



PAPER 1: EDUCATION – MARXIST PERSPECTIVE

5 FACTS ABOUT THE MARXIST PERSPECTIVE ON EDUCATION

4 TRUE OR FALSE STATEMENTS

Marxists believe that meritocracy is real and fair.	
Bowles and Gintis argued that schools prepare pupils for work by encouraging obedience and acceptance of authority.	
Pierre Bourdieu's concept of cultural capital helps explain why middle-class students often do better in education.	
Marxists argue that schools are designed to give working-class students the same chances as upper-class students.	

3 MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

What is meant by the Marxist idea of 'class reproduction'?	Which sociologists proposed the correspondence principle?	What does the term 'cultural capital' refer to?
a) Passing on wealth and privilege through education	a) Durkheim and Parsons	a) Money spent on education
b) Encouraging creativity in all pupils	b) Bowles and Gintis	b) The size of a school building
c) Rewarding ability and effort fairly	c) Marx and Engels	c) Knowledge, values and skills that give middle/upper classes an advantage in education
d) Providing equal opportunities for everyone	d) Oakley and Walby	d) The number of subjects offered at school

2 SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

Explain how the correspondence principle works.

Explain how does cultural capital help middle-class pupils succeed in education.

1 CRITICISM OF THE MARXIST PERSPECTIVE ON EDUCATION