

SOCIOLOGY

50 things you should know..

Functionalism

1. Name two Functionalist sociologists
2. Explain what is meant by 'the organic analogy'
3. Explain what is meant by 'consensus'
4. Explain what is meant by 'meritocracy'
5. State two strengths and two limitations of Functionalism

Marxism

1. Name two Marxist sociologists
2. Describe the structure of Capitalism
3. Explain what is meant by 'conflict'
4. Explain what is meant by 'ideological state apparatus'
5. State two strengths and two limitations of Marxism

Feminism

1. Name two Feminist sociologists
2. Explain what is meant by 'patriarchy'
3. Identify one difference between Radical and Liberal Feminism
4. Identify the three aspects of gender socialisation
5. State two strengths and two limitations of Feminism

New Right

1. Name two New Right sociologists
2. Explain what is meant by the 'underclass'
3. Identify the New Right's ideal family type
4. State two social problems linked to the decline of this family type
5. State two strengths and two limitations of the New Right

Families & Households

1. State the four functions of the family according to Murdock
2. State one way decision making and money management is unequal
3. State three reasons for the increase in divorce rate
4. State one change in parent-child relationships in recent years
5. State three social problems linked to the family

Education

1. Two educational policies aimed at improving the outcomes of disadvantaged groups.
2. Two ways that school's mirror the workplace.
3. What is meant by the "ethnocentric curriculum".
4. Two reasons girls do better than boys at school.
5. The difference between material and cultural deprivation.

Crime and Deviance

1. The difference between crime and deviance.
2. Two reasons why official statistics may not be a valid measure of crime.
3. What marxists mean by "capitalism being criminogenic"
4. Two theories which can be used to explain why the working class commit crime.
5. Patterns of crime according to ethnicity.

Social Stratification

1. The meaning of "social stratification".
2. The difference between an open and closed system, with examples.
3. The difference between absolute and relative poverty.
4. Two examples of gender inequality.
5. The meaning of "life chances" with examples.

Research Methods

1. The difference between quantitative and qualitative methods
2. The difference between covert and overt observation
3. A definition of "validity"
4. A definition of "reliability"
5. The difference between Positivism and Interpretivist sociology.
6. The definition of the hawthorne effect.
7. The difference between primary and secondary data.
8. One strength and one limitation of using unstructured interviews in research.
9. One strength and one limitation of using official statistics in research.
10. One strength and one limitation of using questionnaires in research.