

**OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS**  
**GCSE**  
**B672/01**  
**SOCIOLOGY**  
**Socialisation, Culture and Identity**  
**THURSDAY 14 MAY 2015: Afternoon**  
**DURATION: 1 hour 30 minutes**  
**plus your additional time allowance**  
**MODIFIED ENLARGED 24pt**

<b>Candidate forename</b>						<b>Candidate surname</b>				
<b>Centre number</b>						<b>Candidate number</b>				

**Candidates answer on the Question Paper.**

**OCR SUPPLIED MATERIALS:**

**None**

**OTHER MATERIALS REQUIRED:**

**None**

**READ INSTRUCTIONS OVERLEAF**

## **INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

**Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the boxes on the first page. Please write clearly and in capital letters.**

**Use black ink. HB pencil may be used for graphs and diagrams only.**

**Answer ANY three sections.**

**Read each question carefully. Make sure you know what you have to do before starting your answer.**

**Write your answer to each question in the space provided. If additional space is required, you should use the lined page(s) at the end of this booklet. The question number(s) must be clearly shown.**

## **INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES**

**The number of marks is given in brackets [ ] at the end of each question or part question.**

**The total number of marks for this paper is 120.**

**Any blank pages are indicated.**

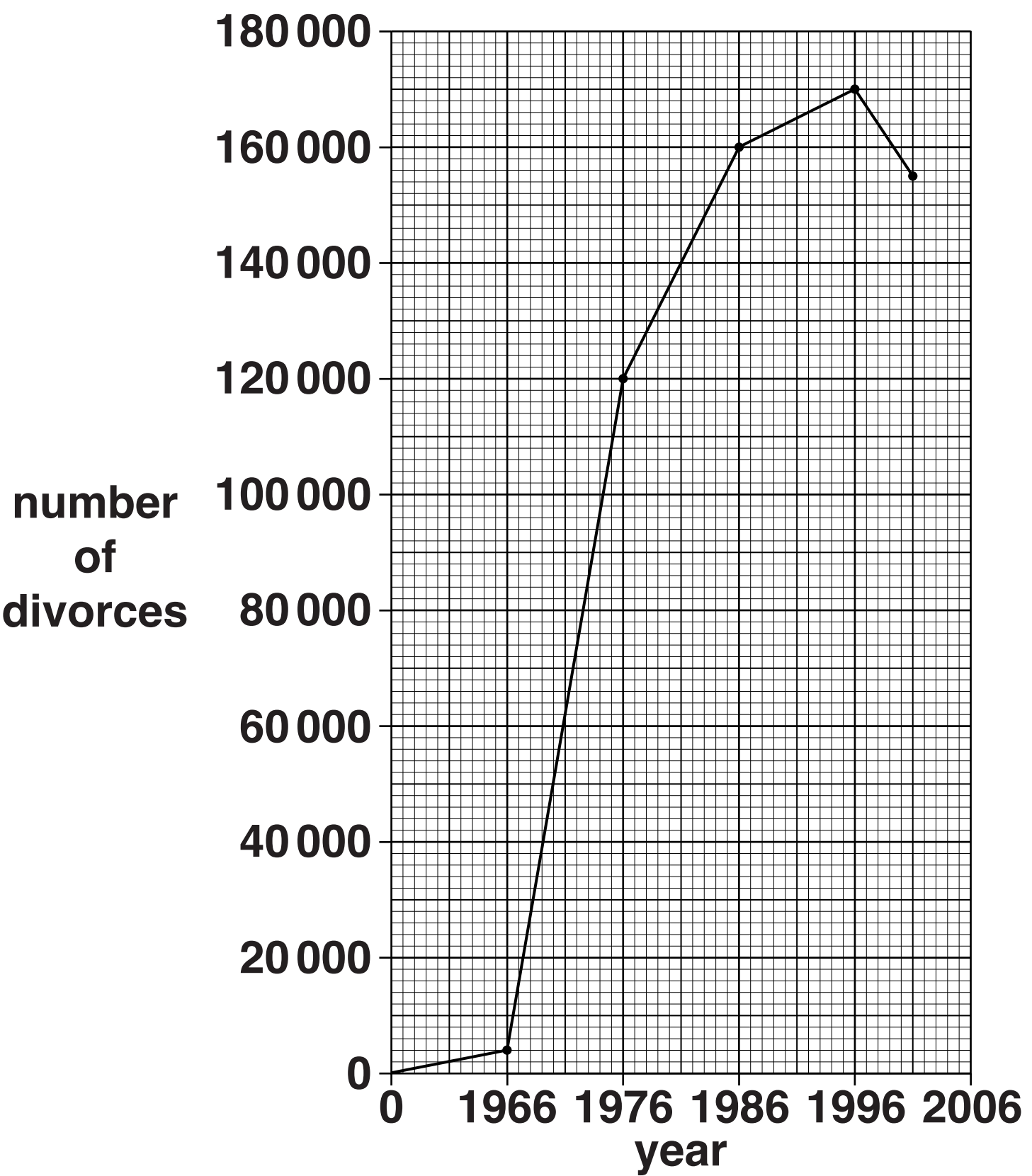
**You will be awarded marks in questions 3, 4, 7, 8, 11, 12, 15, 16, 19, 20, 23 and 24 for the quality of your written communication of your answers.**

<b>CONTENTS</b>	
<b>Section A – Family</b>	<b>Pages 4–10</b>
<b>Section B – Education</b>	<b>Pages 11–16</b>
<b>Section C – Mass Media</b>	<b>Pages 17–22</b>
<b>Section D – Workplace</b>	<b>Pages 23–28</b>
<b>Section E – Crime and Deviance</b>	<b>Pages 29–34</b>
<b>Section F – Youth</b>	<b>Pages 35–40</b>
<b>Additional lined pages</b>	<b>Pages 41–44</b>

**SECTION A – Family**

**If you choose this section answer ALL four questions.**

**Number of divorces in the UK from 1966 to 2001**



**Source: Adapted from 2002 General Household Survey**

**1 (a) FROM THE SOURCE, identify:**

**(i) the number of divorces in 1986**

\_\_\_\_\_ **[1]**

**(ii) what happened to the number of divorces between 1966 and 1996.**

\_\_\_\_\_ **[1]**

**(b) Using your wider sociological knowledge, identify TWO types of family that have increased due to divorce.**

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ **[2]**

## 2 Concepts:

**Identity**

**Marriage**

**Socialisation**

**Norms**

**Conjugal roles**

**Write out the name or concept from the list above, which best matches each of the statements below:**

**(a) A legally recognised tie between a husband and wife.**

\_\_\_\_\_ **[1]**

**(b) The parts played by a husband and wife or a couple who are living together as partners.**

\_\_\_\_\_ **[1]**

**(c) The rules within a culture.**

\_\_\_\_\_ **[1]**

**(d) How we see ourselves and how others see us.**

\_\_\_\_\_ **[1]**

[illegible]

#### 4 'The traditional family no longer exists.'

**Evaluate the arguments for and against this claim.**

**[24]**

[illegible]



[illegible]

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**END OF SECTION A**

**SECTION B – Education**

**If you choose this section answer ALL four questions.**

**Interview with a teacher**

**Many children attend comprehensive schools which are good as they allow children from different backgrounds to mix, but alternatives are available. Some parents choose ‘home schooling’ due to their religious beliefs or their child being bullied in school.**

**Source: A sixth former’s social research project**

**5 (a) FROM THE SOURCE, identify TWO reasons why some parents choose ‘home schooling’.**

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[2]

**(b) Using your wider sociological knowledge, identify TWO changes to education since 1988.**

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[2]

## 6 Concepts:

**Streaming**

**Segregation**

**Education**

**Setting**

**Subculture**

**Write out the name or concept from the list above, which best matches each of the statements below:**

- (a) A group of people within society with their own norms and values.**

\_\_\_\_\_ **[1]**

- (b) Students are taught with the same class for all the subjects based on general ability.**

\_\_\_\_\_ **[1]**

- (c) Students are put into different classes in different subjects based on their ability.**

\_\_\_\_\_ **[1]**

- (d) Separating students, often by gender, within schools.**

\_\_\_\_\_ **[1]**

**7 Identify and explain TWO functions of education.**

[illegible]

**8 'A lack of money has the greatest effect on educational achievement.'**

**Evaluate the arguments for and against this claim. [24]**

[illegible]

[illegible]

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**END OF SECTION B**



**SECTION C – Mass Media**

**If you choose this section answer ALL four questions.**

**Interview with a sociology teacher**

**I agree with Trowler, that in today’s world the internet is full of digibabble. This includes digital junk created by people with limited skills and knowledge influencing the content of the media. This means the internet has some information that is untrue, such as some entries in Wikipedia. I feel another example of digibabble is blogs written by people who are not experts. When I was a student you could trust the newspapers to get your information.**

**Source: Extract from Sociology coursework**

**9 (a) FROM THE SOURCE, identify TWO examples of digibabble.**

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[2]

**(b) Using your wider sociological knowledge, identify TWO OTHER ways the audience can influence the content of mass media.**

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[2]

## 10 Concepts:

**Stereotyping**

**Roles**

**Communication**

**Norms**

**Bias**

**Write out the name or concept from the list above, which best matches each of the statements below:**

**(a) One-sided, partial reporting in the mass media.**

\_\_\_\_\_ **[1]**

**(b) The generalised view of a group or individual in the media.**

\_\_\_\_\_ **[1]**

**(c) The sharing of information either written, visual or verbal, between people.**

\_\_\_\_\_ **[1]**

**(d) The parts played by people in mass media organisations or production.**

\_\_\_\_\_ **[1]**

**11 Identify and explain TWO changes in trends in mass media ownership.**

[illegible]

**12 'Censorship of the mass media is good for everyone.'**

**Evaluate the arguments for and against this claim.**

**[24]**

[illegible]

[illegible]

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**END OF SECTION C**

**SECTION D – Workplace**

**If you choose this section answer ALL four questions.**

**Employment rate for women and men in the UK**

	<b>1971</b>	<b>2006</b>
<b>Women</b>	<b>56%</b>	<b>70%</b>
<b>Men</b>	<b>92%</b>	<b>79%</b>

**Source: Adapted from Labour Force Survey, ONS 2007**

**13 (a) FROM THE SOURCE, identify:**

**(i) the percentage of women who were employed in 1971**  
\_\_\_\_\_ **[1]**

**(ii) which gender was more likely to be employed in 2006.**  
\_\_\_\_\_ **[1]**

**(b) Using your wider sociological knowledge, identify TWO reasons for the increase of women in the workplace.**  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ **[2]**

## 14 Concepts:

Work

Leisure

Racism

Socialisation

Roles

Write out the name or concept from the list above, which best matches each of the statements below:

- (a) The process of learning the norms and values of the workplace.

\_\_\_\_\_ [1]

- (b) Discrimination against an ethnic group in the workplace.

\_\_\_\_\_ [1]

- (c) The time left after work and other responsibilities are completed.

\_\_\_\_\_ [1]

- (d) An activity that has economic value whether paid or not.

\_\_\_\_\_ [1]



**15 Identify and explain TWO ways age affects an individual's chances of employment.**

[illegible]

**16 'Computerisation has improved the workplace for everyone.'**

**Evaluate the arguments for and against this claim. [24]**

[illegible]



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**END OF SECTION D**

## **SECTION E – Crime and Deviance**

**If you choose this section answer ALL four questions.**

**Young people and crime: a police officer's view**

**I think young people are more likely to commit crime than adults. Adults commit crime to feed their families. Young people commit crime because their friends get them involved and they do it to look good. Some have nothing better to do. Their crimes are often petty, such as graffiti, but they do not seem to care about the harm they cause.**

**Source: Interview for school project, by a GCSE student**

**17 (a) FROM THE SOURCE, identify:**

- (i) one reason the police officer thought young people committed crime**

\_\_\_\_\_ **[1]**

- (ii) one crime committed by young people.**

\_\_\_\_\_ **[1]**

**(b) Using your wider sociological knowledge, identify:**

- (i) ONE OTHER reason young people commit crime**

\_\_\_\_\_ **[1]**

- (ii) ONE OTHER crime young people are more likely to commit.**

\_\_\_\_\_ **[1]**

## 18 Concepts:

Formal control

Labelling

Informal control

Deviance

Crime

Write out the name or concept from the list above, which best matches each of the statements below:

- (a) Preventing deviant behaviour through agents such as family, education and media.

\_\_\_\_\_ [1]

- (b) Action that is against the law.

\_\_\_\_\_ [1]

- (c) Thinking of a person or group in a particular way, often negatively.

\_\_\_\_\_ [1]

- (d) Actions that are against the norms and values of a society.

\_\_\_\_\_ [1]

**19 Identify and explain TWO ways of measuring crime.**

[illegible]

**20 ‘Community service is the most effective solution to crime.’**

**Evaluate the arguments for and against this claim. [24]**

[illegible]



[illegible]

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**END OF SECTION E**

**SECTION F – Youth**

**If you choose this section answer ALL four questions.**

**Interview with a gang member**

**In my area you know where you can and cannot go. Our friends stick to our territory. You can see where that is through the postcode tags. We sign our postcode and others know they are in our territory. If someone enters our territory there are tag wars and we fight anyone who tries to graffiti in our territory.**

**Source: Article in a newspaper**

**21 (a) FROM THE SOURCE, identify:**

**(i) how gang members know which territory they are in**  
\_\_\_\_\_ **[1]**

**(ii) what happens if they enter another gang’s “territory”.**  
\_\_\_\_\_ **[1]**

**(b) Using your wider sociological knowledge, identify TWO reasons why gang members are likely to be from the working class.**  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ **[2]**

## 22 Concepts:

**Rites of  
passage**

**Agents of  
social control**

**Adolescence**

**Peer group  
pressure**

**Transition**

**Write out the name or concept from the list above, which best matches each of the statements below:**

- (a) Groups such as police and family who try to prevent delinquent behaviour.**

\_\_\_\_\_ **[1]**

- (b) Acts of initiation into the next stage of life.**

\_\_\_\_\_ **[1]**

- (c) When a group of a similar age to a person influences them to act or think in a particular way.**

\_\_\_\_\_ **[1]**

- (d) A period of change from one stage to the next.**

\_\_\_\_\_ **[1]**

**23 Identify and explain TWO ways childhood has changed.**

[illegible]

**24 'Gender has the greatest effect on the subcultures young people join.'**

**Evaluate the arguments for and against this claim. [24]**

[illegible]

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**END OF SECTION F**  
**END OF QUESTION PAPER**



### ADDITIONAL ANSWER SPACE

**If additional answer space is required, you should use the following lined page(s). The question number(s) must be clearly shown in the margins.**

[illegible]







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