
THEORY AND METHODS

INDEPENDENT STUDY BOOK

WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW:

- ❑ The key principals of functionalism
- ❑ The key thinkers associated with functionalism.
- ❑ The internal and external evaluation of functionalism

KEY TERMS FOR THIS TOPIC

- Organic Analogy
- Structural Approach
- Consensus
- Social Order
- Socialisation
- Social Control
- Value Consensus
- Functions
- Manifest Function
- Latent Function
- Goal Attainment
- Adaption
- Integration
- Latency
- Social Change
- Status Quo
- Shared Culture

KEY THINKERS

- Durkheim
- Merton
- Parsons

RESOURCES



- Webb, Westergaard, Trobe and Townend Book 2: 203 - 206
- Browne Book 2: 307 - 375
- Collins Book 2: 111 - 113
- Hodder Book 2: 9 – 12



WEBSITES



Hectic Teacher's Sociology Site



Tutor2U



Revise Sociology



CliffNotes



VIDEO CLIPS



Tutor2U



Esher Sociology



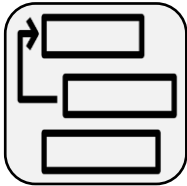
The Teacher Sociology



NOTE TAKING TASK

To ensure that your notes are complete and cover all the necessary content, you need to make sure that you are answering each of the questions below.

Durkheim	Parsons	Evaluation
What is meant by a consensus structural approach?	How does society mirror the human body?	What are Merton's three criticisms of Parsons?
How does society shape the individual according to Durkheim?	What are the four basic needs of society?	What are the logical criticisms of functionalism?
What is meant by Anomie?		How might conflict/critical theorists criticise functionalism?
What are social facts?	What are the ways that society maintains the value consensus and social order?	How would action theories and postmodernism criticise functionalism?



PRIORITISATION

Once you have taken your notes, colour code the question according to your level of confidence.

Don't get it	Need some help	Fairly confident	I got this!
--------------	----------------	------------------	-------------



CONSOLIDATION:

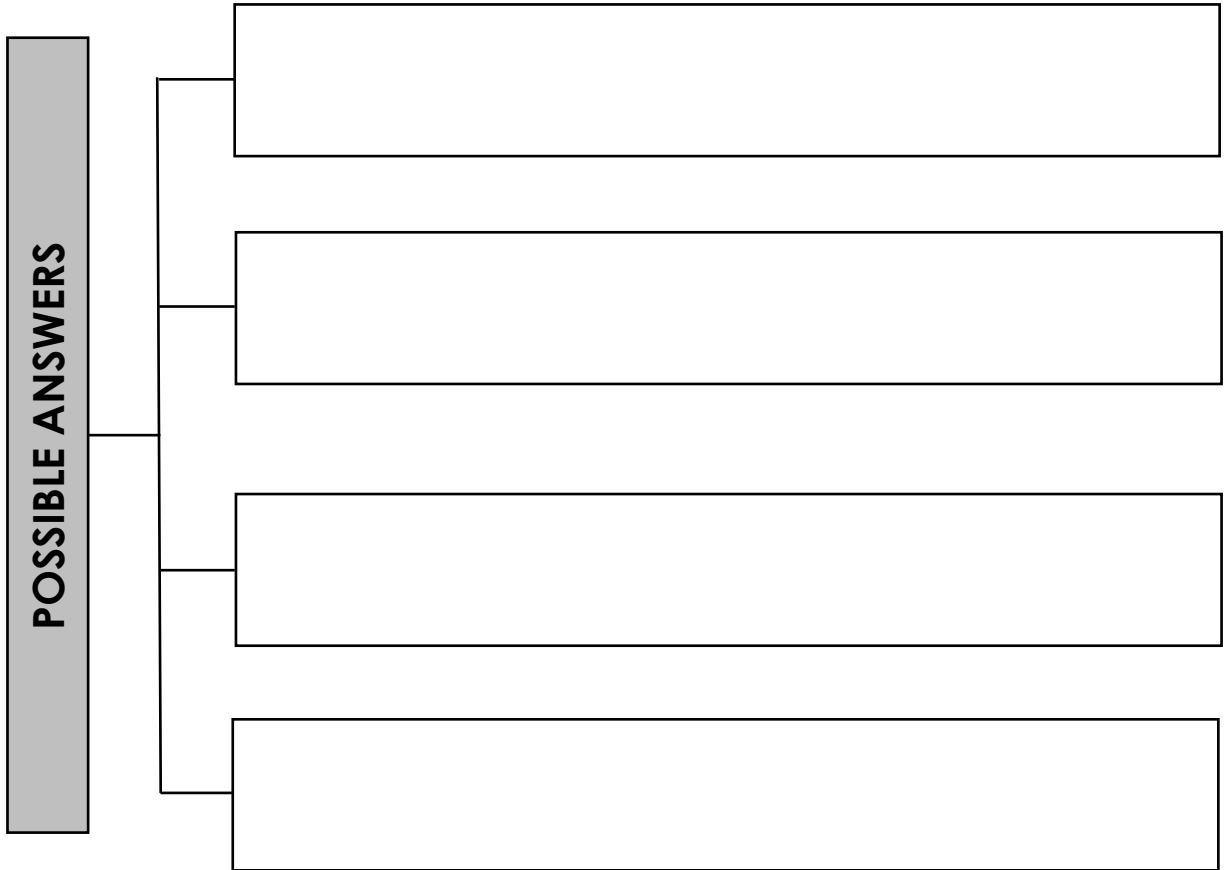
Slow Writing Paragraphs:

Answer each of the questions that follow making sure that you include the compulsory elements and 3 from the pick and mix elements.

	Mandatory requirements	Pick and Mix requirements
<p>Question 1: To what extent is the Functionalist view of society too positive to be considered useful?</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> At least 6 sentences per answer. <input type="checkbox"/> At least 3 of the pick and mix elements in EACH answer.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A sentence that starts with a Verb. 2. A sentence that is 8 words long. 3. A 4-syllable word. 4. A sentence that contains a rhetorical question. 5. A sentence that contain alliterations 6. A sentence with 3 adjectives. 7. A sentence that contains a simile 8. A 3-syllable word 9. A sentence that contains a metaphor. 10. A sentence that contains onomatopoeia
<p>Question 2: To what extent do you think society is cohesive and beneficial for all members?</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> A clear answer to the question. <input type="checkbox"/> Name Sociologists <input type="checkbox"/> Use Key Terms	
<p>Question 3: How well does Functionalism explain modern society?</p>		

Outline and explain two arguments that suggest functionalist theories may have little to contribute to an understanding of society today.

Command Words	Topic	Focus



Item

Functionalism is a structural theory that sees Society as being based on value consensus. Through institutions such as the family and the education system, individuals are socialised into the Shared norms and values. However, some functionalists acknowledge that conflict in society can occur and that's something such as poverty may be dysfunctional for some groups in society. Also, not everyone may share the same norms and values.

Applying material from the item and your knowledge, evaluate the usefulness of functionalist approaches in understanding society. [20]

Command Words	Topic	Focus	Evaluation Stem

Turn the question binary [yes/no question]

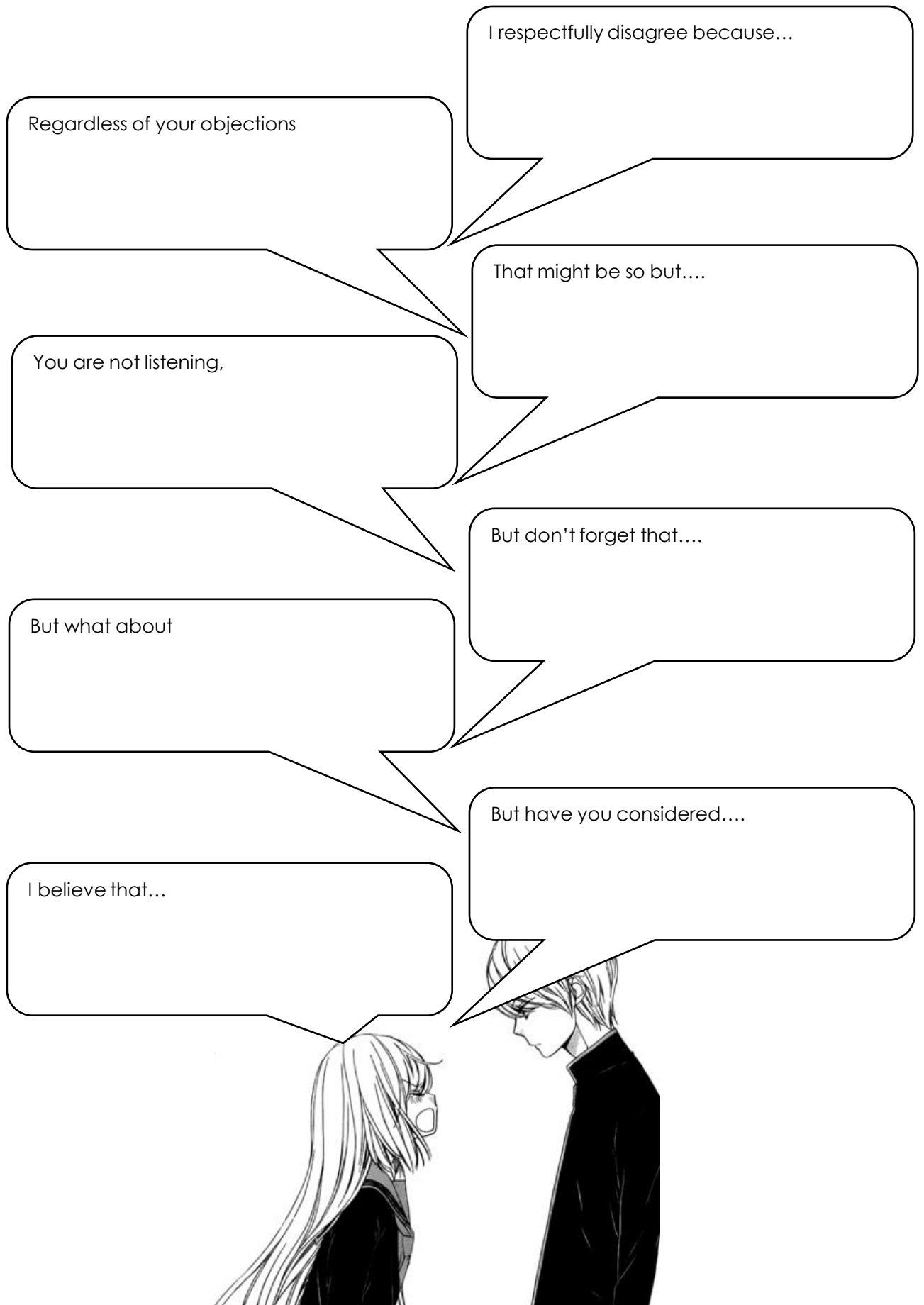
--

Context

Background	
Definition	
Trend	

Content

Sentence Starter	FOR	AGAINST
1		
2		
3		



WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW:

- ❑ The key principals of Marxism & Neo-Marxism
- ❑ The key thinkers associated with Marxism & Neo-Marxism
- ❑ The internal and external evaluation of Marxism & Neo-Marxism

KEY TERMS FOR THIS TOPIC

- Superstructure
- Historical Materialism
- Social Class
- Economic Base
- Capitalism
- Class Consciousness
- Alienation
- Revolution
- Communism
- Exploitation
- Oppression
- Economic Determinism
- Ideology
- Reductionism
- Means of Production
- Relations of Production
- Humanistic Neo-Marxism
- Structural Neo-Marxism
- Hegemonic
- Counter-Hegemony
- Coercion
- Consent
- Economic determinism
- Dual Consciousness

KEY THINKERS

- Althusser
- Gramsci
- Marx
- Engels

RESOURCES



- Webb, Westergaard, Trobe and Townend Book 2: 209 - 214
- Browne Book 2: 375 - 382
- Collins Book 2: 114 - 117
- Hodder Book 2: 12 - 15



WEBSITES



Hectic Teacher's
Sociology Site



Revise Sociology:
Marxism



Tutor2U Sociology:
Marxism



Revise Sociology: Neo
Marxism



Tutor2U Sociology: Neo
Marxism



VIDEO CLIPS



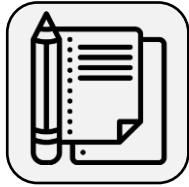
Tutor2U



Esher
Sociology



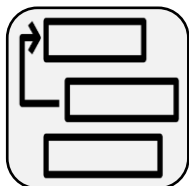
Audiopedia



NOTE TAKING TASK

To ensure that your notes are complete and cover all the necessary content, you need to make sure that you are answering each of the questions below.

Overview	Marxism	Neo Marxism
What is meant by a structural conflict theory?	What is the superstructure?	How does Humanistic Neo Marxism differ from Traditional Marxism?
	What are the two elements of the economic base and what do they mean?	According to Gramsci how does the ruling class maintain their dominance?
What are the 5 stages of society according to Marx?	How do the ruling class maintain their power in capitalist society?	Why is ruling class hegemony never complete?
	What does Marx mean by a False Class consciousness?	What are the criticisms of hegemonic Neo-Marxism?
What are the features of a capitalist society?	What is needed to create a truly equal society?	How does structural Neo Marxism differ from traditional Marxism?
	What are the features of Communist society?	What are the criticisms of Marxism?



PRIORITISATION

Once you have taken your notes, colour code the question according to your level of confidence.

Don't get it	Need some help	Fairly confident	I got this!
--------------	----------------	------------------	-------------



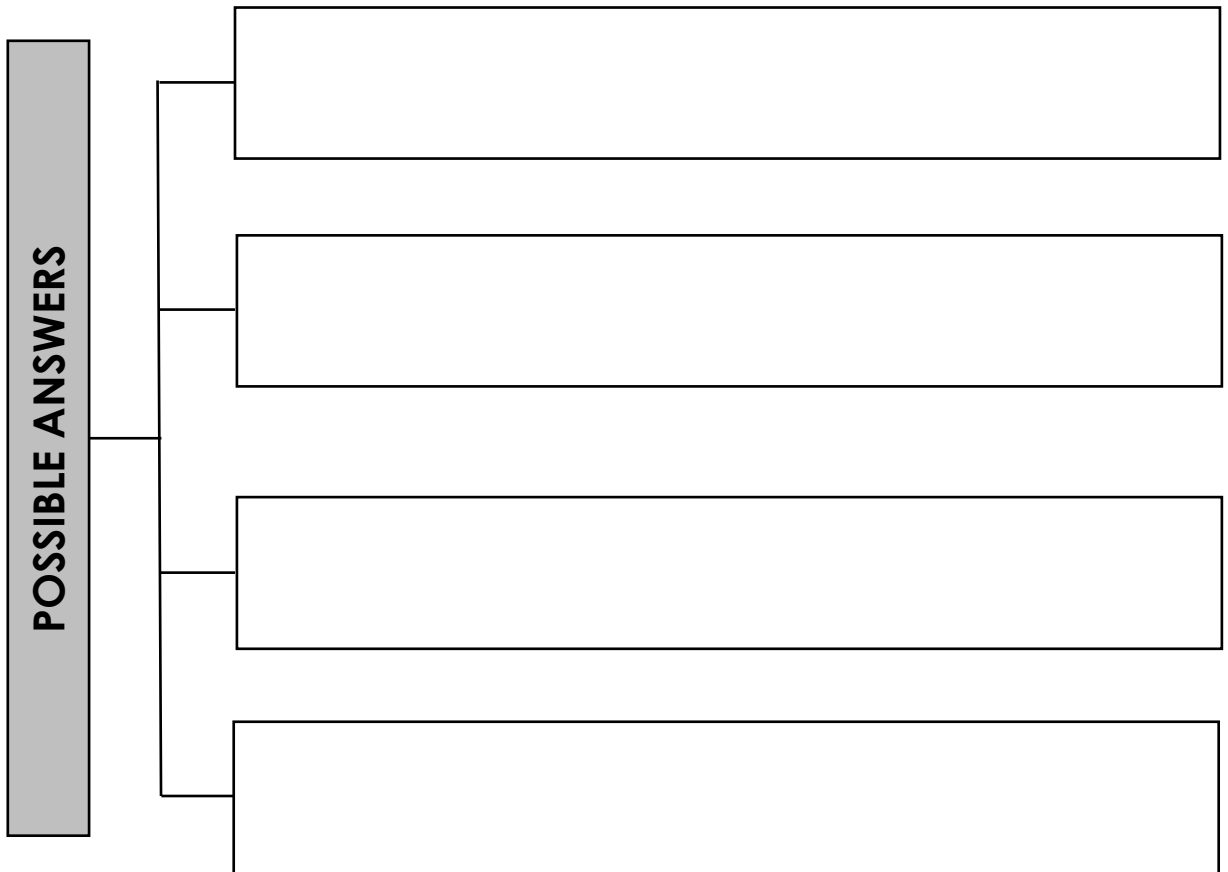
CONSOLIDATION TASK

For each of the statements, determine if you agree or not with it (it is a forced choice) and explain why.

Statement	Agree / Disagree	Why
Capitalism is the root cause of social problems.		
Equality is only possible through revolution		
The working class are ignorant of their exploitation.		
Neo-Marxism improves on traditional Marxist theory.		
Marxism is too simplistic to be useful.		

Outline and explain tow differences between traditional Marxism and Neo-Marxism.

Command Words	Topic	Focus



ITEM:

Marxists see society as based on conflict between social classes. Those who own the means of production are able to exploit those who do not and are also able to impose their views on society. However, different Marxists have different views about the nature of capitalist society and about how social change occurs

Applying material from the item and your knowledge, evaluate the usefulness of Marxist approaches in understanding Society. [20]

Command Words	Topic	Focus	Evaluation Stem

Turn the question binary [yes/no question]

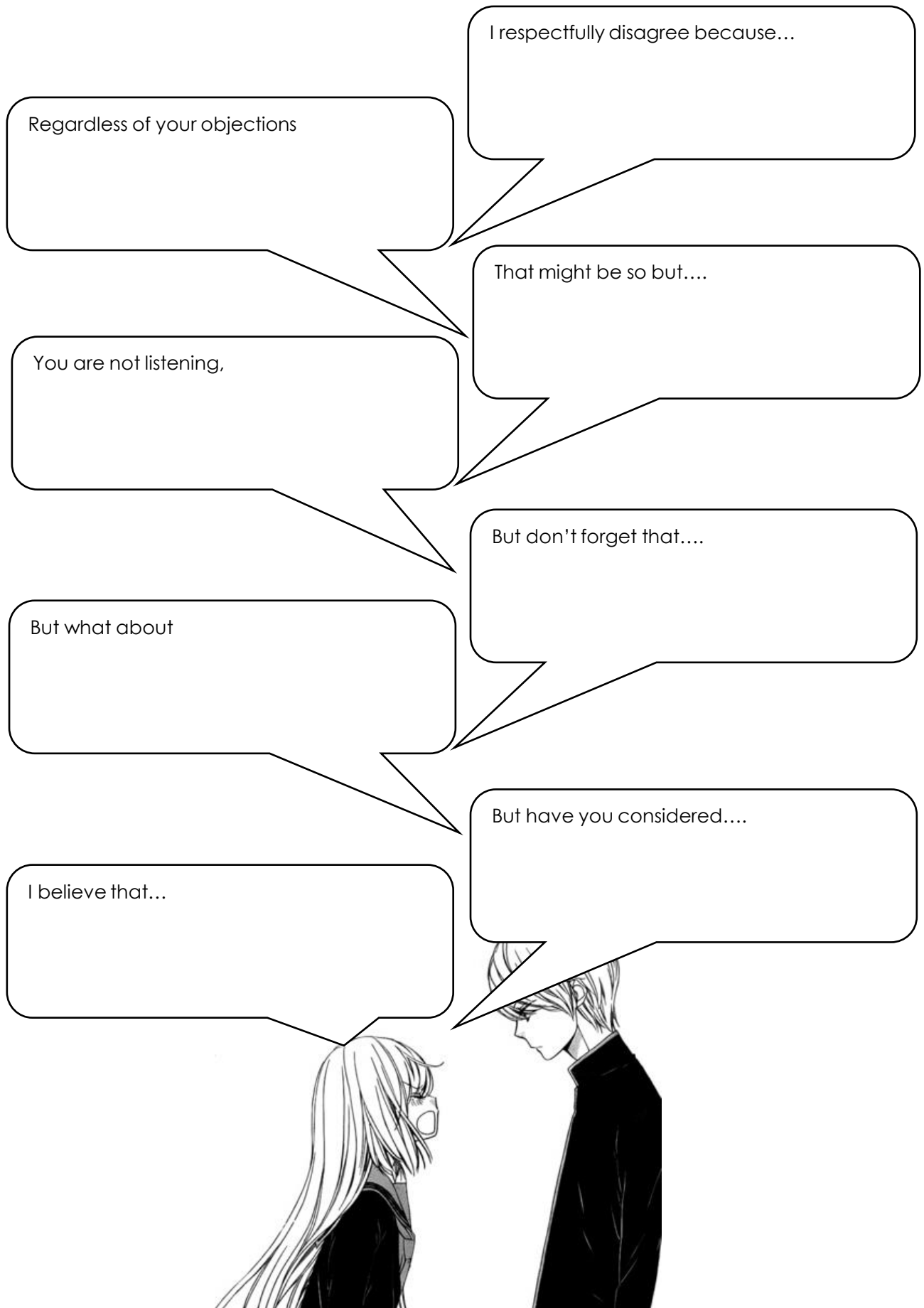
--

Context

Background	
Definition	
Trend	

Content

	FOR	AGAINST
Sentence Starter		
1		
2		
3		



WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW:

- ❑ The key principals feminism in general
- ❑ Outline the key principals of the main forms of feminism;
 - ❑ Liberal, Radical, Marxist and Intersectional
- ❑ The internal and external evaluation of the different types of feminism

KEY TERMS FOR THIS TOPIC

- Feminisms
- Radical
- Liberal
- Marxist
- Intersectional
- Malestram
- Patriarchy
- Duel Burden
- Triple Shift
- Oppression
- Sex
- Gender
- Political Lesbianism
- Seperatism
- Concuiousness-Raising
- Duel Systems

KEY THINKERS

- Althusser
- Gramsci
- Marx
- Engels

RESOURCES



- Webb, Westergaard, Trobe and Townend Book 2: 217 - 222
- Browne Book 2: 389 - 395
- Collins Book 2: 123 - 133
- Hodder Book 2: 16 - 18



WEBSITES



Hectic Teacher's Sociology Site



Revise Sociology



Tutor2U



VIDEO CLIPS



Tutor2U



Esher Sociology



Audiopedia



NOTE TAKING TASK

To ensure that your notes are complete and cover all the necessary content, you need to make sure that you are answering each of the questions below.

Overview	Types of Feminism	Evaluation
What do feminists mean by the following terms: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Patriarchy • Malestream Sociology 	How do Liberal feminists believe patriarchy and gender inequality should be overcome?	What are the criticisms of the liberal feminist view of patriarchy and society today?
When were the three waves of Feminism and what were their foci for equality?	What are the three requirements that need to be met in order for patriarchy to be overcome according to Radical Feminists?	What ways are the radical feminists criticised for their views?
	According to the Marxists feminists what is the cause of patriarchy and how should it be overcome?	What ways are the Marxists feminist criticised for their views?
What are the general features of feminist ideology?	Which two feminist theories are combined to form Dual systems feminism and how does this see oppression form being overcome?	What are the criticisms of dual systems feminism as a theory?
	What are the 6 structures of patriarchy according to Walby?	Why are intersectional feminists criticised for being too small in their thinking?



PRIORITISATION

Once you have taken your notes, colour code the question according to your level of confidence.

Don't get it

Need some help

Fairly confident

I got this!

CONSOLIDATION:

Read through the extract and answer the questions that follow.

Reclaiming the F Word (2010)

Source: Haralambous and Holborn (2013)

In their book "Reclaiming the F Word" Catherine Redfern and Kirsten Aune (2010) Argue that while there has been some progress on the demands of the Second wave feminists from the 1970's, there is still much for the third wave to feminist to achieve before women are fully liberated. They suggest seven areas in which contemporary feminists need to campaign for improvements.

1. Liberated Bodies

In the poorer global South, over 500,00 women die each year in pregnancy and childbirth. The lack of health care provision in some places means that women are suffering from rising HIV. Furthermore, there is a very strong pressure on women to conform to beauty ideals promoted in the media.

2. Sexual Freedom and Choice

Cultural practices and inequalities in power continue to limit women's sexual freedom. Furthermore, sexual double standards in which female promiscuity is condemned much more than male promiscuity continue. They also believe that there continues to be significant discrimination against LGBTQ+ people.

3. An end to violence against women

Redfern and Aune provide ample evidence that violence against women continues to be commonplace. In the UK, Home Office estimates suggest that 21% of girls experience some form of sexual abuse as children, while 23% of adult women are sexually assaulted in their lifetime. About one in 20 women, according to the Home Office figures, are likely to be raped in the UK during their lives.

4. Equality at work and at home

While there have been gains for women in the workplace, women are still significantly disadvantaged both in the UK and elsewhere. They argue that women still experience a glass ceiling, finding it hard to be promoted to the top positions in any sphere. As evidence, they quote an example showing that only about one in 11 of the directors of the UK's top companies are women. There are also still significant differences in the amounts of unpaid housework and caring done by men and women.

5. Politics and Religion transformed.

Women are underrepresented in parliaments and in senior political positions in nearly all countries. As of October 2019, the global participation rate of **women** in national-level parliaments is 24.5%. In 2013, women accounted for 8% of all national leaders and 2% of all presidential posts. Redfern and Aune also highlight the lack of power women have in many religions.

6. Popular culture free from sexism

Redfern and Aune identify many ways in which popular culture can be seen as sexist: they report that in 2008, of the 64 band members in the indie chart top 30 only four were women. They discuss "the highlight sexist content of song lyrics" citing Robin Thicke's blurred lines as an extreme example of misogyny and sexualisation.

7. Feminism reclaimed (Redfern and Aune, 2010)

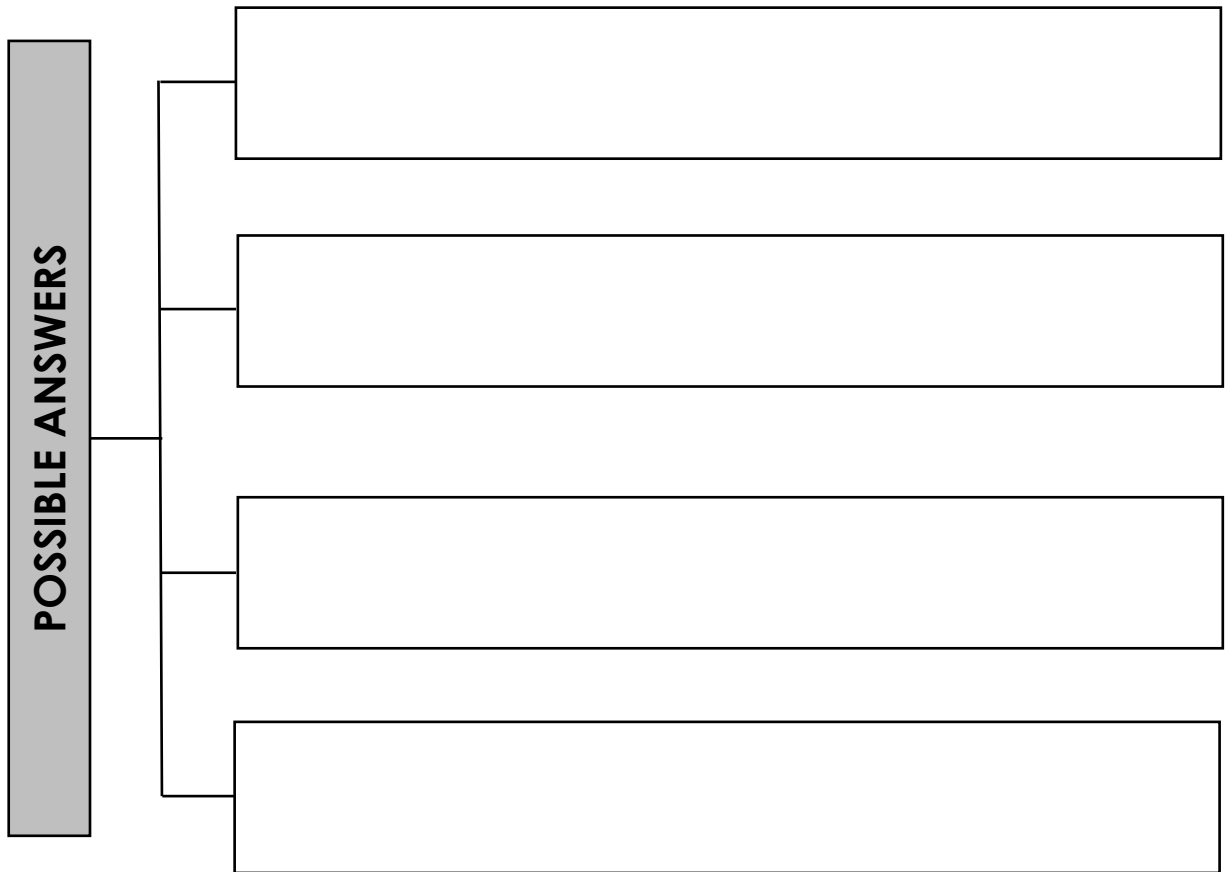
Redfern and Aune finally demand that feminism is reclaimed. They argue that using the "F-Word" (feminism) should no longer be taboo and any negative connotations it has taken on for young women should be challenged and rejected.

QUESTIONS

1. Which of the different types of feminism would be most closely aligned with each of Redfern and Aune's demands? Explain your answer.
2. Rank each of the demands in order of what you think is the most important / urgent to the least important / urgent and explain your reasoning.
3. Redfern and Aune's study was published in 2010, to what extent do you think the issues they have raised are still relevant today?

Outline and explain two views of Intersectional feminists.

Command Words	Topic	Focus



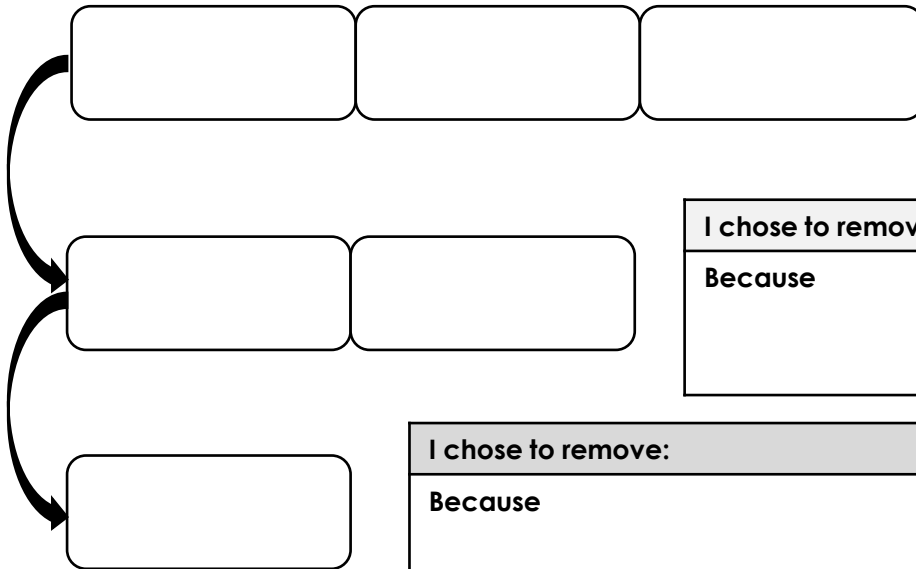
ITEM:

Feminist see society as patriarchal. Some feminists view this as a deeply ingrained inequality that will only be changed through separation and the gender. Other feminists see society as gradually changing with equal opportunities being more prevalent in the workplace. Marxist feminists see the combination of two unequal structures across society as the real concern, with class inequality reinforcing patriarchy. Some feminists see capitalism and patriarchy as having conflict of interest and, in turn, causing issues for each other.

Applying material from the item and your own knowledge, evaluate feminist explanations for the role of women in society today. [20]

Command Words	Topic	Focus	Evaluation Stem

Context	
Background	
Definition	
Trend	



I chose to remove:
Because

I chose to remove:
Because

Turn the Question Singular:
Your Answer:

WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW:

- ❑ The key principals Social Action Theory, Symbolic Interactionism, Phenomenology and Ethnomethodology
- ❑ The key thinkers associated with Social Action Theory, Symbolic Interactionism, Phenomenology and Ethnomethodology
- ❑ The internal and external evaluation of Social Action Theory, Symbolic Interactionism, Phenomenology and Ethnomethodology

KEY TERMS FOR THIS TOPIC

- Instrumental Action
- Value Rational Action
- Traditional Action
- Affectual Action
- Subjectivity
- Cause
- Meaning
- Micro approach
- Interaction
- Protestant Ethic
- Individualistic
- Verstehen
- Symbols
- Instinct
- Roles
- Labelling Theory
- Looking Glass Self
- Dramaturgical
- Impression Management
- Front Stage & Back Stage
- Role Distance
- Phenomenon
- Meaning
- Typification
- Common Sense
- Indexicality
- Reflexivity
- Intersubjective

KEY THINKERS

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| • Mead | • Husserl |
| • Blumer | • Schutz |
| • Thomas | • Berger & |
| • Cooley | Luckmann |
| • Lemert | • Garfinkle |
| • Goffman | • Parsons |
| • Reynolds | • Craib |
| • Weber | |

RESOURCES



- Webb, Westergaard, Trobe and Townend Book 2: 217 - 222
- Browne Book 2: 389 - 395
- Collins Book 2: 123 - 133
- Hodder Book 2: 16 - 18



WEBSITES



Hectic
Teacher's
Sociology
Site



Revise
Sociology



Tutor2U



History
Learning Site



VIDEO CLIPS



Tutor2U



Esher
Sociology -
Pt1



Esher
Sociology -
Pt2



Stephen Joel



NOTE TAKING TASK

To ensure that your notes are complete and cover all the necessary content, you need to make sure that you are answering each of the questions below.

Social Action Theory	Symbolic Interactionism	Phenomenology & Ethnomethodology
What are the five features of social action theories?	What is the difference between a symbol and instinct?	How does Husserl suggest people make sense of the world around them?
What is meant by Verstehen?	What are the three features of Symbolic Interactionism according to Blumer?	How did Schultz develop Husserl's explanation?
	What does GH Mead mean by taking on the role of others?	What is meant by a Typifications and the life world?
What are the two levels of sociological explanation and how does this differ from structural approaches?	What is labelling theory according to WI Thomas and how does this impact behaviour?	What is ethnomethodology?
	What does Cooley mean by the looking glass self?	How is social order created and maintained according to Garfinkle and what is indexicality and reflexivity?
What are the four types of action which provide the meanings behind social behaviour?	What are the three parts of Goffman's Dramaturgical model?	Outline the breaching experiments carried out by Garfinkle and their findings?
What are the criticisms of Social Action Theory?	What are the criticisms of symbolic Interactionism?	What are the criticisms of phenomenology and Ethnomethodology?



PRIORITISATION

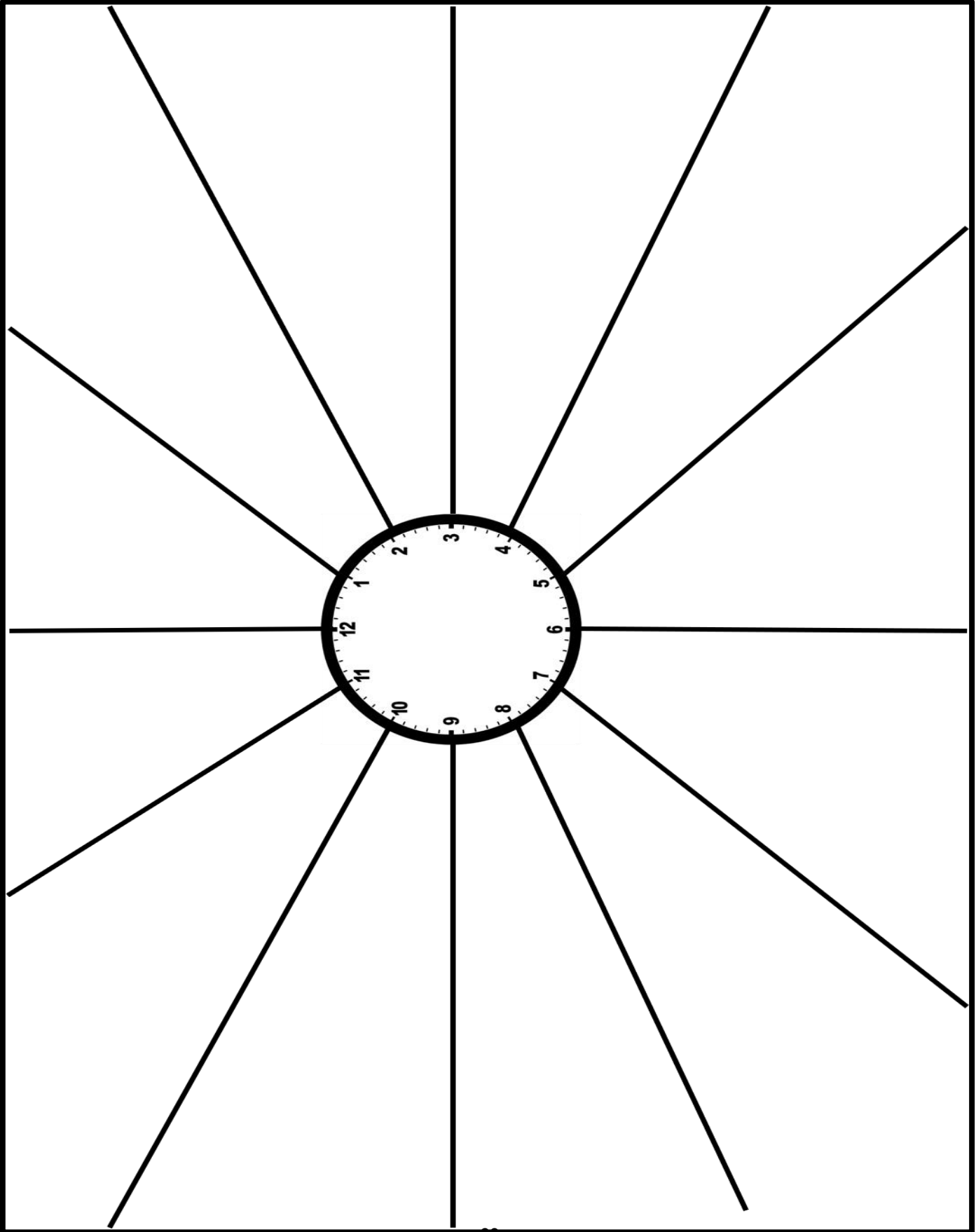
Once you have taken your notes, colour code the question according to your level of confidence.

Don't get it	Need some help	Fairly confident	I got this!
--------------	----------------	------------------	-------------



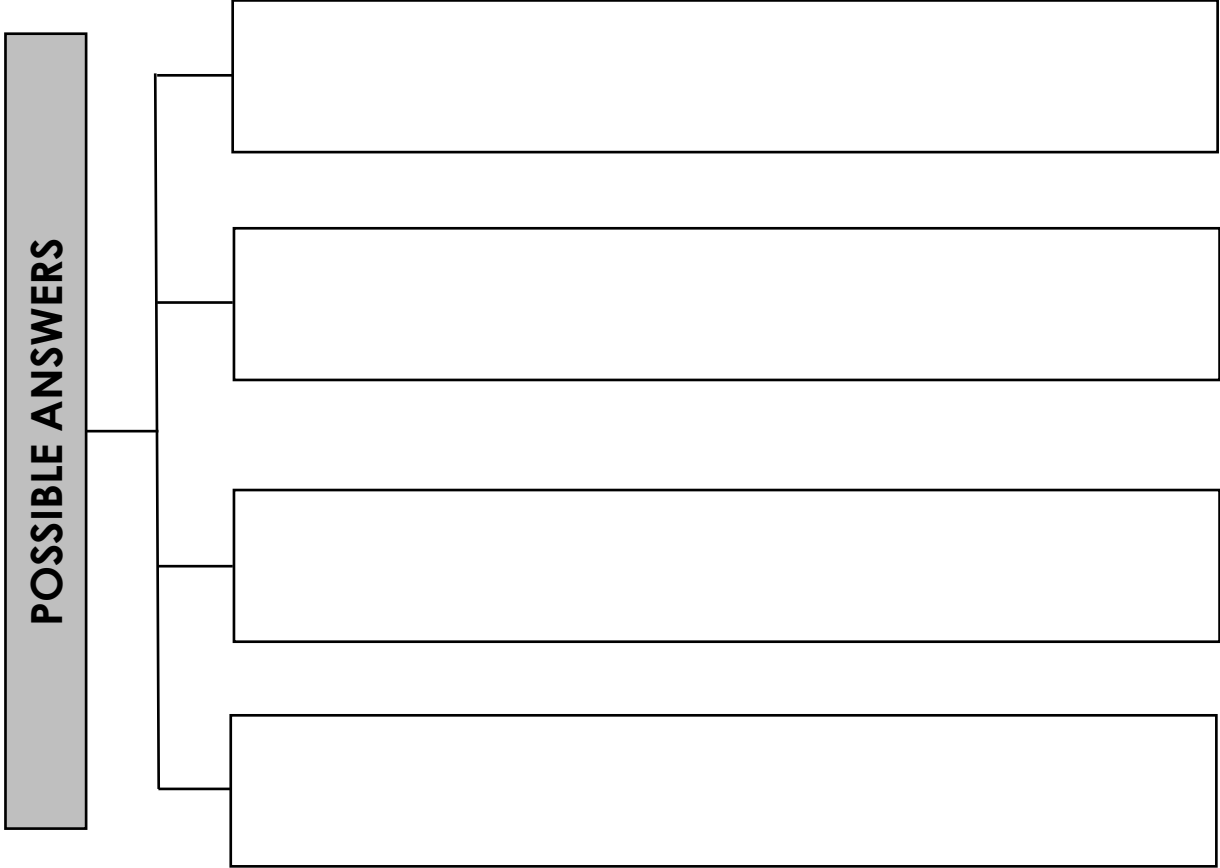
CONSOLIDATION TASK

Complete the Summary clock for Roles and Processes, Subcultures and Pupil Identities. You choose the section labels and fill in the appropriate information.



Outline and explain two ways in which structuralist theories of society differ from social action or Interactionist theories.

Command Words	Topic	Focus



ITEM:

Action approaches reject the idea that we are simply puppets whose behaviour is determined by tightly scripted roles in post on us by Society. Instead, they start from the assumption that we create and shape Society through our choices and actions. For example, interactionist argue that we create the social world through our interaction with one another, based on the meanings we give to the situations. Similarly, ethnomethodologists argue that we use common sense knowledge to construct a set of shared meanings. However, critics argue that action approaches ignore the influence of wider social structures.

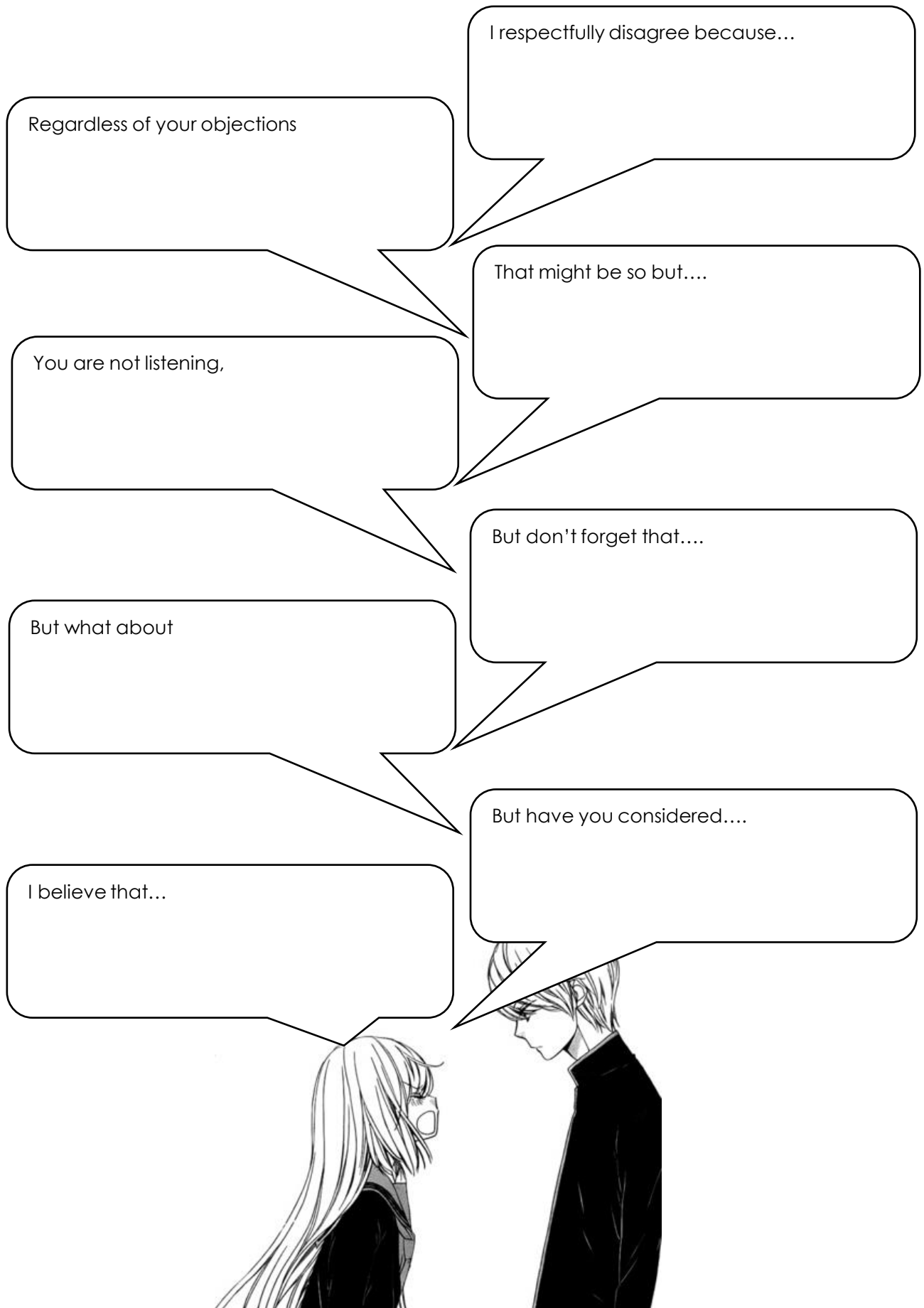
Applying material from the item and your own knowledge, evaluate the contribution of action approaches to our understanding of social behaviour. [20]

Command Words	Topic	Focus	Evaluation Stem

Turn the question binary [yes/no question]

Context	
Background	
Definition	
Trend	

Content		
Sentence Starter	FOR	AGAINST
1		
2		
3		



WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW:

- ❑ The key principals Modernity, Late Modernity and Postmodernism
- ❑ The key thinkers associated with Modernity, Late Modernity and Postmodernism
- ❑ The evaluation of Modernity, Late Modernity and Postmodernism

KEY TERMS FOR THIS TOPIC

- Modernity
- Postmodernism
- Globalisation
- Late-Modernity
- Meta- Narratives
- Flexible Accumulation
- Hyper-Reality
- Risk
- Enlightenment Project
- Ascribed Status
- Simulacra
- Reflexivity
- Individualism
- Disembedding

KEY THINKERS

- Lash & Urry
- Beck
- Ohmae
- Foucault
- Lyotard
- Baudrillard
- Philo & Miller

RESOURCES

- Webb, Westergaard, Trobe and Townend Book 2: 235 - 240
- Browne Book 2: 396 – 403
- Collins Book 2: 134 - 142
- Hodder Book 2: 21 - 24



WEBSITES



Hectic Teacher's Sociology Site



Revise Sociology



Tutor2U



VIDEO CLIPS



Tutor2U: Modernity



Tutor2U: Postmodernity



Esher Sociology



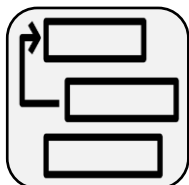
Stephen Joel



NOTE TAKING TASK

To ensure that your notes are complete and cover all the necessary content, you need to make sure that you are answering each of the questions below.

Modernity	Late Modernity	Post Modernity
What are the four characteristics of Modern Society?	What are the two features of Late modern society according to Giddens?	What are the characteristics of a Postmodern society?
	In what ways has modernity continued in late modern society? And what has changed?	What does Baudrillard mean by hyper reality and Simulacra?
Why do sociologists not contest the view we are in a modern society?		What does Beck Mean by living in a Risk society and people becoming risk conscious?
	What is globalisation and the four changes in society linked to it?	What are the arguments for and against society having moved to Late modern stage?
What are the arguments for and against society having moved to a postmodern state?		



PRIORITISATION

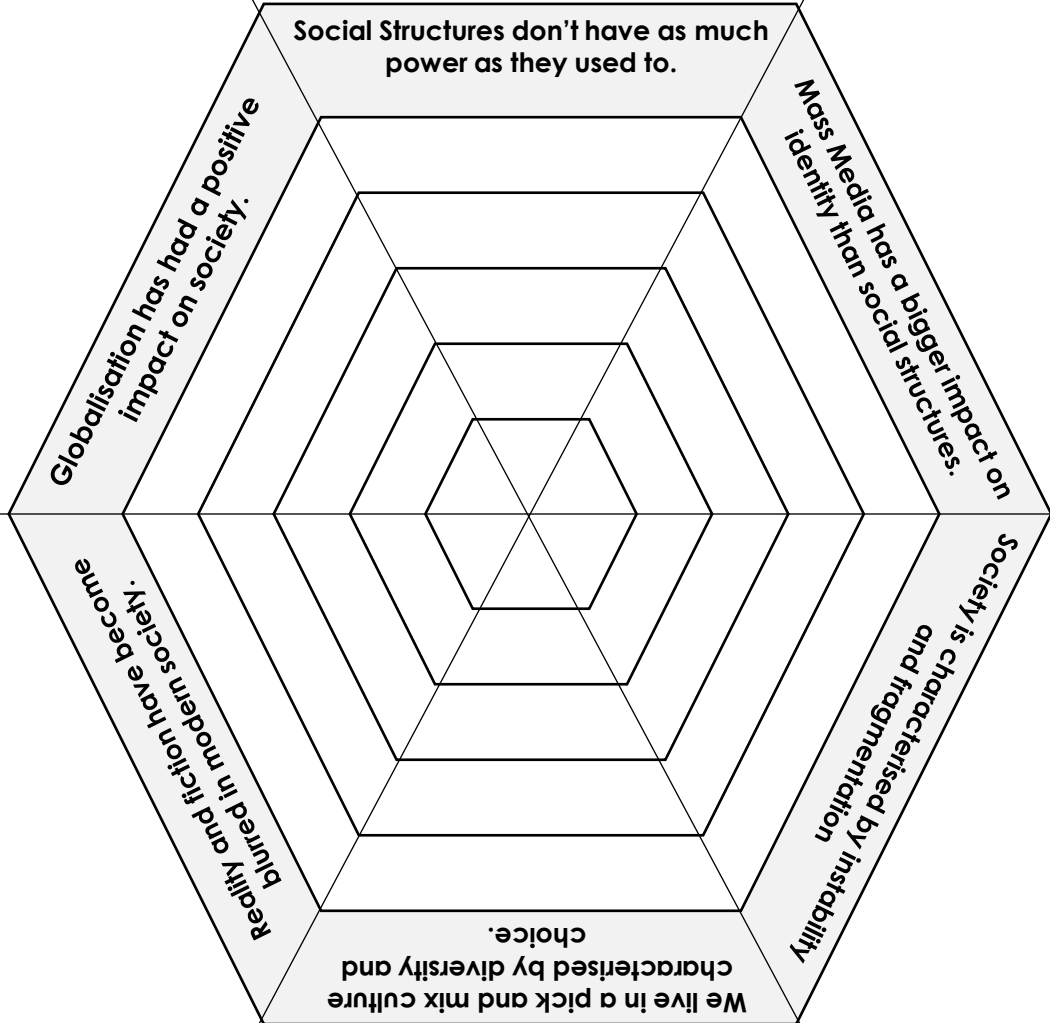
Once you have taken your notes, colour code the question according to your level of confidence.

Don't get it	Need some help	Fairly confident	I got this!
--------------	----------------	------------------	-------------

CONSOLIDATION TASK

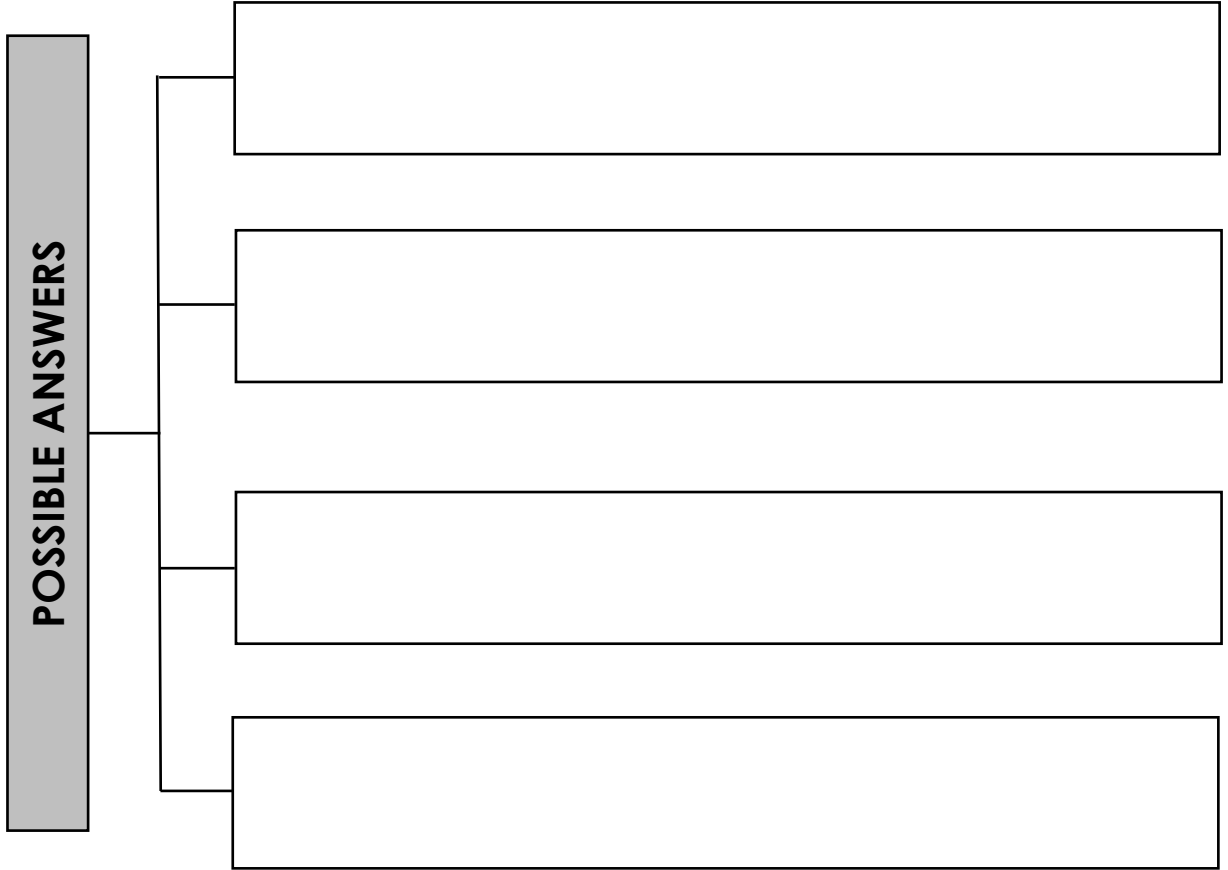


Colour in the opinion web to show how far you agree with each of statements. Start in the middle and work outwards. The more of the web you colour in the more you agree. Remember to explain your points.



Outline and explain two ways in which modernist approaches differ from postmodernist approaches to the study of society.

Command Words	Topic	Focus



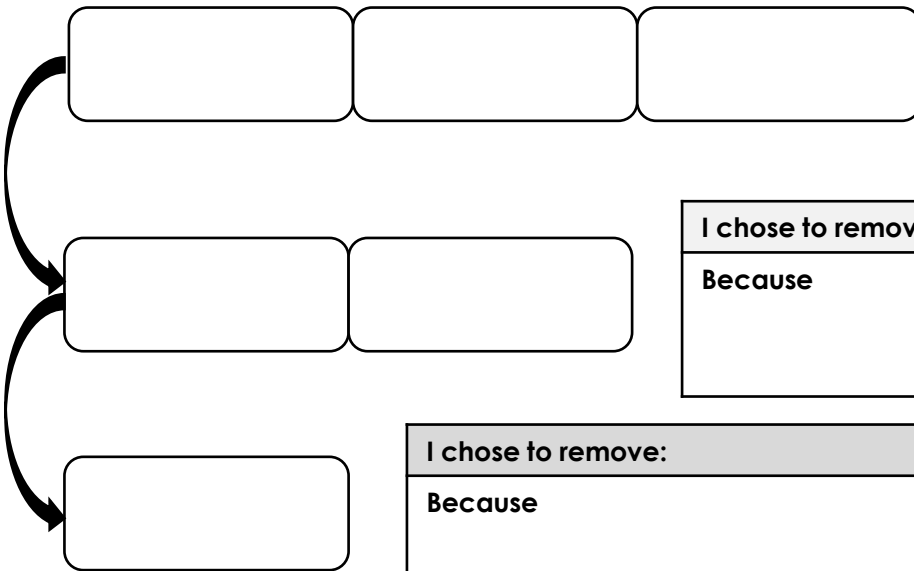
ITEM:

Postmodernists argue that due to the significant changes that have taken place in society, the modern world is dissolving. This, it is claimed, is due to factors such as increased fragmentation and living in a media saturated Society. However, other sociologists acknowledge that while rapid changes have occurred since the 1970s, factors such as social class inequalities are still significant in today's Society.

Applying material from the item and your knowledge, evaluate the sociological evidence we are living in a postmodern society. [20]

Command Words	Topic	Focus	Evaluation Stem

Context	
Background	
Definition	
Trend	



I chose to remove:
Because

I chose to remove:
Because

Turn the Question Singular:
Your Answer:

WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW:

- The stages Hypothetico-Deductive method
- Key terms of research design.
- Factors affecting the choice of research topic.

KEY TERMS FOR THIS TOPIC

- Hypothetico-Deductive Model
- Correlation
- Qualitative
- Quantitative
- Reliability
- Validity
- Triangulation
- Case Study
- Pioret Study
- Ethnographies
- Longitudinal Studies
- Hypothesis

RESOURCES



- Webb, Westergaard, Trobe and Townend Book 1: 95 - 96
- Collins Book 1: 90 - 95
- Hodder Book 1: 8 - 9



WEBSITES



Hectic Teacher's Sociology Site



Revise Sociology



Cliff Notes



VIDEO CLIPS



Crash Course Sociology



Sociology Live



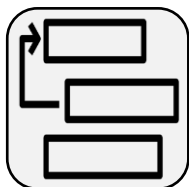
Alexandra Sugden



NOTE TAKING TASK

To ensure that your notes are complete and cover all the necessary content, you need to make sure that you are answering each of the questions below.

Research Design	Hypothetico Deductive Model	Factors affecting choice of topic.
Define each of the following terms: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Qualitative data • Quantitative Data • Correlation • Causation • Longitudinal Study • Ethnography • Piolet Study • Triangulation • Literature Review 	What are the 8 stages of the Hypothetico deductive model?	For each of the following explain what it means and how it affects the choice of topic: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Personal Interests and values • Theoretical / Political perspective • Opportunity and Access • Funding • In Vogue Topics • Ethics
	What is a literature review and why is it carried out?	
	What is meant by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hypothesis • Research Aim • Research Question 	
	What is the purpose of a peer review?	



PRIORITISATION

Once you have taken your notes, colour code the question according to your level of confidence.

Don't get it	Need some help	Fairly confident	I got this!
--------------	----------------	------------------	-------------



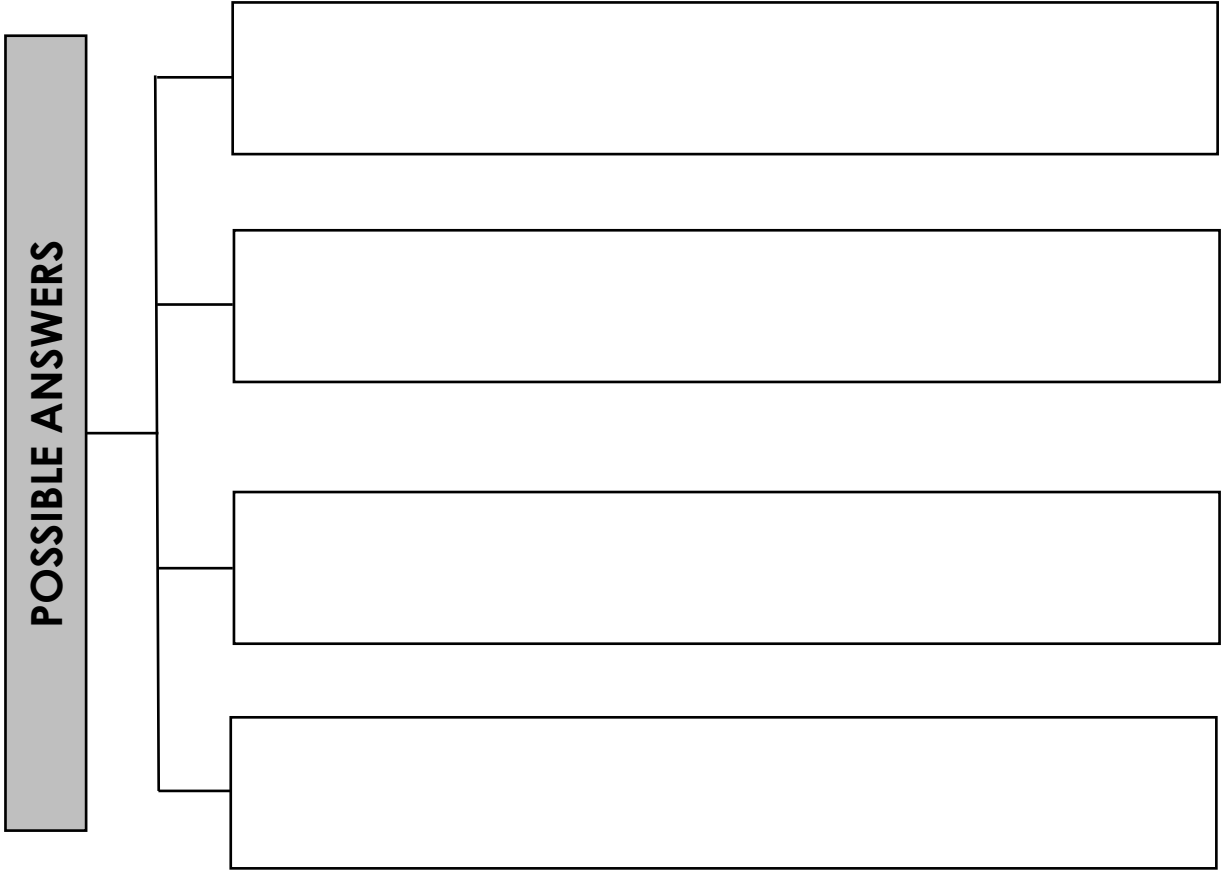
CONSOLIDATION:

For each of the factors influencing the choice of topic, colour in the thermometer to indicate how much influence you think the factor has on the choice of topic. Then explain your reasoning.

Personal Interest	Opportunity / Access	Funding	Theoretical Position	In Vogue Topics	Ethnics & Sensitivity

Outline and explain two factors which can influence the choice of research topic.

Command Words	Topic	Focus



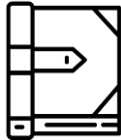
WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW:

- Practical factors affecting research design and choice of method
- Ethical factors affecting research design and choice of method
- Theoretical factors affecting research design and choice of method
- Evaluate the importance of the factors in choosing research methods.

KEY TERMS FOR THIS TOPIC

- Practical
- Ethical
- Theoretical
- Time
- Cost
- Access
- Funding
- Informed Consent
- Deception
- Right to Withdrawal
- Protection from Harm
- Confidentiality
- Privacy
- Qualitative
- Quantitative
- Gate Keepers
- Pre-Emptive Consent
- Reliability
- Validity
- Representativeness
- Generalisability
- Researcher Effects
- Hawthorne Effect
- Social Desirability
- Demand Characteristics
- Sample Size
- Group Dynamics

RESOURCES



- Webb, Westergaard, Trobe and Townend Book 1: 92 – 94
- Browne Book 1: 131 - 135
- Collins Book 1: 98 - 104
- Hodder Book 1: 41 - 48



WEBSITES



Hecitic Teacher's
Sociology Site



Revise Sociology



Sociology.org



VIDEO CLIPS



Tutor2U



The Teacher
Sociology



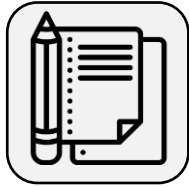
Alexandra
Sugden 1



Alexandra
Sugden 2



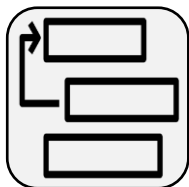
Alexandra
Sugden 3



NOTE TAKING TASK

To ensure that your notes are complete and cover all the necessary content, you need to make sure that you are answering each of the questions below.

Practical Factors	Ethical Factors	Theoretical Factors
<p>For each of the following explain what it means, how it affects the research design and choice of method:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Time • Funding • Cost • Personal characteristics and skills of the researcher. • Access to potential participants. • Type of data required. 	<p>For each of the following define what it means and explain why it is a consideration for researchers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Informed Consent • Confidentiality • Privacy • Protection from Harm • Deception 	<p>What is meant by reliability in sociological research?</p>
	<p>Who are gatekeepers and why does a researcher need to consult them?</p>	<p>What can affect the reliability of research or the data collected?</p>
	<p>How can a researcher gain informed consent when conducting covert research?</p>	<p>What is meant by Validity in sociological research?</p>
	<p>When is informed consent not necessary?</p>	<p>What are researcher effects and how can they affect the validity of data or the researcher?</p>
	<p>How can a researcher overcome or limit the impact of ethical issues in their research?</p>	<p>What is representativeness and why is it important in sociological research?</p>
	<p>What is generalisability and why is it important in sociological research?</p>	<p>What can affect the representativeness and generalisability of sociological research?</p>



PRIORITISATION

Once you have taken your notes, colour code the question according to your level of confidence.

Don't get it	Need some help	Fairly confident	I got this!
--------------	----------------	------------------	-------------

CONSOLIDATION:

Read through the extract and answer the questions that follow.

Observing Primary Children Playing

Source: Richards, 2012, P287

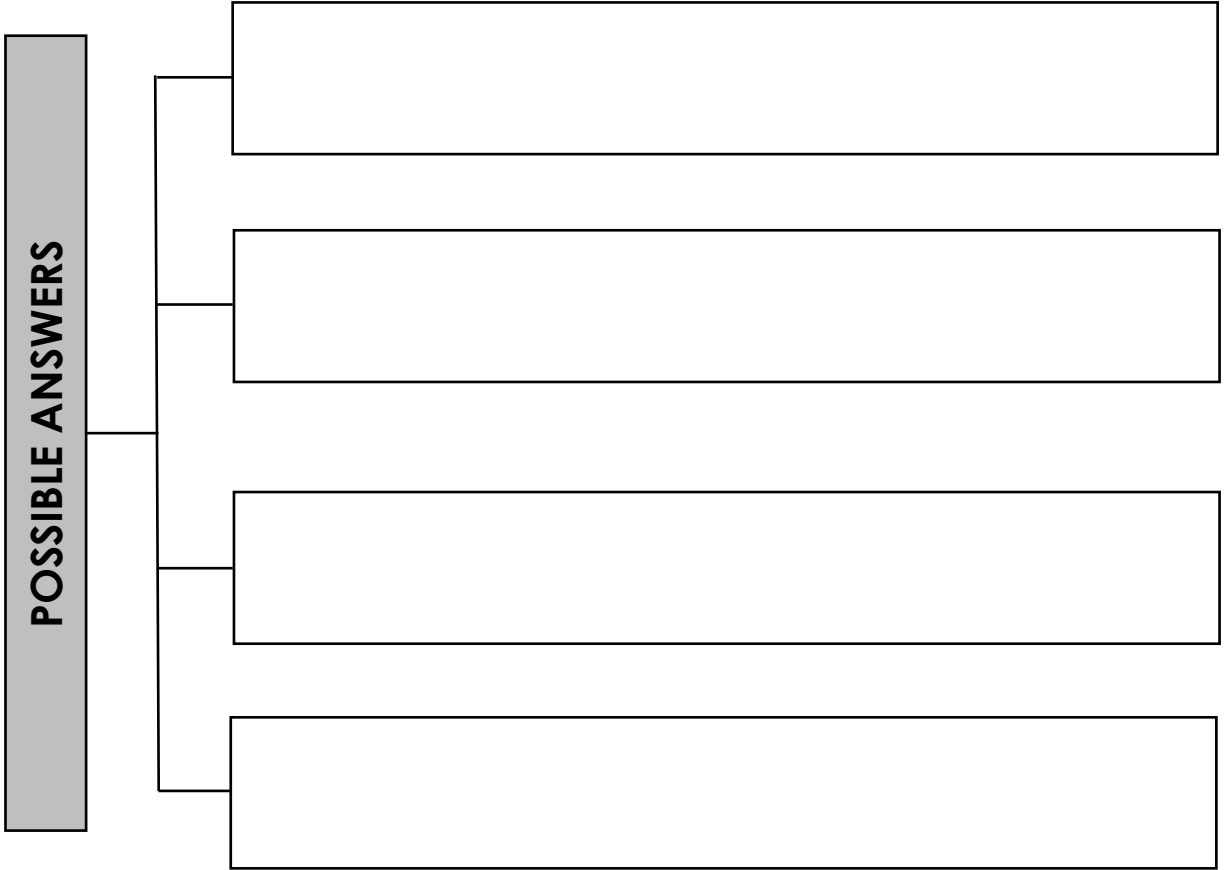
Between 2009 and 2010, Chris Richards carried out organised research observing children playing in London primary schools. It was decided to look at the different age groups and to look at gender differences in play in the playground setting. This was chosen as a place where children have some freedom but will also be subject to adult supervision, and were aware that adults may intervene if play becomes dangerous. When acting roles in the playground, girls mostly figured as mothers, teenagers, teachers, princesses, witches, dancers and pop singers, and boys tended to be Professional Footballers, soldiers, zombies and superheroes.

QUESTIONS

1. Explain in your own words what you understand to be the purpose of this research.
2. Analyse why the sociologist might have thought it was important to carry out this study. What sort of theoretical perspectives might have influenced their choice of research project?
3. Analyse the ethical and practical problems they would have had to overcome before carrying out this research.
4. Evaluate whether in your view the methods used were ethically acceptable. Why might some people object to the methods used in the research?
5. Evaluate whether the message chosen would produce valid data about this topic.

Outline and explain two practical considerations when designing research.

Command Words	Topic	Focus



ITEM:

The theoretical and methodological perspectives held by sociologists, such as whether they are functionalist, Marxist or feminist, or positivists or interpretivists, will have important influences on the choice of topics for research and the research methods to be used to investigate them. However, the research is also influenced by a series of important practical and ethical considerations.

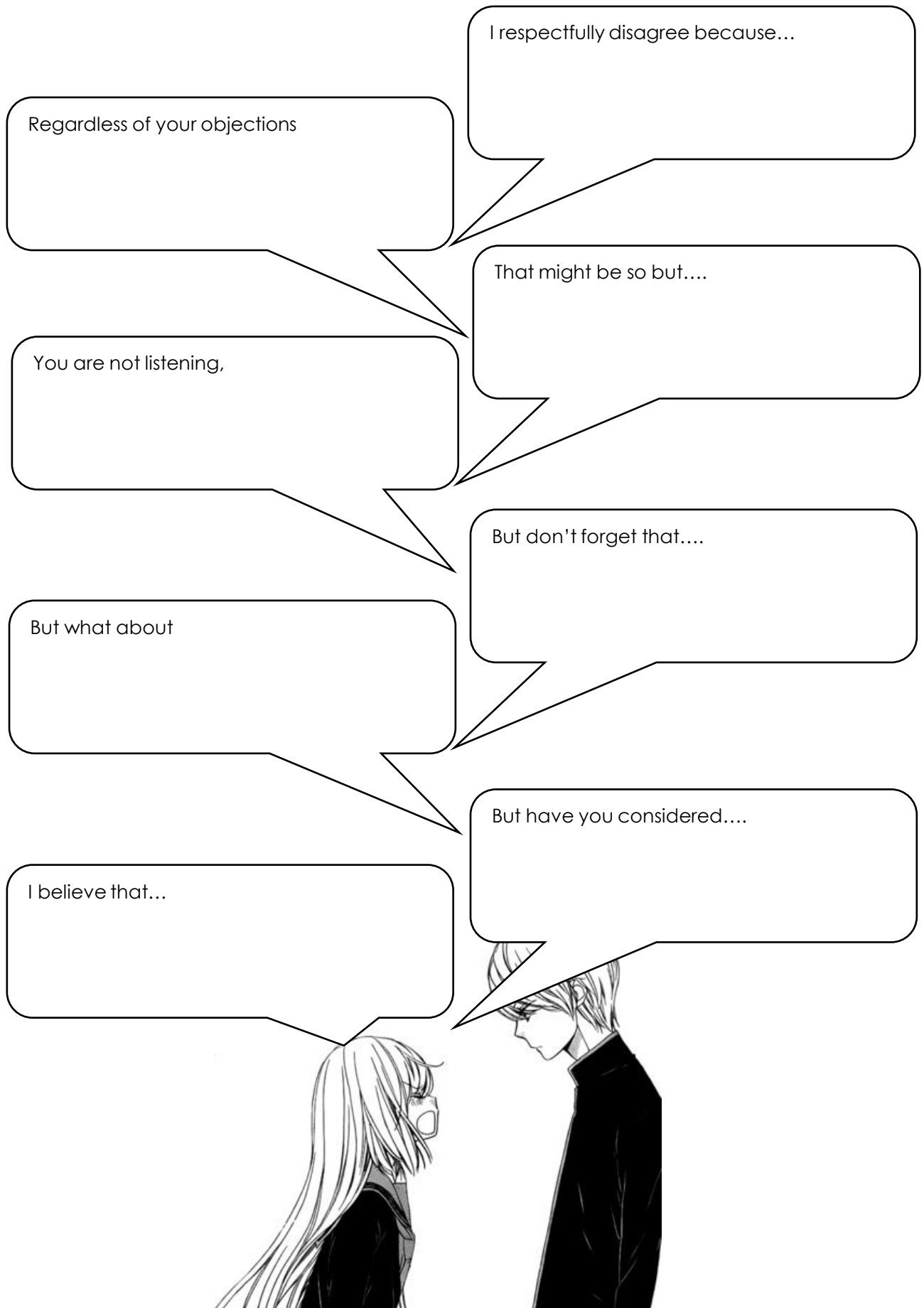
Applying material from the item and your own knowledge, evaluate the view that theoretical considerations are the most important when determining research methods. [20]

Command Words	Topic	Focus	Evaluation Stem

Turn the question binary [yes/no question]

Context	
Background	
Definition	
Trend	

Content		
Sentence Starter	FOR	AGAINST
1		
2		
3		



WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW:

- The positivist view of sociological research
- The interpretivist view of sociological research
- Evaluate both the positivist and interpretivist approaches to sociological research.

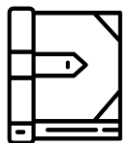
KEY TERMS FOR THIS TOPIC

- Positivist
- Interpretivist
- Qualitative
- Quantitative
- Macro
- Micro
- Verstehen
- Natural Sciences
- Social Facts
- Structuralism
- Interactionism
- Objectivity
- Detachment

KEY THINKERS

- Durkheim
- Weber
- Atkinson
- Mead

RESOURCES



- Webb, Westergaard, Trobe and Townend Book 2: 187 - 190
- Browne Book 2: 416 - 420
- Collins Book 2: 143 - 151
- Hodder Book 2: 32 - 36



WEBSITES



Hectic Teacher's
Sociology Site



Revise Sociology



S-Cool



VIDEO CLIPS



The Teacher Sociology



Alexandra Sugden



Tutor2U: Positivism



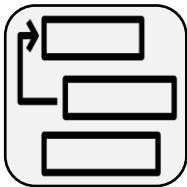
Tutor2U: Interpretivism



NOTE TAKING TASK

To ensure that your notes are complete and cover all the necessary content, you need to make sure that you are answering each of the questions below.

Interpretivism	Positivism
What is the interpretivist approach to sociological research?	What is the Positivist approach to sociological research?
Which methods do interpretivists prefer and why?	Which methods do positivists prefer and why?
What is meant by the terms: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Correlation • Deduction • Verstehen • Social Construction 	What is meant by the terms: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social Facts • Induction • Causality



PRIORITISATION

Once you have taken your notes, colour code the question according to your level of confidence.

Don't get it	Need some help	Fairly confident	I got this!
--------------	----------------	------------------	-------------

**CONSOLIDATION:**

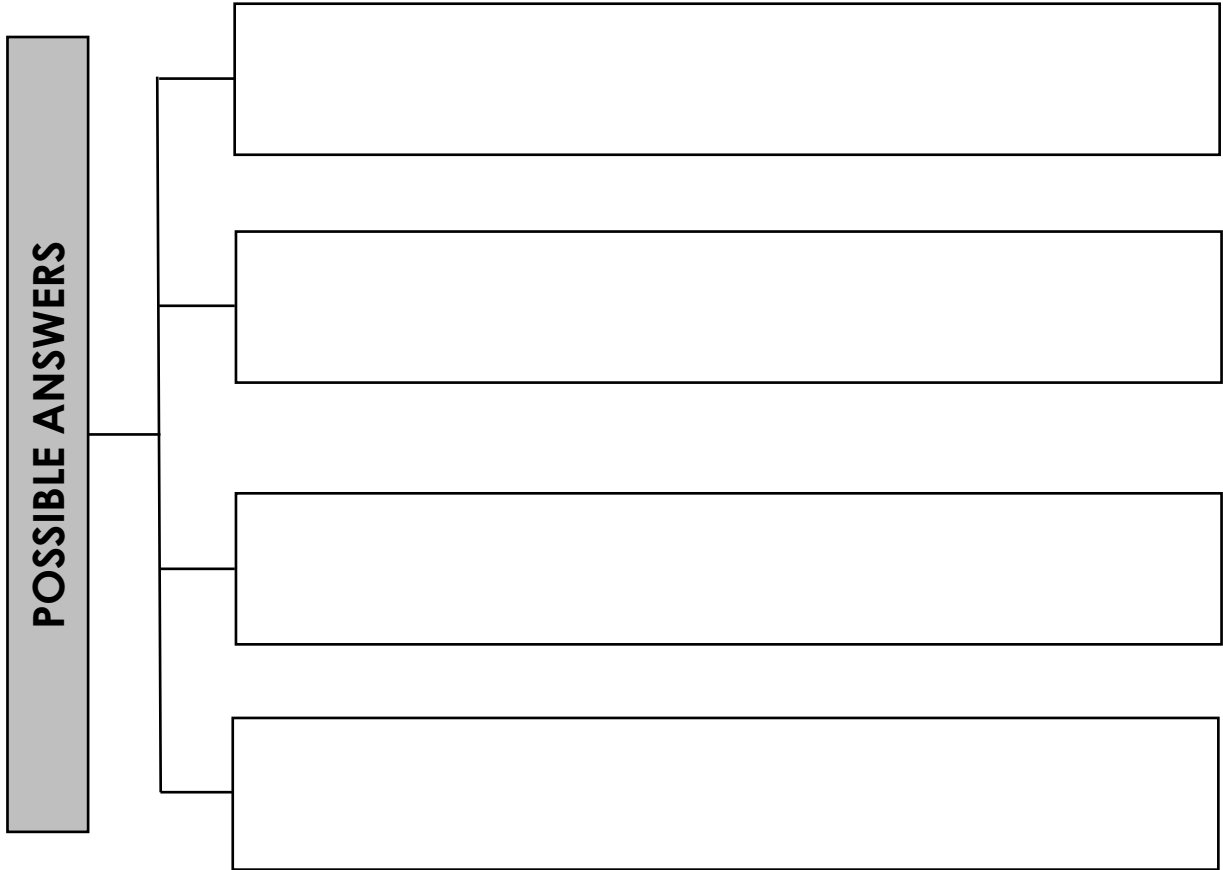
Slow Writing Paragraph:

Answer the question that follows making sure that you include the compulsory elements and 3 from the pick and mix elements. Remember to highlight the pick and mix elements.

	Mandatory requirements	Pick and Mix requirements
<p>Question 1: Which is the better way to approach sociological research – Positivism or Interpretivism?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> At least 6 sentences per answer. <input type="checkbox"/> At least 3 of the pick and mix elements in EACH answer. <input type="checkbox"/> A clear answer to the question. <input type="checkbox"/> Name Sociologists <input type="checkbox"/> Use Key Terms 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A sentence that starts with a Verb. 2. A sentence that is 8 words long. 3. A 4-syllable word. 4. A sentence that contains a rhetorical question. 5. A sentence that contain alliterations 6. A sentence with 3 adjectives. 7. A sentence that contains a simile 8. A 3-syllable word 9. A sentence that contains a metaphor. 10. A sentence that contains onomatopoeia

Outline and explain two criticisms of the positivist approach to sociological research.

Command Words	Topic	Focus



ITEM:

Interpretivists are mostly associated with the interactionist perspectives and believe that in order to understand society it is necessary for a sociologist to aim for verstehen so that they can identify the meanings behind behaviour. They prefer qualitative methods in order to achieve this such as interviews and participant observation as this provides in depth and detailed data. However, these methods often lack reliability and risk the researcher losing objectivity.

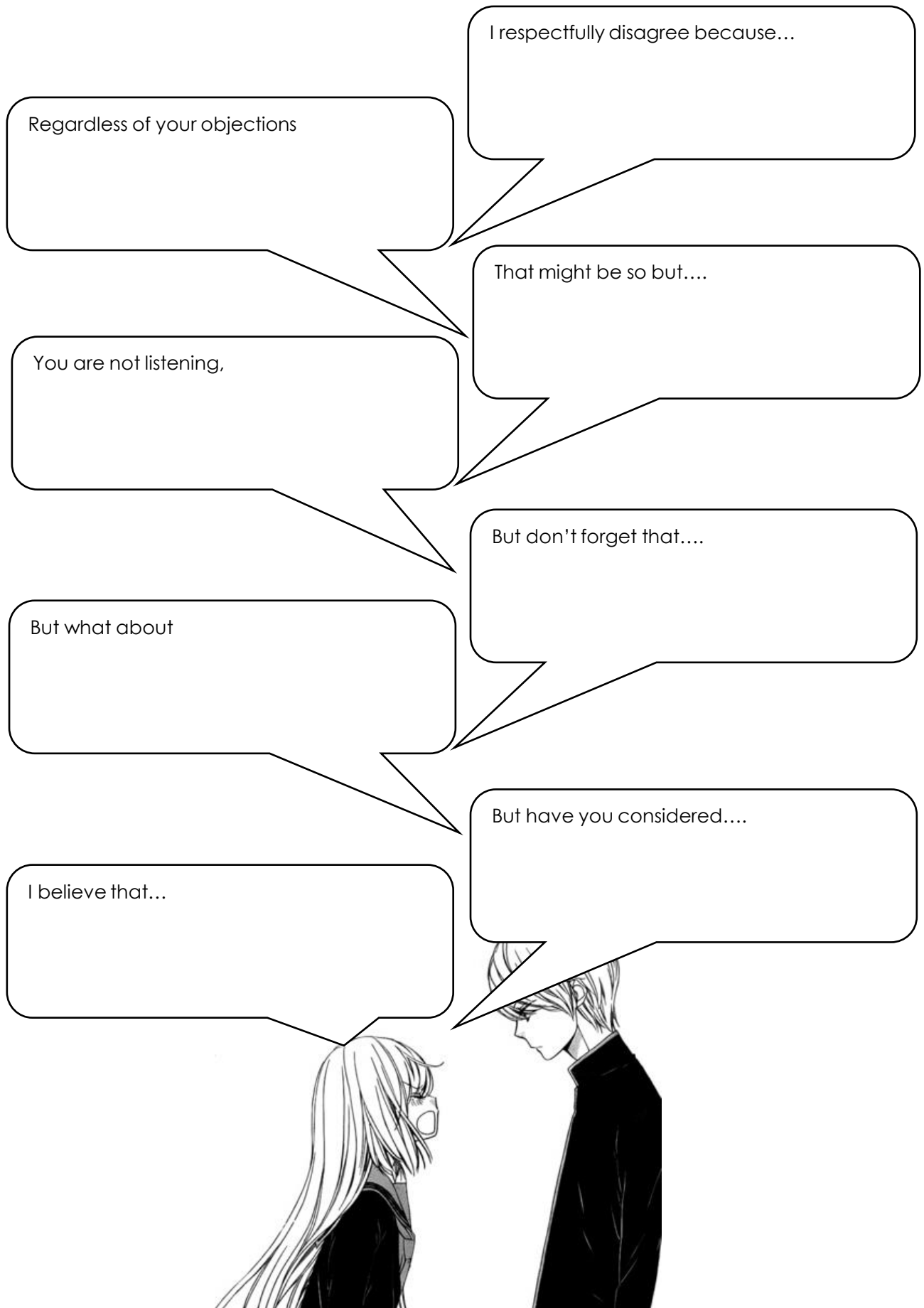
Applying material from the item and your own knowledge, evaluate the interpretivist claim that qualitative research methods are the most appropriate ones for studying Society. [20]

Command Words	Topic	Focus	Evaluation Stem

Turn the question binary [yes/no question]

Context	
Background	
Definition	
Trend	

Content		
Sentence Starter	FOR	AGAINST
1		
2		
3		



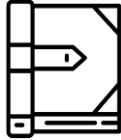
WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW:

- Identify and explain the different primary research methods.
- Evaluate the strengths and weaknesses of the primary research methods

KEY TERMS FOR THIS TOPIC

- Primary
- Observation
- Interview
- Experiment
- Questionnaire
- Overt
- Covert
- Participant
- Non Participant
- Structured
- Unstructured
- Group
- Open
- Closed
- Field
- Lab
- Strength
- Limitation

RESOURCES



- Webb, Westergaard, Trobe and Townend Book 1: 109 - 146
- Browne Book 1: 144 - 174
- Collins Book 1: 110 – 114 / 118 - 139
- Hodder Book 1: 16 - 28



WEBSITES



Hectic Teacher's
Sociology Site



Revise Sociology



Sociology.org



VIDEO CLIPS



Professor
Melendez



Tutor2U



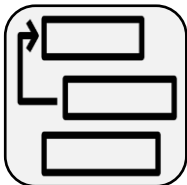
Alexandra
Sugden



NOTE TAKING TASK

To ensure that your notes are complete and cover all the necessary content, you need to make sure that you are answering each of the questions below.

Observation	Interviews	Questionnaires	Experiments
Outline the different types of observation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overt • Covert • Participant • Non-Participant • Structured • Unstructured 	Outline the different types of Interview: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Structured • Unstructured • Semi Structured • Group 	Outline the different types of Questionnaires: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Open Question • Closed Question • Postal • Web-Based • Hand Delivered 	Outline the different types of Experiment: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Laboratory • Field
What are the practical strengths and limitations of the different types of observation.	What are the practical strengths and limitations of the different types of Interviews.	What are the practical strengths and limitations of the different types of Questionnaires.	What are the practical strengths and limitations of the different types of Experiment.
What are the ethical considerations of using the different types of observation.	What are the ethical considerations of using the different types of Interviews.	What are the ethical considerations of using the different types of Questionnaires.	What are the ethical considerations of using the different types of Experiment.
What are the Theoretical strengths and limitations of the different types of observation.	What are the Theoretical strengths and limitations of the different types of Interviews.	What are the Theoretical strengths and limitations of the different types of Questionnaires.	What are the Theoretical strengths and limitations of the different types of Experiment.



PRIORITISATION

Once you have taken your notes, colour code the question according to your level of confidence.

Don't get it

Need some help

Fairly confident

I got this!

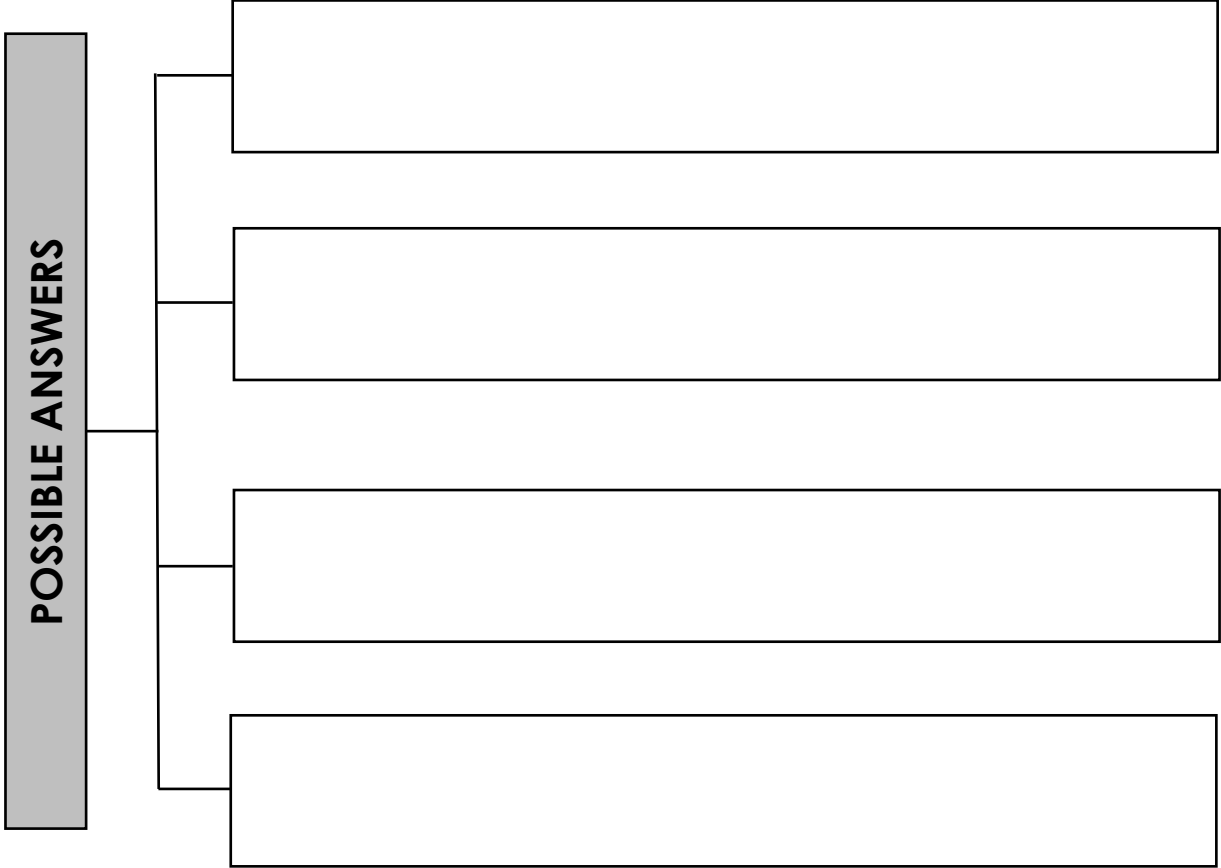
CONSOLIDATION: Study Evaluation

For each of the study aims below decide which research method you would use and explain your choice. Remember to be specific (i.e. which type of observation or interview)

Research Aim	Method (s)	Explanation
To study the factors affecting subject choice at GCSE.		
To study the differences in criminal sentencing according to class.		
To study the extent of religious belief in the UK.		
To study the extent of equality within the family with regards to housework and child care.		
To study how much choice parents have in the school their child attends.		
To study the link between crime and the media.		
To study why people join cults.		
To find out if childhood experiences are getting better or worse in the UK		

Outline and explain two reasons that sociologists might choose to use experiments in their research.

Command Words	Topic	Focus



ITEM:

Questionnaires are different to other types of research methods as it is possible to combine both quantitative and qualitative data through the use of both open and closed questions. However, positivists do favour the use of questionnaires for both the reliability and the large sample size, but they do have their limitations as well.

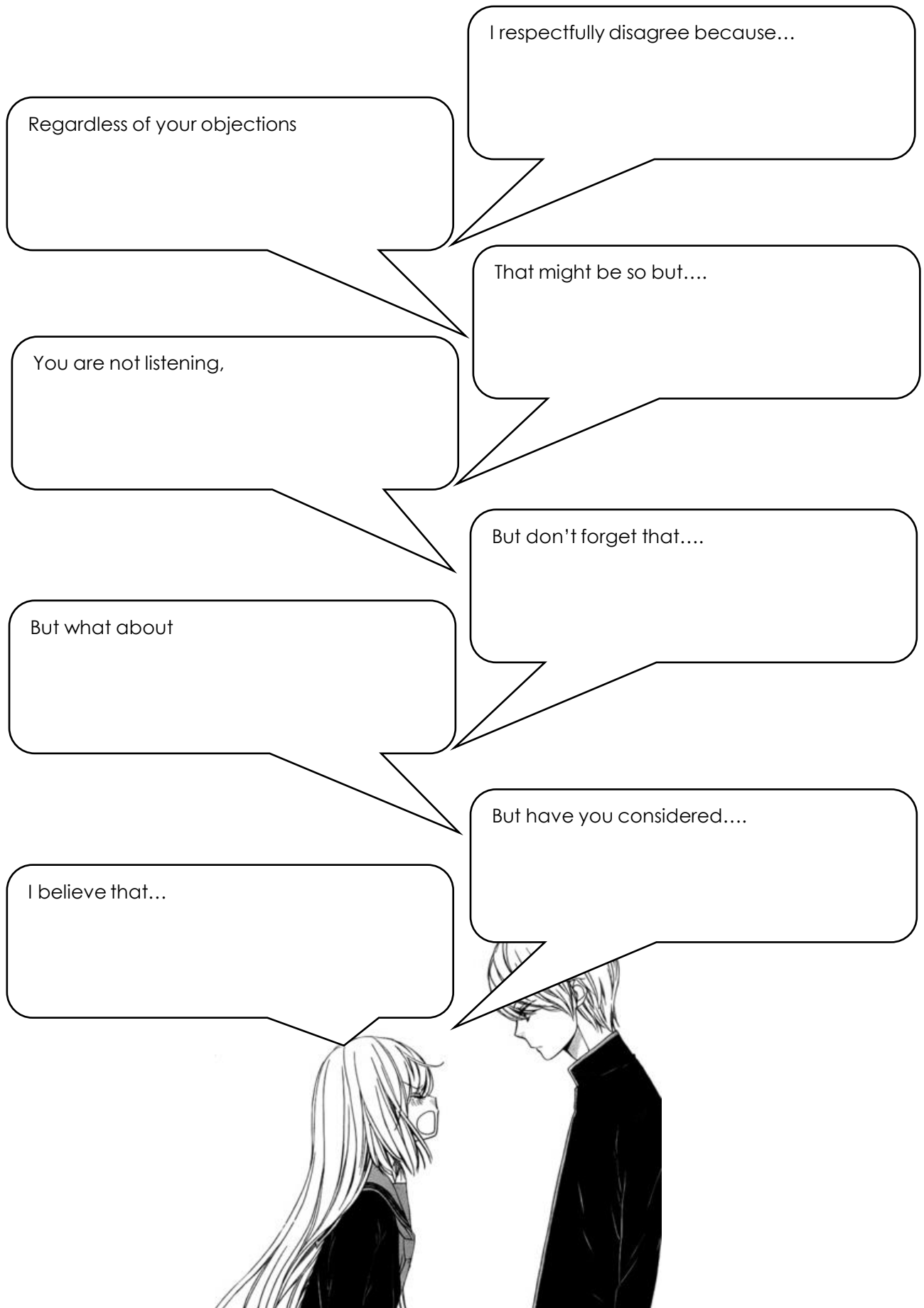
Applying material from the item and your own knowledge, evaluate the usefulness of questionnaires in sociological research. [20]

Command Words	Topic	Focus	Evaluation Stem

Turn the question binary [yes/no question]

Context	
Background	
Definition	
Trend	

Content		
Sentence Starter	FOR	AGAINST
	1	
2		
3		



Regardless of your objections

I respectfully disagree because...

You are not listening,

That might be so but...

But what about

But don't forget that....

I believe that...

But have you considered....

WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW:

- ❑ Identify and explain the different secondary research methods.
- ❑ Evaluate the strengths and weaknesses of the secondary research methods

KEY TERMS FOR THIS TOPIC

- Secondary research Methods
- Official Statistics
- Unofficial Statistics
- Documents
- Historical Documents
- Public Documents
- Personal Documents
- Diaries
- Prior Research
- Content Analysis
- Media

RESOURCES



- Webb, Westergaard, Trobe and Townend Book 1: 109 - 146
- Browne Book 1: 144 - 174
- Collins Book 1: 110 – 114 / 118 - 139
- Hodder Book 1: 16 - 28



WEBSITES



Hectic Teacher's Sociology Site



Revise Sociology



Sociology.org



VIDEO CLIPS



Professor Melendez



Tutor2U



Alexandra Sugden



NOTE TAKING TASK

To ensure that your notes are complete and cover all the necessary content, you need to make sure that you are answering each of the questions below.

Statistics	Documents	Other Types of secondary data
Outline the different types of Statistics: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Official • Unofficial 	Outline the different types of Documents: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historical • Public • Personal 	Outline the different types of secondary data: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prior Research • Content Analysis
What are the practical strengths and limitations of the different types of Statistics.	What are the practical strengths and limitations of the different types of documents.	What are the practical strengths and limitations of the different types of these forms of secondary data.
What are the ethical considerations of using the different types of Statistics.	What are the ethical considerations of using the different types of Documents.	What are the ethical considerations of using the different types of these forms of secondary data.
What are the Theoretical strengths and limitations of the different types of Statistics.	What are the Theoretical strengths and limitations of the different types of Documents.	What are the Theoretical strengths and limitations of these forms of secondary data.



PRIORITISATION

Once you have taken your notes, colour code the question according to your level of confidence.

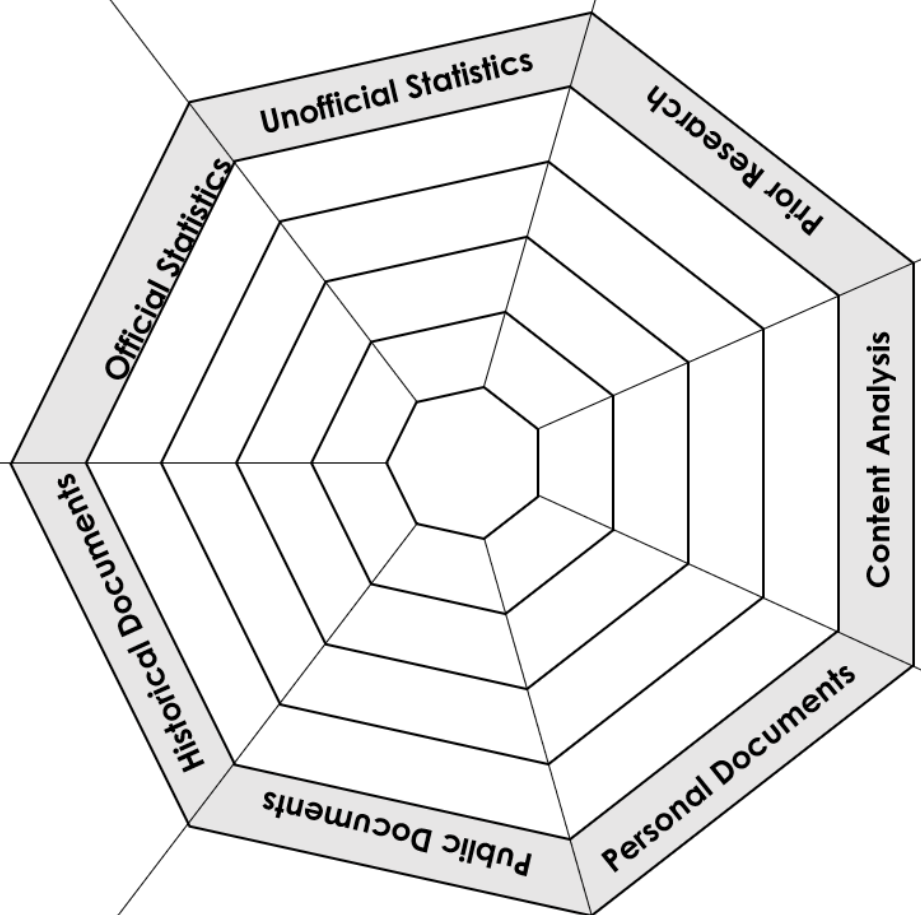
Don't get it

Need some help

Fairly confident

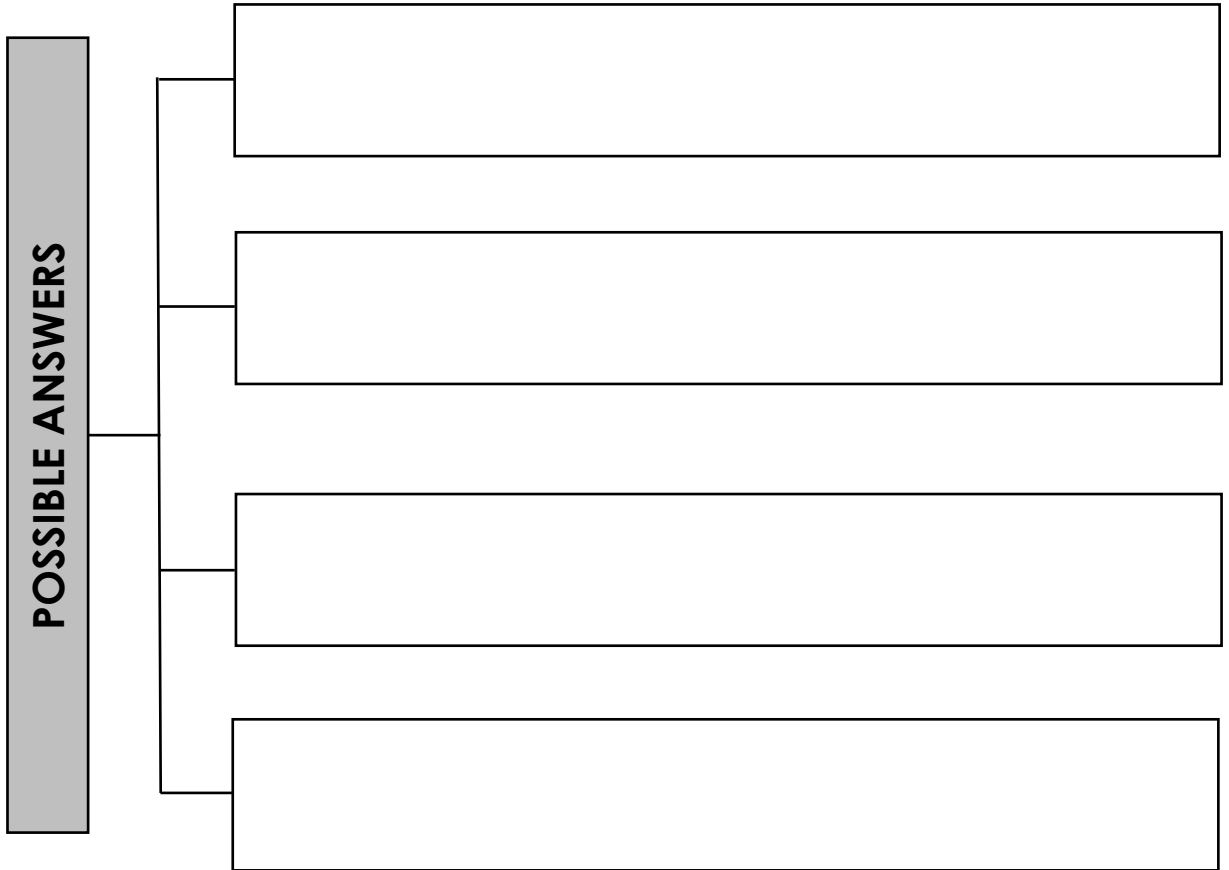
I got this!

How useful are secondary methods?



Outline and explain two strengths of using secondary sources in research.

Command Words	Topic	Focus



ITEM:

Sociologists do not always collect their own data as part of their research but instead sometimes use existing secondary data such as official statistics. However, some critics argue that there are so many problems associated with secondary data that it only has only a limited role to play in sociological research. Official statistics in particular have been criticised by interpretivists as lacking validity. For example, 'soft' official statistics such as those relating to crime and unemployment are open to manipulation. However, it has been argued that secondary data is often reliable and representative and in many cases relatively cheap.

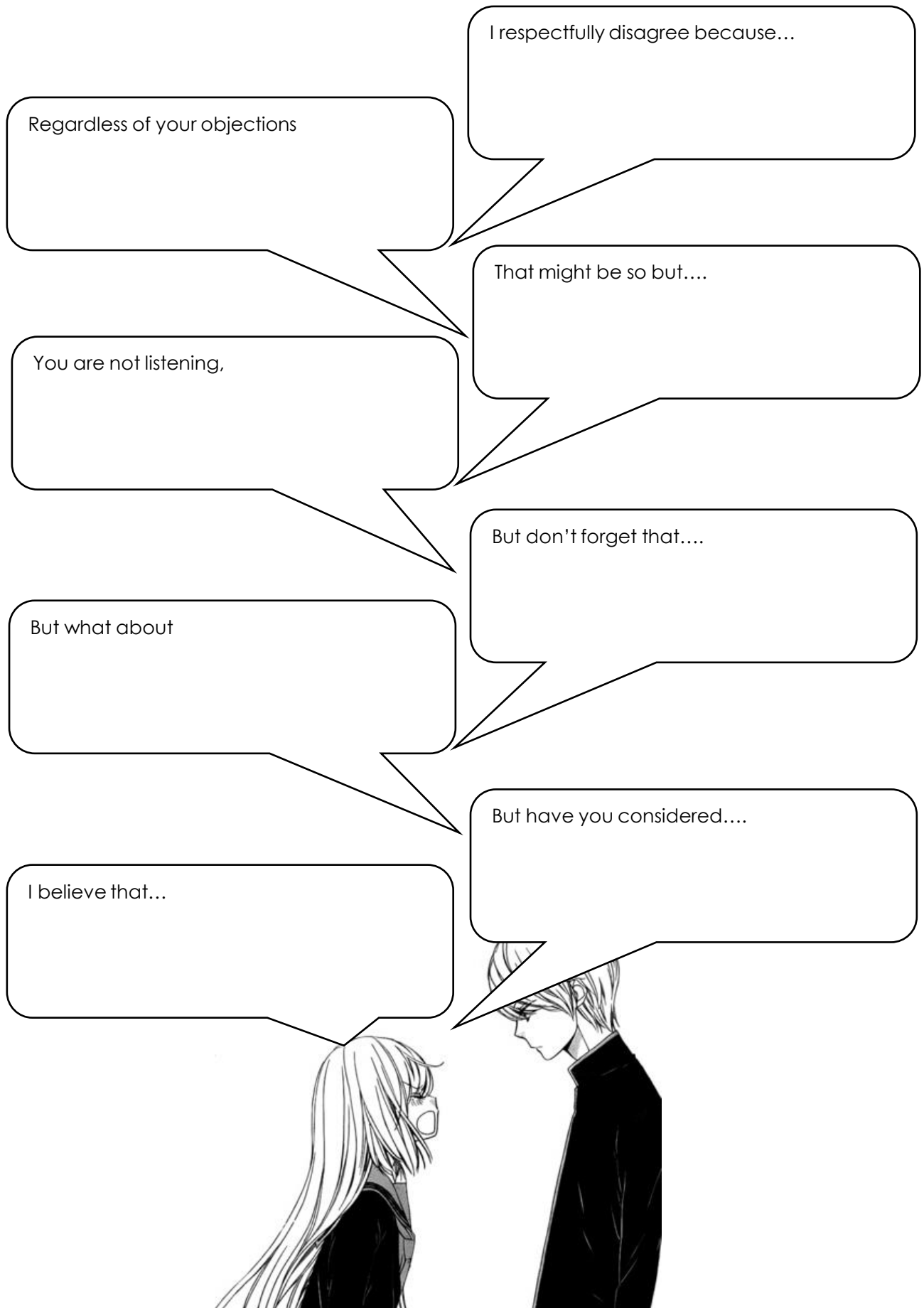
Applying material from the item and your own knowledge, evaluate the claim that secondary data has only a limited role to play in sociological research. [20]

Command Words	Topic	Focus	Evaluation Stem

Turn the question binary [yes/no question]

Context	
Background	
Definition	
Trend	

Content		
Sentence Starter	FOR	AGAINST
1		
2		
3		



Regardless of your objections

I respectfully disagree because...

You are not listening,

That might be so but...

But what about

But don't forget that....

I believe that...

But have you considered....

WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW:

- ❑ Identify different types of sampling methods
- ❑ Evaluate the strengths and weaknesses of each type of sampling method

KEY TERMS FOR THIS TOPIC

- Research Population
- Sample
- Sampling Frame
- Population
- Representativeness
- Quota
- Systematic
- Stratified
- Random
- Snowball
- Sampling frame
- Strata
- Opportunity

RESOURCES



- Webb, Westergaard, Trobe and Townend Book 1: 96 - 97
- Browne Book 1: 149 - 152
- Collins Book 1: 111 - 112
- Hodder Book 1: 38 - 39



WEBSITES



Hectic Teacher



Revise
Sociology



S-Cool



Sociology.org



VIDEO CLIPS



Miss Rigby



Prof. Hozack - 1



Prof. Hozack
- 2



Prof. Hozack
- 3



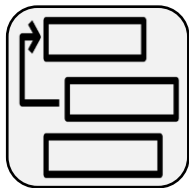
Prof. Hozack
- 4



NOTE TAKING TASK

To ensure that your notes are complete and cover all the necessary content, you need to make sure that you are answering each of the questions below.

Key Terms	Sampling Methods
<p>Define each of the following terms in relation to sampling in sociological research:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sample • Sampling Frame • Research Population • Total Population • CADGES • Social Stratification 	<p>For each of the following sampling methods explain how the sample is determined:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Random • Opportunity • Volunteer • Snowball • Stratified • Systematic <p>Evaluate the strengths and limitations of using each of the sampling methods,</p>



PRIORITISATION

Once you have taken your notes, colour code the question according to your level of confidence.

Don't get it	Need some help	Fairly confident	I got this!
--------------	----------------	------------------	-------------

CONSOLIDATION: Chain of Reasoning Conversation.



Complete a chain of reasoning conversation for each of the following questions:

Discuss the view that it is a sociologists responsibility to ensure they have the most representative sample they can.

You are not listening,

That might be so but...

But what about

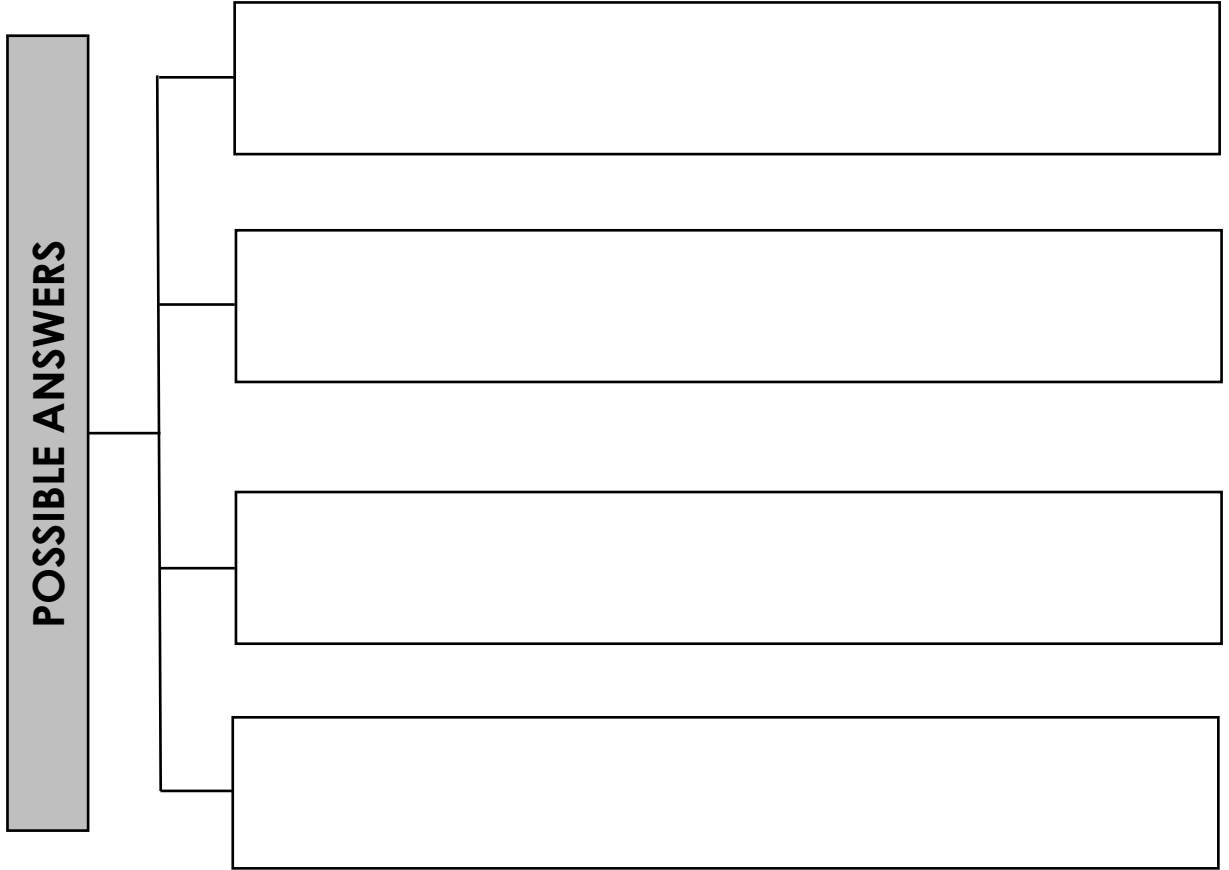
But don't forget that...

I believe that...

But have you considered....

Outline and explain two non representative sampling methods.

Command Words	Topic	Focus



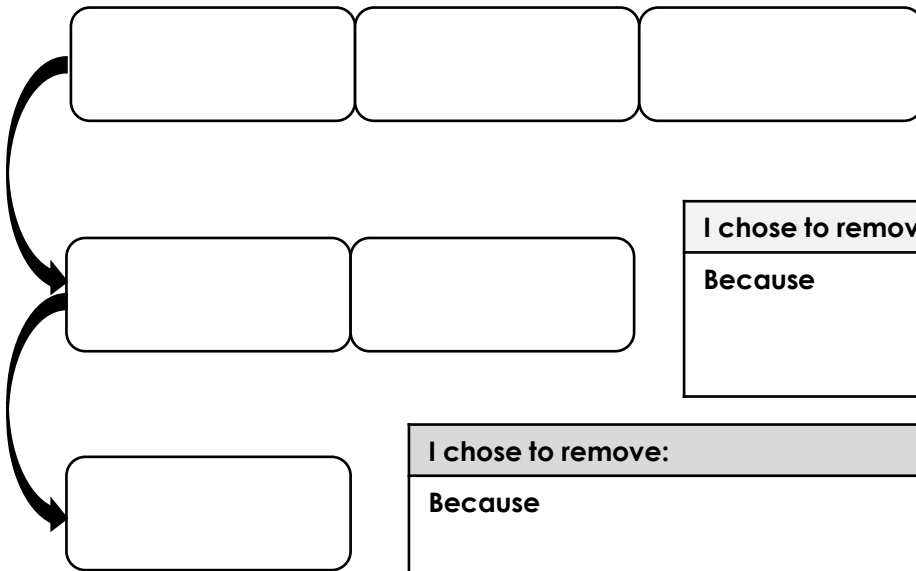
ITEM:

When sociologists decide on a sampling method, the aim is usually to try and make it as representative of the target population as possible. For example with stratified sampling, the sampling frame is divided up into various social groups (e.g. by age, social class, gender, ethnicity, etc.) However there are times when they will need to use a non-representative sampling method, such as snowball sampling, due to the nature of the group they are studying

Applying material from the item and your own knowledge, evaluate the sampling methods used by sociologists in research. [20]

Command Words	Topic	Focus	Evaluation Stem

Context	
Background	
Definition	
Trend	



Turn the Question Singular:
Your Answer:

WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW:

- Arguments for why sociology should be value free
- Arguments for why sociology cannot be value free
- Arguments that suggest only elements of sociology can be value free.

KEY TERMS FOR THIS TOPIC

- Sociology
- Value freedom
- Value Laden
- Relativism
- Committed Sociology
- Personal Values
- Bias
- Postmodernists
- Positivists
- Under Dog
- Interpretation
- Methodology

KEY THINKERS

- Weber
- Gouldner
- Becker
- Marx

RESOURCES



- Webb, Westergaard, Trobe and Townend Book 2: 197 - 200
- Browne Book 2: 425 - 431
- Collins Book 2: 162 - 168
- Hodder Book 2: 38 - 43



WEBSITES



Hectic Teacher's Sociology Site



Revise Sociology



Cliff Notes



VIDEO CLIPS



Esher Sociology



Tutor2U



Chris Deakin



NOTE TAKING TASK

To ensure that your notes are complete and cover all the necessary content, you need to make sure that you are answering each of the questions below.

Positivism	Value Laden Sociology	Committed Sociology	Weber
Why do positivists believe that values have no place in sociological research?	Why does Gomm argue that it is impossible for sociology to be value free.	Why does Gouldner believe that value freedom in sociology is both impossible and undesirable?	What does Weber mean by facts and value judgements?
	What three areas does Gomm use to show the sociology cannot be objective and value free?	Why does Becker believe that it is inevitable and desirable for sociologists to take the side of the underdog in their research?	Explain which areas of sociological research CAN be value free?
	What does Gomm mean when he says that it is just as important to look at what sociologists are not look at as what they are?	How can the feminists be used as an example of committed sociology and value driven sociology?	Explain which areas of sociological research CAN NOT be value free?



PRIORITISATION

Once you have taken your notes, colour code the question according to your level of confidence.

Don't get it	Need some help	Fairly confident	I got this!
--------------	----------------	------------------	-------------



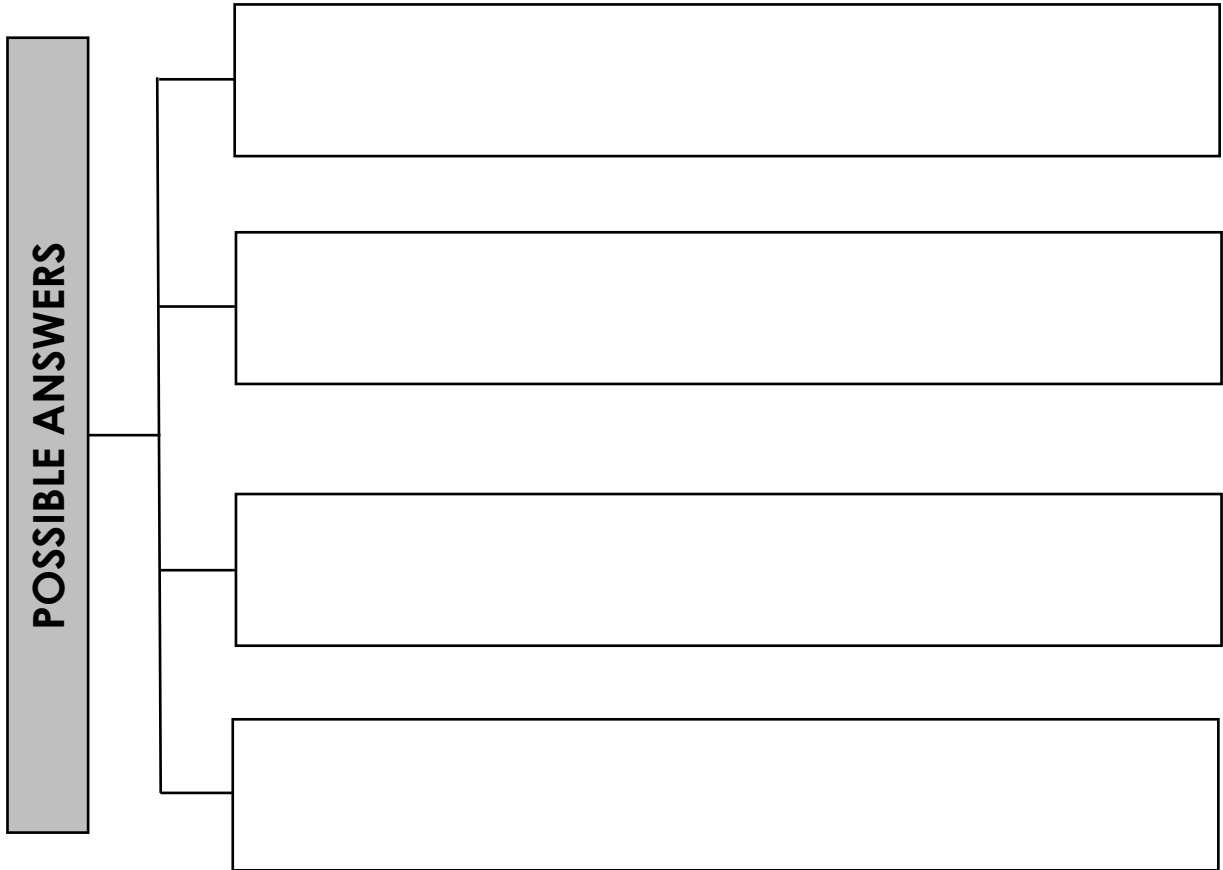
CONSOLIDATION TASK

For each of the statements, determine how far you agree with it by colouring in the blocks (the more you colour in the more you agree) and explain why.

Statement	Level of Agreement	Why
Sociologists should take the side of the under dog and marginalised groups when conducting research.		
Sociology needs to be value free is it is to be taken seriously as a discipline.		
The nature of sociological study means it is impossible for it to be value free.		
Sociologists should make it clear what their biases are when conducting and concluding their studies.		

Outline and explain two reasons why sociology should not and cannot be value free.

Command Words	Topic	Focus



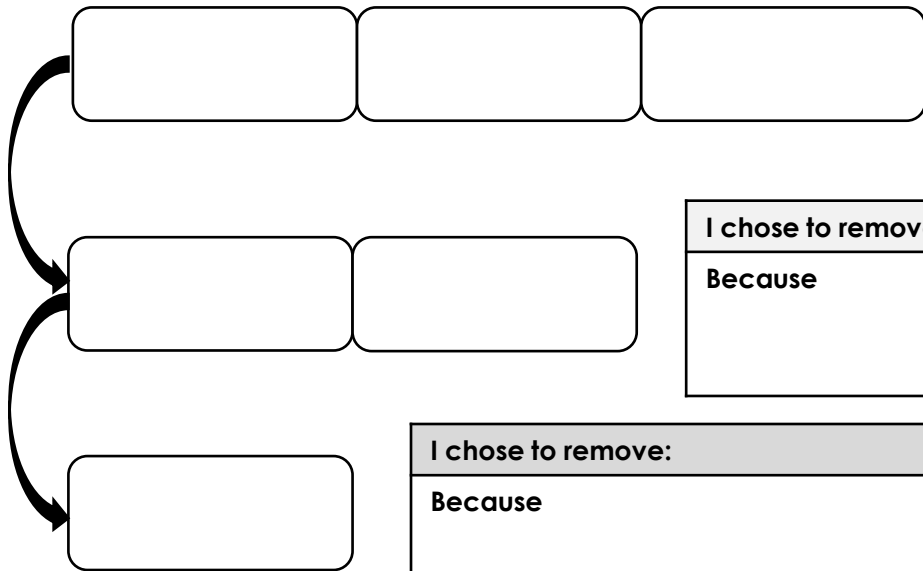
ITEM:

Sociologists have debated the role of values in sociological research with some arguing that if sociology is to be considered scientific then values have no place in the research process. However others such as Becker would argue that sociologists should not only announce their values, but that it is their job to give a voice to the marginalised and voiceless in society.

Applying material from the item and your own knowledge, evaluate sociological views on the role of values in sociological research. [20]

Command Words	Topic	Focus	Evaluation Stem

Context	
Background	
Definition	
Trend	



I chose to remove:
Because

I chose to remove:
Because

Turn the Question Singular:
Your Answer:

WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW:

- Arguments for why sociology should be considered a science.
- Arguments for why sociology is not and cannot be a science.
- Arguments that suggest sociology could be a science but isn't yet.

KEY TERMS FOR THIS TOPIC

- Sociology
- Science
- Empirical
- Falsification
- Verification
- Paradigms
- Realism
- Positivists
- Interpretivists
- Postmodernism
- Open System
- Closed System

RESOURCES



- Webb, Westergaard, Trobe and Townend Book 2: 187 - 194
- Browne Book 2: 404 - 415
- Collins Book 2: 153 - 161
- Hodder Book 2: 27 - 30



WEBSITES



Hecitic Teacher's
Sociology Site



Revise Sociology



CliffsNotes



VIDEO CLIPS



Tutor2U



Alexandra
Sugden



Crash Course
Sociology

KEY THINKERS

- Durkheim
- Kuhn
- Popper
- Keat & Urry
- Feyerabend



NOTE TAKING TASK

To ensure that your notes are complete and cover all the necessary content, you need to make sure that you are answering each of the questions below.

Sociology is a Science	Sociology Could be a Science	Sociology is not a science
What are the 5 components of science according to Popper?	What does Popper mean by Falsification and verification?	In what two ways does sociology and science differ?
	Why is sociology currently not a science and what does it need to do to become one?	
Why should sociology be consider a science according to the positivist? Think about <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inductive reasoning • Social Facts • Objectivity 	What does Kuhn mean by a paradigm?	
	Why is sociology currently not a science according to Kuhn and what does it need to do to become one?	
What are the criticisms of the positivist approach to sociology as a science?	What is the difference between open and closed systems of science?	Why do these differences mean that Sociology cannot be a science?
	According to Keat and Urry is sociology a science?	



PRIORITISATION

Once you have taken your notes, colour code the question according to your level of confidence.

Don't get it	Need some help	Fairly confident	I got this!
--------------	----------------	------------------	-------------



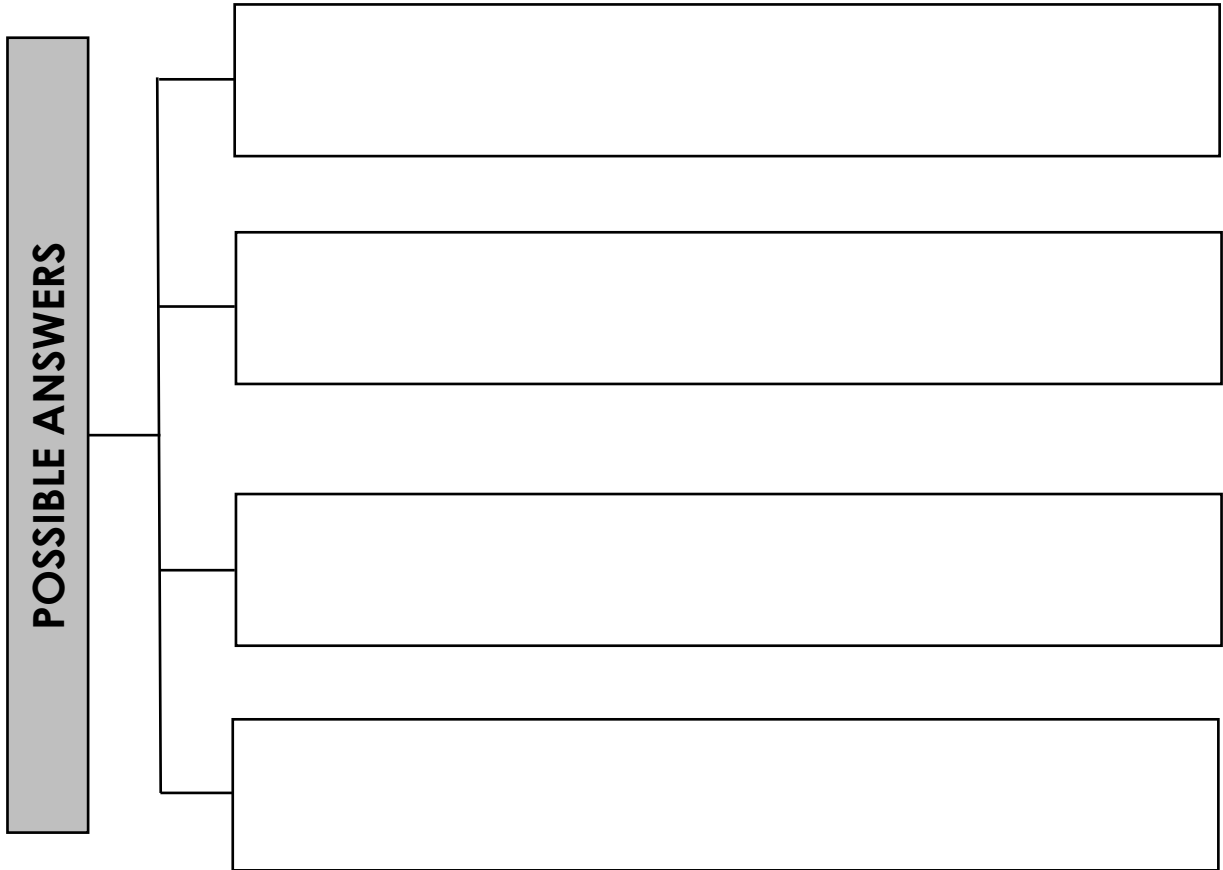
CONSOLIDATION TASK

For each of the statements, determine how far you agree with it by colouring in the blocks (the more you colour in the more you agree) and explain why.

Statement	Level of Agreement	Why
Sociology is not a science because they subject matter has consciousness.		
Sociology that follows the methodology of the natural sciences should be considered a science.		
Until sociology can have a single paradigm it cannot be considered a science.		
Falsification is key for something to be considered a science.		
It depends on your definition of science to determine		

Outline and explain two arguments against the view that sociology is a science.

Command Words	Topic	Focus



ITEM:

Positivists believe that sociology can be a science by following the logic and methods of the natural sciences. In the view of positivism, this involves Gathering objective quantitative data to verify or prove hypothesis and Discover causal laws. While accepting the positivist view of science, interactionists reject the claim that we can study human beings in this way. However, positivism is just one view of what constitutes science. For example, Popper argues that science involves seeking to falsify hypothesis, while Kuhn argues that a scientific subject is one that has a unified paradigm.

Applying material from the item and your knowledge, evaluate the claim that whether sociology can be a science depends on what we mean by science in the first place. [20]

Command Words	Topic	Focus	Evaluation Stem

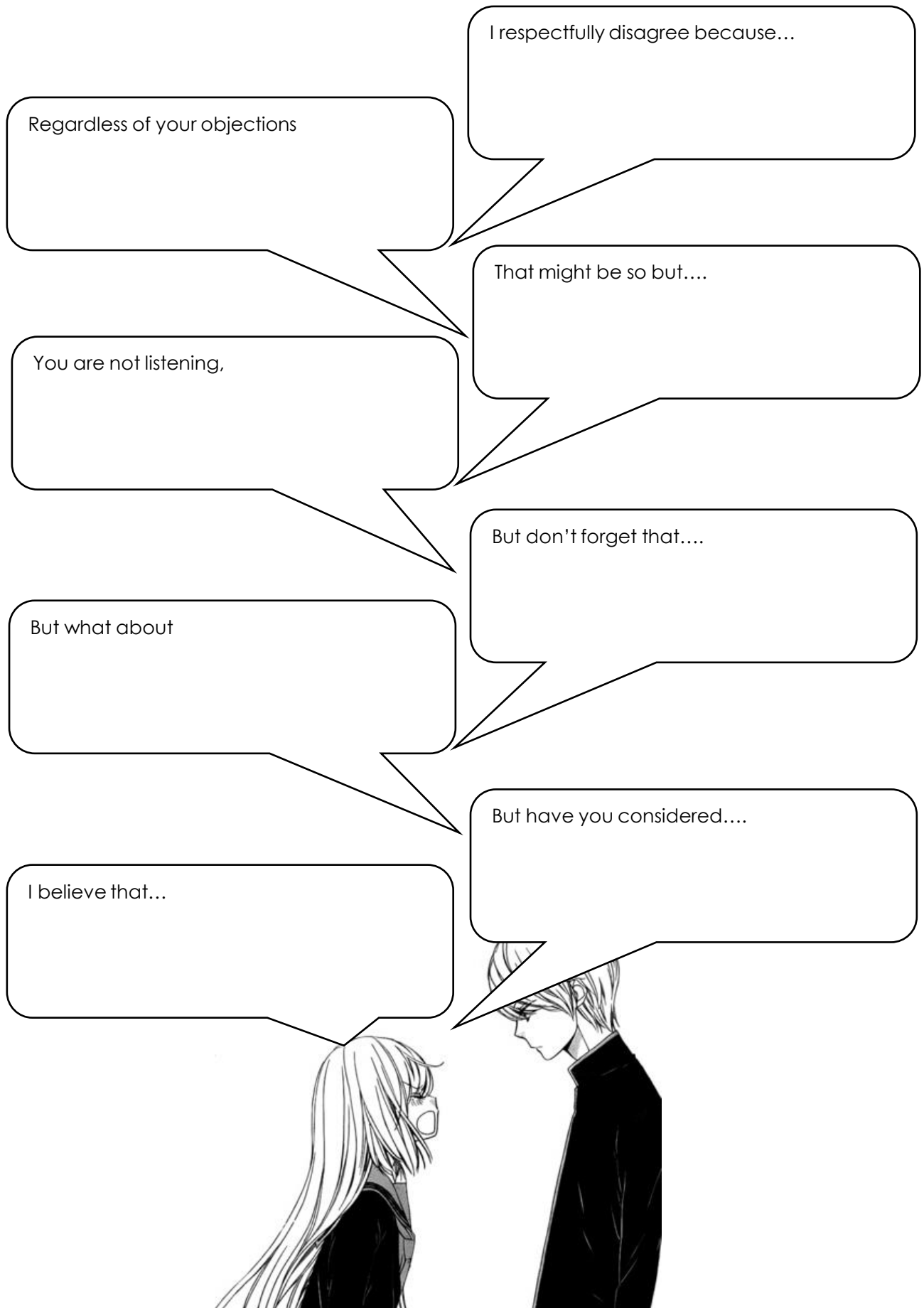
Turn the question binary [yes/no question]

Context

Background	
Definition	
Trend	

Content

Sentence Starter	FOR	AGAINST
	1	
2		
3		



WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW:

- The impact of sociological research on social policy.
- The views of the main sociological perspectives on social policy
- The difference between a social problem and a sociological problem.

KEY TERMS FOR THIS TOPIC

- Social Problem
- Sociological Problem
- Social Policy
- Functionalism
- Marxism
- Feminism
- New Right
- Postmodernism

KEY THINKERS

- Worsley
- Murray
- Mills
- Bauman

RESOURCES



- Webb, Westergaard, Trobe and Townend Book 2: 243 - 246
- Browne Book 2: 432 - 441
- Collins Book 2: 169 - 176
- Hodder Book 2: 44 - 47



WEBSITES



Hectic Teacher's Sociology Site



Revise Sociology



Revise Sociology Tumblr



VIDEO CLIPS



Tutor2U



Alexandra Sugden



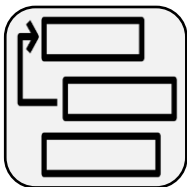
Esher Sociology



NOTE TAKING TASK

To ensure that your notes are complete and cover all the necessary content, you need to make sure that you are answering each of the questions below.

Definitions	Perspectives and Social policy	Factors affecting the impact of sociology on social policy.
Define each of the following terms and give examples to illustrate your understanding: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social Policy • Social Problem • Sociological Problems 	In what ways do the functionalists see social policy as helping to maintain social cohesion?	Each of the following is a factors which affects the influence of sociology on social policy. Explain what it is and how it affected that influence: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Electoral Popularity • Ideological and policy preferences • Cost • Funding • Globalisation • Critical Sociology.
	Which types of social policy are the New Right in favour and which are the against? Why?	
	In what ways do the Marxists see social policies as a way of maintaining capitalism and ruling class power?	
	In what ways do the Feminist believe that social policy appears to support equality but underneath is maintaining patriarchy?	
	What is the postmodernist view of social policy?	



PRIORITISATION

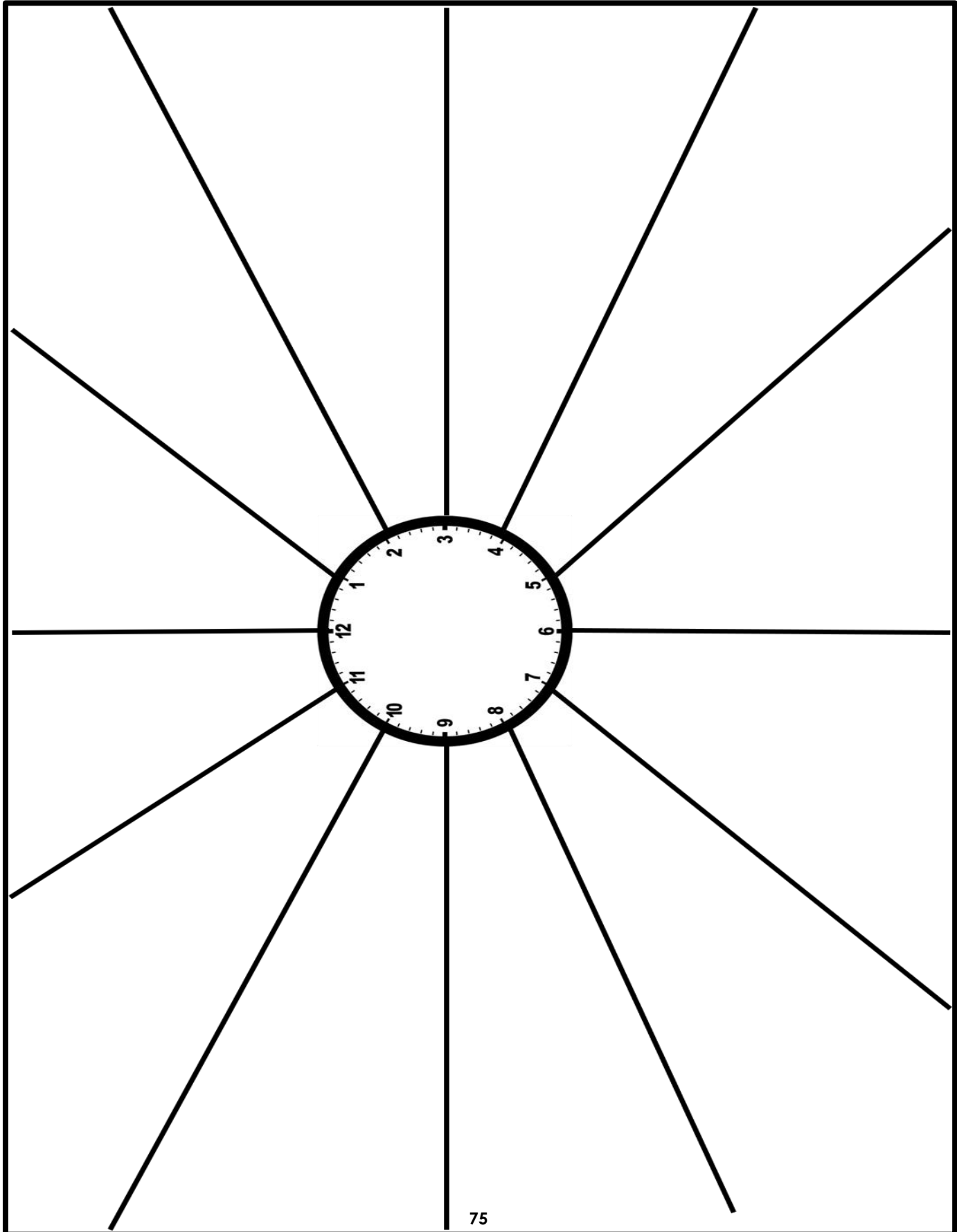
Once you have taken your notes, colour code the question according to your level of confidence.

Don't get it	Need some help	Fairly confident	I got this!
--------------	----------------	------------------	-------------



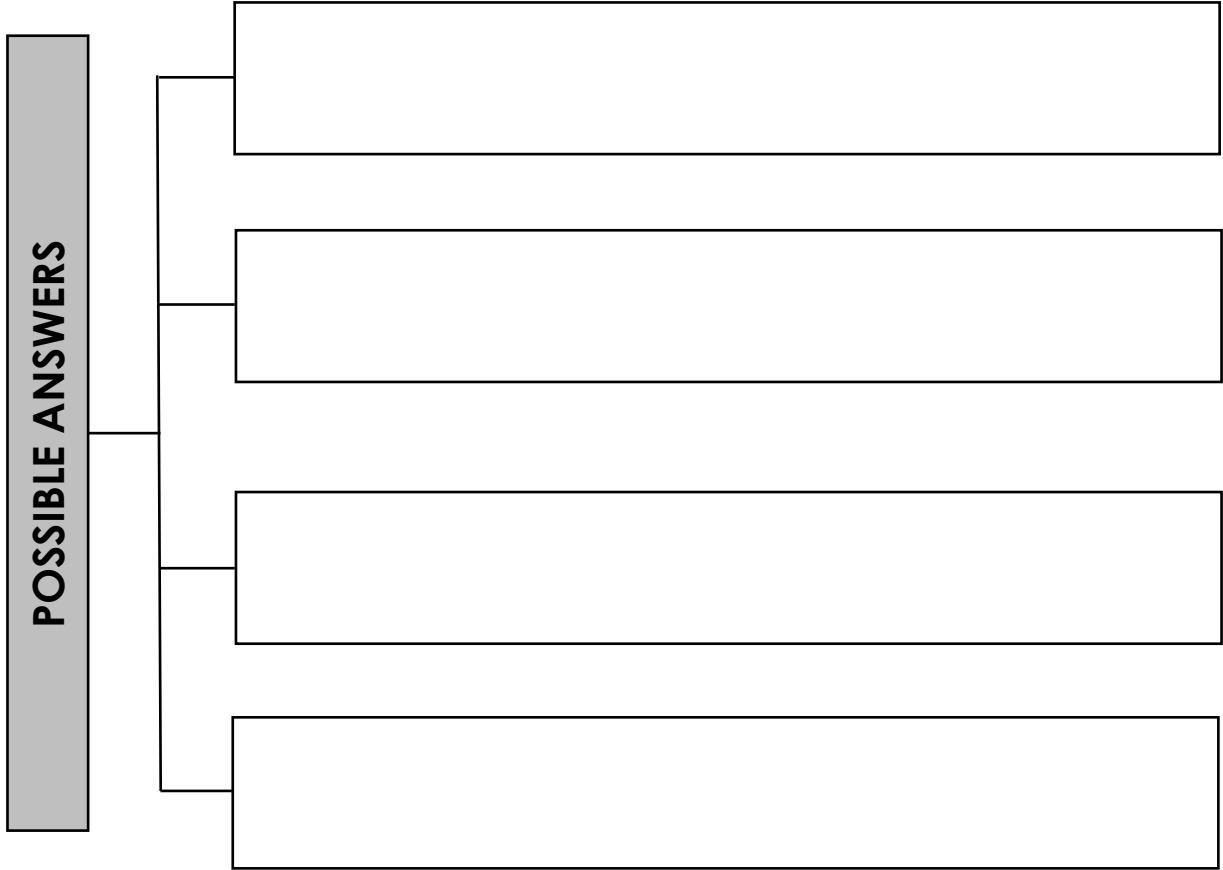
CONSOLIDATION TASK

Complete the Summary clock for Roles and Processes, Subcultures and Pupil Identities. You choose the section labels and fill in the appropriate information.



Outline and explain two reasons why sociologists may not influence government policy.

Command Words	Topic	Focus



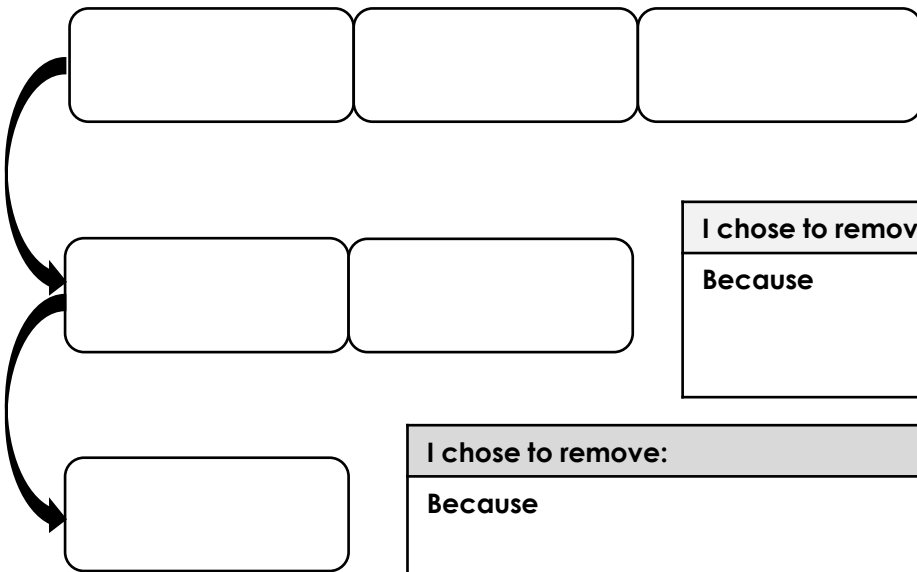
ITEM:

Early positivist sociologists believe that sociology was a 'science of society' that would enable us to discover the causes of social problems and offer solutions to them. Sociologist research findings would then enable the state to implement appropriate social policies to deal with the problems. In the same way as medical research can discover cures for diseases, so sociological research would help solve society's problems. However, Marxists claim that the main function of social policy is to maintain capitalism and that the role of sociologists should therefore be to criticise policy, not to serve the capitalist state.

Applying material from the item and your own knowledge, evaluate factors which will impact the influence of sociology on social policy. [20]

Command Words	Topic	Focus	Evaluation Stem

Context	
Background	
Definition	
Trend	



I chose to remove:
Because

I chose to remove:
Because

Turn the Question Singular:
Your Answer: