

Welcome to Sociology!



What will I be studying?

Year one:

Introduction to Sociology
Education

Research Methods

Families and Households

Year two:

Theory and Methods (2)

Beliefs in Society

Crime and Deviance

How will I be assessed?

Paper 1 x 2 hours

Education with Theory and
Methods in Context

Paper 2 x 2 hours

Beliefs in Society and
Families and Households

Paper 3 x 2 hours

Crime and Deviance with
Theory and Methods

Paper 1 Structure: 2 Hours

Education Theory and Methods

Education: Y1

Q1) 4m: Outline two...

Q2) 6m: Outline three...

Q3) 10m: Applying material from Item A, analyse two..

Q4) 30m: Applying material from Item B and your knowledge, evaluate ...

TIPS

- Three Items- must use an Item in the 10 marker, 30 marker and MIC.
- Education essay worth 30 marks.
- Outline 10 marker for Theory and Methods and analyse 10 marker for Education

Methods in the Context of Education: Y1

Q5) 20 marker:

"Applying material from Item C and your knowledge of research methods, evaluate the strengths and weaknesses of using.....to study....."

Theory (Y2) and Methods

Q6) 10 marker:

Outline and explain two....
(like the AS 10 marker)

Paper 2 Structure: 2 Hours

Topics in Sociology:
Families and Households
Beliefs in Society (Y2)

Families and Households (Y1)

- Q1) 10m: Outline and explain two...
- Q2) 10m: Applying material from Item A, analyse two..
- Q3) 20m: Applying material from Item B and your knowledge, evaluate ...

Beliefs In Society (Y2)

- Q4) 10m: Outline and explain two...
- Q5) 10m: Applying material from Item C, analyse two..
- Q6) 20m: Applying material from Item D and your knowledge, evaluate ...

TIPS

- Four Items- must use an Item in the 10 marker analyse questions and the 20 markers.

Paper 3 Structure: 2 Hours

Crime and Deviance Theory and Methods

Crime and Deviance (Y2)

Q1) 4m: Outline two...

Q2) 6m: Outline three...

Q3) 10m: Applying material from Item A, analyse two..

Q4) 30m: Applying material from Item B and your knowledge, evaluate ...

Theory (Y2) and Methods (Y1 and 2)

Q5) 10 marker: Outline and explain two..

Q6) 20 marker: Applying material from Item B and your knowledge, evaluate ...

TIPS

- Three Items- must use an Item in the 10 marker analyse question, the 30 marker Crime essay and the 20 marker Research Methods essay.
- Outline and explain 10 marker for Theory and Methods and analyse 10 marker for Education

WHAT IS SOCIOLOGY?

Sociology is the study of the behaviour of people in their daily lives in places such as education, the workplace, and family. Sociologists seek to understand how people think and behave, and what factors affect their actions.

"Sociology may be defined as the study of society – the web of human interactions and relationships."
Ginsberg (1939)

"Sociology is the study of individuals in a social setting."
Merton (1936)

"Sociology is the study of human social life, groups and societies. It is a dazzling and compelling enterprise, fascinating as its subject matter, our own behaviour as social beings."
Giddens (1984)



DEFINITION OF SOCIOLOGY

WHAT DO SOCIOLOGISTS DO?

Similar to scientists, sociologists carry out research in various ways either to describe the way in which something occurs or to explain why it happens.

Sociologists often start with a hypothesis, which they then attempt to falsify, modify or prove.

COMPARING SOCIOLOGICAL AND BIOLOGICAL APPROACHES: NATURE VS NURTURE

NURTURE ARGUMENT

- Some sociologists argue that socialisation has a stronger impact than nature.
- Comparisons of different societies show that their norms, values and sanctions vary widely.
- Human behaviour is learnt and not instinctive. Therefore agents of socialisation such as family, education and mass media will have a huge amount of social control.

NATURE ARGUMENT

- Some biologists believe that human behaviour is due to our biology.
- They argue that we are born with certain traits.
- Human behaviour is instinctive and not learnt.

FEW

The existence of feral (wild) children raised away from society and who do not display many characteristics of human beings.

Amala and Kamala were alleged to be feral children who were found in a wolf den.

Explain what sociology is....and what it isn't !

What is Sociology?

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

WHAT IS SOCIOLOGY?

Sociology is the study of the behaviour of people in their daily lives in places such as education, the workplace, and family. Sociologists seek to understand how people think and behave, and what factors affect their actions.

"Sociology may be defined as the study of society – the web of human interactions and relationships."
Ginsberg (1939)

"Sociology is the study of individuals in a social setting."
Merton (1970)

"Sociology is the study of human social life, groups and societies. It is a dazzling and compelling enterprise, fascinating as its subject matter: our own behaviour as social beings."
Giddens (1997)



DEFINITION OF SOCIOLOGY

WHAT DO SOCIOLOGISTS DO?

Similar to scientists, sociologists carry out research in various ways either to describe the way in which something occurs or to explain why it happens.

Sociologists often start with a hypothesis, which they then attempt to falsify, modify or prove.

COMPARING SOCIOLOGICAL AND BIOLOGICAL APPROACHES: NATURE VS NURTURE

NURTURE ARGUMENT

- Some sociologists argue that socialisation has a stronger impact than nature.
- Comparisons of different societies show that their norms, values and sanctions vary widely.
- Human behaviour is learnt and not instinctive. Therefore agents of socialisation such as family, education and mass media will have a huge amount of social control.

NATURE

- Some biologists believe that behaviour is innate and not learnt.
- They argue that we are born with certain characteristics.
- Human behaviour is instinctive and not learnt.

FEW

The existence of feral (wild) children raised away from society and who do not display many characteristics of human beings.

Amala and Kamala were alleged to be feral children who were found in a wolf den.

Explain what sociology is....and what it isn't !


What is Sociology not?

What is Sociology not?

- **An easy option**- 3 x 2 hour exams – extended answers -30 mark essays
- **Commonsense**- findings are supported by social research evidence.
- **Just for girls**- lots of boys do take sociology too!
- **A new subject**- it was developed in the 19th Century.
- **A less academic subject**- courses run in many Russell Group universities today.
- **Only for those who want to be social workers**-Great for a range of professions from medicine to finance to the arts.



GIVING YOU THE SKILLS TO SUCCEED!



The skills you learn in sociology are marketable and having it on your CV shows that you understand the world around you. Sociological theory helps you to become a critical thinker because it exposes you to many different ways of seeing the social world and with so much political and ethnic strife at the moment, having an informed sense as to why this is happening will help you engage with many different kinds of people. Take these skills, together with your insights into the workings of society and it is not surprising that more and more employers see a sociology degree as highly desirable.

Communication skills: Typically, employers are looking for people who are comfortable expressing themselves and their ideas in a clear, concise and meaningful way. A sociology degree will give you the skills and confidence to express yourself in both verbal and written forms to a variety of people.

Interpersonal skills: Many of today's employers adopt a customer-oriented approach and are therefore seeking graduates who are good at networking and affiliating. Most sociology courses now include exercises in team working, so as well as learning how to initiate ideas and work independently, you will also learn how to work in collaboration with others.

Analytical skills: Sociology is the study of society and therefore develops great problem-solving abilities and sharp, critical thinking. These skills are essential for all kinds of duties and projects.

Statistics: Organisations value an employee who can work with others to define a problem or research question, design a study to find answers, analyse the data, report on the findings and then make recommendations based on those findings.

Cross-cultural understanding: Employers need staff who can understand and operate across many diverse cultures. A degree in sociology will give you a global outlook and help make you aware of traditional stereotypes.

Leadership skills: Employers value employees who can lead by example and develop new ideas. Sociology teaches you how to find information, extract what is important and then turn it into a compelling argument, helping you to influence and motivate others.

"Sociology is fascinating! Everything we do has sociological implications and studying social science feeds into and informs a number of additional disciplines (such as health, crime, law, economics)."

Stephanie O'Neill, SIPS JR-High Research Assistant, Newcastle University

OPEN DOORS WITH A SOCIOLOGY DEGREE

Today, research shows people entering the job market will change careers several times over the course of their working life, which begs the question, 'why limit yourself to one type of job'? Sociology trains you to answer the 'what', 'how' and 'why' questions about human societies, giving you a competitive edge in the job market and providing a strong intellectual background for students considering careers in the professions or business.

Administration: Sociologists can reshape their communities, particularly in government and public agencies, by leading teams of researchers and social work professionals to define public policies.

Business: Sociologists research consumer trends to reveal evolving customer needs and opportunities. Sociologists also help product designers understand the overall trends shaping consumer culture in order to inspire tomorrow's new products.

Health and Welfare Service: Most health and welfare professionals study sociology in order to better understand some of the larger trends they see among patients and clients. By using the kinds of pattern analysis techniques that sociologists are known for, they can focus their practices on critical needs in their communities.

Education: Teachers with a sociological perspective are aware of the factors that make up a child's background and understand why they act the way they do. This gives them the tools and confidence to help overcome many challenges in schools.

Journalism: Newspapers and media outlets employ sociologists to help understand the kinds of stories that engage readers, viewers and listeners in a particular region. Sociologists work with editors to identify the right balance between news that audiences expect and the stories that need to be reported.

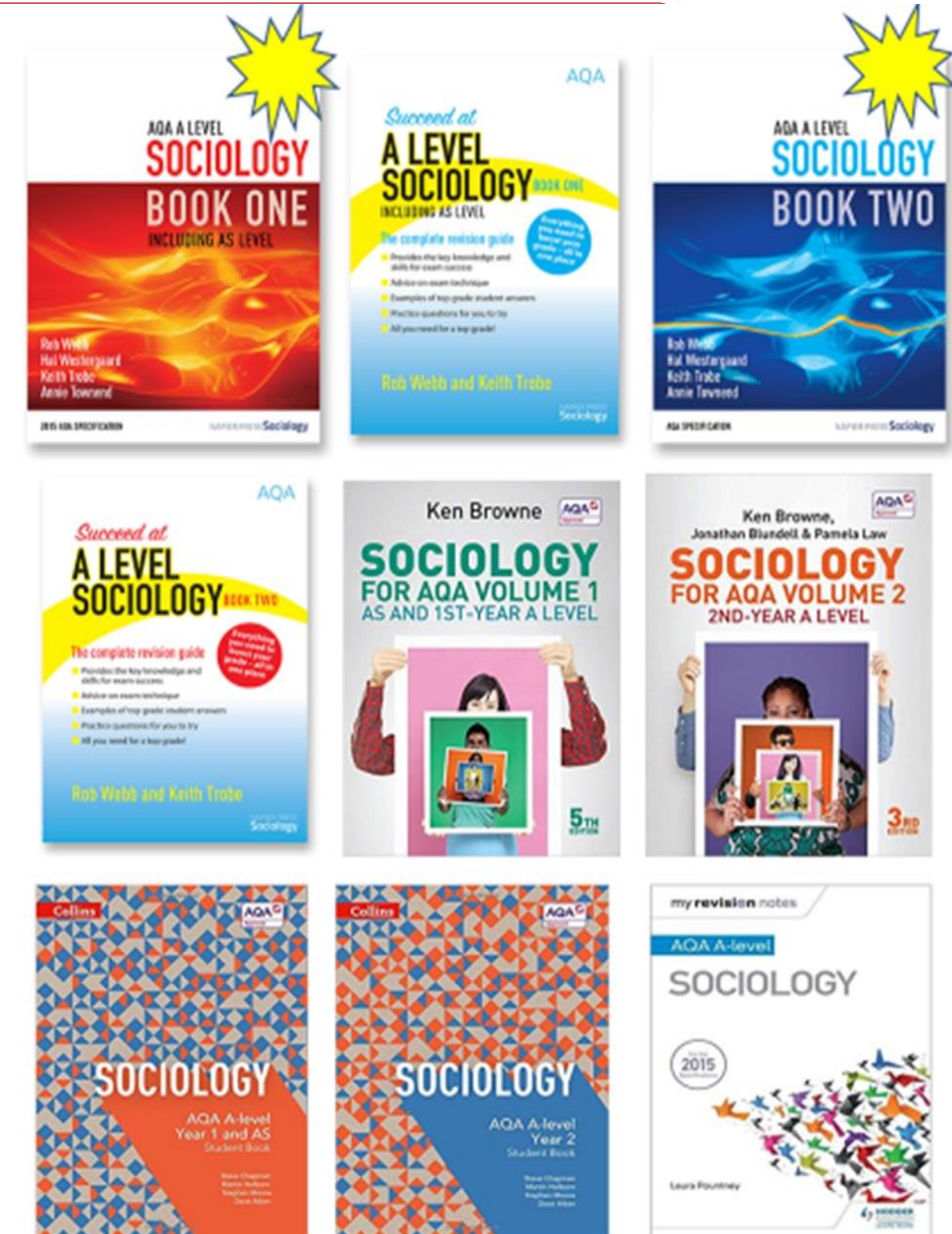
Public Relations: By reviewing market research data and understanding historic trends, sociologists who truly understand the motivations of customers can effectively defuse problems in the media by responding to the public's concerns with carefully composed solutions.

Police: Many local authorities hire sociologists to understand the impact of tougher laws. Sociologists also help prison and probation officers determine the effects of new programmes and regulations on the prison population.

Research: A variety of government agencies, nonprofit institutions and outreach organisations seek out sociologists for specialist research. Many sociologists go on to carve out careers as independent research consultants, examining trends in human behaviour for a variety of clients.

RESOURCES and WEBSITES

- **Tutor2U:** <https://www.tutor2u.net/sociology> : revision notes, topic videos, key word glossaries, flashcards and workbooklets- we will be providing you with some of these.
- **Online textbooks (See new link in Sept) Napier Press:** Also has a companion site for teachers and students :<https://napierpress.com/>
- **Discover Sociology:** Teaching resources section: lots of resources on key topics <http://www.discoversociology.co.uk/>
- **Revise Sociology:** <https://revisesociology.com/> Lots of revision notes on **a range of topics, video links and mindmaps**
- **Hectic Teacher Sociology:** <https://hecticteachersalevelsociologysite.wordpress.com/> lots of topic-based resources and exam workbooks
- **The Sociology Guy:** <https://thesociologyguy.com/> Revision support-also has a Youtube channel for exam question support
- **Kate Flatley videos on Youtube** https://www.youtube.com/channel/UC6VpoZj33Df_rNb8KymCczw looks at exam **questions and technique**



So who can you contact to find out more?

If you have any more questions before making your option choices please do get in touch.

Key contact:

Mrs Brown

becrab@beckfoot.org

**ANY
QUESTIONS?**

