

Sociology



Name: _____

Period: _____



SOCIOLOGY NOTES

What is Sociology?

Psychology is a _____ science because it studies human behaviors.

WHAT DO SOCIOLOGISTS STUDY?

- Why people act _____ alone than when they are with other people.
- What the _____ of different groups such as school, family, and government are on how a person _____.
- What the _____ a group may put on your behavior.
- What are the _____ for those limitations are.
- What the _____ and _____ of the people in your environment are.

TOOLS SOCIOLOGISTS USE:

- _____
- _____
- _____

By studying these tools, we can better understand how sociology works....

WHY DO PEOPLE LIVE IN GROUPS?

- Lots of _____ live in groups.
- People live in groups but they also _____ in groups.
- No _____ human groups are exactly _____.
- No _____ in the society can supply all of the things she or he _____
- Some human groups _____ other human groups _____ is an extreme example of this

Types of Groups:

1. _____ Groups

- People who have a very _____ relationship over a long period of time
- _____
- Fulfill for each other the needs of love and belongingness
- Examples: _____

2. _____ Groups:

- Not as close as a primary groups
- Serves a _____ – it gets something done
- Example: _____

3. _____

- A group of people (or many groups of people) who often live close to each other and work together for a _____ goal
- Example: _____

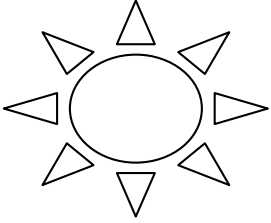
4. _____

- The _____ kind of group.
- It is made up of many primary and secondary groups and two or more _____.
- Example: _____

RULES, ROLES, AND SOCIALIZATION

- Each group you belong to has a set of _____
- _____ teach the rules to each new member of the group
- If rules are _____ someone in authority _____ or _____ the member

- In this way, a new member _____ what to do and not to do



This learning process is called _____.

_____ also includes learning which rules, or standards, are to be taken more seriously than others. These are called social rules or _____.

Types of Norms:

1. _____:

- _____ of politeness or customs
- Examples: _____

2. _____:

- More _____ than folkways
- If you break a more, you could be _____ severely or _____ out of the group or society
- Examples: _____

3. _____:

- Rules made and _____ by the government in a society

- _____ – meaning they are well known and written down
- Examples: _____

ROLES:

A _____ is a name given to the kind of _____ that a person is supposed to have in a particular society or group.

How you follow your role in society, could lead you to _____.

- _____ are actions that support the social norms and are designed to _____ your behaviors:
 - _____ Sanction – reward
 - _____ Sanction – punishment

You may occasionally find yourself in _____
 _____. Two different roles may require you to be two entirely _____ people!

INSTITUTIONS:

People live in _____ in order to satisfy their _____.

Throughout history, most societies have found _____ ways to obtain their most important needs.

These ways are called _____.

1. Institution of _____

- _____ group every human encounters
- You are _____, _____ and _____ by them
- First to _____ you about roles
- Types of Families:
 - _____ family – small center of family
 - _____ family – larger, brings in other relatives
 - _____
 - _____
 - _____
 - _____

2. Institution of _____

- As societies became more _____, families were unable to teach their children everything.

- Public education was born
- Education has _____ basic functions:
 1. _____ on norms, values, and roles from one generation to the next
 2. Teaches how to adapt to their _____ and _____ it
 3. Teaches about _____ and _____ from the past that they can learn from

3. Institution of _____

- Its purpose is to provide _____ for the members of the society
 - _____
 - _____
- Government must _____ themselves from harm.
 - _____, defense, military, police, fire
- Government must _____ the norms of the society from one generation to another through education by _____ and _____ laws.
- _____ arguments through courts

- Punishment for rules _____, Reward for those _____
- Government acts as the _____ of one society to the next

4. Institution of _____

- Humans trying to fill the need of _____ the world around them
- Religion _____ society to agree with the norms taught by society
- Passes on societies _____ from generation to generation
- The _____
 - Two roles
 - _____
 - _____

5. _____ Institution

- Meets the need of making a _____ and _____
- _____ or the business world
 - Brings people together in one place to work for a _____ goal

- If the people _____ the rules of the place where they work they are rewarded. If not, they are

- Examples: _____

TERRITORIALITY

_____ if the tendency for government to protect itself and its people from harm _____ this term also applies to individuals in a group.

- People protect their _____, their _____, and the _____ around them
 - _____ – imaginary boundary around oneself
 - Every individual's is different
 - _____
 - Going to far into someone's space

VALUES

A value is an _____ or belief about the
“ _____ ” or “ _____ ” of a person,
thing, situation, or action.

- _____ teaches values
- _____ teach values: family, religion,
government, economics, and education
- _____ enforce values
 - Example: _____

How do sociologists find out about values?

- Take _____
- Ask _____
- _____ how people act
 - How do people spend their _____?
 - On what do people spend their _____?

SOCIAL STRATIFICATION AND STATUS

Social values are _____ in the ways society ranks its
members ... this ranking is called _____
_____.

- The position an individual holds on the _____
is called their status.

- Everyone is born into a _____. Later you change your status through _____.
- As a reward for climbing the ladder the individual acquires _____

We sometimes call our status levels _____

- Each class can be _____ through its own set of values and the actions and _____ of its members.

Three main social classes:

- _____ Class:
 - Wealth
 - _____
 - Fame, honor, respect
- _____ Class:
 - Makes up the _____ of American society
 - Business and professional people
 - Great _____ on the education of themselves and their children
 - Great _____ put on working hard and getting ahead

- _____ Class:
 - _____ largest group in American society
 - Semiskilled and _____ jobs
 - _____ opportunities to complete or advance their education
 - Shorter _____
 - Poorer _____
 - Lack of _____ often causes frustration and depression

Remember these descriptions describe groups

_____ **individuals!**

COMMUNICATION AND LANGUAGE

Communication is the process of _____, _____ and _____ relationships with others.

- _____ communication
 - Written or _____ symbols
 - _____ of voice or inflection can play a part in spoken communication
- _____ communication

- Done _____ words or symbols
- _____ language

Is American Sign Language a verbal or nonverbal form of communication? Why? _____

- _____
 - A system of symbols used to communicate _____ and _____
 - Must be _____ so that all members of the group can understand it
 - The _____ of language is one thing that makes us human.

TOOLS SOCIOLOGISTS ... SURVEYS

In order to determine what people are thinking in a society or group, sociologists need to take surveys.

- We also call these public opinion polls.
- The person who conducts the poll or survey is called an interviewer. The particular group the interviewer is trying to get information on is called a population.
- Interviewers can only question a sample, or part of the population. A sample should be about 10% of the population to get an accurate sample.

The interviewer must create a questionnaire where the questions he or she wishes to ask or laid out.

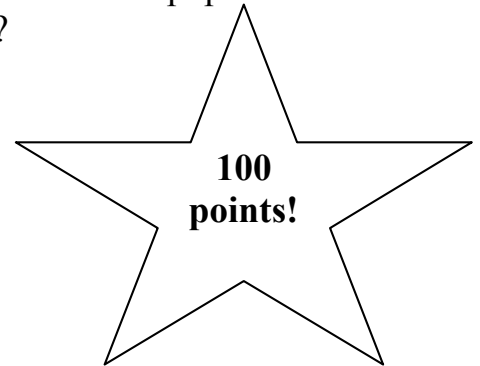
- He or she must be careful not to ask questions that lead the sample towards questions that are representing the specific opinion of the interviewer. This is called question bias. Question bias could lead to just plain bias, not representing everyone in the population.
- The interviewer is trying to obtain a random sample. So he or she must choose individuals to interview so that every member of the population has the same chance of being picked. Therefore, he or she has to remain neutral in picking the sample.
- After all the data is collected, interviewers pull together their data on a tally table. They record the frequency, or number of times, a response has been given. The cumulative frequency is a running total of all the responses.

SURVEY PROJECT:

TASK!

**DUE: Monday
October 1, 2007 at
the beginning of
class!**

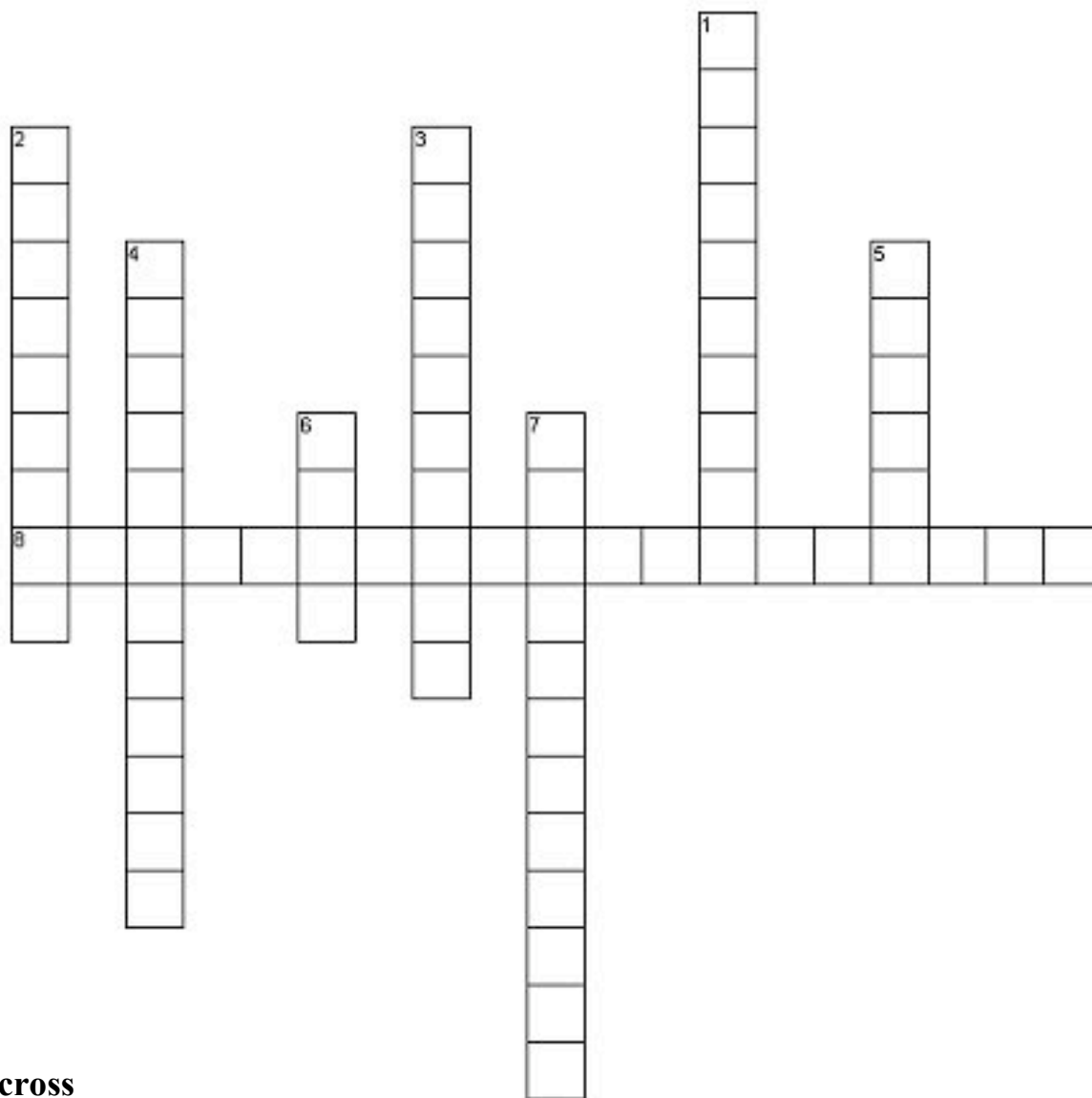
1. Choose a population.
2. What will be the sample of your population?
 - a. The 7th grade class has 50 members – 10% of 50 is only 5... that is too small.
 - b. Your survey population should be NO smaller than 30. The population of the school is approximately 300. Does this work?
3. Choose a survey topic
4. Brainstorm appropriate, unbiased survey questions.
5. Get approval of questions from me!!
6. Create a tally sheet to record responses
7. Brainstorm how you will conduct survey
8. Conduct survey
9. Graph your results
 - a. <http://nces.ed.gov/nceskids/createagraph/>
10. Present your results and graph on the paper provided for display in the hallway.



Ideas for survey subjects

- What family members they confide in.
- How they are most likely to spend time with their families.
- How much time they spend in one-on-one conversation with members of their families.
- If you think censorship helps protect kids from inappropriate material;
- What some good reasons for censorship might be; and who, if anyone, should decide what is appropriate or inappropriate for kids to see.
- Their favorite sport to compete in.
- Their favorite sport to watch.
- If public school students should be required to wear uniforms.
- Whether wearing school uniforms makes students less or more competitive about clothing.
- What colors you would select for school uniforms, if wearing uniforms became the law.
- What are the top issues facing the US
- What are the top issues facing the school
- What are the top issues facing the town
- School rules
- Favorite items (color, dessert)
- Favorite sports teams
- Favorite subjects
- If you think there's too much violence on TV and in the movies.
- What your favorite kinds of TV shows and movies are.
- If you think ratings help kids decide whether to watch a TV show or movie.
- If you think watching violent TV shows and movies makes people more violent.
- If the government is doing enough to protect the environment.
- What the biggest environmental challenge for the twenty-first century will be.
- What the most important thing kids can do to protect the environment is

SURVEY CROSSWORD: *Just the Facts Ma'am....*



Across

8. a running total of all responses (2 words)

Down

1. a table with categories to allow you to record each piece of data as it is collect (2 words)
2. the number of times a response is selected
3. a particular group of people
4. choosing individuals from a sample so that every individual in the population has the same chance of being selected (2 words)
5. part of a population
6. not representing everyone in the population
7. asking questions that lead to a specific response (2 words)

Sociology Unit Vocabulary

Vocabulary Word	Definition
Sociology	
Behavioral Science	
Primary group	
Secondary group	
Community	
Society	
Role	
Rule	
Socialization	
Norms	
Folkway	
More	
Laws	
Sanction	
Positive Sanction	
Negative Sanction	

Role Conflict	
Institution What are they and what do they do?	
Nuclear family	
Extended Family	
Territoriality	
Personal Space	
Spatial Invasion	
Values	
Social Stratification	
Status	
Mobility	
Status Symbols	
Social Class	
Communication	
Verbal Communication	
Nonverbal communication	
Language	



GRADING:

NOTES: _____ / 30 points

TOOLS UNDERLINED
_____ / 10 points

SURVEY CROSSWORD
_____ / 10 points

TOTAL: _____ / 50 points