3.3 Conjugal Roles and the Domestic Division of Labour: Test Pack

AQA 8192 · about 15 minutes

Total Marks

Name: _____ Date: ____ / ____ / _____

Answer ALL questions. Show your understanding by using sociological vocabulary and, where asked, your own examples.

1 Which sociologist studied American dual-earner couples and found that many women did a 'second shift' of housework and childcare after their paid job?

- ☐ A) Elizabeth Bott
- ☐ B) Arlie Hochschild
- ☐ C) Jonathan Gershuny
- ☐ D) Jan Pahl

(Total for Question 1 is 1 mark)

---

2 Explain how shared parental leave could support the process Gershuny described as 'lagged adaptation'.

(Total for Question 2 is 2 marks)

---

3 State one similarity between Gershuny's and Hochschild's findings on conjugal roles.

(Total for Question 3 is 2 marks)

© Revision Library | revisionlibrary.co.uk

4 The sociologist Arlie Hochschild (1989) studied American dual-earner couples.

(a) Explain what Hochschild meant by the 'second shift'. **(2)**

(b) Explain what is meant by a 'third shift' in this context. **(2)**

(Total for Question 4 is 4 marks)

---

5 Explain how social class or level of education can affect how equal conjugal roles are within a couple.

(Total for Question 5 is 4 marks)

© Revision Library | revisionlibrary.co.uk

Mark scheme · 3.3 Conjugal Roles and the Domestic Division of Labour: Test Pack

Question 1

B (Arlie Hochschild) **B1**

Answer: B

Question 2

identifies that shared parental leave lets fathers take time off to care for a new baby, not only mothers **B1**

development, e.g. this could speed up the process Gershuny described, helping men's involvement in childcare 'catch up' more quickly **B1**

Answer: Shared parental leave lets fathers take time off to care for a new baby, which could speed up the 'lagged adaptation' process Gershuny described by helping men's involvement in childcare catch up more quickly.

Question 3

identifies a genuine similarity, e.g. both found women continued to carry more of the unpaid domestic workload than men, despite women's increased participation in paid work **B1**

brief development, e.g. both suggest full equality had not been reached at the time of their research **B1**

Answer: Both Gershuny and Hochschild found women continued to carry more of the unpaid domestic workload than men despite women's increased paid work, suggesting full equality had not been reached at the time of their research.

Question 4

(a) identifies the unpaid housework and childcare done after paid work **B1**

(a) development, e.g. Hochschild found many women did most of this even when they were also working full time **B1**

(a) Answer: The 'second shift' is the unpaid housework and childcare done after paid work; Hochschild found many women did most of this even when also working full time.

(b) identifies the emotional work of managing feelings about the imbalance, e.g. suppressing resentment or keeping the peace (oe) **B1**

(b) development, e.g. this extra emotional labour often fell to women too, alongside paid work and the second shift **B1**

(b) Answer: The 'third shift' is the emotional work of managing feelings about the imbalance, such as suppressing resentment, which Hochschild found often fell to women too, alongside paid work and the second shift.

Question 5

identifies that couples with higher incomes or more education are, on average, more likely to share housework and childcare more equally **B1**

development, e.g. they may be more able to afford labour-saving technology or paid domestic help, freeing up time **B1**

identifies that couples on lower incomes may have less flexibility, e.g. if only one partner can afford to reduce paid working hours **B1**

development, e.g. this can make an unequal division of unpaid work more likely in lower-income households **B1**

Answer: Higher-income, more-educated couples are, on average, more likely to share housework and childcare more equally, partly because they can afford labour-saving technology or paid help; lower-income couples may have less flexibility for either partner to reduce paid hours, making unequal division more likely.

© Revision Library | revisionlibrary.co.uk