**Past Paper 2013**

**Q#1: 2014 & 2015?**

**Q#2: Sociolization?**

Socialization is simply the process by which we become human social beings. George Herbert Mead and Charles Cooley (from the "Chicago School") contributed the Symbolic Interactionism perspective-most widely used today by sociologists.

Mead and Cooley focused on how all the symbol-based interactions we have with others shape and form our self, our roles, our becoming "human," and ultimately our experiencing socialization throughout our life stages. **Socialization** is the process by which people learn characteristics of their group’s norms, values, attitudes, and behaviors.

**Three Levels of Socialization**

Also when discussing the average US child, it’s safe to say that the most important socialization takes place early in life and in identifiable levels. **Primary socialization** typically begins at birth and moves forward until the beginning of the school years.

Primary socialization includes all the ways the newborn is molded into a social being capable of interacting in and meeting the expectations of society. Most primary socialization is facilitated by the family, friends, day care, and to a certain degree various forms of media.

**Secondary socialization** occurs in later childhood and adolescence when children go to school and come under the influence of non-family members. This level runs concurrently with primary socialization. Children realize at school that they are judged for their performance now and are no longer accepted unconditionally.

**Adult socialization** occurs as we assume adult roles such as wife/husband/employee/etc. We adapt to new roles which meet our needs and wants throughout the adult life course. Freshmen in college, new recruits in the military, volunteers for Peace Corps and Vista, employees, missionaries, travelers, and others find themselves following the same game plan that lead to their success during their primary and secondary socialization years.

Q#3:

Short Questions

Q#1: 2014?

Q#2: Research

Sociologists use many different designs and methods to study society and social behavior. Most sociological research involves **ethnography**, or “field work” designed to depict the characteristics of a population as fully as possible.

Three popular social research **designs**(models) are

* **Cross‐sectional**, in which scientists study a number of individuals of different ages who have the same trait or characteristic of interest at a single time
* **Longitudinal**, in which scientists study the same individuals or society repeatedly over a specified period of time
* **Cross‐sequential**, in which scientists test individuals in a cross‐sectional sample more than once over a specified period of time

Six of the most popular sociological research **methods** (procedures) are the *case study, survey, observational, correlational, experimental,*and *cross‐cultural* methods, as well as working with information already available.

Q#3: culture 2015?

Q#4: Critical and analystical thinking?

**Sociology** is the study of human social activity, relationships, and social structures. In our increasingly diverse world, the study of **sociology** gives you the skills 21st century workers need: **critical and analytical thinking**, writing ability, cultural competence, and self-awareness.

Evaluate how far the evidence or examples used in materials really proves the point that the author claims. To weigh up opinions, arguments or solutions against appropriate criteria. To think a line of reasoning through to its logical conclusion. Check for hidden bias or hidden assumptions.