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Section A: Family

For
Examiner's
Use

- 1 There are two different forms of marriage: monogamy and polygamy. Polygamy is widely practiced in traditional societies, whereas monogamy is widely practiced in modern industrial societies.

(a) What is meant by the term *polygamy*?

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(b) Describe **two** reasons why monogamy is the main form of marriage in modern industrial societies.

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- (c)** Explain why the number of marriages has been steadily declining in many modern industrial societies.

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Use

[6]

- 2 Although some men and women share tasks in the home today, segregated conjugal roles are still the norm.

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- (a) What is meant by the term *segregated conjugal roles*?

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- (b) Describe **two** reasons why some men may be sharing more tasks in the home today.

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Use

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For
Examiner's
Use

[8]

Section B: Education

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- 3 There are marked differences in educational performance between girls and boys. One reason for this is gender stereotyping. A culture of masculinity may also partly explain the educational performance of boys.

(a) What is meant by the term *culture of masculinity*?

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(b) Describe **two** ways in which girls may be treated differently to boys in schools.

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- (c)** Explain why girls are now achieving better examination results than boys in many modern industrial societies.

For
Examiner's
Use

[6]

- 4 Pupils learn what is expected of them in terms of social class, gender and ethnic identity through both the official curriculum and the hidden curriculum.

For
Examiner's
Use

(a) What is meant by the term *hidden curriculum*?

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(b) Describe **two** examples of how the official curriculum can affect educational performance.

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(c) Explain why pupils from disadvantaged groups may be treated unequally at school.

For
Examiner's
Use

[6]

Section C: Crime, Deviance and Social Control

For
Examiner's
Use

5 Sociologists make a distinction between the terms *crime* and *deviance*.

(a) What is meant by the term *deviance*?

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(b) Describe **two** examples of criminal behaviour.

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(c) Explain why some acts are defined as deviant while others are not.

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Examiner's
Use

[6]

(d) Assess the view that laws in society serve the interests of the ruling class.

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Use

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- 6 Patterns of crime vary according to gender, ethnicity and social class. Crime rates are also affected by the distinction between rural and urban areas.

For
Examiner's
Use

(a) What is meant by the term *crime rates*?

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(b) Describe **two** reasons why working class people appear to commit more crime.

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(c) Explain the reasons why crime rates are higher in urban areas than they are in rural areas.

For
Examiner's
Use

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[6]

(d) Assess the view that social class is the main influence on who commits crime in modern industrial societies.

For
Examiner's
Use

[8]

Section D: Mass Media

For
Examiner's
Use

7 The mass media have the power to scapegoat and label less powerful groups in society.

(a) What is meant by the term *labelling*?

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(b) Describe **two** groups of people who are more likely to be labelled by the mass media.

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..... [4]

(c) Explain the likely consequences for a group of people once they have become labelled.

For
Examiner's
Use

[6]

For
Examiner's
Use

[8]

- 8 The mass media play an important role in defining the dominant values of society. They may also help to shape youth culture and other sub-cultures.

For
Examiner's
Use

(a) What is meant by the term *dominant values*?

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(b) Describe **two** examples of dominant values in modern industrial societies.

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For
Examiner's
Use

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(d) How far are the dominant values of society shaped by the mass media today?

For
Examiner's
Use

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