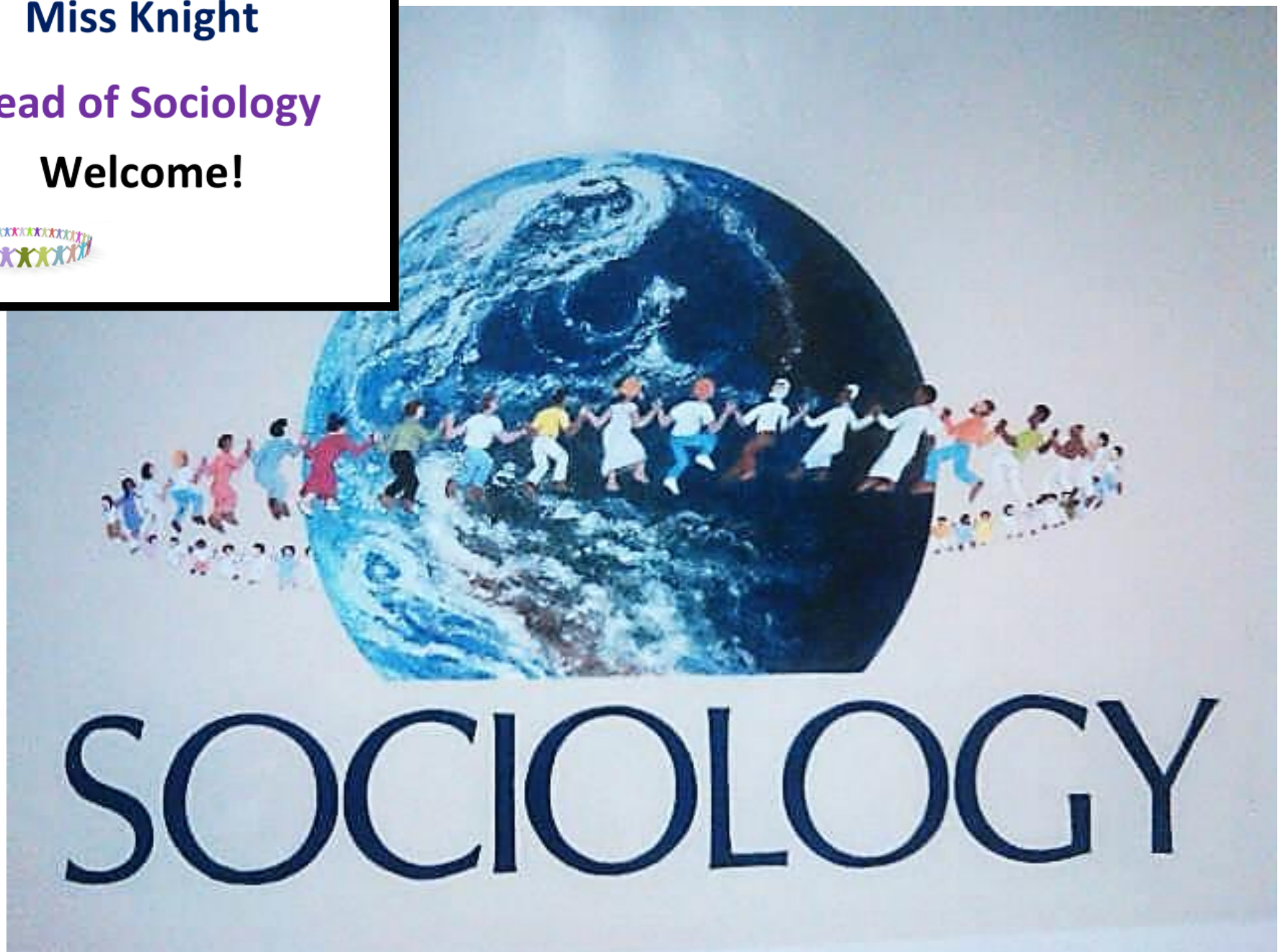
Miss Knight

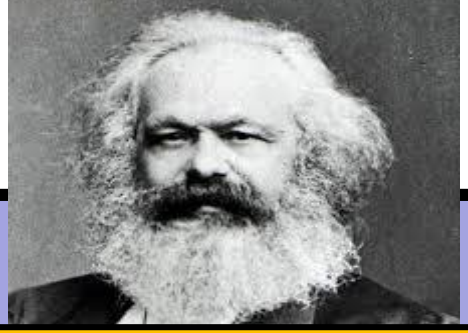
Head of Sociology

Welcome!



What is Sociology?

CRIME



SOCIOLOGICAL THEORY

EDUCATION

Sociology is the study of society.

FAMILY

METHODS

BELIEFS

Year 1 Topics

Sociology of the Family

- How are the roles in the family changing?
- Why are fewer people marrying and more people getting divorced?
- How is childhood changing?
- Why is average family size declining?
- What theoretical views are there about the family?

Year 1 Topics

Sociology of Education

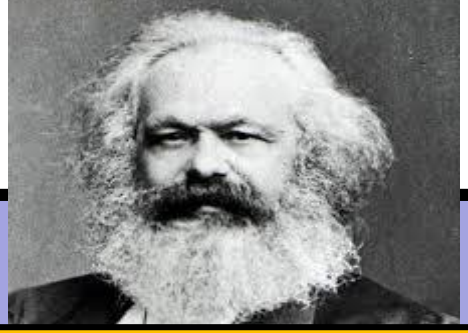
- **Why do some social groups do better at school than others?**
- **What function does schooling have for society?**
- **What social policies have affected education?**
- **What is the Marxist view of education?**

Year 1 Topics

Research Methods

- How do sociologists research society? How do they research school and education?

CRIME



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Are you suited to the subject?

Sociology is concerned about how people work in groups.

We study key social institutions and processes.

- ✓ **Are you inquisitive about the world we live in and why people behave in the way they do?**
- ✓ Are you sometimes **critical** of what you see or read in the media?
- ✓ You are able to **write essays and learn terminology**?
- ✓ Are prepared to **work hard** to gain success?

Assessment – AQA Specification

Year 2- Summer Year 13

PAPER 1 – 33.3% of total – 2 hours – 80 marks

6 questions (short answer / essays)

EDUCATION

METHODS IN CONTEXT

THEORY AND METHODS

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6 questions (short answer / essays)

EDUCATION
METHODS IN CONTEXT
THEORY AND METHODS

PAPER 2 – 33.3% of total - 2 hours – 80 marks

6 questions (shorter answer and essay)

Section A – FAMILIES AND HOUSEHOLDS
Section B – BELIEFS IN SOCIETY

Assessment – AQA Specification

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PAPER 1 – 33.3% of total – 2 hours – 80 marks

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EDUCATION

METHODS IN CONTEXT

THEORY AND METHODS

PAPER 2 – 33.3% of total - 2 hours – 80 marks

6 questions (shorter answer and essay)

Section A – FAMILIES AND HOUSEHOLDS

Section B – BELIEFS IN SOCIETY

PAPER 3 – 33.3% OF Total – 2 hours – 80 marks

6 questions (shorter answer and essays)

CRIME AND DEVAINCE

THEORY AND METHODS

Departmental expectations and obligations

A-level – What to expect

- For students who have *NOT* studied Sociology before …… DO NOT WORRY!
- Be prepared to work hard – to *'raise your game'* – we are working at a higher standard than GCSE.
- Show greater need **self motivation** and **self reliance.** e.g. reading around the topic in preparation for the lesson.
- The need to meet **deadlines**.
- Have opinions and views about social issues, but be prepared to evaluate using other theories.
- Most **assessed work** will come in the form of **essays**.

My obligation to you….

- ✓ An **established, well resourced** department.
- ✓ Prepared **organised** and **challenging** lessons
- ✓ *Regularly marked work with strategies for improvement from an experienced A-level examiner.*
- ✓ A **supportive and welcoming** learning environment.

TEXTBOOK – compulsory buy

AQA A level Sociology: BOOK ONE including AS level

by Rob Webb, Hal Westergaard, Keith trobe and Annie Townend

Napier Press 2015

ISBN: 978-0-9540079-1-1

Skills

- ✓Independence
- ✓Notetaking
- ✓Organisation
- ✓Presentation skills
- ✓Active engagement
- ✓Homework completed

Sociology is the study of Society.

Society is made up of **social structures** –

The *'building blocks'* of society

E.g.

- Family
- School
- Law
- Government
- Religion
- Media

These are also referred to as ***social institutions***.

NORMS

Norm = Expected and appropriate behaviour.
e.g. eating with a knife and fork in Britain

Norms vary from society to society and over time. They are needed if society is going to run smoothly and we are to have SOCIAL ORDER.

Activity 1 – Norms and Values

- Food Norms

1. Are there any things that other cultures consider to be food that your culture would not and vice versa?

2. What norms do our culture and others have governing:
   - How to eat (implements, manners etc)?
   - What should be eaten when (time of day / year, special occasions etc)?

Activity 2 – Norms and Values

- Bus Norms

1. To get from home to college, you might need to take a bus. Make a list of all the norms you can think of that the **passengers, the driver and other road users** will have to follow if you are to get to your destination safely and on time.
2. What norms govern whether or not we sit next to someone else?
3. What norms govern the kind of communication permitted between passengers sitting next to one another?
4. Imagine you were taking a three year old on a bus. What sort of things might they do that you would not dream of doing? What does this tell us about norms?
5. Identify two norms in British society today which would have been considered deviant (going against the norm) years ago.

Values

A value is what is considered important in society. E.g. privacy

These vary from society to society.

In Britain, we value wealth and material possessions. The Apache Native Americans give away the property of dead relatives.

Values

A value is what is considered important in society.
E.g. privacy

- Think of ***three*** other values most people hold in Britain today?
- How might these values differ from people in other parts of the world?
- Are there some groups in Britain today which might hold different values to other groups? Give examples.

Culture

Culture = a way of life of a particular society.

It refers to our Norms; Values; Customs; Beliefs; language etc

Match the cultural norms to the society.

1. Whole roasted guinea pig is a Delicacy.
2. They communicate through musical instruments called didgeridoos.
3. A ritual is bungee jumping using only grass tied around their ankles .
4. Traditional women would bind feet causing deformities.
5. They live in ‘snowhouses’ called igloos.
6. Traditional dresses are called Kimonos.
7. They traditionally lived in tents called Teepees.

A. China
B. Aborigines of Australia
C. Pentecostal islanders in the South Pacific
D. Japan
E. Eskimos
F. Native Americans
G. Ecuador

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Subculture =

a culture within a culture, which has its own norms, values, dress, language etc

Some other key terms

Social Role

The part we play in society. E.g. son, student, friend.

NB Role conflict

Gender Role Socialisation

The process of learning to be feminine or masculine

Status =

The amount of importance or respect a person has.

This can be ***ascribed*** – given at birth

Or

achieved – earned throughout your lifetime

Social Control =

The process of ensuring people follow norms and values through positive sanctions (rewards) and negative sanctions (punishments)

Deviance =

Behaviour who goes against the norms

activity