



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 crisis 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.

You are the Prime Minister. Write the script for a speech to be broadcast to the nation in which you explain why employing the army against violent protesters was the only option available to you and one which was both necessary and moral.



Guidance

The speech should be at least $\frac{3}{4}$'s of an A4 page and is **must be handwritten**, 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>Total mark =</u>				

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
Closed Question	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.
Experimenter Bias	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
Group Interview	When the researcher interviews several people at the same time.
Guilty Knowledge	Information that the researcher acquires that might be criminal or deviant
Hawthorne Effect	The behaviour of a group changes when they know they are being studied
Historical Documents	Documents from the past
Hypothesis	A testable statement
Imposition Problem	The risk of researchers imposing their own views or framework on people being studied.
Informed Consent	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.
Interpretivism	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 Pluralism	When sociologists use a variety of methods in a single piece of research.
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	Statistics produced by local and national government and government agencies and organisations funded by the government
Open-ended	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 Documents	Private documents which record part of a person's life e.g. personal diaries or 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 Sample	Smaller group drawn from the target population which contains the right proportion 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 Interview	Similar to a structured interview but the interviewer is allowed to probe with additional questions
Self-completion questionnaire	A questionnaire completed by the research participant
Snowball Sample	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 Interview	A questionnaire which is read out and filled in by the interviewer.
Surveys	Means of collecting primary data from large numbers of people in a standardised way using questionnaires.
Triangulation	The use of two or more research methods to check the reliability and validity of research evidence.
Unstructured Interview	Few, if any, pre-set questions, though researchers usually have certain topics they wish to cover.
Validity	How far the findings of the research provide an accurate and authentic picture of 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

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!