

# Candidate Marks Report

*Series : 6 2018*

This candidate's script has been assessed using On-Screen Marking. The marks are therefore not shown on the script itself, but are summarised in the table below.

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Centre No :	Assessment Code :	H580
Candidate No :	Component Code :	01
Candidate Name :		

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Total Marks :

In the table below 'Total Mark' records the mark scored by this candidate.  
'Max Mark' records the Maximum Mark available for the question.

Question Part

1)	<p>The term norm is used to describe expected behaviours in a society and can often be known as unwritten laws. An example of a norm is the fact that one is expected to cover their mouth when sneezing. Norms are relative and are subject to change depending on time and location. An example of this is clear in Mead's Chambry tribe study where contrary to British norms <del>the</del> women were dominant breadwinners and men are timid carers. This demonstrates norms differ between societies.</p>
2)	<p>Labelling a disabled person can have negative impact on their identity. Source B discusses the use of the term 'spastic' in reference to those with a disability and the fact that it has negative connotations. <del>and can lead to this self-perception</del> The term spastic is seen as 'negative language and <del>create</del> can impact upon public issues. This is supported by Zola whom argued that terminology used to describe disabled people derived from words that suggest they cannot do what the abled bodies can. This is demonstrated through a statistic in source B that states 'A quarter of disabled people have experienced attitudes where people expected less of them due to their disability'. Interactionalists such as Boaz would argue that the disabled label has created a master status where one's disability is seen before all else.</p>



Question Part

2)	<p>The photograph illustrated in source A shows that due to their disability they are aside from the group and potentially labelled useless as they are unable to overcome the barrier. This is supported by Shakespeares social model whereby societies physical structure inhibits disabled people from going about life as an able body would. A contemporary example of this is the british tube network embraced by millions of people annually, however over less than 50% of their underground stations have step free access, this may lead to disabled individuals assuming a label of inferiority and prophesising.</p>
3	<p>It may be argued that age identities are changing, this is <del>is</del> supported by postmann whom argues that childhood is disappearing; This is demonstrated through the media. Children are exposed to content which is beyond their years and <del>are</del> are no longer allowed to be children an example of this is rather than being allowed to be playing with toys children are indulging in digital forms of communication as an adult world therefore showing that no explicit childhood exists.</p>
	<p>On the other hand the concept of infantilisation makes it clear that age identities are not changing. The concept suggests that within the care setting older people are babied and therefore team helpers rather to the point where they begin to play the role of</p>



Question Part

a child and seek assistance in manual tasks including dressing and toileting. This demonstrates that ~~attitudes~~ <sup>identities</sup> are not changing this is because older people are still seen as childlike and vulnerable by themselves and others.

A further ~~even~~ argument that age identities are changing is through Froodies concept of the electric babysitter where children are no longer coddled and thoroughly watched as they're no longer viewed as dependant, instead they're put in the presence of technology as a babysitter which provides all the attention necessary.





Question Part

5)	<p>It is evident that the emergence of same sex families have challenged contemporary ideas. One of these ideas is that of Parsons' <del>instrumental</del> sex role theory. Functionalist Parsons argued that a mother is needed to provide the <del>instrumental</del> <sup>expressive</sup> role whilst a man is needed to provide the expressive one, whereas in a same sex family no gender roles exist therefore meaning that conjugal roles are more likely to be evenly split in the home.</p>
	<p>On the other hand sociologists such as Weeks would argue that <del>the</del> same sex families are chosen ones therefore meaning they're not reflective of a family and cannot challenge traditional ideas of a family because they're not a true family type.</p>
	<p><del>Another challenge of idea that same sex families <del>is</del> in the fact that challenge traditional ideas with the fact that</del> <del>Marxists</del></p>
	<p>Marxists would support the view that same sex families go against traditional ideas. <del>Eng</del> Ansley stated that women <del>are</del> in the family are taken of shit from their <del>part</del> husbands, however in the case of a same sex family such wouldn't occur. Furthermore same sex couples are not affected by so called warm bath theory where traditionally <del>the</del> women were to act as an outlet for men from the strains of capitalism.</p>



Question Part

5	<p>On the other hand it may be argued that some desc. families are not challenging traditional ideas as through the fact that segregate conjugal roles still exist, one partner still has the main childbearing role whilst the other still assumes the role of the breadwinner, in addition Murdoch's 4. functions are still performed therefore meaning no difference exists between the family and traditional ones.</p>
6)	<p><del>Chart</del> The nuclear family is no longer the norm in society this is due to the rise in alternate family types such as the lone parent family. Charles Murray's underclass research suggests that lone parent families are on the rise as a result of the welfare system. Women no longer need to wait for financial security in a man (husband) as they know the welfare state can be depended on to provide financial security. Denni Murray argued that this family type is damaging as children from lone parent families are poorly socialised with low work ethics and inability to control urges. This is supported by Dennis and Erolas whom discuss issues in the rise of lone parent families.</p>



Question Part

6)	<p>Zaretsky would argue that the nuclear family is still the norm in society and this is due to capitalism. The nuclear family is the perfect unit for consumption of capitalist goods and is responsible for producing the next generation of employees to be exploited by the bourgeoisie. Therefore for as long as capitalism exists the nuclear family will continue to be the norm in society.</p> <p>It may be argued that reconstituted families have become a norm in British society. This can be explained through Giddens' argument of secularisation. In recent years a decreased significance of religion has come into existence and therefore divorce is more socially acceptable, furthermore the divorce reform act of 1971 has made it more easily obtainable therefore leading to an increase in couples divorcing and reforming new families <del>with</del> with a new partner and pre-existing children.</p> <p>Callaghan has argued that the 2006 act which allowed same sex couples to adopt has allowed for <sup>Adoptive families</sup> <del>same sex couples</del> to become the 'norm', with more and more homosexual couples opting to expand their family through adoption.</p> <p>Murdock would argue the nuclear family is still the norm in society as it is the main one which teaches the functions of: sexual, reproductive, economic and socialisation, therefore it is still the expected format as it is the only one which can effectively carry out said function.</p>
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