

A Level Sociology OCR Practice Exam (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 - 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

Questions

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- 1. What is a primary characteristic of bureaucratic structures in rational-legal authority?**
 - A. Personal loyalty**
 - B. Flexible rules**
 - C. Clear regulations and procedures**
 - D. Community consensus**
- 2. What is one possible reason for ladette behavior identified by Jackson (2006)?**
 - A. Exposure to academic role models**
 - B. A lack of societal expectations**
 - C. Receiving inappropriate role models**
 - D. Influences from peer pressure**
- 3. What is one argument against Parsons' beliefs regarding the evolution of the nuclear family?**
 - A. It originated from emotional connections**
 - B. It has been successful across cultures**
 - C. It has not evolved due to industrialization**
 - D. It does not provide social stability**
- 4. Along with Beck and Bauman, Giddens is known for developing which thesis?**
 - A. Conflict theory**
 - B. The family lifecycle theory**
 - C. The individualisation thesis**
 - D. Cultural relativism theory**
- 5. Which of the following is a significant achievement of the feminist movement?**
 - A. Increased understanding of gender differences**
 - B. Eliminated gender-based discrimination**
 - C. Ensured equal pay for all professions**
 - D. Created a single narrative for women's experiences**

6. What do Marxists believe social media news focuses on?

- A. Political issues**
- B. Non-important issues**
- C. Social justice**
- D. Civic engagement**

7. How do boys typically perceive their abilities, according to the findings of the study?

- A. Boys underestimate their capabilities**
- B. Boys perceive themselves as average**
- C. Boys overestimate their abilities**
- D. Boys are indifferent to their performance**

8. According to radical feminism, which of the following is NOT viewed as a form of male control?

- A. Psychological**
- B. Social**
- C. Economic**
- D. Physical**

9. Which change in family structure is noted in modern society?

- A. Decreased number of married couples**
- B. More step-families**
- C. More same-sex families**
- D. Less diverse family structures**

10. What type of sampling might lead to an unrepresentative sample?

- A. Random sampling**
- B. Systematic sampling**
- C. Convenience sampling**
- D. Stratified sampling**

Answers

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1. C
2. C
3. C
4. C
5. A
6. B
7. C
8. B
9. C
10. C

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Explanations

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1. What is a primary characteristic of bureaucratic structures in rational-legal authority?

- A. Personal loyalty**
- B. Flexible rules**
- C. Clear regulations and procedures**
- D. Community consensus**

A primary characteristic of bureaucratic structures in rational-legal authority is clear regulations and procedures. This type of authority, as defined by sociologist Max Weber, is based on established laws and rules that guide the actions and decisions within an organization. Bureaucracies operate through a systematic and impersonal approach where roles and responsibilities are clearly defined, and procedures are standardized to ensure consistency and efficiency in administration. Clear regulations and procedures function as the backbone of bureaucracies, allowing for predictable outcomes and a structured environment. This allows organizations to operate without relying on individual whims or personal relationships, thereby fostering an impartial system where rules are applied uniformly. This characteristic distinguishes bureaucracies from other forms of authority, such as traditional or charismatic authority, which may rely more heavily on personal loyalty or community consensus.

2. What is one possible reason for ladette behavior identified by Jackson (2006)?

- A. Exposure to academic role models**
- B. A lack of societal expectations**
- C. Receiving inappropriate role models**
- D. Influences from peer pressure**

One possible reason for ladette behavior identified by Jackson (2006) relates to receiving inappropriate role models. This concept emphasizes how young women may adopt behaviors that reflect those they observe in their social environments, particularly in popular media or from peers who reinforce certain attitudes toward femininity. Jackson suggests that if young girls are exposed to role models who embody traits typically associated with ladette culture—such as roughness, defiance, and an embrace of traditionally 'masculine' behaviors—this can significantly influence their own behavior and attitudes. Such role models can enhance the normalization of ladette behaviors, encouraging young women to pursue a reckless or rebellious lifestyle that might conflict with traditional gender norms. This social mimicry highlights the impact of observation in the development of identity and behavior among youth.

3. What is one argument against Parsons' beliefs regarding the evolution of the nuclear family?

- A. It originated from emotional connections
- B. It has been successful across cultures
- C. It has not evolved due to industrialization**
- D. It does not provide social stability

One argument against Parsons' beliefs regarding the evolution of the nuclear family focuses on the assertion that the nuclear family has not evolved specifically due to industrialization. Parsons posited that the nuclear family emerged as a response to the needs of industrial societies, emphasizing the family's role in providing social stability and fulfilling specific functions, such as socialization and emotional support. Critics argue that this perspective overlooks the complexity of family forms and the diverse ways in which families across different cultures have adapted to various social changes. To challenge Parsons' view, it can be highlighted that families have existed in numerous structures before, during, and after the industrialization process, suggesting that the evolution of family forms is not solely tied to industrial advances. This perspective allows for the consideration of alternative family arrangements, such as extended families or communal living, which can also provide necessary support and socialization functions, thereby demonstrating that the nuclear family is not the only or inevitable outcome of societal evolution.

4. Along with Beck and Bauman, Giddens is known for developing which thesis?

- A. Conflict theory
- B. The family lifecycle theory
- C. The individualisation thesis**
- D. Cultural relativism theory

The individualisation thesis is a significant framework that Giddens, along with Beck and Bauman, developed, focusing on the transformation of social relationships and identities in contemporary society. This concept suggests that in modern times, individuals have more freedom to make personal choices that shape their identities and social roles, contrasting with traditional societies where roles and expectations were more clearly defined and predetermined. This thesis highlights how social structures and norms have become less rigid, leading to increased individual agency and the need for individuals to navigate their own paths in life. Giddens' work emphasizes that the process of individualisation is not simply about personal choice but is also influenced by broader social forces, such as globalization and technological changes, which reshape the context in which individual decisions are made. In contrast, other options like conflict theory focus on the struggles between different social classes. The family lifecycle theory looks at the changes that families undergo over time, and cultural relativism emphasizes understanding different cultures in their own context, rather than through the lens of one's own culture. None of these theories align with the central themes of the individualisation thesis as articulated by Giddens, Beck, and Bauman.

5. Which of the following is a significant achievement of the feminist movement?

- A. Increased understanding of gender differences**
- B. Eliminated gender-based discrimination**
- C. Ensured equal pay for all professions**
- D. Created a single narrative for women's experiences**

The option regarding the increased understanding of gender differences reflects one of the major contributions of the feminist movement. Feminism has brought attention to the nuances and complexities of gender, challenging simplistic views and highlighting how gender identity can intersect with race, class, sexuality, and other social categories. This deeper analysis has transformed societal perceptions and academic discussions surrounding gender, contributing to a more layered understanding of women's experiences and societal roles. While the other options represent important aims and ongoing struggles within the feminist movement, they do not fully encapsulate the significant achievements that have been realized. For instance, while there has been progress toward eliminating gender-based discrimination, it is still prevalent in many aspects of life. Similarly, the goal of ensuring equal pay for all professions has not yet been fully realized, as wage gaps still exist. Lastly, the feminist movement has emphasized diversity in women's experiences rather than creating a unified narrative, acknowledging that women's lives are shaped by a variety of factors.

6. What do Marxists believe social media news focuses on?

- A. Political issues**
- B. Non-important issues**
- C. Social justice**
- D. Civic engagement**

Marxists argue that social media news typically focuses on non-important issues because they believe that this serves the interests of the ruling class by distracting the public from critical social and economic problems. By prioritizing entertainment, celebrity culture, or sensationalism, social media can divert attention away from systemic inequalities and exploitation inherent in capitalist societies. This disengagement from significant political or economic discussions emphasizes superficial topics, which prevents meaningful discourse and limits the possibility of mobilizing the public around substantial social issues. In this view, the media, including social media, act as tools that perpetuate the status quo, ensuring that the interests of the bourgeoisie remain unchallenged. Other choices, such as political issues, social justice, and civic engagement, suggest a focus on more substantive matters that could inspire critical thinking and activism, which Marxists would argue is often downplayed or neglected in favor of less important content.

7. How do boys typically perceive their abilities, according to the findings of the study?

- A. Boys underestimate their capabilities**
- B. Boys perceive themselves as average**
- C. Boys overestimate their abilities**
- D. Boys are indifferent to their performance**

Boys typically perceive themselves as having above-average abilities, often leading to the conclusion that they overestimate their capabilities. This trend can be linked to socialization processes where boys are frequently encouraged to be assertive and competitive, fostering a sense of confidence that may not always align with their actual performance. This self-perception can contribute to a variety of outcomes, including risk-taking behaviors and underestimating challenges in academic settings. The other perspectives, while they may reflect certain realities for some individuals, do not represent the broader trend found in studies about boys' self-perception and confidence levels. Thus, the notion that boys are inclined to overstate their abilities stands out as the predominant finding in research on this topic.

8. According to radical feminism, which of the following is NOT viewed as a form of male control?

- A. Psychological**
- B. Social**
- C. Economic**
- D. Physical**

Radical feminism posits that male control manifests in various spheres of women's lives, with the aim of maintaining patriarchal structures. This perspective considers psychological, economic, and physical controls as direct mechanisms through which men exert power over women. Psychological control refers to ways in which men's domination can influence women's self-esteem, autonomy, and identity, creating a society where women feel inferior or subservient. Economic control highlights how men often dominate financial resources, limiting women's independence and reinforcing dependency. Physical control involves the threat or act of violence, directly asserting male dominance through bodily harm or intimidation. The social dimension involves relationships and community structures where male authority typically prevails, aligning it with radical feminist views on control. However, when considering what is NOT viewed as male control within this framework, social aspects like cultural norms and societal expectations usually do not fit the radical feminist perspective as directly as the other forms mentioned. Instead, social interactions often serve more as a backdrop for the expressions of male control rather than a form of control in and of themselves when compared to the other direct methods. Thus, social control is often seen as a broader context rather than a specific, targeted mechanism of male power according to radical feminists.

9. Which change in family structure is noted in modern society?

- A. Decreased number of married couples**
- B. More step-families**
- C. More same-sex families**
- D. Less diverse family structures**

In modern society, one prominent change in family structure is the increase in same-sex families. This shift reflects broader social changes, including the gradual acceptance of LGBTQ+ rights, the legalization of same-sex marriage in many countries, and changing societal attitudes toward diverse family forms. This trend indicates a move towards recognizing and validating the relationships and family lives of LGBTQ+ individuals, leading to the establishment of families that do not conform to traditional heterosexual norms. The rise of same-sex families challenges conventional definitions of family and promotes an understanding of family as a social construct rather than a strictly biological or heterosexual arrangement. As such, their increasing visibility in society represents a significant change within the framework of family structures today. Considering the context of the other options, while there may be nuances in family formations, the overall increase in acceptance and formation of same-sex families stands as a clear and significant indicator of change in contemporary society.

10. What type of sampling might lead to an unrepresentative sample?

- A. Random sampling**
- B. Systematic sampling**
- C. Convenience sampling**
- D. Stratified sampling**

Convenience sampling is a method that involves selecting individuals who are easiest to reach or available, rather than using a systematic approach to ensure a representative cross-section of the population. This approach can lead to an unrepresentative sample because it doesn't account for the diversity within the population. Certain groups may be overrepresented or underrepresented based on their accessibility, which can skew the results and make it difficult to generalize findings to the broader population. In contrast, random sampling ensures every individual has an equal chance of being selected, promoting a more accurate representation. Systematic sampling involves selecting individuals using a fixed, predetermined method, which also aims for representation. Stratified sampling divides the population into distinct subgroups and samples from each proportionally, maintaining representation across different segments. These methods counter the biases present in convenience sampling, making them less likely to produce unrepresentative samples.

Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

<https://alevelsociologyocr.examzify.com>

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

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