6.5 Social Mobility: 10-minute Pack

AQA 8192 · about 10 minutes

Total Marks

Name: _____ Date: ____ / ____ / _____

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

1 Which term describes movement between social classes, either within a person's own lifetime or between generations of the same family?

- [ ] A) Social mobility
- [ ] B) Social stratification
- [ ] C) Meritocracy
- [ ] D) Life chances

(Total for Question 1 is 1 mark)

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2 Explain two reasons changes in the UK job market over the twentieth century affected absolute social mobility.

(Total for Question 2 is 4 marks)

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3 Give one example of a barrier that might limit a person's social mobility.

(Total for Question 3 is 2 marks)

4 State one way social mobility can be studied over a single lifetime, as distinct from intergenerational mobility.

(Total for Question 4 is 2 marks)

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Mark scheme · 6.5 Social Mobility: 10-minute Pack

Question 1

A (social mobility) **B1**

Answer: A

Question 2

identifies one reason, e.g. a long-term growth in professional and managerial jobs created more 'room at the top', allowing more people to move upward in absolute terms **B1**

development **B1**

identifies a second, different reason, e.g. a decline in traditional manual/manufacturing industries meant fewer people stayed in the same type of work as their parents, increasing overall movement between class positions **B1**

development **B1**

Answer: Growth in professional/managerial jobs created 'room at the top', allowing more upward movement; decline in manual/manufacturing industries meant fewer people stayed in the same work as their parents, increasing overall movement.

Question 3

identifies a genuine example, e.g. the cost of further/higher education, unequal access to professional networks or unpaid work experience, or geographic factors such as living far from areas with more job opportunities **B1**

brief development **B1**

Answer: The cost of higher education, unequal access to professional networks or unpaid work experience, or living far from areas with more job opportunities can all limit social mobility.

Question 4

identifies this as intragenerational mobility, movement between class positions within a single person's own working life, e.g. being promoted from a junior to a senior role **B1**

development, e.g. contrasted with intergenerational mobility, which compares class position between generations of the same family **B1**

Answer: Intragenerational mobility is movement within a single person's own working life, such as being promoted, contrasted with intergenerational mobility, which compares generations of the same family.

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