

**OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS**  
**AS Level**  
**H180/01**  
**Sociology**  
**Socialisation, culture and identity**  
**TUESDAY 17 MAY 2016: Morning**  
**DURATION: 1 hour 30 minutes**  
**plus your additional time allowance**  
**MODIFIED ENLARGED 24pt**

**You must have:**  
**OCR 12-page Answer Booklet**  
**(OCR12 sent with general stationery)**

**READ INSTRUCTIONS OVERLEAF**

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\* 6 4 8 9 0 4 5 6 8 1 \*

# **INSTRUCTIONS**

**Use black ink.**

**Section A: Answer ALL the questions in this section.**

**Section B: Choose ONE option and answer ALL the questions for that option.**

**Write your answers in the Answer Booklet. The question numbers must be clearly shown.**

## **INFORMATION**

**The total mark for this paper is 75.**

**The marks for each question are shown in brackets [ ].**

**Quality of extended responses will be assessed in questions marked with an asterisk (\*).**

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## **SECTION A**

**Read the source material and answer ALL the questions in Section A.**

### **SOURCE**

**Feral children have lived away from human contact from a very young age, and have little or no experience of human care, love, acceptable social behaviour and language. Feral children are often brought up by animals, or live in the wild or in isolation, and they are unlikely to demonstrate any normal human behaviour. There have been over one hundred reported cases of feral children including the famous example of two ‘wolf-children’ – two girls captured in October 1920 near Calcutta, India. The girls were named Kamala and Amala, and were thought to be aged about eight and two. The girls had misshapen jaws, elongated teeth and eyes that shone in the dark with the peculiar blue glare of cats and dogs. They seemed to have no sense of their gender, or indeed human, identities.**

**Adapted from: <http://modern-cases-of-feral-children>**

- 1 Define the concept of 'culture'. [4]**
- 2 With reference to the source, identify and briefly explain TWO examples of norms. [6]**
- 3 'Nurture is the main factor shaping human behaviour.' Using the source and your wider sociological knowledge, explain this view. [8]**
- 4 Outline and evaluate the view that distinct gender identities are disappearing. [12]**

## **SECTION B**

**Choose ONE option from Section B and answer ALL the questions for that option.**

### **OPTION 1**

#### **Families and relationships**

- 5 Define and briefly explain the concept of ‘extended families’.**  
**[5]**
- 6 Identify and briefly explain TWO types of ‘non-family households’.** [8]\*
- 7 Explain what is meant by the ‘ideology of the nuclear family’.**  
**[12]\***
- 8 ‘Marriage is a thing of the past in the contemporary UK.’**  
**Assess this view. [20]\***

### **OPTION 2**

#### **Youth subcultures**

- 9 Define and briefly explain the concept of ‘anti-school subcultures’.** [5]
- 10 Identify and briefly explain TWO examples of deviant subcultures.** [8]\*
- 11 Explain how subcultures are linked to gender.** [12]\*
- 12 ‘Young people participate in deviant subcultures as a form of resistance and rebellion against the ruling class.’ Assess this view.** [20]\*

## **OPTION 3**

### **Media**

- 13 Define and briefly explain the ‘active audience’ theory of media effects. [5]**
- 14 Identify and briefly explain TWO examples of how the media acts as a ‘hypodermic syringe’. [8]\***
- 15 Explain what is meant by ‘deviance amplification’. [12]\***
- 16 ‘Media representations of social groups serve to reflect the interests and values of the dominant ruling class.’ Assess this view. [20]\***

**END OF QUESTION PAPER**



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