The two types of socialisation are primary socialisation and secondary socialisation.

**Functionalism** is a sociological approach that examines society’s structures (such as the family, the education system and religion) in terms of the functions they perform for the continuation of society and for individuals.

The main criticism is that Max Weber focused on class divisions in society and did not explore inequalities based on gender, ethnicity or age in detail.

A hypothesis is a hunch or an informed guess. It is written as a testable statement that will either be supported by the evidence or proved wrong.

The two main ways of carrying out surveys are:
- self-completion questionnaires (delivered by post, via email or by hand)
- structured or formal interviews (delivered face-to-face or by telephone).
A **longitudinal study** follows the same group of people over time – after the initial survey/interview, follow-up surveys/interviews are carried out at intervals over several years.

A **focus group** is a type of group interview that focuses on one particular topic – it explores how people interact within the group and how they respond to each other's views.

The **two main disadvantages** of **content analysis** are:
- it can be time-consuming and laborious
- it involves subjective judgements that may create invalid data.

A **reconstituted family** is a blended or step family in which one or both partners have a child or children from a previous relationship living with them.

The **two basic and vital functions** that Parsons identified were:
- primary socialisation
- the stabilisation of adult personalities.
The key criticism made by feminists about the Marxist approach to families is that Marxists work with the traditional model of the nuclear family (i.e. the male breadwinner and female housewife); they ignore family diversity.

Canalisation describes the way parents channel their children’s interests into toys, games and other activities that are seen as gender appropriate.

The two types of conjugal roles are:
• segregated conjugal roles
• joint conjugal roles.

Young and Willmott’s principle of stratified diffusion was the idea that social changes start at the top of the social stratification system and spread downwards (changes in family life, for instance, spread from the middle class into the working class).

The functionalist perspective views the decline in conventional nuclear families as a problem for society.
Polyandry is when a woman has two or more husbands at once.

Serial monogamy is when a divorced person enters into a second marriage, then divorces, remarries, divorces, remarries, and so on.

The four main functions of the education system are:
- serving the needs of the economy
- facilitating social mobility
- fostering social cohesion
- selection and role allocation.

Bowles and Gintis use the term correspondence principle to describe the way education and work connect or fit together in capitalist society.

Deschooling is the idea that the education system as it is currently organised should be abolished.

What is polyandry?

What is serial monogamy?

What are the four main functions of the education system?

What term do Bowles and Gintis use to describe the way education and work connect or fit together (correspond) in capitalist society?

Define deschooling.
In the context of educational achievement, cultural capital is the knowledge, attitudes and values that the middle class provide for their children that gives them an advantage in the education system.

Research suggests that streaming can lead to the development of an anti-school sub-culture – what does this term mean?

Institutional racism describes a situation when an organisation fails to provide an appropriate service to people because of their ethnic origin, culture or colour.

A gendered curriculum is a curriculum in which some subjects (including high status subjects such as maths and science) are associated with masculinity and other subjects (such as languages and humanities) are associated with femininity.

White-collar work means clerical, administrative or managerial jobs.
An Introduction to Crime and Deviance

Functionalist and Interactionist Perspectives on Crime and Deviance

Marxist and Feminist Explanations of Crime and Deviance

Statistical Data on the Extent of Crime

Factors Affecting Criminal and Deviant Behaviour

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Briefly explain the difference between agencies of formal social control and agencies of informal social control.

Who are the two key thinkers on functionalist and interactionist perspectives relating to crime and deviance?

Which sociologist uses control theory to explain female conformity?

Explain what the dark figure of crime means.

What are the two main criticisms of Albert Cohen’s sub-cultural theory?

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Agencies of formal social control exercise control over people’s behaviour based on written laws and rules (e.g. police, courts and prisons); agencies of informal social control control people’s behaviour based on unwritten rules and processes (e.g. workmates, peer groups, families).

The two key thinkers on functionalist and interactionist perspectives relating to crime and deviance are Merton (1938) and Becker (1963).

Heidensohn (1985) uses control theory to explain female conformity.

The dark figure of crime means hidden or invisible crimes (such as unreported and unrecorded crimes) that are not included within official statistics on crimes.

The two main criticisms of Albert Cohen’s sub-cultural theory are:

- his work shows a middle-class bias
- he focuses on delinquent boys in gangs and it’s unclear how far his explanation applies to girls.
The chivalry thesis is the idea that the criminal justice system treats female offenders, particularly those who conform to gender stereotypes, more leniently than male offenders.

If a particular group is cast as a folk devil, it means it is seen as a threat to society’s values and treated as a scapegoat.

Social inequality refers to the uneven distribution of resources (such as money and power) and opportunities related, for example, to education, employment and health.

The three social classes in Britain are:
- working class
- middle class
- upper class.

Ageism (or age discrimination) describes a situation in which someone is treated differently and less favourably based on their age.
**Social mobility** refers to people’s movement up or down a society’s strata, for example between social classes.

The **two broad approaches to defining poverty** are:
- absolute poverty
- relative poverty.

The **cycle of deprivation** is the idea that deprivation and poverty are passed on from parents to their children.

The **three types of authority** that Weber identified were:
- traditional authority
- rational legal authority
- charismatic authority.

**Proportional representation** (PR) is the term in politics that explains how seats are allocated according to the total number of votes that each party receives.