100
2	2547	23.5	7.6	45	52.3	75.5
3	825	25.9	8.9	45	57.5	24.4
4	2	7.5	2.1	45	16.7	0.1



**Compulsory**

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

Religion is an agent of secondary socialisation. Religious ceremonies influence identity and can unite a society by socialising people into the shared norms and values of that society. A religious leader can act as a **role model** and give guidance about the type of behaviour that is acceptable or unacceptable. For example, divorce is viewed as unacceptable by the Roman Catholic Church. An example of expected behaviour for Muslims is fasting during Ramadan.

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

1a A role model is a person who is respected and is looked to for guidance. Role models behaviours are imitated because, ~~they are~~ perceived as desirable.

↳ their behaviour is

With reference to the item "a religious leader can act as a role model" for example, Muslims perceive the Prophet Muhammad as their role models & try to behave in the same way he would. A role model socialises people by teaching them their values & morals.

1b One agent of socialisation that influences norms & values is religion. Religion is a secondary agent of socialisation that socialises people into their norms & more importantly their values. Religion socialises people by enforcing expectations from the religious holy book. For example the Bible has 10 commandments that creates value upon human life eg 'thou shall not kill' & through this commandment creates an expectation of Christians & therefore creates a value on human life. Religion also socialises people into their norms & values through role models in the religion. By having role models, this creates an expectation from religious people to imitate their role models. For example Jesus is a role model for Christians whom teaches them to 'love thy neighbour' etc & this creates value.

Another agent of socialisation that influences norms & values is the family. The family is <sup>the</sup> primary agent of socialisation that teaches us our norms & values. The family teaches us our norms and values through the use of sanctions. A norm is an accepted way of behaving in a certain situation for example queuing at a bus stop is the norm in the UK. There are informal & formal sanctions, the family imposes informal sanctions when people in the family behave in a undesired way. For example the naughty step is an informal

Question  
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	Senhor imposed on young children when they behave
	badly by for example sweet swearing.



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	Sanction imposed on young children when they behave
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5 ~~4~~ + 4

~~8~~

9

1b

~~Primary socialisation~~ Norms are standard behaviour during social situations, and values are shared moral ideas societies have to keep things in order. They are taught through agents of socialisation and there are two types - primary and secondary.

Primary comes from family, and children learn through imitation of role models, their parents. Norms and values are enforced through positive and negative sanctions, for example sweets or the naughty step. An example of a Norm taught would be using a knife and fork and an example of a value could be to respect your family or elders.



An example of secondary such as the item is religion. The role model that children imitate here could be God or the equivalent, or higher up people in the hierarchy such as a priest. Positive and negative sanctions may include respect from others and the promise of heaven, or of course the threat of hell. These however are after you die. A Norm taught for Muslims is to fast during Ramadan, and this would be enforced through an unofficial negative sanction since your family and other Muslims may look down on you if you don't do this. Another value taught in the Roman Catholic Church is chastity and monogamy, demonstrated through the strong disbelieve in divorce.

1a A role model is a person of a higher status than you who you look up to and may attempt to imitate their behaviour. This is of course a way of acquiring Norms, and with reference to the item this role model could be a religious leader, such as the Pope or Buddha. Many people try to follow the values of Buddhism in order to achieve enlightenment like Buddha, although few achieve this. This shows however that influential role models can create sub-cultures or counter-cultures.

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2

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3 + 2





1a) Role model means someone who is looked up to. When a person has a role model this usually means that they copy or follow whatever the person does. In the item it says a 'religious leader can act as a role model and give guidance about the type of behaviour that is acceptable or unacceptable.' Catholics ~~usually~~ follow rules ~~that~~ called the 10 commandments, they may look up to Jesus or God as their role model.

b) Socialisation can have a big influence on the norms and values towards a situation. ~~For example~~ A norm is an unwritten rule. ~~It is not, like, unacceptable in that you don't follow this rule but for society it should be seen as bad.~~ For example, divorce is viewed as unacceptable by the Roman Catholic church. ~~There is~~ Someone may be very unhappy in their marriage but may not want a divorce, as they do not want to be looked at in a bad way to the Catholic community. If they have been brought up taught by their role model for example, their parent or grandparent, that this is unacceptable they will not want to go against this. ~~They~~

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are more likely to unite together.  
~~A value is more~~



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2+1

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2+1

3



**2. Families and Culture**

- (a) Outline and explain how the changing role of women has influenced families. [15]
- (b) Assess the view that the extended family is no longer important in the contemporary UK. [30]

2a<sup>1</sup> Women's roles in the family has changed dramatically in the family due to changes in legislation, attitudes & the economy. This change in the role of women has influenced the behaviour of children, expectations & family types & conjugal roles within the family household. Sharpe did a survey on young women in the 1990's & found that they focused more on their careers & education rather than marriage & family life. Sharpe's study shows that there has been a great change in the role of women over the past 100-150 years, & this has influenced the family because (↓ due to legislation)

It is much easier to get a divorce due to the divorce reform act (1971) & so many more diverse family types have arisen. One out of four children live in single parent families. Thomas & Colford suggest women have higher expectations from marriage & found that women can survive without a male & because of this there is a rise in diverse family types.

Post feminist Catherine Hakim puts forward the idea of a preference theory of women that is a result of changing roles of women. The preference theory is that women do have the choice of being independent women who work & they can spend time on their career & education but prefer to invest time into their children & marriages & so take on part time jobs instead.

New rights theorists do not like the influence of the change of changing roles of women as it has led to an increase in single parent families who are dependent on the welfare state. New right theorist Murray believes that without a male role model in the

family (ie dad) it has led to an under class which has led to an increase of crime rates in the UK. Also, because of the rise in single parent families & the absence of a male father may also contribute to the fact that the UK has the highest teenage pregnancy. 5% of single mothers are teenagers & this may be due to the fact that the changing roles of women has led to absent father figures.

Marxist feminist Ansley believes that women ~~are~~ are emotional sponges & are the "takers of shit" & so she believes there has not been much of a change in the roles of women.

Due to the "economy of the muscle" changing to the "economy of the mind", there has been a significant rise in women's careers & so they spend a lot of their time on their careers rather than at home. Gerstung found that women who work will <sup>only</sup> spend 73% or have on average no housework compared to 83% who do not work which is a result of changing roles ~~over~~ of women.



26 Young Functionalist theorists Yang & Willmott identified 3 types of extended family types: dispersed extended family, local extended family & attenuated extended family. They believe one out of 8 families belong to local extended family types. They would believe that the extended family types are not as important because they are not as common anymore due to the rise in the privatised nuclear family. Yang & Willmott believed this nuclear family arose due to the ~~the~~ many housing estate movement in the 1960's & 1970's. Also ~~there is~~ 80% of South Asian families live in nuclear families despite the stereotype of living in extended families & this shows that the extended family is not so common in many cultures & so is not as important as it used to be because there is a decrease in extended family types.

The extended family was important in helping young children be socialised to respect the elderly & to have a balance of socialisation within the family through involvement of 3<sup>rd</sup> grandparents.

There is now a 'pincer-sandwich' generation where mothers are taking care of their own parents as well as their children. Therefore

One out of three households contain only one person & many of these households are of elderly women (in particular) due to the fact that their husbands have died.

There is a rise in attenuated family types where children go to university as students and...

Another type of extended family type is the horizontal one where uncles, aunts & cousins live together or very local. This family type is more common in ethnic minorities & is more important as the grandchild is taken into a community of family & teaches the value & importance of family in society.

Due to ~~the~~ There is a higher life expectancy rate in contemporary UK ~~also~~ due to changes in health care & the introduction of



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Mostly implicit ~~5+4~~  
some good K 6+4

89

10





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### 3. Youth Cultures

- (a) Outline and explain why some young people choose to join youth sub-cultures. [15]
- (b) Assess the functionalist view that youth culture is a period of transition between childhood and adulthood. [30]



3b This essay will assess the functionalist view of transitions between childhood and adulthood, considering both how this is true and relevant in today's society and how it is not.

Youth culture could be described as a transitional period. Parsons speaks of how youth culture has replaced the old traditional 'coming of age' ceremonies (though remnants still remain such as the 18th birthday party) and is now the extended means of moving from the conflicting values of home life, childhood, and working life, adulthood.

However, the Marxist sociologist Hebdige would disagree with this, saying that in fact 'youth culture' is split into a series of sectors called subcultures and that rebellion against capitalist society is their primary function. This is shown by his study of Punks who use bricolage as a form of resistance.

~~Eisenstadt would say that~~ In addition to moving children into the values of the adult world gradually youth culture could also be said to help society move from their ascribed status that is given to them to their achieved status. Eisenstadt supports this theory, saying that a status is achieved through fierce competition in the world of work. Maffesoli has another theory, that youth culture in contemporary society is simply about warmth & companionship.

While most youths move from ~~over~~ childhood to adulthood smoothly, some may feel excluded from mainstream society and therefore begin to form deviant subcultures with different values ~~called~~ focal concerns. Miller says this, adding that it is working class groups who feel insecure and cut off. Deviant subcultures may also be joined for fun, counters Katz - a post-modernist - since crime is



seductive and many youths simply want to get enjoyment from the thrill of deviant acts

~~The~~ The transition between childhood and adulthood may in fact create a division in society. Roszak speaks of a phenomenon called the 'generation gap', meaning age is now the most prominent division within society; the feminist Heidenson strongly disagrees however. She speaks of how gender remains a large division, with the patriarchal society oppressing women and not allowing them to smoothly transition.

Overall, there are many conflicting opinions on the fact that youth culture is transitional and transports youth from childhood to adulthood, however there seems to be more evidence to suggest that it is indeed a transition, albeit now a smooth one. However, according to the theorist Postman, childhood may not exist anymore. The messages from the media cause these children to imitate sexual dress styles, drink and smoke at an early age and rapidly become 'confused little adults'.

3a It could be suggested that the main reason youth subcultures came to be was consumerism. Both Abernethy & Abrams support this view, since youth culture came about after the economic boom when young people had money from part time jobs. This means that people join youth sub-cultures perhaps due to style and consumerism.

Maffesoli - whilst he says sub-cultures ~~don't~~ is not the appropriate term any longer - does suggest along with the functionalist Eisenstadt that these young people come together simply for warmth support and companionship during adolescent

years which are a strain on young people.

It is suggested by Marxists that youth subcultures are a form of rebellion against the Bourgeoisie and capitalist society. Cohen speaks of Skinheads and how they joined youth sub-cultures in response to poverty, displaying exaggerated working class masculinity through shared heads doc Martin boots and braces. This shows youth join sub-cultures purely to incite rebellion.

Another theory is that they are joined out of support against a pre-judice society. Sutherland mentions that black youths made their own subcultures after being rejected by society.

Bennett says however, that sub-cultures simply don't exist anymore and have been replaced by neo-tribes, a loose group of youths together through common interest.



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12 + 10

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7+5

19+1

### 3. Youth cultures

a) Some young people choose to join youth sub-cultures as a way to fit in. They may just want to feel part of a group, and have their own little community. They may enjoy the fact that they ~~belong~~ belong in something with people that share the same interests, or similar interests.

Males may join youth sub-cultures as a way of making them feel more dominant on the street corners, for example mods. ~~They~~ If there is a large group of males more people are scared of this group, found by Colley.

Many young people may choose to join youth-sub-cultures because they enjoy their particular music taste or style ect. ~~They~~ They found ~~a~~ a group of people that enjoy the same ~~the~~ style in certain things.

A lot of children who are part of sub-cultures may act like their peers when they are with them but then at home may act completely different. They could join these groups to act themselves when their not at home.

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sub-culture because they don't like a certain other group. If they also join with a group of people who don't like these, it may be as a competition.

~~the~~ Young girls ~~many~~ create cultures such as the 'bedroom culture'. These are not looked into with great detail by sociologists as the male ~~the~~ sub-cultures dominate, however these groups for girls are ~~the~~ created so they can have sleepovers, and talk about their romance like the scene in Grease.

b) Functionalists believe that youth culture is a period of transition between childhood and adulthood. This ~~is~~ is true. This ~~many~~ is because at the age of young adults through to adults, no-one listens to this age group. They are not seen as important opinions to society. Therefore they create these ~~many~~ youth sub-cultures in order to share their opinions.

with people of the same ages and who may also agree with this. It makes them feel more important.

At a youth age you still want to be accepted by people and enjoy being part of a group.

Being part of a youth sub-culture gives you something to do when your younger. You're seen as too old to be playing, but too young to have an important job. Many people are part of these sub-cultures as something to do before they are seen at an age where they have a voice in society, and can get an important job, this is when they are going into their adulthood.

Through secondary school you want to feel part of a group. Therefore people join sub-cultures to 'fit in'. When they then leave school, reaching their adulthood they ~~are more focused on the important things~~ are more focused on the important things.

Young men, like to be seen as dominant. ~~It~~ It makes them feel important being part of these groups, ~~the bigger the group the better!~~ and the bigger the group the better! Young men, in particular don't take things as important when they are beginning their youth age, it is only as they get older they begin to. A



example of this is exams. Through GCSE's ~~but~~ girls do better than boys on average. This is because boys tend to be dominant in classrooms and show off. However when they get slightly older they begin to take ~~the~~ school more seriously and on average end up doing better than girls at A-Level.

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~~Young~~ Young girls ~~many~~ create cultures such as the 'bedroom culture'. These are not looked ~~into~~ with great detail by sociologists as the male ~~sub-cultures~~ sub-cultures dominate, however these groups for girls are ~~created~~ created so they can have sleepovers, and talk about their romance like the scene in Grease.



9

b) Functionalists believe that youth culture is a period of transition between childhood and adulthood. This ~~is~~ is true. This ~~many~~ is because at the age of young adults through to adults, no-one listens to this age group. They are not seen as important opinions to society. Therefore they create these ~~many~~ youth sub-cultures in order to share their opinions



with people of the same ages and who may also agree with this. It makes them feel more important.

At a youth age you still want to be accepted by people and enjoy being part of a group.

Being part of a youth sub-culture gives you something to do when you're younger. You're seen as too old to be playing, but too young to have an important job. Many people are part of these sub-cultures as something to do before they are seen at an age where they have a voice in society, and can get an important job; this is when they are going into their adulthood.

Through secondary school you want to feel part of a group. Therefore people join sub-cultures to 'fit in'. When they then leave school, reaching their adulthood they ~~are more focused on the important things~~ are more focused on the important things.

Young men, like to be seen as dominant. ~~It~~ It makes them feel important being part of these groups, ~~the bigger the group the better!~~ and the bigger the group the better! Young men, in particular don't take things as important when they are beginning their youth age, it is only as they get older they begin to. A



example of this is exams. Through GCSE's ~~but~~ girls do better than boys on average. This is because boys tend to be dominant in classrooms and show off. However when they get slightly older they begin to take ~~the~~ school more seriously and on average end up doing better than girls at A-Level.

anecdotal

5+3



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