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| **Key sociological concepts** | **Debates over the acquisition of identity**  | **The process of socialisation** |
| Describe what is meant by culture (2)Describe what is meant by norms (2)Describe what is meant by the term values (2)Describe what is meant by roles (2)Describe what is meant by status (2)Explain what is meant by identity (2)Describe what is meant by sanctions (2)Explain why societies have sanctions (2)  | Describe what is meant by a feral child (2)Explain why some children are feral (2)Describe what is meant by cultural diversity (2)Describe what is meant by nurture (2)Describe what is meant by nature (2)Describe what is meant by identity (2) | Describe what is meant by primary socialisation (2)Describe what is meant by secondary socialisation (2)Describe what is meant by canalisation (2)Identify two agencies of secondary socialisation (2)Describe what is meant by gender (2)Describe what is meant by gender roles (2)Describe what is meant by social control (2)Identify two agencies of social control (2)Explain why socialisation by the family is important (2)Explain why socialisation by the media is important (2)Explain why socialisation by schools is important (2) |
| Explain, using examples, the difference between formal and informal sanctions (4)Explain, using examples, the difference between norms and values (4)Explain, using examples, two ways the family teaches children the culture of their society (4) | Explain two reasons why sociologists believe in the nurture theory (4)Explain two reasons why feral children may have difficulty fitting into society (4)Explain how the study of feral children helps us to understand nurture theory (4)Identify and explain two ways in which schools pass on gender identities (4)Explain two aspects of identity other than gender (4)Identify and explain two ways in which agents of socialisation pass on identity to children. (4) | Explain how norms are learnt through primary socialisation (4)Explain how status can be achieved (4)Explain why socialisation by the family is important (4)Identify and explain two ways in which children are socialised into gender roles (4)Describe how schools can encourage a feeling of national identity (4)Describe the difference between race and ethnicity (4)Explain, using examples, the difference between primary and secondary socialisation (4)Explain, using examples, the difference between formal and informal agencies of social control (4)Identify and explain two ways in which children are socialised into gender roles in the family.(4)Explain why socialisation by the media is important (4)Identify and explain two ways in which agents of socialisation pass on identity to children (4) |
| **Usefulness of different types of data** | **Methods of research** | **Sampling processes** | **Practical issues affecting research** | **Ethical issues affecting research** |
| Describe what is meant by primary data (2)Describe what is meant by secondary data (2)Describe what is meant by quantitative data (2)Describe what is meant by qualitative data (2) | Describe what is meant by a pilot study (2)Describe what is meant by a questionnaire (2)Identify two types of questionnaire (2)Identify two types of interviews (2)Describe what is meant by a structured interview (2)Describe what is meant by an unstructured interview (2)Describe what is meant by a semi structures (2) Describe what is meant by overt observation (2)Describe what is meant by covert observation (2)Describe what is meant by reliability (2)Describe what is meant by validity (2)Describe what is meant by representativeness (2)Describe what is meant by a mixed methods approach (2) | Describe what is meant by the term sampling (2)Identify two types of sampling methods. (2)Identify which sampling technique you would choose for a study of secondary school teachers in the UK (2) | Describe what is meant by the term gatekeeper (2)Identify two practical issues affecting research (2) | Describe what is meant by ethics (2)Describe what is meant by informed consent (2)Describe what is meant by confidentiality (2)Describe what is meant by deception (2)Explain what is meant by harm to participants when studying society (2)Identify two ethical issues in the use of unstructured interviews (2) |
| Explain two reasons why secondary data is useful for sociologists (4) | Explain two reasons why questionnaires may lack validity (4)Explain two reasons why a mixed methods approach is useful for sociologists (4)Explain two reasons why participant observation is used by some sociologists (4)Explain two reasons why interviews are useful for sociologists (4) |  | Explain two ways in which practical issues may influence the research of sociologists (4) | Discuss ethical concerns with the use of observation by sociologists in research (4) |
| Discuss the usefulness of primary data/methods of collecting data (12)Discuss the usefulness of secondary data/methods of collecting data (12)Discuss the usefulness of diaries and journals (12)Discuss the usefulness of official statistics (12) | Discuss the usefulness of questionnaires (12)Discuss the usefulness of quantitative data (12)Discuss the usefulness of unstructured interviews (12)Discuss the strengths and weaknesses of the interview method (12)Discuss the usefulness of observations (12) |  |  |  |