

THE BASICS!	R	A	G
What are social norms?			
What are values?			
What is culture?			
What is cultural diversity (including some examples)?			
What is identity (and what affects it)?			
What is status (including ascribed and achieved)?			
What is primary socialisation?			
What is secondary socialisation?			
What are agents of socialisation?			
What are the agents of both primary and secondary socialisation?			
What is gender socialisation?			
What is the nature vs nurture debate?			
What is a conflict view?			
What is a consensus view?			
What is the functionalist perspective?			
What is the Marxist perspective (including ruling class, bourgeoisie, working class, proletariat)?			
What is the feminist perspective?			
What is the interactionist perspective?			
What is the New Right perspective?			
PAPER 1 – FAMILIES			
FUNCTIONS OF FAMILIES	R	A	G
What are the different functions of families (sexual, reproductive, economic and educational)?			
What is the functionalist view of the functions of families?			
What is the Marxist view of the functions of families?			
What is the feminist view of the functions of families?			
What is <b>Parson's</b> ( <i>functionalist</i> ) Warm Bath Theory?			
FAMILY FORMS	R	A	G
What is the nuclear family?			
What is a lone-parent family?			
What is a single-sex family?			
What is a reconstituted/blended family?			
What is the extended family?			
What are the 5 types of family diversity according to the <b>Rapoports</b> ?			
What are the main sociological perspectives around family forms?			
What is the New Right perspective on the decline of the nuclear family?			

CONJUGAL ROLE RELATIONSHIPS	R	A	G
What are conjugal roles?			
What are joint and segregated conjugal roles?			
How has the domestic division of labour changed between traditional and contemporary families?			
What issues impact on conjugal relationships?			
What is the functionalist perspective on conjugal role relationships?			
What is the Marxist perspective on conjugal role relationships?			
What is the feminist perspective on conjugal role relationships?			
What is <b>Oakley's</b> ( <i>feminist</i> ) view of the conventional family? (including the dual burden)			
CHANGING RELATIONSHIPS WITHIN FAMILIES	R	A	G
How have relationships within families changed over time?			
What impacts the quality of parenting?			
What impacts the relationships between teenagers and adults?			
What impacts the care of disabled/elderly relatives?			
What is arranged marriage?			
What is the symmetrical family according to <b>Wilmott and Young</b> ( <i>functionalists</i> )?			
What is stratified diffusion?			
What is the Marxist perspective of changing relationships within families?			
What is the feminist perspective of changing relationships within families?			
CRITICISMS OF FAMILIES	R	A	G
What is isolation in terms of family?			
What is unrealistic idealisation?			
How have traditional family functions changed?			
How has contact with wider kinship networks changed over time?			
Why has there been an increase in marital breakdown?			
What are dysfunctional families			
What is the status and role of women in families?			
How does <b>Zaretsky</b> ( <i>Marxist</i> ) argue that families support capitalism?			
What did <b>Delphy and Leonard</b> ( <i>feminists</i> ) argue about the role of women in families?			
What does the New Right criticise families?			
DIVORCE	R	A	G
How have patterns of divorce changed since 1945? (including data)			
How have changes in the law led to a rise in divorce?			
How have changes in social attitudes and values led to a rise in divorce?			
How has secularisation led to a rise in divorce?			
How have changes in the status of women led to a rise in divorce?			
What are the consequences of a rise in divorce?			
What do functionalists, Marxists and feminists think about the rise in divorce?			
What does the New Right think about the rise in divorce?			

## PAPER 1 - EDUCATION

### ROLE AND FUNCTIONS OF EDUCATION

**R A G**

What are main functions of education?

What is social cohesion?

What is social mobility?

What different types of schools exist in the UK?

What is alternative education provision (including home schooling and de-schooling)?

What did **Durkheim** (*functionalist*) believe about the role of education (including cohesion)?

What did **Parsons** (*functionalist*) argue about the role of education (including status)?

What is the Marxist perspective on the role and functions of education?

What is the feminist perspective on the role and functions of education?

### THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN EDUCATION AND CAPITALISM

**R A G**

What is the correspondence principle according to **Bowles and Gintis** (*Marxists*)?

What are the criticisms of the correspondence principle?

### EDUCATIONAL ACHIEVEMENT

**R A G**

How does social class affect educational achievement?

What material factors affect educational achievement?

What is cultural capital and how does it affect educational achievement?

How does gender affect educational achievement?

How does ethnicity educational achievement?

What is an ethnocentric curriculum?

What did **Halsey, Heath and Ridge** say about class-based inequalities in education?

What is the marketisation of education?

How has competition between school affected educational achievement?

What did **Ball, Bowe and Gerwitz** say about parental choice?

### PROCESSES WITHIN SCHOOLS

**R A G**

What is the hidden curriculum?

What is setting and streaming?

What is mixed-ability teaching

What are the benefits and drawbacks of setting, streaming and mixed ability teaching?

How are students labelled by teachers, and what are these labels based on?

How does teacher labelling affect educational achievement?

What did **Ball** believe about teacher expectations linked to setting?

What are counter-school/anti-school subcultures?

What did **Willis** (*Neo-Marxist*) say about the creation of counter school cultures?

What do functionalists think about processes within schools?

What do Marxists think about processes within schools?

What do feminists think about processes within schools?

What do interactionists think about processes within schools?

## PAPER 2 – CRIME AND DEVIANCE

### THE SOCIAL CONSTRUCTION OF CRIME AND DEVIANCE

**R A G**

What is the difference between a deviant act and a criminal act?

How is crime and deviance socially constructed?

What is anomie and how does it lead to crime and deviance?

How does labelling lead to crime and deviance?

What is master status and the self-fulfilling prophecy according to **Becker** (*interactionist*)?

What are subcultural theories of crime and deviance?

What is status frustration and how does it lead to crime and deviance?

What is strain theory according to **Merton** (*functionalist*)?

What are the 5 different ways that people react to strain according to Merton?

### SOCIAL CONTROL

**R A G**

What is formal social control (including examples)?

What is informal social control (including examples)?

What do functionalists believe about social control?

What do Marxists believe about social control?

What do feminists believe about social control?

What are the reasons for female conformity according to **Heidensohn** (*feminist*)?

### CRIMINAL AND DEVIANT BEHAVIOUR

**R A G**

How does social class affect criminal and deviant behaviour?

How does gender affect criminal and deviant behaviour?

How does ethnicity affect criminal and deviant behaviour?

How does age affect criminal and deviant behaviour?

What is white collar crime (including examples)?

What is corporate crime (including how it is punished)?

What are the different sanctions for crime in the UK?

What has happened to violent crime in the UK?

What are the criticisms of the criminal justice system (including sentencing, prisons and young offenders)?

What are the issues around media coverage of crime in the UK?

What is a moral panic?

What are delinquent subcultures according to **Albert Cohen** (*functionalist*)?

What are the class deal and gender deal according to **Carlen** (*feminist*), and how do they lead to crime for some women?

### DATA ON CRIME

**R A G**

What are the main sources of crime data?

What are the main trends and patterns in crime data in the UK (including statistics)?

What is the 'dark figure' of crime?

Why is some crime unreported or unrecorded?

What do functionalists, Marxists and feminists believe about the usefulness of crime data?

## PAPER 2 - SOCIAL STRATIFICATION

### FUNCTIONALIST THEORY OF STRATIFICATION

R A G

What is meritocracy?

What is role allocation according to **Davis and Moore** (*functionalists*)

Why do functionalists believe that there needs to be some inequality for society to function?

What is the myth of meritocracy according to Marxists?

How do feminists criticise the functionalist view on stratification?

### SOCIO-ECONOMIC CLASS

R A G

What are the different divisions of socio-economic class?

What is false-class consciousness?

What did **Marx** believe about social class and capitalism ?

What is the functionalist viewpoint of socio-economic class?

What is the feminist viewpoint of socio-economic class?

What did **Weber** believe about market position?

### LIFE CHANCES

R A G

How does social class affect life chances?

How does gender affect life chances?

How does race and ethnicity affect life chances?

How does sexuality class affect life chances?

How does age affect life chances?

How does disability affect life chances?

How do religion and beliefs affect life chances?

What did **Devine** say about 'the affluent worker'?

What do functionalists, Marxists and feminists say about life chances?

### POVERTY AS A SOCIAL ISSUE

R A G

What is poverty (including absolute and relative poverty)?

What is deprivation (including material and cultural)?

What is the culture of poverty according to New Right sociologists?

How has the government attempted to reduce poverty and unemployment?

What is the impact of globalisation on poverty in the UK?

How did **Townsend** attempt to define deprivation, and what were the criticisms of this?

What does **Murray** (*New Right*) say about the underclass?

What do functionalists, Marxists and feminists say about poverty as social issue?

### POWER AND AUTHORITY

R A G

What is the difference between power and authority?

What are formal and informal sources of power?

What are the different types of authority (including traditional, rational-legal and charismatic)?

What is economic power through class/wealth according to **Weber**?

What is social power through status/prestige according to **Weber**?

What is political power through party/power according to **Weber**?

What do functionalists, Marxists and feminists say about power and authority?			
<b>POWER AND RELATIONSHIPS</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>G</b>
How does social class affect power relationships?			
How does gender affect power relationships?			
How does race and ethnicity affect power relationships?			
How does sexuality class affect power relationships?			
How does age affect power relationships?			
How does disability affect power relationships?			
How do religion and beliefs affect power relationships?			
What are the 6 patriarchal structures that restrict women and help maintain male dominance in society according to <b>Walby</b> ( <i>feminist</i> )?			
What do functionalists argue about power and relationships?			
What do Marxists argue about power and relationships?			
What do feminists argue about power and relationships?			
<b>SOCIOLOGICAL RESEARCH METHODS</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>G</b>
What are the stages of research design?			
What are aims and hypotheses?			
What are pilot studies, and why are they used?			
What different methods of sampling are there?			
What is representativeness?			
What is validity and reliability?			
What is the difference between primary and secondary data?			
What are qualitative methods of data collection (including examples)?			
What are quantitative methods of data collection (including examples)?			
What are official and non-official statistics (including examples)?			
What is the mixed methods approach and why is it useful?			
What are open and closed questions?			
What are the strengths and weaknesses of using questionnaires to collect data?			
What are structured, semi-structured and unstructured interviews?			
What is trust rapport and why is it important?			
What are the strengths and weaknesses of using interviews to collect data?			
What are overt and covert observations?			
What are participant and non-participant observations?			
What are the strengths and weaknesses of using observation to collect data?			
What practical issues are there with sociological research (including time, cost and access)?			
What ethical issues are there with sociological research (including consent, confidentiality and harm to participants)?			
What ethical guidelines should sociological researchers follow?			
Are you able to interpret graph, diagrams and charts?			
Are you able to spot and describe patterns and trends in data?			