



## Section A: Theory and methods

## Answer Question 1

## 1 Source A

In general, family rules about media use in the home are typically less important to children than they are to their parents. For example, one middle-class British father claimed that he censored television for his children and would not allow them to watch television after 9pm. However, in another room, talking to another interviewer his sons (aged 13 and 10) said something very different.

Quotes from the interview

**Interviewer:** Do your parents have lots of rules that you follow about television?

**Son 1:** No, not really rules.

**Interviewer:** Rules about what time you have got to go to bed?

**Son 2:** Yes.

**Son 1:** They tell us to go up to our bedrooms at about 9.30pm and then we just watch television in our bedrooms until they come up and tell us to switch it off.

**Son 2:** They shout at you and tell you to turn it off.

**Interviewer:** When do they tell you to do that?

**Son 1:** At about 11pm.

Adapted from Moira Bovill and Sonia Livingstone 'Children and their Changing Media Environment'.

- (a) Using Source A, identify **two** findings from the interview. [2]
- (b) Identify **two** types of interview that might be used to research home life. [2]
- (c) Using information from Source A, describe **two** ways researchers attempt to ensure the validity of their research. [4]
- (d) Describe **two** ways the interviewer may cause bias when carrying out sociological research. [4]
- (e) Describe **two** strengths and **two** limitations of the micro approach to sociological research. [8]
- (f) Explain why it would be difficult to make generalisations from a single interview. [10]
- (g) To what extent do Marxists and feminists have different views about society? [15]

Answer **either** Question 2 **or** Question 3

**Section B: Culture, identity and socialisation**

- 2 Children are socialised through a variety of processes, this includes imitation. Children who have inadequate socialisation may not share the same norms and values as their peers.
- (a) What is meant by the term 'imitation'? [2]
  - (b) Describe **two** processes of primary socialisation, apart from imitation. [4]
  - (c) Explain how children are socialised by agencies of secondary socialisation. [6]
  - (d) Explain why inadequate socialisation may have negative consequences for the individual. [8]
  - (e) To what extent is education the most important agency of secondary socialisation? [15]

**Section C: Social inequality**

- 3 Women are still disadvantaged in modern industrial societies. They often have to take paid employment and look after a family. Women are less likely, because of the gendered division of labour, to have the best life chances.
- (a) What is meant by the term 'gendered division of labour'? [2]
  - (b) Describe **two** examples of gender discrimination. [4]
  - (c) Explain how women's roles have changed in modern industrial societies. [6]
  - (d) Explain why women continue to experience discrimination in employment. [8]
  - (e) To what extent is income the most important influence on life chances in modern industrial societies? [15]

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