

SOCIOLOGY

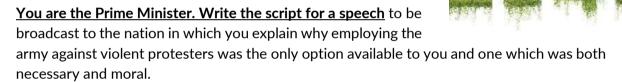
Bridging Work

Task 1

Read the below scenario

The year is 2040. There have been riots in the streets of London after Britain has run out of petrol because of an oil crises in the Middle East. Protestors have attacked public buildings. Several police officers have died.

Consequently, the government has deployed the army to curb the protests. After two days the protests have stopped but 25 people have been killed by the army.





Guidance

The speech should be at least ¾'s of an A4 page and is <u>must be handwritten</u>, if typed it should be a similar length. It is worth doing some research before you write your speech, for example, you could look at what previous Prime Ministers have said after riots. It is a good idea to make reference to any articles that you have found. Below is the marking criteria. You will not have to read these out.

	Effort	Social awareness	Use of source	Writing skills		
Exemplary	4	4	4	4		
Good	3	3	3	3		
Adequate	2	2	2	2		
Unsatisfactory	1	1	1	1		
	<u> </u>	•	Tota	Total mark =		

Task 2

Learn the key terms below, in preparation for an assessment on week 3

Markscheme = 0 mark (incorrect information or no response) 1 mark (partial explanation) 2 marks (full explanation which is clear and appropriate)

	Research Methods Key Concept Glossary		
Case Study	A study of a particular focus		
	Questions in which the range of responses is fixed by the researcher		
Correlation	A statistical link between two or more variables		
Covert Role	Where the researcher conceals their true identity to gain access to the group and		
	avoid disrupting normal behaviour.		
Documents	Secondary, mainly qualitative, data in written, visual or broadcast form.		
Ethics	Concerns ideas about what is morally right or wrong		
Ethnography	The study of the way of life of a group of people.		
	The unintended effect of the experimenter on the participant		
Field Experiment	A experiment conducted in a natural environment		
Focus Group	A form of group interview which focusses on a particular topic in-depth		
Gatekeeper	A person or group for allowing a researcher to undertake research in that site e.g.		
-	headteacher		
Generalisation	A statement based on a relatively small group which is then applied to a larger		
	group		
Going Native	When the researcher becomes part of the group they are studying and does not		
	return to their previous life		
-	When the researcher interviews several people at the same time.		
Guilty Knowledge	Information that the researcher acquires that might be criminal or deviant		
	The behaviour of a group changes when they know they are being studied		
	Documents from the past		
Documents			
	A testable statement		
Imposition	The risk of researchers imposing their own views or framework on people being		
	studied.		
	Those who are taking part in a Sociological study have agreed to and understand the		
	full aims and purposes of the study and the risks. An approach which emphasises the importance of trying to understand people's		
-	beliefs, motivations and behaviours and qualitative research methods should be		
	used.		
Interviewer Bias	Answers given in an interview being influenced by the presence or behaviour of the		
	interviewer		
Lab Experiment	An experiment conducted in a specially designed and controlled setting		
Life History	A case study of a person's life		
Longitudinal Study	A study of the same group or people over time		
Macro Approach	An approach which focusses on large numbers of people and the large-scale		
	structure of society.		
Methodological	When sociologists use a variety of methods in a single piece of research.		
Pluralism			
Micro Approach	An approach which focusses on small groups or individuals not society as a whole.		
Objectivity	Approaching research with an open mind and having it available for scrutiny		
Official Statistics	, ,		
•			
Open-ended	organisations funded by the government Questions which allow the respondent to answer in their own words.		

Questions			
Operationalise	Translating concepts into a form that can be measured		
Overt Role	Whereby the researcher reveals to the group being studied his/her true identity and		
	purpose		
Personal	Private documents which record part of a person's life e.g. personal diaries or		
Documents	photos		
Pilot study	Small scale practice carried out before the final research to check for any problems		
Positivism	Believes society can be studied using similar scientific techniques to those in the		
	natural sciences.		
Primary Data	Data collected first hand by the researcher		
Public Documents	Documents which have been produced for public knowledge e.g. Ofsted reports		
Qualitative Data	Data in the form of words, documents and images giving in-depth description and		
	insight into people attitudes and values.		
Quantitative Data	Anything that can be expressed in statistical or numerical form and measured.		
Quota Sample	A stratified sample in which selection from the strata is not random		
Rapport	A friendly, trusting and understanding relationship		
Reliability	When repeating the research using the same method for the same research, the		
	same results are achieved.		
Representative	Smaller group drawn from the target population which contains the right proportion		
Sample	of people from different cohorts of society.		
Replication	Repeating an experiment or research study under the same conditions		
Response Rate	The % of the sample that participates in the research		
Sample	Smaller representative group drawn from the survey population		
Sample Attrition	The reduction of the original sample when it is used again		
Sampling Frame	List of all the names of those included in the survey population from which the sample is selected.		
Sampling Methods	Techniques used to select representative individuals to study from the population		
Secondary Data	Data which already exists and has not been collected by the researcher themselves		
	e.g. diaries or newspaper reports.		
Semi-Structured	Similar to a structured interview but the interviewer is allowed to probe with		
Interview	additional questions		
Self-completion	A questionnaire completed by the research participant		
questionnaire			
	Members of the sample put the researcher in contact with other people		
Social Desirability	The desire of the interview participant to reflect in their responses what is generally considered the right way to behave.		
Social Facts	External social forces which make up a society's social structure that cause or mould		
	people's ideas and actions.		
Stratified sample	A sample which attempted to reflect particular characteristics of the research		
	population. The population is divided into strata e.g age, gender and then a sample		
	is drawn randomly		
Structured	A questionnaire which is read out and filled in by the interviewer.		
Interview	Manager of collection actions and all of		
Surveys	Means of collecting primary data from large numbers of people in a standardised		
Triangulation	way using questionnaires. The use of two or more research methods to shock the reliability and validity of		
Triangulation	The use of two or more research methods to check the reliability and validity or research evidence.		
Unstructured	Few, if any, pre-set questions, though researchers usually have certain topics they		
Interview	wish to cover.		
Validity	How far the findings of the research provide an accurate and authentic picture of		
- andity	what is being studied.		
Value Freedom	Sociologists should not let their prejudices or belief influence the way they carry out		
	research and interpret the evidence		
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Variables	Factors which affect behaviour and can vary e.g. temp		
Verstehen	Understanding human behaviour by putting yourself in the position of those being		
	studied to gain an in-depth understanding.		
Volunteer Sample	Members of the sample are self-selecting		

Good luck!