

GCSE Sociology

Home Learning Booklet

Year 10 – Term 1

Name:

Class:



Year 10 GCSE Sociology – Term 1 – Week 1

Part A – Key Terms

Match the key term to its definition

Key Term	Definition
Culture	
Achieved status	
Social role	
Ethnicity	

Definition	Key Term
Social standing that is decided at birth	
The teaching of societies norms and values	
The way society is divided in hierarchical groups	
Expected behaviours in very specific situations	

Part B – Comprehension Questions

How are values different to norms?
How is culture different to a sub culture?
How is achieved status different to ascribed status?
How is race different to ethnicity?

Part C – Examination Questions

3 mark ‘Describe’ Questions

Always define the term and add layers of knowledge e.g. examples, trends, different types, causes, consequences, advantages, disadvantages

Model Answer:
‘Describe what is meant by the term culture’ – 3 marks

Culture means the whole way of life in a society. For example, Britain is associated with drinking tea, and Japan is associated with wearing a kimono. Societies also contain subcultures which are smaller groups that have a distinct identity such as hippies.

Describe what is meant by the term gender socialisation – 3 marks

Describe what is meant by the term stratification – 3 marks

Year 10 GCSE Sociology – Term 1 – Week 2

Part A – Multiple choice questions

Circle or highlight one correct answer for each question

What is the key term that refers to expected behaviour in specific situations?	A. Culture	B. Norms	C. Social status	D. Social Role
What is the key term that refers to the way society is divided with some people having more power than others?	A. Stratification	B. Socialisation	C. Social Role	D. Subculture
What key term refers to social standing assigned at birth?	A. Achieved status	B. Ethnicity	C. Socialisation	D. Ascribed status
What key term refers to a situation when someone is struggling to fulfil all their roles?	A. Social Conflict	B. Role Conflict	C. Multiple Roles	D. Multiple Conflicts

Part B – Examples

Provide an example in the blank box. For example: Norm = Do not shout in a library

Social structure	Social process	Social issue
Value	Law	Way of gaining achieved status
Aspect of a society's cultural life	Difference between the socialisation of boys and girls	Way society is stratified

Part C – What is Sociology?

Consider the topic areas below that a sociologist might be interested in studying. Give an example in each case of what the sociologist might want to investigate. For example: Media = Investigate the effects of social media on teenagers

Politics	
Marriage	
Disability	
Crime	
Private schools	

Part D – Examination Questions

3 mark ‘Describe’ Questions

Always define the term and add layers of knowledge e.g. examples, trends, different types, causes, consequences, advantages, disadvantages

Model Answer:
‘Describe what is meant by the term culture’ – 3 marks

Culture means the whole way of life in a society. For example, Britain is associated with drinking tea, and Japan is associated with wearing a kimono. Societies also contain subcultures which are smaller groups that have a distinct identity such as hippies.

Describe what is meant by the term feral child – 3 marks

Describe what is meant by the term social structure – 3 marks

Year 10 GCSE Sociology – Term 1 – Week 3

Part A – Revisiting Values

Using the continuum line (arrow) across your page – choose 4 from the 8 values and place them with ‘least important’ at one end and ‘most important’ at the other end.

As you place for 4 chosen values explain why you have placed them in that position

Respect for life	Gaining possessions	Helping people in poverty	Being successful
Academic success	The right to privacy	Honesty	Respecting authority

Least important

Most important

Part B – Fill in the gaps

Functionalism as a sociological theory was founded by _____.The basic belief is that everything in society has a _____. It is seen as a _____ theory as it looks at the whole of society. It is also considered a _____theory as it believes society will work well if everyone has the same norms and values. People learn these norms and values through a process called _____.

MACRO SOCIALISATION DURKHEIM CONSENSUS FUNCTION

Part C – What are the functions?

Hospitals	Politicians	Youtube
Olympic Games	Banks	Minimum Wage

Part D – Examination Questions

3 mark ‘Identify and describe’ Questions

Begin by identifying (there will be a choice) an appropriate answer. If a key term is involved it is always worth defining it and add layers of knowledge e.g. examples, trends, different types, causes, consequences, advantages, disadvantages

Model Answer: ‘Identify and describe one type of socialisation’ – 3 marks

Primary socialisation is the teaching of skills, norms, values and culture in early life by parents. This might include the teaching of using a knife and fork or how to celebrate a birthday with a cake and candles.

Have a go:

Identify and describe one consensus theory – 3 marks

Identify and describe one example of a role conflict – 3 marks

Year 10 GCSE Sociology – Term 1 – Week 4

Part A – Multiple Choice Questions

Circle or highlight one correct answer

What is the name of a theory that believes that working together with the same norms and values will create a calm social order?	A. Cooperate	B. Conflict	C. Agreement	D. Consensus
What is the name of a theory that looks at all aspects of society?	A. World	B. Macro	C. Micro	D. Consensus
What key term refers to a young person who lacks socialisation?	A. Feral child	B. Criminal child	C. Behaviour child	D. Lawless child
What key term refers to a theory that feels that society needs to change?	A. Consensus	B. Challenging	C. Constructive	D. Conflict

Part B: Comprehension Questions

What is the difference between the proletariat and bourgeoisie?
What is the difference between radical and liberal feminists?
What did Marx expect to happen to capitalism eventually?
Give an example of how life may have improved for women?

Part D – Examination Questions

3 mark ‘Identify and describe’ Questions

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Model Answer: ‘Identify and describe one type of socialisation’ – 3 marks

Primary socialisation is the teaching of skills, norms, values and culture in early life by parents. This might include the teaching of using a knife and fork or how to celebrate a birthday with a cake and candles.

Have a go:

Identify and describe one conflict theory – 3 marks

Identify and describe one example of patriarchy – 3 marks

Part A – Fill in the Gaps

New right was popular in the _____ and is linked to the political leadership of _____.

They hold very _____ values and for example would be against family types such as same sex and single parent families. New right believe that people should take _____ in their own lives. For example, if you choose to have lots of children you need to be prepared to work hard to provide for them.

Interactionism is a _____ theory which considers the different experiences of individuals. It is linked to _____ who became dissatisfied with Marxism and considered other _____ on people's lives. It was popular in the _____.

TRADITIONAL	MARGARET THATCHER	1960’S & 1970’S	MICRO
1980’S	INFLUENCES	RESPONSIBILITY	WEBER

Part B: The Big Theories

Put the name of the theory in the box: FUNCTIONALISM / MARXISM / FEMINISM / NEW RIGHT / INTERACTIONISM

Which theory would suggest the following;

If someone loses their job it is their responsibility to find a new one	People will eventually rise up and protest leading to a change to Communism	Men gain the most from family life
Prisons are necessary to keep the public safe	Marriage ensures commitment in a family	Someone might change religion after a near death experience
More women are taking top jobs in the workplace	Socialisation is essential to the smooth running of society	Business owners pay the minimum wage to their workers to ensure maximum profit for themselves

Part D – Examination Questions

3 mark ‘Identify and describe’ Questions

Begin by identifying (there will be a choice) an appropriate answer. If a key term is involved it is always worth defining it and add layers of knowledge e.g. examples, trends, different types, causes, consequences, advantages, disadvantages

Model Answer: ‘Identify and describe one type of socialisation’ – 3 marks

Primary socialisation is the teaching of skills, norms, values and culture in early life by parents. This might include the teaching of using a knife and fork or how to celebrate a birthday with a cake and candles.

Have a go:

Identify and describe one example of a micro theory – 3 marks

Identify and describe one feature of New Right theory – 3 marks

Year 10 GCSE Sociology – Term 1 – Week 6

To complete the topic create a revision mindmap.
Use colour and images which aid with memory retrieval.
You can create by hand or use ICT. Please ask your teacher if you need resources such as sugar paper.

Include key terms, social structures, social processes, social issues, Nature Vs Nurture debate, the big theories.

Examples from other sociology topics are below to give you ideas of how to create it.

