

Surname	Centre Number	Candidate Number
First name(s)		0



**GCSE**

C200U10-1



**WEDNESDAY, 4 NOVEMBER 2020 – AFTERNOON**

**SOCIOLOGY**  
**COMPONENT 1 – Understanding Social Processes**

1 hour 45 minutes

For Examiner's use only		
Question	Maximum Mark	Mark Awarded
1.	4	
2.	9	
3.	10	
4.	29	
5.	30	
6.	18	
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	

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**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

Use black ink or black ball-point pen. Do not use pencil or gel pen. Do not use correction fluid.

Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the spaces at the top of this page.

Answer **all** questions.

Write your answers in the spaces provided in this booklet. If you run out of space, use the additional page(s) at the back of the booklet, taking care to number the question(s) correctly.

**INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES**

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

Credit will be given for the use of sociological concepts, theories and evidence.



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*Answer all questions.*

1. Select the appropriate term from the box to complete the sentences below.

Meritocracy	Patriarchy	Parsons	Values	Qualitative	Willis
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(a) ..... refers to data in the form of words. [1]

(b) ..... refers to a system where achievement is based on merit. [1]

(c) ..... refer to what are considered worthwhile and worth working for in society. [1]

(d) ..... argues that one of the family's functions is primary socialisation. [1]

4



2. Read the following passage and answer the questions.

Cultures vary a great deal. Cultural diversity can be found in food, clothing, customs and symbols. Different cultures also have different values and norms. For example, it is the norm to eat horse in some cultures but not in Britain. It is the norm in some cultures for marriages to be arranged, whereas in Britain, couples choose their own partners.

(a) Describe what is meant by *cultural diversity*. [2]

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(b) Identify **one** example of cultural diversity in the passage above. [1]

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(c) Explain how cultural diversity may be used to support the nurture theory. [2]

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(d) Identify and explain **two** ways schools socialise children.

[4]

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3. Read the following passage and answer the questions.

Children are socialised into different identities throughout their lives. They are introduced to gender, ethnic, class and national identities by the agents of socialisation. Identities are socially constructed.

(a) Explain what is meant by *gender identity*.

[2]

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(b) Explain **two** ways the media may socialise children into gender identities.

[4]

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(c) Explain, using examples, **two** ways children may be socialised into ethnic identities in families. [4]

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4. (a) Describe what is meant by *serial monogamy*.

[2]

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(b) Explain why Marxists are critical of families in a capitalist society.

[4]

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6. Read the following passage and answer the questions.

A recent sociological study looked at teenagers' use of social media. Researchers interviewed 400 teenagers using the method of structured interviews. They sampled teenagers from different ability groups and made sure they had a representative number of boys and girls. They were careful to consider ethical issues.

(a) Describe what is meant by *sampling*. [2]

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(b) Explain **two** ethical issues the researchers would have considered for this research. [4]

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(c) Discuss the strengths and weaknesses of structured interviews as a method of research. [12]

*You should explore at least **two** strengths and **two** weaknesses in your response.*

Dotted lines for writing response.

**END OF PAPER**

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