

# What is Sociology Revision Guide.



## **What do I need to know check list.**

### **Sociological terms and concepts.**

What a sociological approach means	[ ]
What a psychological approach means.	[ ]
What a biological approach means.	[ ]
What the term social control means	[ ]
Examples of the 'social structure' (family, education, class)	[ ]
What the term culture and identity means	[ ]
What the terms race and ethnicity means	[ ]
What the term subculture means	[ ]
What the term gender means	[ ]
What the term socialisation means	[ ]
What the term age means	[ ]

### **Aspects of sociological research**

To know the advantages and disadvantages for the following methods....

Questionnaires	[ ]
Interviews	[ ]
Content analysis	[ ]
Longitudinal survey	[ ]
Non-participant and participant observation	[ ]
Official statistics	[ ]
To be able to know the difference between primary and Secondary data	[ ]
Be able to interpret diagrams, charts, graphs	[ ]



# Explanations of society and of people

In the box below, are the full definitions for the following explanation for behaviour in our society. Write the correct one for the three explanations.

- explains society from the perspective of the individual.
- explains society from the perspective of groups of people.
- explains society from the perspective of a person's physical characteristics.

A sociological approach is one that \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

A biological approach is one that \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

A psychological approach is one that \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Social control**

Use pages 12-13 in the Blundell textbooks and work out the meaning of the term social control along with examples of how it is done in our society.

S O C I A L C O N A S T R O L  
R E F E R S T O I F P T H E W  
A Y S S I N W D H A U I C H S  
O C I N E T E Y S M O H A P E  
S A N D O M C R O I R N T R O  
L S U S S S E A U L G Q U R L  
W N K S D L I S V I R I U J S  
Y V A B I L G R J E E B W T D  
W M R G G N C Y P S E T R F P  
W U I S C H O O L S P U B R G  
E O E C I L O P O M O Z O U V  
N L E H P G L Q E C D M U G G  
D C U O W H L N O S T B S D I  
W Q K N S K O W E M F N R Z B  
E O B S S S O V A B T K X U T






In the wordsearch above, there are 8 examples of social control, once you have found them, list them below, and then write the hidden message into the space at the bottom to explain what social control means.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.

-----  
-----  
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Examples of what features make up our society

Use the images below to identify the key features of what makes up the structure of a society.

Picture	Example of social structure
	
	
	
	
	

**Culture and identity**

Use pages 6-7 of the Blundell books, and complete the revision activity below.

There are forms of behaviour which are evident in all cultures around the globe, this is called **cultural universals**. In the table below, list the 5 examples, along with an explanation of each.

Example which is evident in all cultures.	What it means?

Cultural diversity is also strikingly different. List two examples of how it can be different, along with a meaning, and an example.

Difference	What it means	Example of it being different

**Race and ethnicity**

Use page 100 in the Blundell textbooks, and write the meaning of the term ethnicity and ethnic. Then, list the cultural difference that might exist between ethnic groups.

Ethnicity means \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_.

**Examples of differences  
between cultures.**

- 
- 
- 
- 
- 
- 

**Prejudice and discrimination**

Using the puzzle below, work out the following meanings for the key terms associated with prejudice and discrimination.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z
	6	21	13			26	14	24							18			2							

**P** \_\_\_\_\_ **D I C** \_\_\_\_\_ **I S** \_\_\_\_\_ **H** \_\_\_\_\_ **S** \_\_\_\_\_ **C S** \_\_\_\_\_  
 18 19 7 10 4 13 24 21 7 24 2 20 14 7 15 2 11 5 7 19 17 21 7 2

**B** \_\_\_\_\_ **I** \_\_\_\_\_ **H** \_\_\_\_\_ **S** \_\_\_\_\_ **P** \_\_\_\_\_ **I** \_\_\_\_\_  
 6 7 25 24 7 3 7 9 14 7 16 17 19 7 5 11 19 7 2 4 18 7 19 24 11 19

**S** \_\_\_\_\_ **P** \_\_\_\_\_ **I S** \_\_\_\_\_ **I S** \_\_\_\_\_ **D I G** \_\_\_\_\_  
 2 9 7 19 7 11 9 16 18 7 24 2 17 5 24 2 25 7 17 13 24 15 26

**S** \_\_\_\_\_ **I D** \_\_\_\_\_ **S** \_\_\_\_\_ **B** \_\_\_\_\_ **H** \_\_\_\_\_  
 2 7 9 11 23 24 13 7 17 2 17 6 11 4 9 20 14 17 9 17

**P** \_\_\_\_\_ **P** \_\_\_\_\_ **S** \_\_\_\_\_ **I S** \_\_\_\_\_ **I** \_\_\_\_\_ **C I S** \_\_\_\_\_  
 9 16 18 7 11 23 18 7 19 2 11 15 24 2 25 24 22 7 19 17 21 24 2 5

**I S** \_\_\_\_\_ **H** \_\_\_\_\_ **B H** \_\_\_\_\_ **I** \_\_\_\_\_ **H I C H** \_\_\_\_\_ **I S S** \_\_\_\_\_  
 24 2 9 14 7 6 7 14 17 3 24 11 4 19 20 14 24 21 14 17 19 24 2 7 2

\_\_\_\_\_ **H B I** \_\_\_\_\_ **C I S** \_\_\_\_\_  
 23 19 11 5 9 14 7 6 7 25 24 7 23 11 15 7 19 17 21 7 24 2

**S P I** \_\_\_\_\_ **H** \_\_\_\_\_ **C I** \_\_\_\_\_  
 2 4 18 7 19 24 11 19 9 11 17 15 11 9 14 7 19 19 17 21 24 17 25

**D I S C I I** \_\_\_\_\_ **I** \_\_\_\_\_ **I S** \_\_\_\_\_ **H** \_\_\_\_\_ **S** \_\_\_\_\_  
 13 24 2 21 19 24 5 24 15 17 9 24 11 15 24 2 20 14 7 15 2 11 5 7 11 15 7

**I S** \_\_\_\_\_ **D D I** \_\_\_\_\_ **B C S** \_\_\_\_\_  
 24 2 9 19 7 17 9 7 13 13 24 23 23 7 19 7 15 9 25 16 6 7 21 17 4 2

\_\_\_\_\_ **H I** \_\_\_\_\_ **C** \_\_\_\_\_ **I S I** \_\_\_\_\_ **I** \_\_\_\_\_  
 7 11 23 9 14 7 24 19 19 17 21 7 24 15 2 9 24 9 4 9 24 11 15 17 25

**C I S** \_\_\_\_\_ **I S** \_\_\_\_\_ **H** \_\_\_\_\_ **G** \_\_\_\_\_ **I S I** \_\_\_\_\_  
 19 17 21 24 2 5 24 2 20 14 7 19 7 17 15 11 19 26 17 15 24 2 17 9 24 11

\_\_\_\_\_ **D I S C I I** \_\_\_\_\_ **S** \_\_\_\_\_ **G I S** \_\_\_\_\_  
 15 13 24 2 21 19 24 5 24 15 17 9 7 2 17 26 17 24 15 2 9 17 15

\_\_\_\_\_ **H I C G** \_\_\_\_\_ **P** \_\_\_\_\_  
 7 9 14 15 24 21 26 19 11 4 18

**Subcultures**

A subculture is a group of people with similar interests and characteristics within a main subculture. Using pages 124-125 in the Blundell books will in the sentences below with the correct missing word from the box provided.

Black male friendship hustling white moral panics cause working-class girlfriends media middle-class youths
--

There has been widespread \_\_\_\_\_ concern and condemnation of subcultures. The media contributes to the creation of ‘ \_\_\_\_\_ ’, in which the youths have been seen as the \_\_\_\_\_ for things going wrong in our society.

Most youth subcultures are \_\_\_\_\_, girls were seen at the \_\_\_\_\_ of the subculture males. Girls have, however, always fully participated in youth subcultures, usually strong \_\_\_\_\_ groups amongst teenage girls.

In the 1960s and 1970s many \_\_\_\_\_ adolescents were part of a very broad and loose subculture or movement.

Both the \_\_\_\_\_ subcultures and the hippies were mainly \_\_\_\_\_. It is possible to distinguish some \_\_\_\_\_ subcultures. Rude boys in the 1960s were black \_\_\_\_\_ who rejected regular work and made a living ‘ \_\_\_\_\_ ’.

**Gender**

Use pages 84-85 and 10-11 from the Blundell textbooks to complete the exercise below.

Sex means \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Gender means \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_





Gender socialisation means \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Gender roles means \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

A few hundred years ago many people accepted that ‘a women’s place is in the home’. The male role as to provided and look after his family. Using the activity



below, show how Anne Oakley shows how parent socialise their children into their perceived gender roles. To do this, identify which of the four ways the picture s showing and write the term and meaning in the column provided.

Picture	Way of socialising	How it's done
		
		
		
		

In the bubble below write in the ways society tries to socialise children into their expected gender roles.

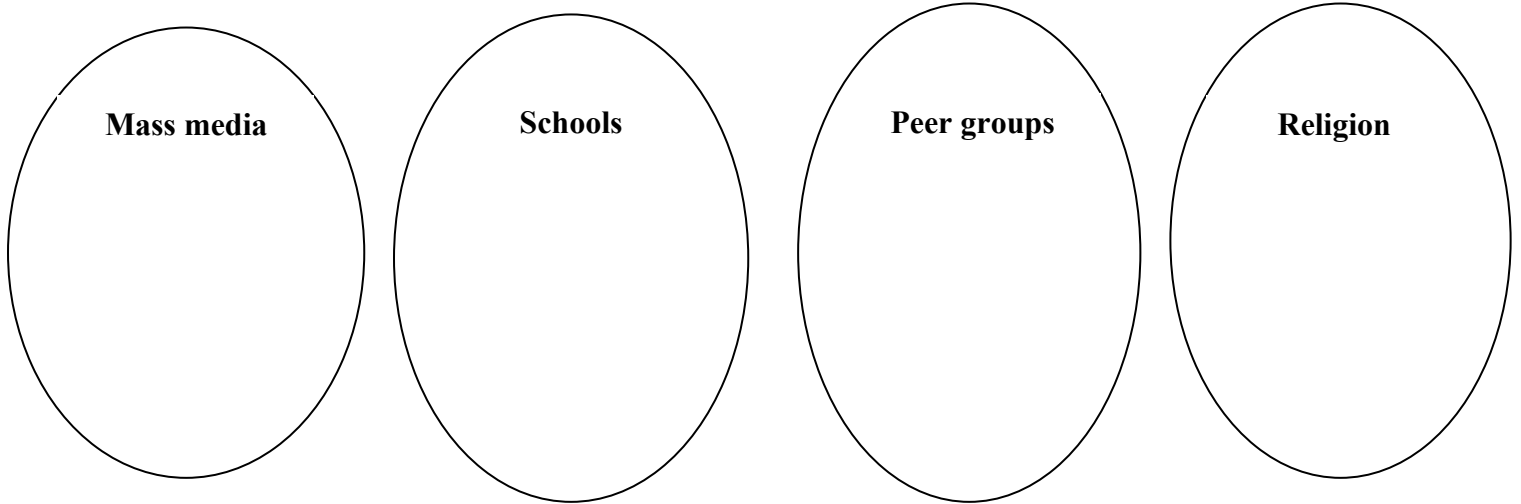
**Socialisation**

Using pages 8-9 in the Blundell textbooks complete the following activity.

Primary socialisation means \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Secondary socialisation means \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

For each of the ways society socialises its members write a description of how it does it.



Resocialisation means \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Age

Work out the explanations in the puzzle below to show the key aspects linked to age.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z
		20			22		25	23	26								3					1			

												<b>H W</b>														<b>R</b>									
17 15 12				19 12 17 11 24				25 13 1				13 7 2				8 13 14				17 3 12															
<b>H</b>				<b>W</b>				<b>F</b>				<b>R I</b>				<b>I</b>																			
21 25 12				1 17 8				13 22				19 12 17 24 14 3				23 11 15				17 15 12 23 24															
<b>C</b>						<b>C H R</b>						<b>I C</b>																							
20 17 7 7 12 2						20 25 3 13 11 13 7						13 15 23 20 17 7						17 15 12																	
												<b>C H</b>														<b>F</b>		<b>R</b>		<b>I</b>					
17 11 2				17 21				12 17 20 25				24 21 17 15 12				13 22				13 14 3				7 23 6 12 24											
						<b>F F C</b>						<b>I</b>						<b>F H</b>																	
17 15 12						17 22 22 12 20 21 24						23 21						13 11 12						13 22 21 25 12											
						<b>I</b>						<b>R</b>						<b>I</b>						<b>I</b>						<b>R</b>					
19 13 24 21				23 19 16 13 3				21 17 11 21				21 23 19 12 24				23 11				13 14 3															
<b>I</b>				<b>I</b>				<b>C H I</b>				<b>H</b>				<b>I</b>				<b>C H</b>															
7 23 6 12 24				23 24				20 25 23 7 2 25 13 13 2				17 24				23 21				21 12 17 20 25 12															
												<b>I F</b>														<b>I</b>									
24				14 24				6 17 7 14 17 5 7 12				7 23 22 12				24 9 23 7 7 24																			
						<b>F R</b>						<b>R</b>																							
22 13 3						7 17 21 12 3																													

**Older people and discrimination**

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z
14	5					17						2			25				22						

<b>A G</b>				<b>M</b>				<b>T</b>				<b>T</b>				<b>A T M</b>				<b>T</b>															
14 17 16 1 7 2				1 7				22 3 16				22 15 16 14 22 2 16 20 22				21 13																			
						<b>P</b>						<b>P</b>						<b>A</b>						<b>T</b>											
21 8 24 16 15						25 16 21 25 8 16						14 7						24 1 13 13 16 15 16 20 22																	
<b>A</b>																<b>B</b>				<b>A</b>				<b>T</b>											
14 20 24				1 20 13 16 15 1 21 23 15				5 16 26 14 23 7 16				21 13				22 3 16 1 15																			
<b>A G</b>				<b>T</b>				<b>B</b>				<b>A</b>				<b>A</b>				<b>A</b>				<b>T</b>											
14 17 16				20 21 22				5 16 26 14 23 7 16				21 13				14 20 18				9 23 14 8 1 22															
<b>T</b>						<b>A</b>						<b>A</b>						<b>M P</b>																	
1 16 7				22 3 16				1 20 24 1 11 24 23 14 8				3 14 7				26 21 2 25 23 8 7 21																			
<b>T</b>						<b>M</b>						<b>T</b>						<b>A</b>						<b>M</b>											
15 18				15 16 22 1 15 16 2 16 20 22				1 7				14				13 21 15 2 21 13																			
<b>A G</b>				<b>M</b>				<b>T</b>				<b>B</b>				<b>P</b>				<b>T T</b>				<b>G</b>											
14 17 16 1 7 2				21 22 3 16 15				10 21 23 8 24				5 16				25 23 22 22 1 20 17																			
<b>A G</b>				<b>T</b>				<b>T</b>				<b>B</b>				<b>A</b>				<b>T</b>															
14 17 16				15 16 7 22 15 1 26 22 1 21 20 7				21 13				19 21 5				14 24 11 16 15 22																			
<b>A</b>						<b>G</b>						<b>T</b>						<b>M</b>						<b>A</b>						<b>B</b>					
7						14 20 24 15 16 13 23 7 1 20 17						22 3 16 2						14						19 21 5											
<b>B</b>						<b>A</b>						<b>T</b>						<b>A G</b>																	
5 16 26 14 23 7 16						21 13						22 3 16 1 15						14 17 16																	

**Methodology**

Use pages 26-27 from the Blundell textbooks and complete the following exercises.

Quantitative means \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Qualitative means \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Reliability means \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Validity means \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Now, add two advantages and two disadvantages for the following research methods.

<b>Method</b>	<b>Advantages</b>	<b>Disadvantages</b>
<b>Observation</b>		
<b>Questionnaire</b>		
<b>Unstructured interview</b>		
<b>Structured interview</b>		
<b>Experiments</b>		
<b>Official statistics</b>		

<b>Longitudinal survey</b>		

Secondary data means \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Primary data means \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Sampling frame means \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Sample means \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Random sampling means \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Stratified sample means \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Systematic sample means \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Cluster sample means \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Open questions means \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Closed question means \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Past papers**

1 Study **Item A**, then answer parts (a) to (e) which follow.

**Item A**

**MODERN WOMEN BEAT 1950s MUMS**

A study of 2000 women has found that present-day mothers only spend an average of 48.9 hours a week on their domestic roles. This compares with 78.6 hours spent by those who were mothers in the 1950s. Only 11 % of the 1500 present-day mothers said they were housewives. This compares with 59 % of the 500 mothers in the 1950s who said they were housewives.

Source: adapted from research by YouGov Plc, 2005

(a) According to the information in **Item A**:

(i) do present-day mothers spend more time or less time on their domestic roles than mothers in the 1950s? (1 mark)

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(ii) is it possible to tell from the information how many mothers **in total** took part in the study? (1 mark)

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(b) Explain briefly how a sociological description of a family might differ from a biological description of a family. (2 marks)

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(c) Explain briefly what sociologists mean by domestic roles. (2 marks)

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(d) Imagine that for your coursework you are going to try to find out how much time women and men spend on childcare. You are going to do this by sending out a questionnaire for them to fill in themselves. The questionnaire will be taken home and returned to you by your classmates.

(i) Identify and explain **one** advantage of using closed questions for this piece of coursework. (3 marks)

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(ii) Identify and explain **one** disadvantage of using closed questions for this piece of coursework. (3 marks)

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(e) To what extent would sociologists agree that recent social changes have made women and men equal in Britain? (8 marks)

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1 Study **Item A**, then answer parts (a) to (e) which follow.

**Item A**

**BELIEFS ABOUT THE EXTENT OF RACIAL PREJUDICE IN BRITISH SOCIETY**

Percentages who thought:	1985%	1991%	2000%	2001%
Levels of racial prejudice were increasing	39	25	32	46
Levels of racial prejudice were about the same	40	50	45	35
Levels of racial prejudice were decreasing	21	25	23	19

Source: adapted from *Race equality in public services* (Home Office) © Crown Copyright November 2002

(a) According to the information in **Item A**:

(i) Was the proportion of people who thought that levels of racial prejudice were increasing larger in 2001 or in 1991? (1 mark)

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(ii) Is it possible to tell **how many** people in 1985 thought that levels of racial prejudice were decreasing? (1 mark)

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(b) Explain, briefly, how a sociological explanation of racial prejudice might differ from a psychological explanation of racial prejudice. (2 marks)

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(c) Explain what sociologists mean by ethnicity. (2 marks)



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(d) Imagine that for your coursework you are going to investigate levels of racial prejudice in a local school or college using structured/formal interviews.

(i) Identify and explain **one** advantage of using structured/formal interviews when you are carrying out this research. *(3 marks)*

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(ii) Identify and explain **one** problem you might face when you are carrying out this research. *(3 marks)*

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(e) **Item A** refers to racial prejudice. To what extent would sociologists agree that members of all ethnic groups are equal in Britain? *(8 marks)*

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