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CAMBRIDGE
International Education

Cambridge International AS & A Level

SOCIOLOGY **9699/32**

Paper 3 Education **May/June 2026**

MARK SCHEME

Maximum Mark: 50

Published

This mark scheme contains the instructions and marking guidance that our examiners used to mark candidate responses for this component.

Before they start marking, examiners complete a standardisation process. They review a range of candidate responses and discuss the mark scheme in detail to agree which answers can and cannot be accepted. Examiners award marks where it is clear that candidate responses have met the requirements of the mark scheme. These requirements may vary between different components or different versions of the same component, depending on the exact requirements of the question and the candidate responses seen during the standardisation process.

Sometimes, our mark schemes may allow marks to be awarded to responses which contain elements that are factually incorrect or for content not covered by the syllabus. We do this in response to the demands of a specific question to support candidates and make sure that our assessments are fair. However, these allowances should not be used as a guide for teaching and learning.

We cannot discuss the mark scheme with schools, and we recommend that schools read the mark scheme together with the assessment material and the Principal Examiner Report for Teachers.

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General marking principles

All examiners must apply these marking principles when marking candidate responses.

1	Examiners must award marks for each response in line with: • the specific **content** defined in the mark scheme • the specific **skills** defined in the mark scheme or in the level descriptions • the **standard of response** required as exemplified by the standardisation scripts.
2	Examiners must award **whole marks** (not half marks, or other fractions).
3	Examiners must award marks **positively**. This means that: • marks are not deducted for errors or omissions • marks are awarded for correct/valid answers as defined in the mark scheme and also for **other valid answers** which go beyond the scope of the syllabus and mark scheme referring to your team leader as appropriate • the quality of spelling, punctuation and grammar are judged **only** when the mark scheme indicates that these features are **specifically assessed** in the question. However, the meaning of all responses must be unambiguous.
4	Examiners must **consistently** apply the requirements of the mark scheme and any rules for what to do when candidates have not followed instructions correctly.
5	Examiners must use the **full range of marks** defined in the mark scheme, unless limited by the quality of the candidate responses seen.
6	Examiners must award marks according to the mark scheme and **must not** award marks with grade thresholds or grade descriptions in mind.

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Social Sciences-Specific Marking Principles
(for point-based marking)

1 Components using point-based marking:

- Point marking is often used to reward knowledge, understanding and application of skills. We give credit where the candidate's answer shows relevant knowledge, understanding and application of skills in answering the question. We do not give credit where the answer shows confusion.

From this it follows that we:

a DO credit answers which are worded differently from the mark scheme if they clearly convey the same meaning (unless the mark scheme requires a specific term)
b DO credit alternative answers/examples which are not written in the mark scheme if they are correct
c DO credit answers where candidates give more than one correct answer in one prompt/numbered/scaffolded space where extended writing is required rather than list-type answers. For example, questions that require *n* reasons (e.g. State two reasons …).
d DO NOT credit answers simply for using a 'key term' unless that is all that is required. (Check for evidence it is understood and not used wrongly.)
e DO NOT credit answers which are obviously self-contradicting or trying to cover all possibilities
f DO NOT give further credit for what is effectively repetition of a correct point already credited unless the language itself is being tested. This applies equally to 'mirror statements' (i.e. polluted/not polluted).
g DO NOT require spellings to be correct, unless this is part of the test. However spellings of syllabus terms must allow for clear and unambiguous separation from other syllabus terms with which they may be confused (e.g. corrasion/corrosion)

2 Presentation of mark scheme:

- Slashes (/) or the word 'or' separate alternative ways of making the same point.
- Semi colons (;) bullet points (•) or figures in brackets (1) separate different points.
- Content in the answer column in brackets is for examiner information/context to clarify the marking but is not required to earn the mark (except Accounting syllabuses where they indicate negative numbers).

3 Calculation questions:

- The mark scheme will show the steps in the most likely correct method(s), the mark for each step, the correct answer(s) and the mark for each answer
- If working/explanation is considered essential for full credit, this will be indicated in the question paper and in the mark scheme. In all other instances, the correct answer to a calculation should be given full credit, even if no supporting working is shown.
- Where the candidate uses a valid method which is not covered by the mark scheme, award equivalent marks for reaching equivalent stages.
- Where an answer makes use of a candidate's own incorrect figure from previous working, the 'own figure rule' applies: full marks will be given if a correct and complete method is used. Further guidance will be included in the mark scheme where necessary and any exceptions to this general principle will be noted.

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4 Annotation:

- For point marking, ticks can be used to indicate correct answers and crosses can be used to indicate wrong answers. There is no direct relationship between ticks and marks. Ticks have no defined meaning for levels of response marking.
- For levels of response marking, the level awarded should be annotated on the script.
- Other annotations will be used by examiners as agreed during standardisation, and the meaning will be understood by all examiners who marked that paper.

Using the mark scheme

Some of the questions are marked using a point-based system, awarding marks for specific points and accumulating a total mark by adding points.

Some of the questions are marked using level of response. For these, the level descriptor represents performance **at the top of the level**.

For levels of response marking you should:

- award a mark at the top of the level if all criteria in the level are met
- consider the level descriptors across the full range, bearing in mind that it is not necessary for a candidate to give a faultless performance for maximum marks to be awarded within any single category
- award marks on a 'best-fit' basis; thus, compensation between higher and lower achievement for different criteria is acceptable

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Annotations guidance for centres

Examiners use a system of annotations as a shorthand for communicating their marking decisions to one another. Examiners are trained during the standardisation process on how and when to use annotations. The purpose of annotations is to inform the standardisation and monitoring processes and guide the supervising examiners when they are checking the work of examiners within their team. The meaning of annotations and how they are used is specific to each component and is understood by all examiners who mark the component.

We publish annotations in our mark schemes to help centres understand the annotations they may see on copies of scripts. Note that there may not be a direct correlation between the number of annotations on a script and the mark awarded. Similarly, the use of an annotation may not be an indication of the quality of the response.

The annotations listed below were available to examiners marking this component in this series.

Annotations

Annotation	Meaning
BOD	Benefit of the doubt given / the point is just about worthy of credit
E1	Explanation of the point
E2	Explanation of why it is a strength/ limitation
EXP	Development / description of the point.
EVAL	Evaluation point
DEV	Developed point
GEN	General point using sociological material but not applied to the question
IR	Point is irrelevant to the question
J	Juxtaposition of point
M	Material used to support the point
NAQ	Not answered question
REP	Repetition
SEEN	This material receives no credit, additional points not required
TV	Too vague
	Point that has been credited
	Incorrect response
	Irrelevant material

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Annotation	**Meaning**
On page comment	On page comment
Highlighter	Identification of a point

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Question	Answer	Marks
1	**Describe <u>two</u> ways schools prepare some pupils for working-class jobs.** **Indicative content** • Vocational curriculum – e.g. reflecting manual work. • Setting / streaming, those in lower sets will be prepared for working-class jobs. • Teacher perceptions of working-class pupils, resulting in low career aspirations. • Teaching pupils to submit to authority – e.g. accepting hierarchy in relation to working-class jobs. • Teaching pupils to follow school rules – e.g. discipline, punctuality in relation to working-class jobs. • Division of subjects through the timetable with lack of coherent purpose – e.g. division of labour. • Some pupils are given routine / repetitive tasks in school, e.g. copying from textbooks. • Teachers encouraging students to pursue extrinsic rewards – e.g. to prepare for earning a wage. • Any other appropriate way. Reward a maximum of **two** ways. For each way, up to 2 marks are available: 1 mark for identifying a way in which schools prepare some pupils for working class jobs. 1 mark for describing how that way prepares some pupils for working class jobs. (2 × 2 marks)	**4**

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Question	Answer	Marks
2	**Explain <u>two</u> reasons why schools may be unsuccessful in teaching the norms of society to all pupils.** **Indicative content** • Resistance from anti-school subcultures, e.g. class gender or ethnicity. • Conflicts with working-class culture. • Strength of primary socialisation and norms in ethnic communities. • Influence of other agents of socialisation, e.g. family, media, religion. • Sense of exclusion resulting from lack of cultural capital. • Impact of labelling or streaming on pupils' attitude to education. • Cultural diversity, no one set of shared norms and values in some societies. • Any other appropriate reason. Reward a maximum of **two** reasons. Up to 4 marks are available for each reason: 1 mark for making a point / giving a reason (e.g. resistance from anti-school subcultures). 1 mark for explaining that point (e.g. some pupils gain status in peer group by deviating from social norms). 1 mark for selecting relevant sociological material, such as study / concept / theory / empirical evidence to support the point (e.g. Mac an Ghail / Macho Lads). 1 mark for explaining how the material supports the point (e.g. Mac an Ghaill identified a group of working-class boys he called the 'Macho Lads' who saw little chance of academic success and focused on messing around and acting tough). (2 × 4 marks)	**8**

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Question	Answer	Marks
3	**'A pupil's ethnicity has no impact on their educational attainment at school.'** **Using sociological material, give <u>two</u> arguments against this view.** **Indicative content** • Some ethnic groups being more likely to experience overt racism in schools – experience of abuse. • Institutional racism being more likely to affect some ethnic groups – e.g. school holidays. • Ethnocentric curriculum making learning more difficult. • Lack of role models of ethnic minorities. • Positive or negative labelling – e.g., Black Caribbean boys in UK, leading to self-fulfilling prophecy. • Streaming setting or school selection based on ethnic stereotypes limiting opportunities. • Cultural background giving advantage or disadvantage – e.g. Tiger Mums. • Links with economic situation of an ethnic group and associated advantages / deprivation. • Language barriers experienced by ethnic groups, e.g. EAL, dialects. • Ethnic subcultures in school. • Statistics of differential attainment. • Any other relevant argument against the view. Reward a maximum of two arguments. Up to 6 marks are available for each argument. ***Note:*** *This question is asking for arguments against the view. There are no marks for explaining the view or giving arguments supporting the view.* **Levels of response** Use the following levels to mark **each** argument. **Level 3: 5–6 marks** • One clear and developed argument against the view that a pupil's ethnicity has no impact on their educational attainment at school. • Sociological material, such as concepts, theories and evidence, is used to support the argument against the view. The material selected is appropriate and focused on the question with its relevance made clear. **Level 2: 3–4 marks** • One clear but underdeveloped argument against the view that a pupil's ethnicity has no impact on their educational attainment at school.	**12**

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Question	Answer	Marks
3	• The material selected is appropriate but not fully focused on the question. Sociological evidence is used but its relevance to the argument is not made clear. **Level 1: 1–2 marks** • One point disagreeing with the view that a pupil's ethnicity has no impact on their educational attainment at school, which is undeveloped or lacking clarity. • Any material selected lacks focus on the specific question. **Level 0: 0 marks** • No response worthy of credit.	

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<table>
<tr><th>Question</th><th>Answer</th><th>Marks</th></tr>
<tr><td>4</td><td>

Evaluate the Marxist view that education systems legitimise social inequality.

Indicative content

<table>
<tr><th></th><th>In support of the view</th><th>Against the view</th></tr>
<tr><td>Points</td><td>• Marxist view that education causes working class students to blame themselves for their failure and accept low status jobs.
• Correspondence principle of how hidden curriculum prepares working class students for alienated labour.
• Private schools, parental choice of schools, selection procedures, decisions on streaming, etc. favour higher classes.
• IQ tests and academic qualifications are designed to test what privileged classes are trained in.
• Ethnic and gender stereotypes reinforce and justify disadvantages.</td><td>• Functionalist argument that education provides opportunity for all to compete for high status positions.
• Social democratic arguments for role of education in social change.
• Implementation of policies to reduce inequality, e.g. comprehensive schools.
• Education providing understanding and skills to challenge inequality e.g. sociology.
• Subcultures in school and work often do not accept inequality is legitimate.
• Influence of anti-racist movements.
• Feminist views on gender equality.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Research evidence</td><td>Bowles and Gintis
Bourdieu
Ranson
Henderson
Reay, David and Ball
Gillborn and Youdell</td><td>Giroux
Willis
Ward
Rikowski
Saunders
Macintosh</td></tr>
<tr><td>Additional concepts</td><td>Ideological state apparatus
Myth of meritocracy
Habitus
Cultural capital
Parentocracy
Marketisation</td><td>Mobility
Equality of opportunity
IQ
Social cohesion
Class consciousness
Subculture
Patriarchy</td></tr>
</table>

The above content is indicative and other relevant approaches to the question should be rewarded appropriately.

</td><td>**26**</td></tr>
</table>

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Levels of response for Question 4

The maximum mark for Question 4 is 26.

Examiners should award up to 10 marks for AO1, up to 6 marks for AO2, and up to 10 marks for AO3.

Level	AO1: Knowledge and Understanding	Marks
5	• Very good knowledge and understanding of the view that education systems legitimise social inequality. • The response contains a wide range of detailed points with very good use of concepts and theory / research evidence.	9–10
4	• Good knowledge and understanding of the view that education systems legitimise social inequality. • The response contains a range of detailed points with good use of concepts and theory / research evidence.	7–8
3	• Reasonable knowledge and understanding of the view that education systems legitimise social inequality. • The response contains a narrow range of detailed points or a wider range of underdeveloped points, with some use of concepts or theory or research evidence.	5–6
2	• Basic knowledge and understanding of the view that education systems legitimise social inequality. • The response contains a narrow range of underdeveloped points and may include basic references to concepts or theories or research evidence.	3–4
1	• Limited knowledge and understanding of the view that education systems legitimise social inequality. • The response contains only assertive points or common-sense observations.	1–2
0	• No knowledge and understanding worthy of credit.	0

Level	AO2: Interpretation and Application	Marks
3	• A range of material is selected, accurately interpreted, well developed and consistently applied to answering the question.	5–6
2	• Some relevant material is selected and accurately interpreted but it lacks either development or application to the question.	3–4
1	• There is some attempt to apply sociological material but this is limited, inaccurate or lacks relevance to the specific question.	1–2
0	• No interpretation and application worthy of credit.	0

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Level	AO3: Analysis and Evaluation	Marks
5	• Very good analysis/evaluation of the view that education systems legitimise social inequality. • There is clear and sustained analysis with detailed and explicit evaluation of the view that education helps to legitimise inequality.	9–10
4	• Good analysis/evaluation of the view that education systems legitimise social inequality. • The evaluation is explicit and direct but not sustained or relies on a good account of evidence and arguments suggesting that education systems do **not** help to legitimise social inequality.	7–8
3	• Some analysis/evaluation of the view that education systems legitimise social inequality. • There is either one explicitly evaluative point or a simple descriptive account of evidence and arguments suggesting that education systems do **not** help to legitimise social inequality.	5–6
2	• Basic analysis/evaluation of the view that education systems legitimise social inequality. • There is an attempt to consider more than one side of the debate or one point suggesting that education systems do **not** help to legitimise social inequality.	3–4
1	• Limited analysis/evaluation of the view that education systems legitimise social inequality. • Any analysis or evaluation is incidental, confused or simply assertive.	1–2
0	• No analysis and evaluation worthy of credit.	0

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