



PiXL Gateway: Progression – Sociology

Year 12-13 Sociology



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I. Sociology Vocabulary

SOCIOLOGY:

Currently, within the Sociology section of the app, we have the following units:

- Family
- Education
- Crime and Deviance

Family Keywords and Definitions

Word	Definition
function	The word function means the job that something does, the specific role that it performs.
primary socialisation	The term primary socialisation refers to early childhood learning of the basics, as children up to the age of five are taught basic norms, values and skills.
nuclear family	The nuclear family is made up of a father, a mother, and their child or children.
extended family	The extended family includes other relatives beyond parents and children, such as grandparents and cousins.
lone parent family	A lone parent family is made up of a single parent and their child or children.
reconstituted family	A reconstituted family involves one or both partners having a child, or children, from a previous relationship.
family diversity	Family diversity refers to a range of different types of family.
cohabitation	Cohabitation refers to two partners living together, without being married or in a civil partnership.
conjugal relationship	A conjugal relationship is the relationship between a married or cohabiting couple.
domestic division of labour	Domestic division of labour refers to how jobs around the house are shared out.
joint conjugal roles	Joint conjugal roles are when married or cohabiting couples share jobs around the house in an equal way.
symmetrical family	A symmetrical family involves partners carrying out different tasks but each making a similar contribution around the home.
breadwinner	The breadwinner is the person who earns the money to support the family.
segregated conjugal roles	Segregated conjugal roles are when married or cohabiting couples share jobs around the house in an unequal way.
dual career family	A dual career family involves both adults having their own occupations.
double shift	The term double shift, in sociology, refers to the two shifts of work that many married or cohabiting women carry out by taking charge of housework and childcare on top of their paid jobs.
patriarchal	The term patriarchal describes things that are dominated by men, where men have authority and power over women.
child rearing	Child rearing means bringing up children.
arranged marriage	An arranged marriage is when the family or relatives take the lead in finding a suitable husband or wife for a family member.
global context	Global context takes into account the whole world.
kibbutz	A kibbutz is a settlement in Israel where families and individuals live together as a community.

conventional family	The term conventional family, in sociology, refers to the traditional nuclear family which was seen as the norm.
canalisation	Canalisation refers to the influencing of boys and girls by giving them gender specific toys.
secularisation	Secularisation refers to the process of becoming less religious or less influenced by religion.
principle of stratified diffusion	The principle of stratified diffusion is the idea that social changes start at the top of the social stratification system and work their way down.
dysfunctional family	A dysfunctional family refers to a family which is not working together or supporting each other properly.
monogamy	Monogamy is the practice of being married to one person at a time.
kinship networks	Kinship networks are the connections between people who are family and related to each other.
pre-industrial	Pre-industrial refers to a time before engines and machinery were invented and used.
contemporary	The word contemporary refers to things being more modern or current.
separate spheres	Separate spheres refers to the split between the private world of the home and the public world of work.
matriarchal	The term matriarchal describes things that are dominated by women, where women have authority and power over men.

Education Keywords and Definitions

Word	Definition
curriculum	The word curriculum means the courses and subject content taught by a school.
setting	The word setting, in sociology, refers to when students are placed into groups of similar ability for each subject.
streaming	The word streaming, in sociology, refers to when students are placed into different ability groups and taught in these groups for all of their subjects.
teacher expectations	The term teacher expectations refers to the standards a teacher might expect from a student or group of students.
labelling	The term labelling, in sociology, means the process of a certain characteristic becoming attached to an individual or group of people.
self-fulfilling prophecy	A self-fulfilling prophecy is when a person who has been labelled begins to live up to the label.
achieved status	The term achieved status refers to the social positions that people earn from their talents or what they have done.
life chances	The term life chances refers to the prospects an individual has of success in the things that they do.
social inequality	The term social inequality refers to the uneven spread of resources and opportunities across society.
social mobility	The term social mobility refers to movement up or down between the different layers or classes of society.
transmission	The term transmission refers to when something is passed on.
hidden curriculum	The term hidden curriculum refers to things that students learn in school but aren't taught formally.

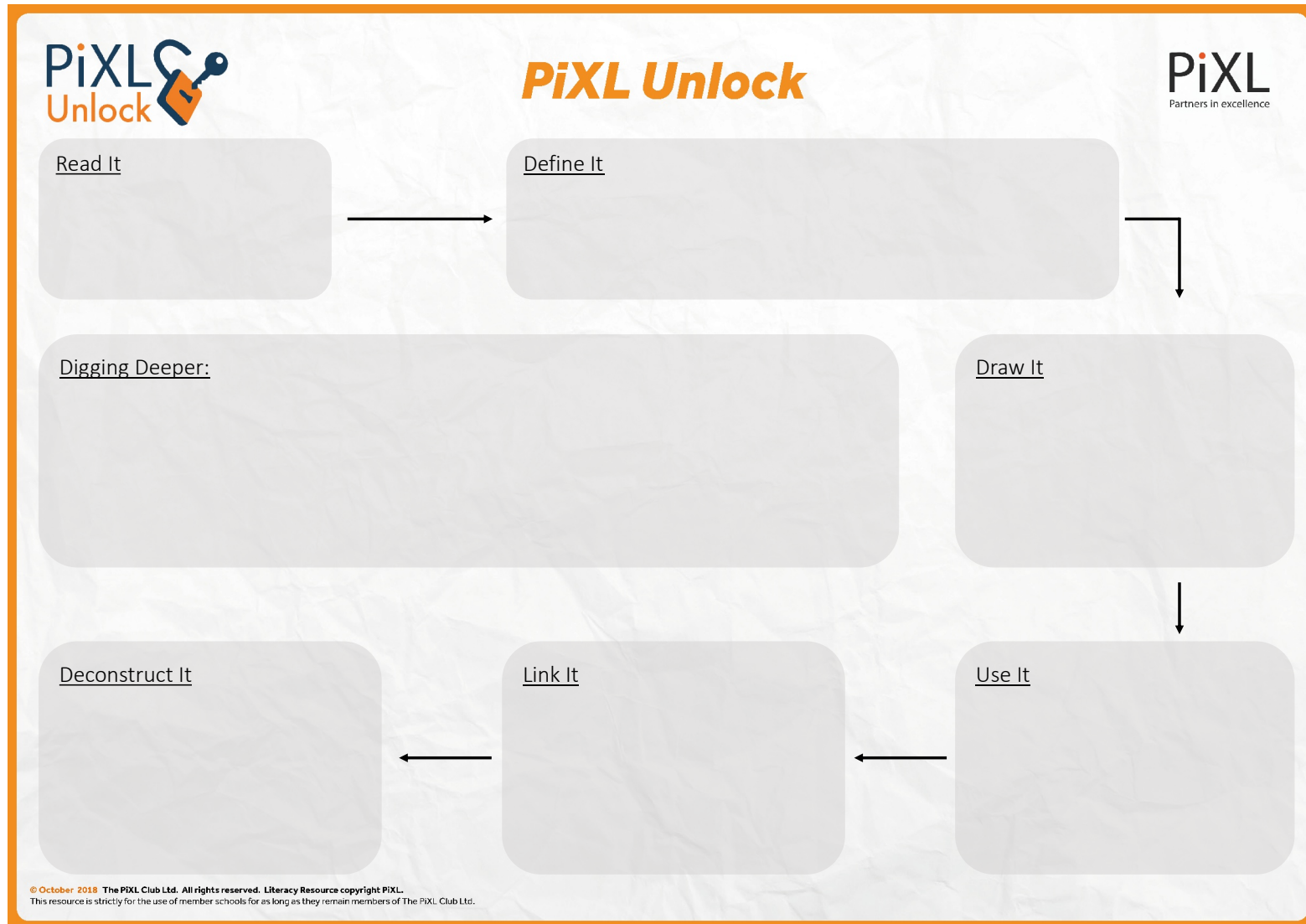
social cohesion	The term social cohesion refers to the idea of people in society being brought together, perhaps by shared values and attitudes.
anti-school subculture	The term anti-school subculture refers to a group of students who don't accept and fight against the values of the school.
home schooling	The term home schooling refers to when students are taught by parents or private tutors rather than at school.
de-schooling	The term de-schooling refers to the idea that we should get rid of the education system as it currently is.
correspondence principle	The term correspondence principle, in sociology, is the idea that the way that schools train up students mirrors how workers should behave in the workplace.
league tables	The term league tables, in sociology, refers to the results published each year which show how well schools have performed compared to each other.
mixed ability	The term mixed ability refers to classes that are not organised by setting or streaming, but have more and less able students.
public examinations	The term public examinations refers to exams that are set and marked externally, rather than by the school.
meritocratic principles	The term meritocratic principles refers to the idea that the achievements of individuals are based on their own talents and efforts, rather than other factors.
cultural capital	The term cultural capital, in sociology, refers to the values, attitudes and knowledge that middle class children are provided with that sets them up to do well at school.
cultural deprivation	The term cultural deprivation refers to the theory that students of certain backgrounds will struggle to succeed at school because they haven't been socialised with the 'correct' norms and values.
capitalism	The term capitalism refers the economic system which allows and encourages people to make as much money for themselves as they can.

Crime and Deviance Keywords and Definitions

Word	Definition
deviance	The word deviance refers to behaviour that does not fit in with society's norms and values.
social control	The term social control refers to restrictions put on people's behaviour to keep them in order.
agents of social control	The term agents of social control refers to the groups and organisations that help to enforce how people should behave.
sanctions	The word sanctions refers to punishments or rewards for people who break or keep to the rules.
police caution	A police caution is a warning given to someone who has committed a minor crime.
formal social control	The term formal social control refers to the control of people's behaviour based on written laws or rules.
delinquency	The word delinquency refers to the bad (and sometimes criminal) behaviour of young people.
anti-social behaviour	The term anti-social behaviour refers to actions which cause harassment, distress or alarm to other people.
informal social control	The term informal social control refers to the control of people's behaviour based on things that we approve or disapprove of.
reported crime	The term reported crime refers to all crime that is reported to the police.

recorded crime	The term recorded crime refers to all crime that is recorded by police and appears in their official statistics.
official crime statistics	The term official crime statistics refers to data on criminal offences put together by official bodies such as government departments.
dark figure of crime	The term dark figure of crime refers to invisible or hidden crimes that do not appear in official crime statistics.
victim survey	A victim survey is research which asks people about their experiences of crime, and whether or not they have reported it.
self-report study	A self-report study is research which asks people whether or not they have committed a crime recently, along with any details.
criminal subculture	A criminal subculture is a group of people with shared norms and values which include breaking the law.
status frustration	The term status frustration refers to a theory developed by Cohen which explains the dissatisfaction many working-class boys feel with their standing in society.
gender deal	The term gender deal refers to the idea that there is an expectation that women will be given emotional and material rewards for being supportive partners to a breadwinner.
class deal	The term class deal refers to the idea that there is an expectation that working-class women should be able buy consumer goods with their wages.
master status	The term master status refers to a label given to someone that becomes their primary identity, overriding all other statuses.
chivalry thesis	The term chivalry thesis is the idea that women are treated more leniently than men by the criminal justice system.
control theory	The term control theory refers to the idea that people are likely to conform when there is an incentive for them to do so.
anomie	The term anomie refers to a state of normlessness in which the norms that regulate people's behaviour break down.
white-collar crime	The term white-collar crime refers to the illegal activities of people of a relatively high status during their work.

II. The PiXL Unlock Template



III. Summer Reading list

- Harari, Yuval Noah. 2017. Homo Deus: A brief History of Tomorrow
- Goffman, Erving. 1959. The Presentation of Self in Everyday Life.
- Jones, Owen. 2016. The demonization of the Working Class
- Walter, Natasha. 2011. Living Dolls - The return of Sexism
- Wilkinson Richard & Pickett Kate. The Spirit Level: Why Equality is better for everyone

Anything by:

- Gladwell
- Pinker
- Jared Diamond

IV. Links to TED Talks/Articles/Documentaries/Books/Journals

Podcasts

<https://player.fm/series/thinking-allowed-1301224/detective-fiction-homicide-and-social-media>
Detective fiction- homicide and social media

<https://player.fm/series/thinking-allowed-1301224/ep-6ElegjUR20MKWTFi> **The class ceiling**

<https://player.fm/series/thinking-allowed-1301224/surveillance> **Surveillance**

<https://player.fm/series/thinking-allowed-1301224/work-what-is-it-good-for> **Work - what is it good for?**

<https://player.fm/series/thinking-allowed-1301224/identity> **Identity**

<https://player.fm/series/thinking-allowed-1301224/night-time-economy> **Night-time Economy**

<https://player.fm/series/thinking-allowed-1301224/gangs-and-spirituality> **Gangs and spirituality**

<https://player.fm/series/thinking-allowed-1301224/beauty-ugliness> **Beauty - Ugliness**

<http://www.podology.org.uk/podcasts/4556339393> **Postmodernism and secularisation**

<http://www.podology.org.uk/podcasts/4556339393> **Moral Panics**

TED Talks

https://www.ted.com/speakers/alice_goffman **Research in America about how the justice system creates suspects as opposed to citizens**

https://www.ted.com/talks/jennifer_golbeck_the_curly_fry_conundrum_why_social_media_likes_say_more_than_you_might_think **Social Media and what it reveals about you**

https://www.ted.com/playlists/580/deep_studies_of_humanity **Deep studies of humanity**

https://www.ted.com/talks/steven_pinker_on_the_myth_of_violence **The surprising decline in violence**

Documentaries

Louis Theroux: Altered states - BBC iplayer - Investigates family, relationships and death

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vLImUMrbJ1A> **Karl Marx documentary**

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CbnCVDK504s> **Too posh to pay - white-collar crime documentary**

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=clS6USdnB58> **Cult witness - cult documentary**

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ayj9EVc2ZLI> **What stands in the way of women being equal to men?**

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vqORJHyNWJc> **One man, 6 wives and 29 children - a documentary about polygamy**

Articles

<https://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2017/05/170523124111.htm> **Street gangs**

<http://time.com/3265733/nuclear-family-typical-society-parents-children-households-philip-cohen/> **The 'typical' family**

<https://www.facinghistory.org/holocaust-and-human-behavior/chapter-1/religion-and-identity> **Religion and Identity**

<https://www.britsoc.co.uk/media-centre/press-releases/2017/october/working-class-children-are-damaged-by-the-english-education-system-says-cambridge-professor/> **Working class children and education**

V. Knowledge Organiser Template

A 3x3 grid of rounded rectangular boxes. The middle box is empty, while the other eight boxes are shaded in light gray. The grid is enclosed in a thick gray border.

VI. Thinking Hard Revisit Template

PiXL Revisit: Quizzing

Name of Topic: _____

Name: _____

Class: _____

Read the text and come up with 20 questions to ask someone about the text.

	Question	Answer
1		
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VII. A Model of the Thinking Hard Revisit document

PiXL Revisit: Quizzing

Name of Topic: Identity podcast from list on previous page

Name: Sam Smith

Class: 12C1

Read the text and come up with 20 questions to ask someone about the text.

	Question	Answer
1	What identities are less malleable?	Gender - male and female and colour of skin
2	Why did Kwame Anthony Appiah start his story with the example of how taxi drivers around the world made assumptions about his race and ethnicity?	It gives an opportunity to discuss the ways in which labels can be misleading and appearances can be deceptive. It starts a discussion about who he is.
3	Is identity fixed?	No identity is fluid and can change with context.
4	When did the concept of identity form?	19 th Century - it was about authenticity - a real me. 20 th Century - a real me is defined by social identity, e.g. I am a Catholic
5	What 5 aspects of identity is focused upon when challenging an essentialist notion of identity?	Creed, culture, class, colour and country
6	Why does Appiah oppose identity that is labelled as 'Muslim', 'Catholic' etc.?	Even within those categories, everyone's identity is different
7	What story does Appiah tell to explain the false notion that black people are intellectually inferior?	A boy from Ghana was adopted by a Swedish prince and was educated with his children. He gained a degree, a masters and a PHD.
8	Give some examples of counter-culture.	It is against the dominant culture, alternative musical and clothing tastes. Counter-cultures are resistant to change.
9	How does Karl Spracklen define goth culture?	Music, emerged in late 1970s, dark lyrics, alienation, love of morbidity.
10	What kind of look do goths have?	Black dyed hair, black jeans, black t-shirt, white make-up.

11	The identity of 'goth' is disappearing - is that true?	Not really - most goths in the 1980s are now in their fifties and are still goths.
12	What is identity constrained by?	The social structure and people who have power, who can impose their view of the world on people without power.
13	How was goth identity recreated?	With the use of vampires and the media.
14	What does Spracklen think will happen to the future of goths?	If goths go back to their original purpose and their radical politics, they will survive. If they don't, they will die out.
15	Why do people want to have a distinctive identity?	Joining a subculture and having a distinct musical identity is the only place people can go to get purpose and meaning - it gives them stability and inclusion.
16	When did Dunn think that going to football was unusual because she was made to feel aware that she was a girl?	Age 13
17	What did the 1968 book 'The Football man' characterise about football?	It was a masculine w/c entity. It was somewhere for me to go at the weekend to get away from the wife and children!
18	What does Dunn say about women's attendance at football matches?	Women have always attended matches - they have been 'invisibilised'
19	What surprising finding did Dunn discover from her research?	Girls in their teens attended matches with a group of girl friends.
20	What was one of Dunn's most significant research findings?	Women didn't regard the negative experiences they faced, e.g. insults and name-calling, as sexism. It was a way of negotiating identity as a football fan - they didn't want to categorise it as sexist as it marks them out as women.

VIII. Cornell Notes Template

Name	Date
Topic	Subject

Main Ideas	Notes
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Summary

IX. A Model of the Cornell Notes document

X.

Name Sam Smith

Date: 24/5/19

Topic: The surprising decline in violence - TEDTalk

Subject: Sociology

Main Ideas

Examples of violence over the last 2 centuries - the view is modernity has brought us terrible violence.

Violence has actually been in decline - today we are living in the most peaceful time of our species existence.

Why are so many people so wrong about something so important? (I.e. the amount of violence that exists)

Why has violence declined?

Notes

20th century - Rwanda, Pol Pot, Hitler, Stalin and the 21st Century- Iraq

A decline of violence can be seen if we look at the past - % of male deaths in hunter gatherer communities was between 15-60% due to warfare and fighting but in the 2 World Wars it was only 2% in USA and Europe

Mutilation, torture, capital punishment, cruelty and slavery were all very present in the past- in today's society, much less commonplace

Since 1945 - steep decline in military coups and interstate wars

Since the end of the Cold War - fewer civil wars and less genocide

Better reporting - media

Change in human standards outpaces change in behaviour

We are not living in anarchy

Technology and economic efficiency makes life more pleasant - one puts more value on life

Empathy - Stringer argues our empathy now expands beyond family and friends

Summary

There is a misconception that today's society is more violent than any other period. This is inaccurate as can be seen from analysing evidence. Violence has declined over time - especially in the western world.



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