

Sociology

STUDENT NAME:



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About the Summer Work

This booklet contains a number of tasks that students are expected to complete to a good standard in order to be able to be enrolled in this subject.

Please complete this work on A4 paper using black ink. You should bring your completed summer work with you to your first Sociology lesson in September. Please make sure you take pride in the presentation of your work and make a great first impression.

The work handed in should be:

- written in black or blue ink on A4 lined paper
- written in full sentences with no copying and pasting from external sources
- have all compulsory tasks completed
- have students full names on each sheet
- multiple sheets should be connected together

This booklet also contains significant additional information. You must complete all the tasks to fully prepare for Sixth Form study.

Welcome to Sociology

Subject outline

Sociology is, in essence, the study of people in society. It examines the values, attitudes, culture and organisation of the society in which we live and explores how these influences impact on our social behaviour.

Students study 5 content topics over two years.

- Topic 1 Families and Households
- Topic 2 Education and Methods in Context
- Topic 3 Theory and Methods
- Topic 4 Crime and Deviance
- Topic 5 Beliefs in Society

100% Examination; three exams at the end of the course.

- Paper 1 Education, Methods in Context and Theory and Methods 2 hours, 33.3%
- Paper 2 Families and Households and Beliefs in Society 2 hours, 33.3%
- Paper 3 Crime and Deviance and Theory and Methods 2 hours, 33.3%

The complete specification can be viewed on the AQA website. www.aqa.org.uk

Careers & Higher Education

Students who have studied sociology have gone on to a vast variety of degree courses and have accessed a full range of top institutions including Russell Group universities. Sociology can lead to a variety of careers such as:

- Counselling
 Crime scene investigator
- Solicitor
 Human resources officer
- Social worker Policy officer
- Social researcher
 Special educational needs coordinator

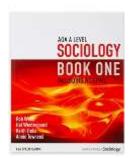
Sociology and the Local Labour Market

Students who study Sociology at A Level or university level often go into Health and Social Care, Education, the Criminal Justice System, Research or Professional Services. Sociology students are well suited to many professional roles vital across different institutions: management, human resources, leadership and marketing. There is significant demand for these roles in Bradford, particularly within the headquarters of major businesses such as Morrison's, Yorkshire Water, Hallmark and the Yorkshire Building Society.

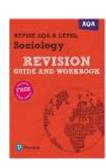
Within Bradford, 10.7% of the employed population work in management and 9.3% work in the care sector- both figures are slightly higher than the national average. The main sectors predicted to grow in the future are within health and social care, professional services and retail. Sociology is the ideal course to prepare you for these sectors.

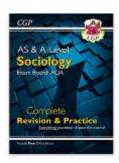


Useful resources:









Sociology summer work

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Section 1 - Using data

In sociology we often use official statistics as a starting point. We then look to use theory to explain why patterns exist.

Gender and the Prison Population

Prison population

O% 20% 40% 60% 80% 100%

Proportion

Female Male

Figure 1.01: Proportions of males and females throughout the CJS, 2017

Using the information above and your own research, write detailed responses to the following questions.

a) Roughly what percentage of the prison population is female?

b)	Women make up around a quarter off all prosecutions, but disproportionately few of these prosecutions end in prison sentences. Outline and explain 3 reasons.
c)	In recent years the number of women committing crimes has risen. Why might this be?
d)	Is there a difference between the type of crime committed by men and women? How can this be explained?



Section 2 - Inequality and Education

Task 1

Watch the following video clip and complete the questions below.

1. In 2011 how many children were living in poverty in the UK?

BBC Poor Kids Documentary

2. How much do additional credit interest and higher fuel charges cost poor families each year?

3. How many times less likely are poor children to have access to safe outdoor space compared to other children?

4. One fifth of low income families report skipping meals. How much more likely is this amongst the children of single parents?



5.	How much more likely are poor children to suffer chronic illness than other children?
6.	What percentage of children grow up in poverty in the Gorbals in Glasgow?
7.	What percentage of children living in deprived housing suffer breathing problems?

Task 2

Read the BBC article below:



<u>Poorest pupils 'two years behind when they sit</u> GCSEs'

Write an extended response (at least 1 side of A4) to the following:

'Explain the impact of poverty on educational achievement'

You should aim to use evidence/statistics to support your points.

Extension task: Identify any strategies that the government have put in place to try to tackle this issue.









Section 3 – Inequality within Families

Task 1

Read the BBC article below:



https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/business-61501778



Write an extended response (at least 1 side of A4) to the following:

'Explain the impact of the cost of living on two-child and single parent families'

Extension task: Identify any strategies that the government have put in place to try to tackle this issue.





Section 4 – Key Sociological Perspectives

Functionalism Feminism Marxism

The three perspectives listed above each have unique ideas about how society works. Complete the table below with the key ideas for each perspective. You may wish to include theorists, but this is not compulsory.

Starting points:

- What are their main beliefs about society?
- Do they believe that society is fair? Why/why not?
- Where did the perspective originate? What was the context?

	Define the key terms associated with each theory.	Summary (use the questions on the left to help)
 What are their main beliefs about society? Do they believe that society is fair? Why/why not? Where did the perspective originate? What was the context? 	Communism Conflict theory	
 What are their main beliefs about society? Do they believe that society is fair? Why/why not? Where did the perspective originate? What was the context? 	Double standards Conflict theory	



Functionalism	Consensus theory
 What are their 	
main beliefs	
about society?	
Do they	
believe that	
society is fair?	<u>Value consensus</u>
Why/why not?	
 Where did the 	
perspective	
originate?	
What was the	Norms and values
context?	Norms and values



Reading list

Subject specification:



Watch this:







Read this:





Listen to this:

