



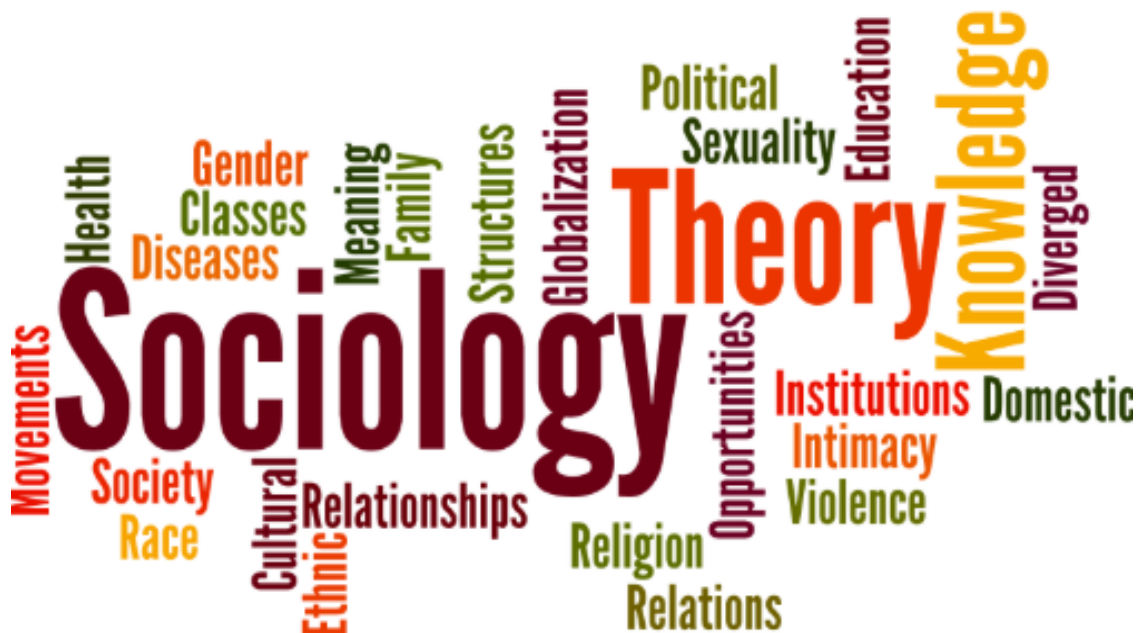
RUSHCLIFFE
SPENCER ACADEMY

Year 11 - 12

Sociology

Transition Work

Rushcliffe School





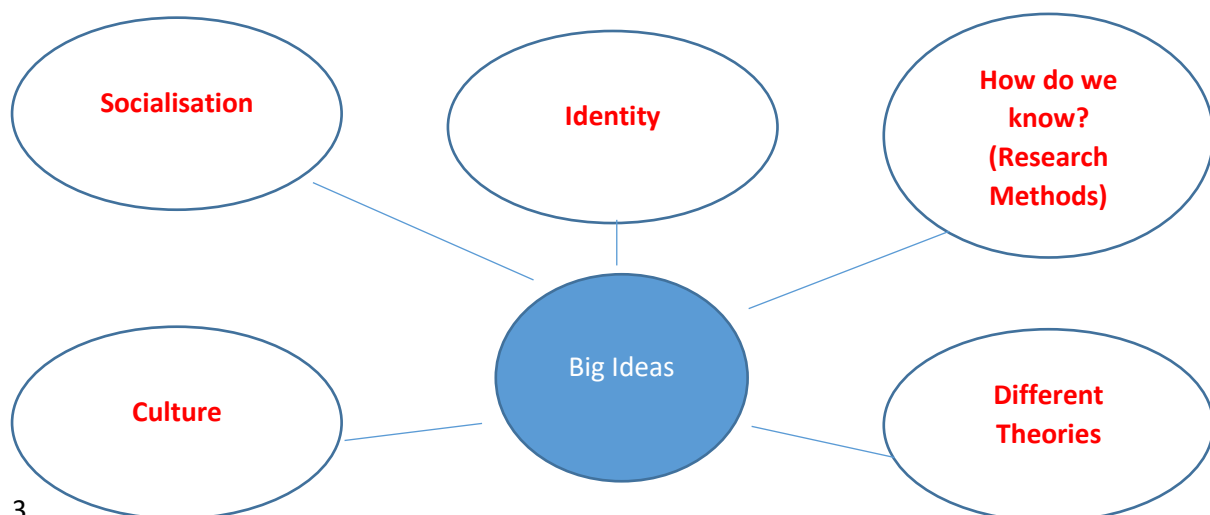
RUSHCLIFFE
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WE ARE **Sociology**

The curriculum in Sociology provides students with the knowledge to understand how society works, whilst applying **sociological theory and research**. This will allow students to **think critically** when considering societal issues across the globe.

Paper One	Paper two	Paper three
<p>Component 01: Socialisation, culture and identity</p> <p>Introduces students to key themes of socialisation, identity and culture, which are developed in closer study of one of three contexts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Families and relationships <p>Assessed by a 1hr 30-minute paper</p> <p>90 marks</p> <p>30% of overall A level</p>	<p>Researching and understanding social inequalities</p> <p>Section A- Research Methods</p> <p>Section B- Social Inequalities</p> <p>Explores the methods of sociological enquiry and uses the context of social difference and inequality to develop knowledge and understanding of contemporary social processes. This fosters the development of critical thinking around social diversity in terms of social class, gender, ethnicity and age.</p> <p>Assessed by a 2 hr 15 paper.</p> <p>105 marks</p> <p>35% of overall A level</p>	<p>Debates in contemporary society</p> <p>This component introduces students to contemporary theoretical debates and how they relate to global society. Section A is a compulsory topic, 'Globalisation and the digital social world', and in Section B students choose one of the three following options:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Crime and deviance <p>Assessed by a 2 hr 15 paper.</p> <p>105 Marks</p> <p>35% of overall A level</p>



Introduction

If you are studying Sociology A Level from September you are required to complete the summer transition tasks to prepare you for your start on the course. The tasks consist of 2 sections involving aspects of research, introducing key concepts and engaging with articles from Sociology Reviews!

During the 2 years of studying OCR Sociology we will be exploring topics such as **Socialisation, Culture & Identity, Family & Relationships, Research Methods, Understanding Social Inequalities, Globalisation and the Digital World and Crime & Deviance**

Overview of tasks

Section	Focus/Skills	How it prepares you
1	Key concepts	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Prepares you with the vocabulary to access Topic 1 (Socialisation, culture and identity) ideas• Develop sociological language• Develop skill set for 'explain' and 'illustrate' questions
2	Primary and Secondary Socialisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Explores important institutions in society and how they all have a role to play in socialisation.
3	Identity	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Looking at the different aspects of Identity
4	Family and Relationships	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Will give you a brief introduction about the changing role of the family.
5	Super Curricular Reading	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• By using the Rushcliffe Super Curricular App you will explore a range of fascinating articles that link to other topics in Sociology that you will study.

Deadline: First Sociology lesson of year 12 with Mr Parmar or Mrs Desai

Please bring work with a folder for your new topic.

Thank you

Introduction to sociology

Joan Garrod

New to sociology? We summarise some topics and skills you'll be discovering

Studying Sociology gives you the opportunity to learn about fascinating topics and something new beyond your GCSE subjects but also builds and draws upon a wide range of subjects and skills you may have already studied, be studying with sociology or wish to study in the future!

Let's be clear about one thing from the start: you have chosen one of the most interesting and exciting A-level subjects possible. Many of your friends (and perhaps even you yourself) will be unclear about what sociology actually is. Fear not! You will soon be telling them all sorts of things about society that they didn't know, and I guarantee that you will be embarking on some lively discussions, both in and out of the classroom.

What, how, why?

However, sociology is a rigorous academic subject, and you will develop some very useful skills along the way. These include researching topics from books, articles and the internet, analysing data presented in various formats, evaluating ideas, hypotheses, theories and research methods to identify their strengths and weaknesses — and, of course, doing a lot of reading and writing essays.

Some of the things that you will learn will challenge some of your long-held beliefs, and others will make you think about things that you never really thought about before.

While you will choose some particular topic areas to go alongside the compulsory parts of the course, you will soon learn that there is absolutely nothing about society that doesn't interest sociologists — they share an overwhelming curiosity to find out about and understand what makes societies 'tick'. Three of the most important words used by sociologists are 'What?', 'How?' and 'Why?'

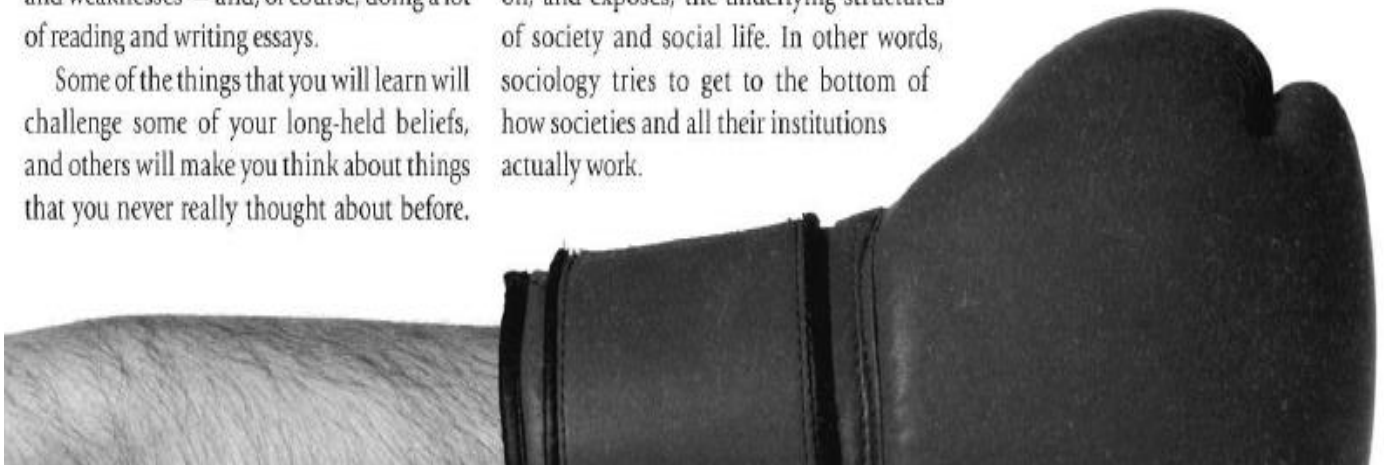
A combat sport

As in any discipline, sociologists do not always agree with each other — but that is why the skills of analysis and evaluation that you will develop are so important. The sociologist Pierre Bourdieu (you will hear quite a lot about him during your course) referred to sociology as a 'combat sport'. He thought this because sociology doesn't ever take things at face value. It casts a critical eye on, and exposes, the underlying structures of society and social life. In other words, sociology tries to get to the bottom of how societies and all their institutions actually work.

Let's take a look at a couple of areas and some of the things that you are likely to come across in your study of sociology. Of course, what you will study in these areas is far deeper, broader and more intellectually challenging than these snippets — but they will hopefully give you a flavour of what lies ahead, as well as something to discuss with your friends and family. Perhaps you could have a go together at suggesting answers for the questions posed...

Crime

Have you ever thought about how we know how much crime there is in society? If you ask people this question, the likely response is that we know because the police publish figures. However, think about this for a moment. Do you think that every crime committed



Section 1

Introducing Socialisation Culture and Identify - Key concepts

Task 1:

Using the following link complete the table of key terms and examples below (give at least 1 example). **Challenge:** try to think of examples of your own.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9abFj8egBNo>

Key term:	Definition/Brief Summary	Examples in society
Norms		
Values		
Status		
Achieved status		
Ascribed status		
Culture		
High culture		

Popular culture		
Subculture		
Cultural diversity		
Global culture		
Consumer culture		
Primary Socialisation		
Secondary Socialisation		

Section 2:

Examples of Primary and Secondary Socialisation

Answer the questions below. You might need to research the following examples of Primary and Secondary Socialisation.

1) Primary Socialisation- Family

Genie Wiley- How does the case of Genie show the importance of primary socialisation?

2) Secondary Socialisation- Peer Groups

Paul Willis 'Learning to Labour'- How do anti-school subcultures socialise working class children in this study?

3) Secondary Socialisation- Media

Jock Young argues the media is partly responsible for crime. Can you find an example to support this?

4) Secondary Socialisation- Religion

How do you think religion might socialise an individual into society?

5) Secondary Socialisation- Education

Raising the school leaving age. School leaving age was raised to 15 in 1944, 16 in 1972 and 18 in 2018. How important is education in the socialisation process? What do schools teach? Is it always good?

'6) Secondary Socialisation- Workplace

What skills and attributes can the workplace or employment teach individuals?

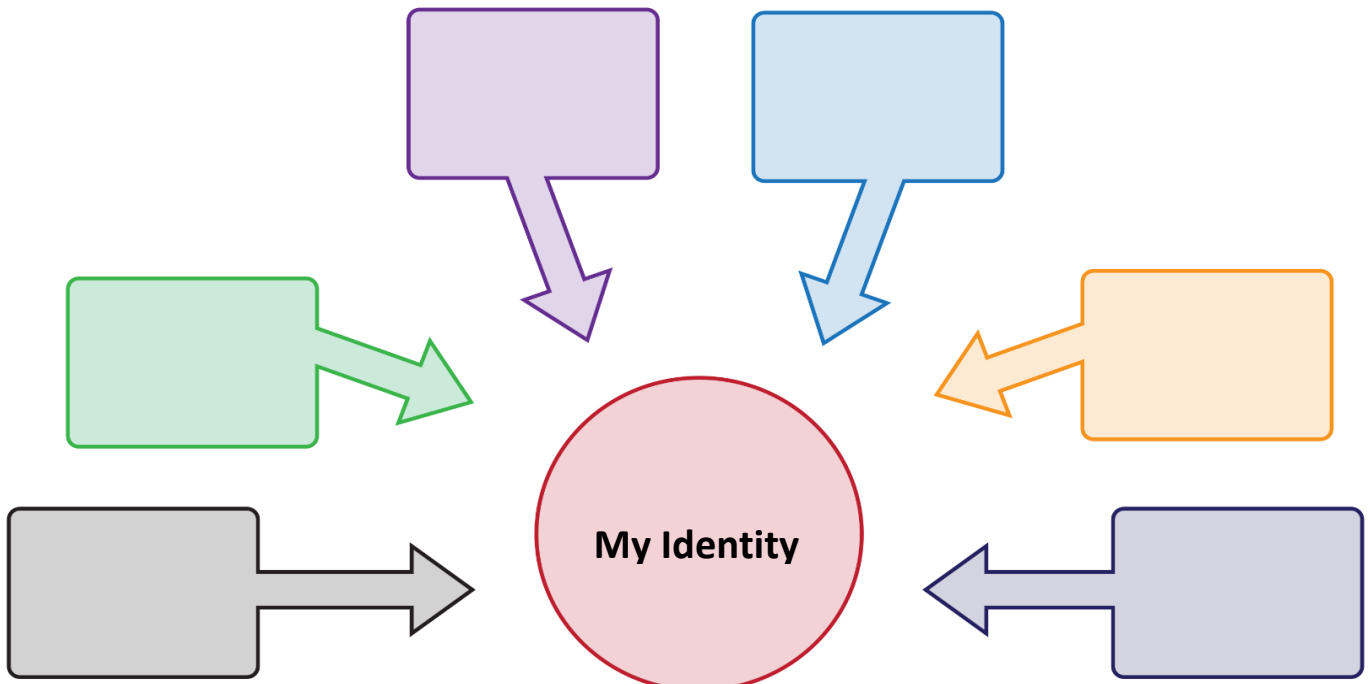
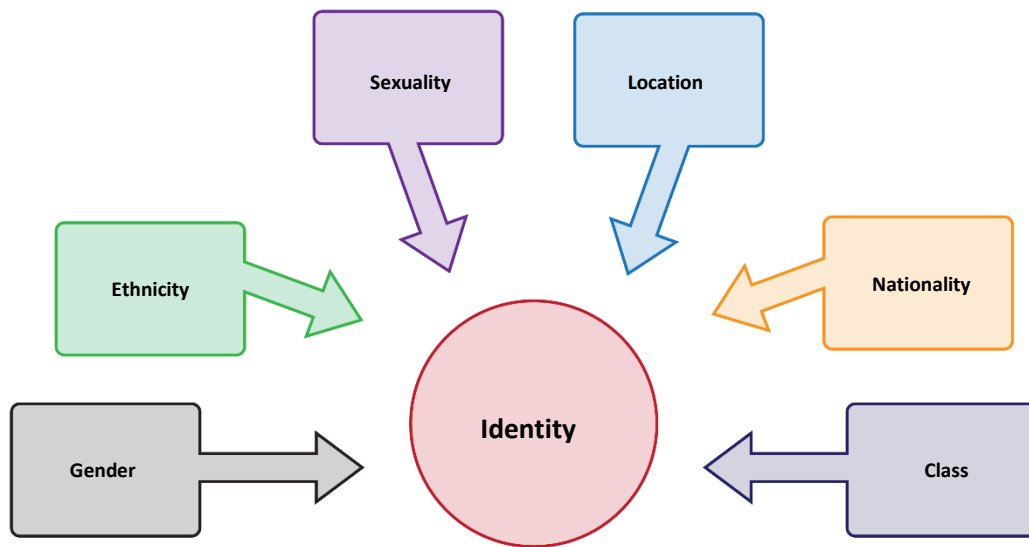
Section 3 – Identity

Defining identity

- What do you think is meant by the word identity?
- What influences a person’s identity?
- How is identity related to culture?

What factors shape a person’s identity?

Look at the first diagram below. Explain each box and then think about what factors informs your own identity



Section 4

Introducing Family & Relationships- Listen to the podcast on how families have changed. Use the box below to write down some brief notes about how and why homes are changing.

[BBC Radio 4 - Thinking Allowed, Home Life 3: Nuclear Household](#)

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/b01460f3>

The image shows a screenshot of the BBC Radio 4 website. At the top left, the 'RADIO 4' logo is displayed. The main title 'Thinking Allowed' is prominently featured in large white text. Below the title is a navigation menu with links for 'Home', 'Episodes', 'Clips', 'Galleries', 'Podcast', 'Presenter', and 'Contact Us'. The central part of the page features a portrait of the presenter, a man with grey hair, against a background of blue geometric shapes. The BBC logo is positioned above the presenter's head. Overlaid on the image is the text 'THINKING ALLOWED' in large white letters, and a circular '4' logo is in the bottom right corner of the image area. In the bottom left corner of the image area, there is a speaker icon and the text 'Listen now'. At the very bottom of the screenshot, a dark grey banner contains the text 'Home Life 3: Nuclear Household' in white.

Section 5:

Contemporary Sociology

Below is a list of topics that we are studying in year 12. Add anything that you might have come across in the news, or something that you have read in your own time or something you may have watched. What you add should relate to these topics. Summarise what you have found and how it is relevant. Do not just use one sentence when summarising. Use the super curricular app, it will have a lot of relevant content on there too!

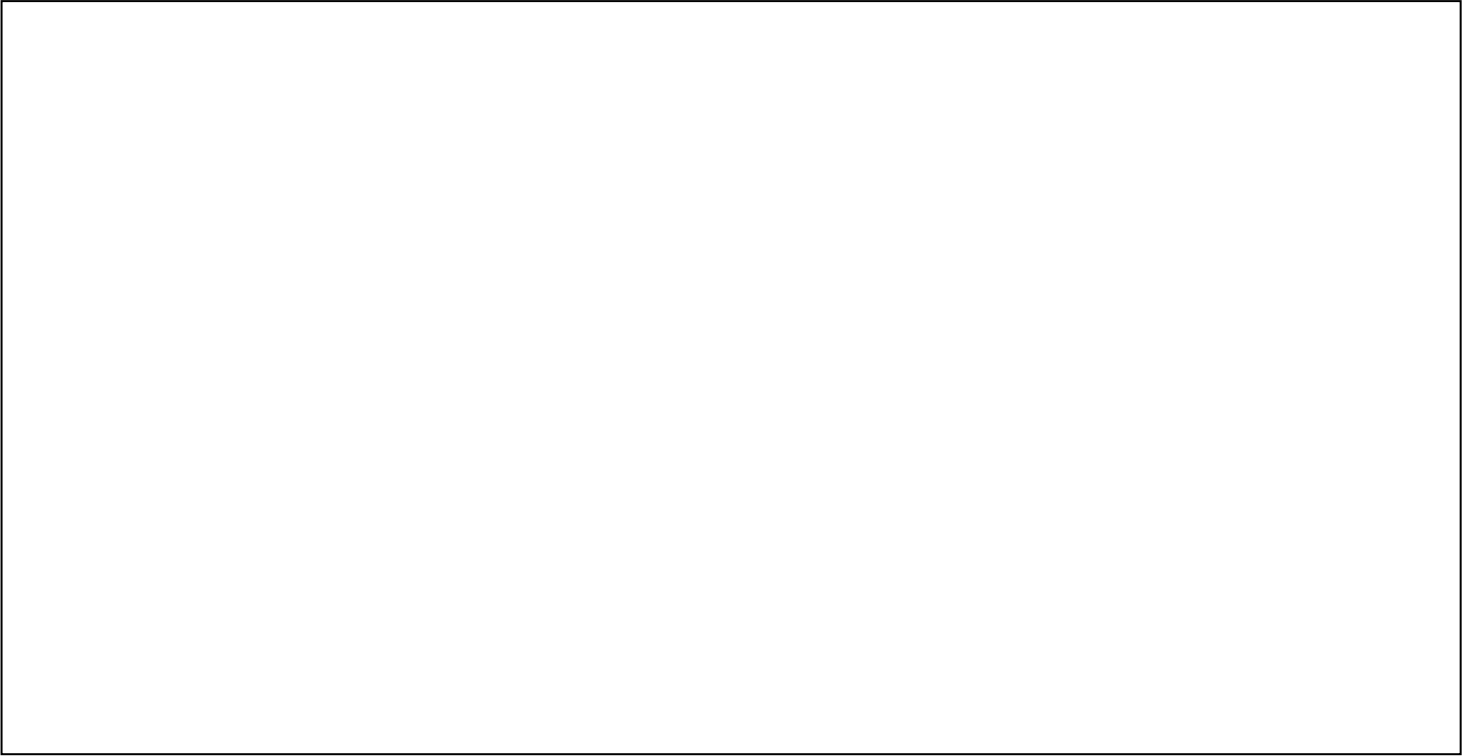
You might want to have a look at what these topics are about before you begin.

An example is below related to Identity could get you started. This is found on the supper curricular app.

Socialisation, Culture & Identity

[Is your identity given or created? | Marcus Lyon | TEDxExeter - YouTube](#)

Family and Relationships

A large, empty rectangular box with a thin black border, intended for handwritten notes or a diagram related to the 'Family and Relationships' section.

Research Methods

A large, empty rectangular box with a thin black border, intended for handwritten notes or a diagram related to the 'Research Methods' section.

Understanding Social Inequalities.

