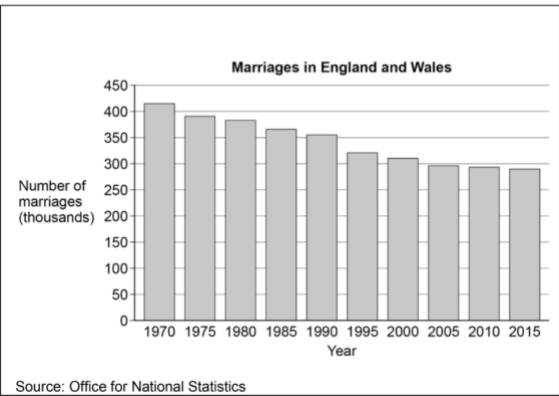
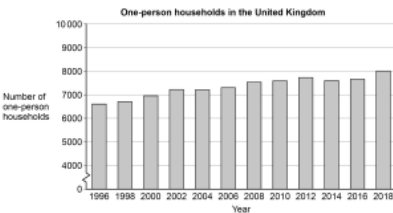


Family - Items Exam Questions

Paper	Item A [2 mark]	Item B [4 mark]												
SAM 1	<p style="text-align: center;">Item A</p> <p>Despite concerns over the increase in the number of children in single-parent families, recent research has found that children raised by a single parent are no less happy than those living with two biological parents. Rather, it is the quality of relationships at home which are most strongly linked to a child's well-being.</p> <p>Researchers analysed data from the Millennium Cohort Study, which was made up of 12 877 children aged seven, in 2008, from across the UK. The children came from three family types: those living with two biological parents; those living with a step-parent and a biological parent; and those with just a single parent.</p> <p>The seven-year-olds were asked the question: "How often do you feel happy?" Of the children living with a lone parent, 36 per cent said they were happy "all the time" while the remaining 64 per cent reported being happy "sometimes or never".</p> <p>Exactly the same percentages were recorded when the question was put to children from the other family types.</p> <p>The results were largely unchanged when other factors which could influence a child's well-being were taken into account, such as their parents' social class or the affluence of the area in which they live.</p> <p>From Item A, examine one strength of the research. [2 marks]</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Item B</p> <p>This table appears in a paper by the sociologists Robert and Rhona Rapoport published in 1982; they have used a variety of sources to identify class based differences in relationships within marriage and child rearing.</p> <p>Sources: Bott (1971), Goldthorpe (1969), Newson and Newson (1970).</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="3">Social class differences</th> </tr> <tr> <th></th> <th>Middle class</th> <th>Working class</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Marital relations</td> <td> <p>More emphasis on sharing, equality, communication.</p> <p>More 'joint' division of labour.</p> <p>More planning.</p> </td> <td> <p>More emphasis on 'the place' of women and men, less verbal communication.</p> <p>More 'segregated' division of labour.</p> <p>Less planning.</p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>Child rearing practices</td> <td> <p>High value placed on reasoning, self-direction, initiative.</p> <p>Emphasis on ambition.</p> <p>Discipline by reasoning and withholding of reward/love.</p> </td> <td> <p>High value placed on obedience.</p> <p>Emphasis on conforming, obeying authority.</p> <p>Discipline more physical.</p> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>From Item B, identify and describe the research method used by the Rapoports including what you know of their perspective on the family. [4 marks]</p>	Social class differences				Middle class	Working class	Marital relations	<p>More emphasis on sharing, equality, communication.</p> <p>More 'joint' division of labour.</p> <p>More planning.</p>	<p>More emphasis on 'the place' of women and men, less verbal communication.</p> <p>More 'segregated' division of labour.</p> <p>Less planning.</p>	Child rearing practices	<p>High value placed on reasoning, self-direction, initiative.</p> <p>Emphasis on ambition.</p> <p>Discipline by reasoning and withholding of reward/love.</p>	<p>High value placed on obedience.</p> <p>Emphasis on conforming, obeying authority.</p> <p>Discipline more physical.</p>
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SAM 2	<p style="text-align: center;">Item A</p>  <p>Source: Office for National Statistics</p> <p>From Item A, examine one strength of using statistics to research marriage. [2 marks]</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Item B</p> <p>Sociologists Delphy and Leonard (1992) have suggested that the family can be patriarchal. They describe how families can be based on hierarchies, with the husband at the top and other family members in subordinate, lower-ranking positions. Husbands are seen as controlling the labour of wives for their own use and women are seen as doing more of the domestic work and childcare.</p> <p>From Item B, identify and describe one way in which Delphy and Leonard believed that the family could be patriarchal, including what you know of their sociological perspective on family. [4 marks]</p>												

2019	<div><div>Item A</div><div><p>Using structured interviews, the British Social Attitudes survey conducted research into the domestic division of labour. They used a nationally representative sample of couples in heterosexual relationships. The individuals involved were asked a series of questions about their attitudes and behaviours. The table below shows some of the results:</p><p>Household tasks undertaken by men and women, 1994–2012</p><table><tr><th>Individual reported as always/usually undertaking task</th><th>1994</th><th>2002</th><th>2012</th></tr><tr><td></td><td>%</td><td>%</td><td>%</td></tr><tr><td colspan="4">Does the laundry</td></tr><tr><td>Always/usually man</td><td>1</td><td>6</td><td>6</td></tr><tr><td>Both equally</td><td>18</td><td>15</td><td>20</td></tr><tr><td>Always/usually woman</td><td>79</td><td>78</td><td>70</td></tr><tr><td colspan="4">Makes small repairs around the house</td></tr><tr><td>Always/usually man</td><td>75</td><td>71</td><td>75</td></tr><tr><td>Both equally</td><td>18</td><td>17</td><td>10</td></tr><tr><td>Always/usually woman</td><td>5</td><td>7</td><td>7</td></tr><tr><td colspan="4">Cares for sick family members</td></tr><tr><td>Always/usually man</td><td>1</td><td>3</td><td>5</td></tr><tr><td>Both equally</td><td>45</td><td>36</td><td>38</td></tr><tr><td>Always/usually woman</td><td>48</td><td>48</td><td>36</td></tr></table><p>Source: British Social Attitudes (2013)</p></div></div> <div>From Item A, examine one strength of the research. [2 marks]</div>	Individual reported as always/usually undertaking task	1994	2002	2012		%	%	%	Does the laundry				Always/usually man	1	6	6	Both equally	18	15	20	Always/usually woman	79	78	70	Makes small repairs around the house				Always/usually man	75	71	75	Both equally	18	17	10	Always/usually woman	5	7	7	Cares for sick family members				Always/usually man	1	3	5	Both equally	45	36	38	Always/usually woman	48	48	36	<div><div>Item B</div><div><p>Ann Oakley: Conventional families</p><p>Oakley (1982) defined conventional families as 'nuclear families composed of legally married couples, voluntarily choosing the parenthood of one or more children' with parents and children living together as a 'distinct domestic unit'.</p><p>Oakley suggested that, if judged by statistical data alone, conventional family life was no longer the norm. However, she noted that the idea remained a powerful feature of our society. Oakley based her analysis on a review of available data, including the work of other sociologists.</p><p>Source: Families in Britain (1982)</p></div></div> <div>From Item B, identify and describe the research method used by Oakley, including what you know of her perspective on the family. [4 marks]</div>
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2020	<div><div>Item A</div><div><p>Cohabiting couple families, UK (millions)</p><p>Source: Office for National Statistics</p></div></div> <div>From Item A, examine one strength of using statistics to research cohabiting couple families. [2 marks]</div>	<div><div>Item B</div><div><p>Talcott Parsons (1959) studied the family in American society. However, his ideas can be applied to families in other societies. He identified two basic and essential functions that all families perform in all societies: primary socialisation and the stabilisation of adult personalities.</p><p>According to Parsons, in American middle-class families women provided emotional support to their children and their partner. The role of the male was family breadwinner.</p><p>Source: T Parsons, 'The social structure of the family'</p></div></div> <div>From Item B, identify and describe one way in which the family can be seen as important for society, including what you know of Parson's perspective on the family. [4 marks]</div>																																																								
2021	<div><div>Item A</div><div><p>Divorces in England and Wales</p><p>Source: Office for National Statistics</p></div></div> <div>From Item A, examine one weakness of using statistics to research divorce. [2 marks]</div>	<div><div>Item B</div><div><p>Sociologists Michael Young and Peter Willmott studied family life in Britain over several decades.</p><p>In the 1950s, Young and Willmott studied family life in East London, focusing on the traditional working-class community living at that time in Bethnal Green.</p><p>In the early 1970s they conducted a large-scale social survey. In this research they interviewed almost 2000 individuals living in the London area. They concluded that family life had become largely home centred with much of the family's leisure time spent in the home and involving activities such as watching television together. They also concluded that in the 1970s nuclear family, the husband and wife were increasingly sharing their chores around the house, describing this pattern as the development of a 'symmetrical family'.</p><p>Source: Willmott, P and Young, M, 'Family and Kinship in East London' (1957) & 'The Symmetrical Family' (1973)</p></div></div> <div>From Item B, identify and describe the research method used by Willmott and Young in the early 1970s, including what you know of their perspective on the family. [4 marks]</div>																																																								

<p>2022</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Item A</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 10px;"> <p>In 1974, Ann Oakley collected information from 40 married women who had one child or more under the age of 5. All of the women were British or Irish born and aged between 20 and 30 years old. Half of her sample were working class and half were middle class. All of the women lived in the London area.</p> <p>Oakley found greater equality in terms of the allocation of domestic tasks between married couples in the middle class than in the working class. However, in both social classes, she found little evidence of their husbands sharing the housework. Only 15% had a husband who shared domestic work to a significant level.</p> <p>Source: Oakley, A, The Sociology of Housework (1974)</p> </div> <p>From Item A, examine one weakness of the research. [2 marks]</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Item B</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 10px;"> <p>Writing in 1976, Eli Zaretsky argued that the nuclear family had an economic function that served the interests of capitalism. He believed the family to be a key unit of consumption; in other words families bought and consumed the products of the capitalist economy.</p> <p>He also believed that it was through the family that each social class reproduced itself over time. Through inheritance, the bourgeois family transmitted its private property from one generation to the next, whilst the proletarian family reproduced the labour force by producing future generations of workers.</p> <p>Source: Zaretsky, E, Capitalism, the Family and Personal Life</p> </div> <p>From Item B, identify and describe one way in which Zaretsky saw the family as benefiting capitalist society, including what you know of his perspective on the family. [4 marks]</p>
<p>2023</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Item A</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 10px;"> <p style="text-align: center;">One-person households in the United Kingdom</p>  <p style="text-align: left; font-size: small;">Number of one-person households</p> <p style="text-align: center; font-size: small;">Year</p> </div> <p>Source: ONS</p> <p>From Item A, examine one strength of using statistics to research one-person households. [2 marks]</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Item B</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 10px;"> <p>In 1982, Ann Oakley defined the conventional family as a nuclear family that consisted of a married couple and their children who lived together. She identified a number of features associated with conventional families:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women were expected to do unpaid work inside the home while men were expected to do paid work outside the home. • The man's economic power was linked to his income from paid work. • The woman's dependence on the man's wages was an aspect of inequality. <p>Statistically the conventional family is no longer the norm, but according to Oakley the idea of the conventional family life remained a powerful one in society.</p> <p>Source: Oakley, A, Conventional Families, 1982.</p> </div> <p>From Item B, identify and describe one way in which Oakley saw the conventional family as being patriarchal, including what you know of her perspective on the family. [4 marks]</p>