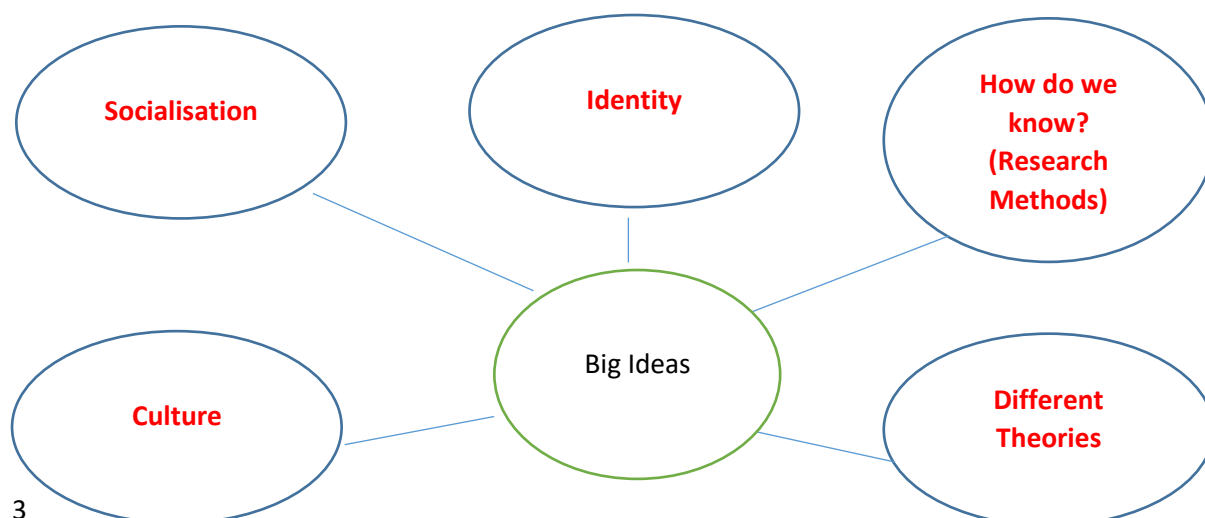




WE ARE Sociology

The curriculum in Sociology provides students with the knowledge to understand how society works, whilst applying **sociological theory and research**. This will allow students to **think critically** when considering societal issues across the globe.

Paper One	Paper two	Paper three
Component 01: Socialisation, culture and identity Introduces students to key themes of socialisation, identity and culture, which are developed in closer study of one of three contexts. Section A- Socialisation, identity and culture Section B- Families and relationships Assessed by a 1hr 30-minute paper 90 marks 30% of overall A level	Researching and understanding social inequalities Explores the methods of sociological enquiry and uses the context of social difference and inequality to develop knowledge and understanding of contemporary social processes. This fosters the development of critical thinking around social diversity in terms of social class, gender, ethnicity and age. Section A- Research Methods Section B- Understanding Social Inequalities Assessed by a 2 hr 15 paper. 105 marks 35% of overall A level	Debates in contemporary society This component introduces students to contemporary theoretical debates and how they relate to global society. Section A is a compulsory topic, 'Globalisation and the digital social world', and in Section B will allow you to study crime and deviance. Section A- Globalisation and digital social world. Section B- Crime and deviance Assessed by a 2 hr 15 paper. 105 Marks 35% of overall A level



Introduction

If you are studying Sociology A Level from September you are required to complete the summer transition tasks to prepare you for your start on the course. The tasks consist of 2 sections involving aspects of research, introducing key concepts and engaging with articles from Sociology Reviews!

During the 2 years of studying OCR Sociology we will be exploring topics such as **Socialisation, Culture & Identity, Family & Relationships, Research Methods, Understanding Social Inequalities, Globalisation and the Digital World and Crime & Deviance**

Overview of tasks

Section	Focus/Skills	How it prepares you
1	Key concepts	• Prepares you with the vocabulary to access Topic 1 (Socialisation, culture and identity) ideas • Develop sociological language • Develop skill set for 'explain' and 'illustrate' questions
2	Primary and Secondary Socialisation	• Explores important institutions in society and how they all have a role to play in socialisation.
3	An Introduction to Sociological Theory	• Looking at the different viewpoints about society.
4	Wider Curricular Reading	• By using Padlet, you can engage in wider reading around Sociology to enhance your societal understanding.

Deadline: First Sociology lesson of year 12 with Mr Parmar or Mrs Desai

Please bring work with a folder for your new topic.

Thank you

Introduction to sociology

Joan Garrod

New to sociology? We summarise some topics and skills you'll be discovering

Let's be clear about one thing from the start: you have chosen one of the most interesting and exciting A-level subjects possible. Many of your friends (and perhaps even you yourself) will be unclear about what sociology actually is. Fear not! You will soon be telling them all sorts of things about society that they didn't know, and I guarantee that you will be embarking on some lively discussions, both in and out of the classroom.

What, how, why?

However, sociology is a rigorous academic subject, and you will develop some very useful skills along the way. These include researching topics from books, articles and the internet, analysing data presented in various formats, evaluating ideas, hypotheses, theories and research methods to identify their strengths and weaknesses — and, of course, doing a lot of reading and writing essays.

Some of the things that you will learn will challenge some of your long-held beliefs, and others will make you think about things that you never really thought about before.

While you will choose some particular topic areas to go alongside the compulsory parts of the course, you will soon learn that there is absolutely nothing about society that doesn't interest sociologists — they share an overwhelming curiosity to find out about and understand what makes societies 'tick'. Three of the most important words used by sociologists are 'What?', 'How?' and 'Why?'

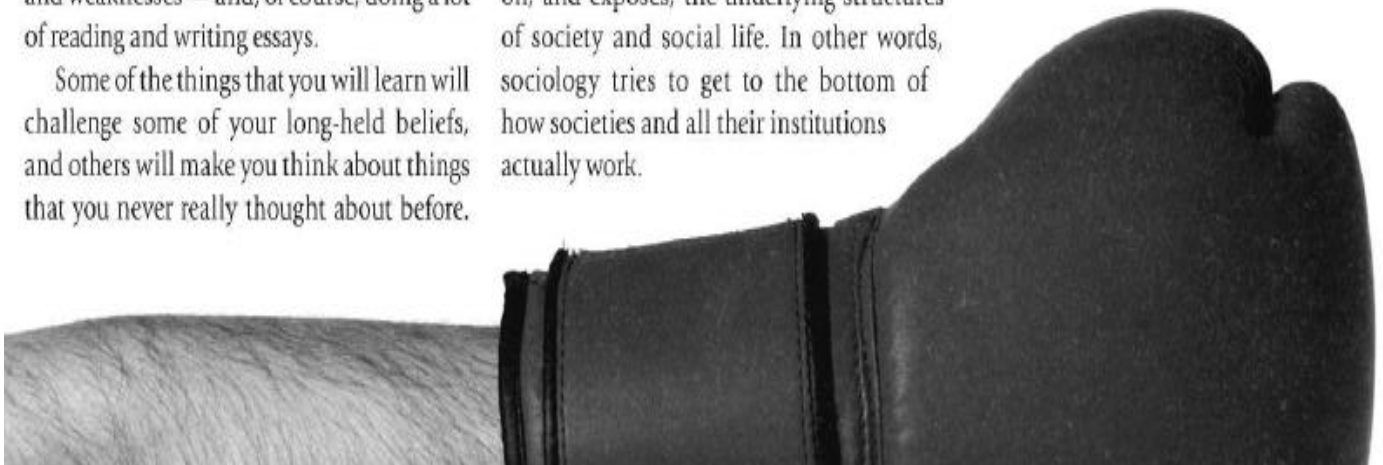
A combat sport

As in any discipline, sociologists do not always agree with each other — but that is why the skills of analysis and evaluation that you will develop are so important. The sociologist Pierre Bourdieu (you will hear quite a lot about him during your course) referred to sociology as a 'combat sport'. He thought this because sociology doesn't ever take things at face value. It casts a critical eye on, and exposes, the underlying structures of society and social life. In other words, sociology tries to get to the bottom of how societies and all their institutions actually work.

Let's take a look at a couple of areas and some of the things that you are likely to come across in your study of sociology. Of course, what you will study in these areas is far deeper, broader and more intellectually challenging than these snippets — but they will hopefully give you a flavour of what lies ahead, as well as something to discuss with your friends and family. Perhaps you could have a go together at suggesting answers for the questions posed...

Crime

Have you ever thought about how we know how much crime there is in society? If you ask people this question, the likely response is that we know because the police publish figures. However, think about this for a moment. Do you think that every crime committed



Studying Sociology gives you the opportunity to learn about fascinating topics and something new beyond your GCSE subjects but also builds and draws upon a wide range of subjects and skills you may have already studied, be studying with sociology or wish to study in the future!

Section 1

Introducing Socialisation Culture and Identify - Key concepts

Task 1:

Using the following link complete the table of key terms and examples below (give at least 1 example). **Challenge:** try to think of examples of your own.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9abFj8egBNo>

Key term:	Definition/Brief Summary	Examples in society
Norms		
Values		
Status		
Achieved status		
Ascribed status		
Culture		

High culture		
Popular culture		
Subculture		
Cultural diversity		
Global culture		
Consumer culture		
Primary Socialisation		
Secondary Socialisation		

Section 2:

Examples of Primary and Secondary Socialisation

Answer the questions below. You might need to research the following examples of Primary and Secondary Socialisation.

1) Primary Socialisation- Family

Research the case of Genie Wiley- How does the case of Genie show the importance of primary socialisation?

2) Secondary Socialisation- Peer Groups

Look up Paul Willis's 'Learning to Labour' study- How do anti-school subcultures socialise working class children in this study?

3) Secondary Socialisation- Media

Jock Young argues the media is partly responsible for crime. Can you find an example to support this?

4) Secondary Socialisation- Religion

How do you think religion might socialise an individual into society? What norms and values can religion teach us?

5) Secondary Socialisation- Education

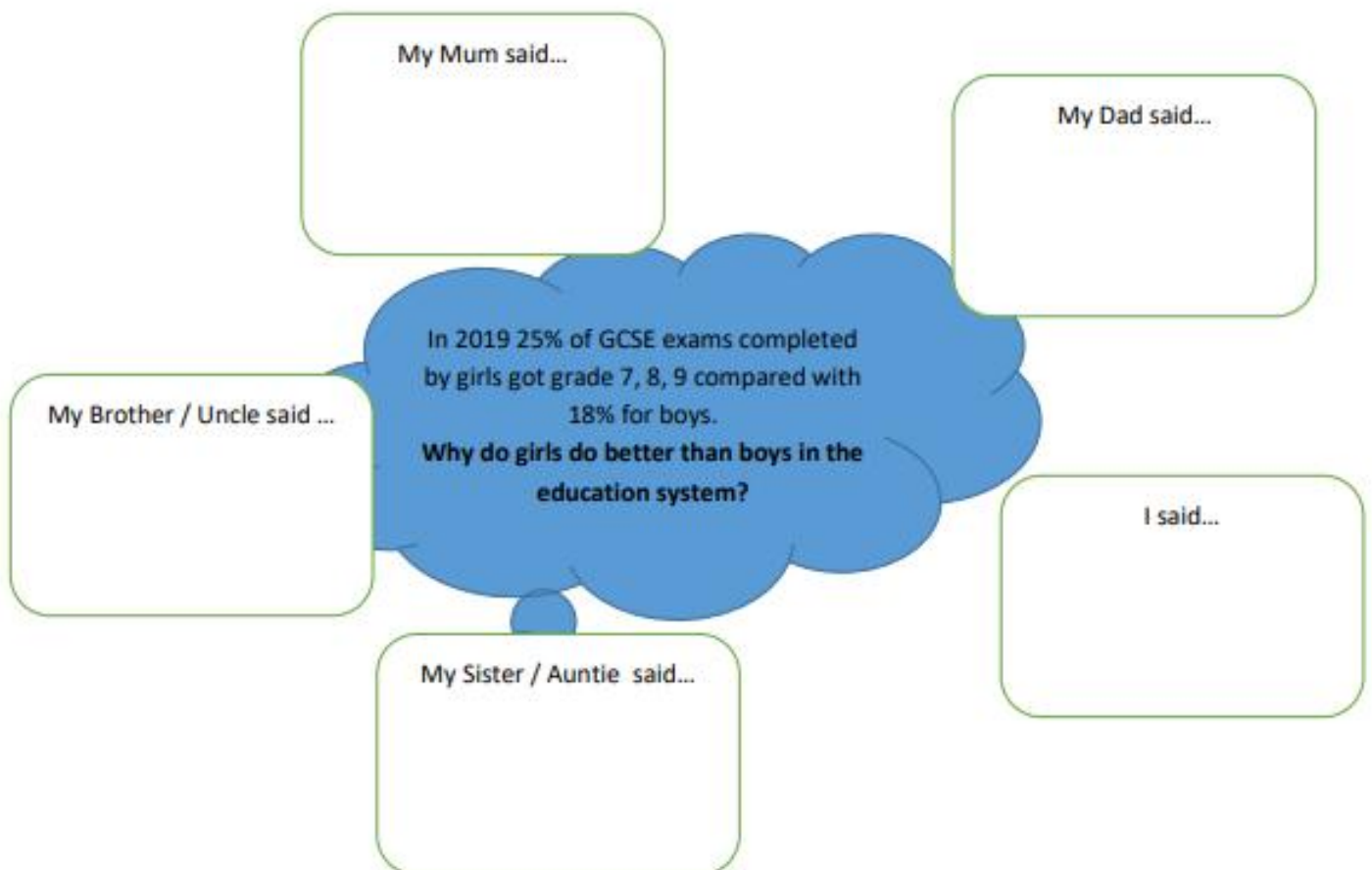
Raising the school leaving age. School leaving age was raised to 15 in 1944, 16 in 1972 and 18 in 2018. How important is education in the socialisation process? What do schools teach? Is it always good?

'6) Secondary Socialisation- Workplace

What skills and attributes can the workplace or employment teach individuals?

Section 3: An Introduction to Sociological Theory

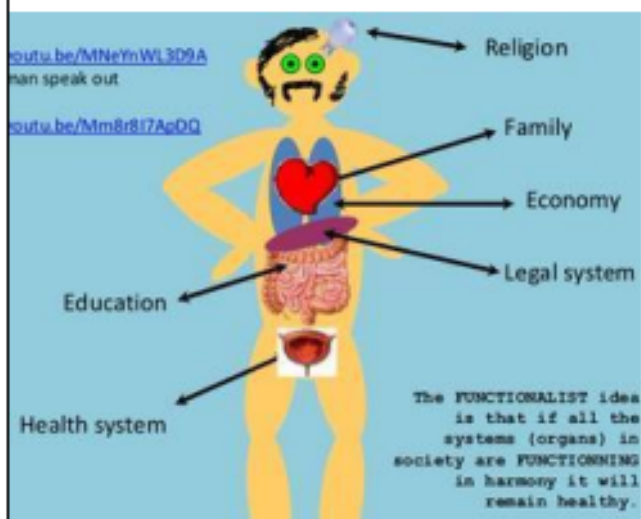
Sociology is the study of society. We answer questions such as why do people get divorced? Why are some people richer than others? Why do girls perform better than boys at GCSE? And much more. When you discuss these questions with your family and friends it is likely you will all have different opinions on these questions. Why not interview your family members?



Find out more about each of the theories by reading the information below and watching the clip
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OyFxxnLVAOk>. Then answer the questions that follow. Feel free to use online research to find out more....

Functionalism

- Functionalist believe that all individuals in society share the same values and norms, this enables society to function smoothly.
- Functionalist regard society as a system made up of different parts that are dependent on each other.
- They compare society to the human body- the



respiratory system would not function with the brain, In the same way, in society, the economy would not

function without the education system; take one of them away and society would struggle to exist or function.

1. List 3 values and norms that you share with your family and friends.
2. Does everyone in society share the same values and norms? If not why not?
3. Where do we learn shared norms and values?
4. How would you identify if the human body was not working? What follow up measures would you take ?
5. How would you identify if society is not working? What follow up measures would you take?
6. What do you think

Marxism

- Durkheim's views are heavily criticised by Marxist.
- Marxist believe that Capitalist society is based on inequality between the rich (the middle class) and the poor (the working class).
- Marxist believed that all society's institutions help to maintain and benefit Capitalism, so that the rich get richer and the poor get poorer.



1. Explain the term 'capitalist society'



2. List 3 examples of inequality that exists within our society.
3. Marxist argue that the media is an institution that helps to maintain Capitalism. How do you think it does this?
4. Do you agree with the Marxist view point? Explain your response.

Feminism

- From the 1960's onwards a new branch of sociology developed and this was feminism.
- Argue that society is in conflict and that the source of inequality for this is gender
- They argue that the UK is patriarchal: dominated by men
- They argue that men generally have more power and prestige than women across most institutions if not all of them



- They aim to address the gender inequality in society

1. List 3 ways in which society may be considered patriarchal.
2. List 3 ways in which the government has tried to create policies that create gender equality in society.
3. How do Feminism differ from Marxism

Interactionism

- Interactionist are concerned with observing and explaining real life social situations or interaction between people in society. They argue that we all react to situations differently.
- This approach promotes understanding human behaviour through the meanings that we give to our own behaviour and the behaviour of others.
- For example they research the interactions between teacher and pupil and consider how this interaction may impact on pupil achievement



1. How may the following groups feel if they saw a group of police officers in their community?
 - an elderly woman
 - a 3 year old
 - a gang of boys
 - a family out for a walk
2. A Year 10 teacher is very critical of a student and gives her the label of 'not clever'. How do you think the student will respond to this label. What grade do you think the student will secure at GCSE? Why?
3. Ask 5 different people to use 1 word to describe you – Does everyone see you in the same way?

Which theory do you find most convincing? Explain your response.