**Sociology A2 (CIE Syllabus No:- 9699)**

# CHECKLIST

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| PAPER | TYPE | DURATION | NUMBER OF QUESTIONS | Max  marks | Weighting |
| 3 | Short essay | 3 hours | 3 from a choice of 12.   * Families and Households * Crime and Deviance * Mass media | 75 | 50 |

## FAMILIES AND HOUSEHOLDS – UNIT 4

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| **GLOSSARY 1** | | | **Done in class** |
| Households | Reconstituted family | Polygamy |  |
| Family unit | Single parent family | Kinship patterns |  |
| Matirfocal family | Symmetrical family | Patrilineal |  |
| Patrifocal family | Privatised family | Matrilineal |  |
| Nuclear family | Dysfunctional family | Communes |  |
| Extended family | Joint and segregated conjugal roles | Functional prerequisites |  |
| Modified extended | Monogamy | Functional prerequisites |  |
| **1. The family in social context** | | |  |
| * Define difference between households and families * Outline types of families: matrifcoal, nuclear/extended, varieties of extended, kinship patterns | | |  |
| * Diversity in different forms according to class, ethnicity, religion, family size, marital status, age and family life cycle | | |  |
| * Debate about the postulated universality of the nuclear family | | |  |
| * Theories of the relationship of the family to the economy | | |  |
| * Changes and continuities in family functions | | |  |
| * Debates about the relationship between the family and the state | | |  |
| **GLOSSARY 2** | | | **Done in class** |
| Industrialisation | Marriage | Double shift/dual burden |  |
| Urbanisation | Divorce | Instrumental/expressive relationships |  |
| Family functions | Cohabitation | Fertility rate |  |
| Matriarchy | Separation | Family ideology |  |
| Patriarchy | Domestic violence | Childhood |  |
| Domestic labour | Conjugal role | Domestic division of labour |  |
| Empty shell marriage |  |  |  |
| **2. Changes in the family and marriage** | | |  |
| * Changes in family and household structure and their relationship to industrialisation and urbanisation | | |  |
| * The nature and extent of changes within the family, with reference to gender roles, domestic labour, patriarchy and power relationships, and to changes in the status of children and childhood | | |  |
| * Changing patterns of marriage, cohabitation, separation, divorce and child bearing, the causes and consequences of these changes | | |  |

### CRIME AND DEVIANCE – UNIT 7

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| **GLOSSARY 1** | | | **Done in class** |
| Crime | Stereotyping | Sanctions |  |
| Deviance | Moral panic | Deviance amplification |  |
| Organised crime | Self fulfilling prophecy | Retributive justice |  |
| Labelling | Status frustration | Restitutive justice |  |
| Stigma | Social control | Recidivism |  |
| **1. The social construct of crime and deviance** | | |  |
| * Define crime and deviance, the relativity of crime and deviance | | |  |
| * Societal reaction to crime and deviance, the role of the mass media, labelling, stigma, stereotyping, moral panics, self fulfilling prophecy | | |  |
| * Relationship between deviance, power and social control | | |  |
| **GLOSSARY 2** | | | **Done in class** |
| Crime rate | Victim studies | Transcarceration |  |
| Official crime statistics | Negotiation of justice | Utilitarian/ non utilitarian |  |
| The dark figure | Underclass | White collar crime |  |
| Victimless crimes | Cyber crime | Self report studies |  |
| Victimology |  |  |  |
| **2. Measurements and patterns of crime** | | |  |
| * Strengths and limitations of official crime statistics | | |  |
| * Self report and victim surveys | | |  |
| * Different explanations of the social distribution of crime by age, social class, ethnicity, gender and locality | | |  |
| * White collar and working class crime | | |  |
| * Utilitarian and non-utilitarian crime | | |  |
| **GLOSSARY 3** | | | **Done in class** |
| Positivism | Interactionist theories | New right theories |  |
| Functionalist theories | Labelling | Feminist perspectives |  |
| Anomie | Deviancy amplification | Master status |  |
| Social disorganisation | Marxist criminology | Strain theory |  |
| Delinquent sub cultures | Left realism | Chivalry thesis |  |
| **3. Theories of crime and deviance** | | |  |
| * Strengths and limitations of official crime statistics | | |  |
| * Self report and victim surveys | | |  |
| * Different explanations of the social distribution of crime by age, social class, ethnicity, gender and locality | | |  |
| * White collar and working class crime | | |  |
| * Utilitarian and non-utilitarian crime | | |  |

### MASS MEDIA – UNIT 9

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| **GLOSSARY 1** | | | **Done in class** |
| Mass media | Censorship | Vertical/horizontal integration |  |
| Media ownership | Media regulation | Globalisation |  |
| Pluralist theories of the media | Logic of capitalism | Media manipulation |  |
| Marxist theories of the media |  |  |  |
| **1. Ownership and control of the mass media** | | |  |
| * Trends in the organisation and control of the mass media, ownership patterns | | |  |
| * Different perspectives on the relationship between ownership and control of the mass media | | |  |
| * Debates about the relationship between the mass media and the State | | |  |
| * Pluralist and Marxist theories of the nature and role of the mass media | | |  |
| * Role of the mass media in the political process | | |  |
| **GLOSSARY 2** | | | **Done in class** |
| Selection and presentation of media content | Agenda setting | Cultural hegemony |  |
| Media representation | Hegemony | Discourse analysis |  |
| Branding | Ideology | Stereotype |  |
| Ideological state apparatus | Media sensationalism |  |  |
| **2. Media Content** | | |  |
| * Different explanations of the processes of selection and presentation of media content | | |  |
| * Representation of social groups and ideas, with particular reference to gender, age, social class, ethnicity and disability | | |  |
| * Different perspectives on the relationship between the mass media and ideology | | |  |
| **GLOSSARY 3** | | | **Done in class** |
| Hypodermic syringe | Media effects | Catharsis |  |
| Uses of gratification | Opinion polls | Diversion |  |
| Cultural effect model | Normative model | Hegemonic/professional/ negotiated/ oppositional codes |  |
| Gate keeping | Two step flow model | Interpretative community |  |
| Deviance amplification | Gender/ audience reception | Folk devils |  |
| Moral panics | Folk devils | Political socialisation |  |
| **3. Audience effects** | | |  |
| * Social patterns in listening, viewing and reading | | |  |
| * Different theories of the effects and uses of the mass media, hypodermic syringe, uses and gratification, cultural effects studies | | |  |
| * Impact of the mass media on behaviour, violence, deviance amplification | | |  |
| * Problems of researching the effects of the mass media on audience | | |  |