

### **A. Deliberate Practice**

1. Define what is meant by ethnicity. (2 marks)
2. Explain two reasons why women may still be paid less than men. (4 marks)
3. Explain two areas of life where some ethnic groups experience inequality in the UK today. (4 marks)
4. Describe what is meant by a stereotype. (2 marks)
5. Explain what is meant by social stratification. (4 marks)
6. Explain what is meant by 'crisis of masculinity.' (2 marks)
7. Explain two reasons why more women are in top jobs in the UK today than in the 1950's. (4 marks)
8. Explain using examples the difference between absolute and relative poverty. (4 marks)
9. *Explain two reasons why elderly people may be living in relative poverty. (4 marks)*

# 1. Define what is meant by ethnicity

## [2]

- Award one mark for a basic definition suggesting that ethnicity refers to the cultural group a person belongs to.
- Award a further mark for a development that refers to one of the points below or other relevant examples:
- it is usually based on nationality, religion, language and way of life
- the majority ethnic group in Britain is white British
- credit any accurate example of minority ethnic groups in Britain
- Award 0 marks for incorrect or irrelevant answers.

## 2. Explain two reasons why women may still be paid less than men. [4]

- 2 marks available for each reason explained.
- If more than two reasons are given, all reasons should be marked according to the criteria and the two with the highest marks should be awarded.
- Award one mark for each reason identified and one mark for development or example. Learners may refer to one of the points below or other relevant points or examples:
- women tend to be concentrated in low paid jobs;
- credit reference to horizontal segregation or accurate examples
- women are less likely to reach the top level of jobs
- credit reference to horizontal segregation; glass ceiling or accurate examples
- women may make their role as housewives and mothers priority and have time off with their children or work part-time, missing out on promotion
- women may work but still be expected to be the main carers at home and choose jobs to fit in with this role.

### 3.Explain two areas of life where some ethnic minority groups experience inequality in the UK today.

[4]

- 2 marks available for each area explained and applied to the question. If more than two reasons are given, the best two should be assessed.
- Award one mark for each area identified and a further mark for development or examples. Candidates may refer to one of the points below or other relevant examples.
- Responses are likely to focus on areas such as work, income and wealth, crime, education and the media.
- in relation to work ethnic minority groups are still more likely to be unemployed than white people and more likely to be working below their qualifications level
- in relation to income and wealth, there is still an ethnicity pay gap- ethnic minority groups are still paid less on average than white people.
- in relation to education, pupils with Pakistani and Caribbean backgrounds continue to have lower levels of attainment at GCSE than other pupils
- in relation to crime, ethnic minority groups are more likely to be victims of crime and black people are more likely to be arrested and sent to prison than white people
- in relation to the media, ethnic minority groups are under-represented in positions of power and influence in media and in acting and presenting
- Award 0 marks for incorrect or irrelevant answers.

## 4. Describe what is meant by a stereotype. [2]

- Award one mark for a basic description suggesting that it is an exaggerated or simple idea about certain groups.
- Award one further mark for a more developed description or a development that refers to one of the points below, or other relevant points or examples:
  - it can be positive or negative about people
  - stereotypes have often been applied to women or ethnic groups etc
  - it can lead to prejudice or discrimination
  - any accurate example of a stereotype
- Award 0 marks for incorrect or irrelevant answers.

# 5. Explain what is meant by social stratification

## [4]

- Award one mark for a basic explanation stating that stratification refers to the division of society into layers.
- Award another 2 marks for a development that refers to at least one of the points below or other relevant examples in detail, or at least two points in less detail.
- Award a further mark for the use of relevant sociological language.
- stratification refers to the layering of society into unequal layers of wealth, income, status, power
- the most common stratification system in modern societies is based on social class with an upper class at the top and a middle and working class beneath.
- other stratification systems have been based on ethnicity or religion such as apartheid in South Africa and the caste system in India.
- social stratification systems can be open, allowing mobility or closed
- Award 0 marks for incorrect or irrelevant answers.

## 6. Explain what is meant by crisis of masculinity.

[2]

- Award one mark for a basic explanation suggesting that it is an uncertainty some men may feel about their position/role.
- Award one further mark for a more developed explanation or a development that refers to one of the points below, or other relevant points or examples:
- the traditional role for men was that they should be the breadwinner and dominant
- some men may feel their masculine role is threatened by expectations that males should help in the home and with childcare.
- men may feel threatened by loss of traditional role
- Award 0 marks for incorrect or irrelevant answers.

## 7. Explain two reasons why more women are in top jobs in the UK today than in the 1950s. [4]

- 2 marks available for each reason explained and applied to the question.
- If more than two reasons are given, the best two should be assessed.
- Award one mark for each reason identified and one mark for an explanation of how it may lead to more women in top jobs.
- Candidates may refer to one of the points below or other relevant examples:
- the Sex Discrimination Act (1975) made it illegal to discriminate against women, removing some barriers to achieving top jobs
- more female role models at the top serve as an example to other women
- feminism may have contributed to the greater independence of women leading to the achieving of positions of power
- changes in education patterns of attainment - girls doing better generally in education than boys - may also be a relevant reason
- changes in occupational structure with more opportunities for women to build successful careers
- changing norms and values about the roles of men and women have also provided for opportunities for women to achieve more positions of power changes in the family - more equality in some families have given women more opportunity to work and develop careers



8. Using examples, explain the difference between absolute and relative poverty. [4]

Award two marks for an accurate explanation of the difference between the two terms without examples, such as absolute poverty refers to not being able to afford the necessities of life whereas relative poverty refers to being poor compared to others.

Award a further mark each for the use of accurate examples such as:  
absolute poverty means not being able to afford food, clothes or shelter  
relative poverty means not being able to afford what most people have such as a television; occasional holiday or similar examples.

9. Explain two reasons why elderly people may be living in relative poverty. [4]  
2 marks available for each reason explained and applied to the question.

- If more than two reasons are given, the best two should be assessed.
- Award one mark for each reason identified and a further mark for how this might lead to relative poverty.
- Candidates may refer to one of the points below or other relevant examples.
- the effects of retirement - elderly people are likely to be retired and without a regular income from a job
- elderly people may be dependent on state benefits if they do not have a pension from work, and thus on a low income
- elderly people may have been poor throughout their life and have no savings
- the income of many elderly people has not risen enough to keep up with rising expectations of an acceptable standard of living