

Term 1 -Year 11 Sociology

Homework 1 – Practical and ethical issues in research

Homework 2 – Different types of data










Homework 3 - Qualitative and quantitative methods

Name:

Teacher:

ACTIVITY

Using the images below, list some practical and ethical considerations

Practical considerations		Ethical considerations	
			
			
			
			
			

Question 1- 1 Define what is meant by informed consent.

.....

.....

.....

.....

Question 2- Identify and explain one ethical limitation faced when conducting covert participant observations

.....

.....

.....

.....

Question 3- Describe one practical issue sociologists might face when using postal questionnaires.

.....

.....

.....

.....

Question 4- Define what is meant by confidentiality.

Question 5- Identify and explain one way sociologists can protect a participant's identity when conducting research.

Question 6- Identify and explain one way unstructured interviews can be costly for sociologists to use.

Question 7- Describe one practical advantage of using questionnaires with the researcher present.

Question 8- Identify and explain one way that sociologists can ensure that their research is ethical.

Question 9- Describe one way that sociologists can ensure that participants are not harmed.

.....

Question 10- Identify one research method that could be harmful to participants and explain why.

.....

Question 11- Describe one practical consideration that researchers must consider before conducting research.

.....

Question 12 - Describe one ethical issue sociologists may face when conducting research with children.

.....

Question 13- Describe one practical issue sociologists might face when using participant observations.

.....

Question 14- Describe one way that sociologists can receive funding for their research.

ACTIVITY

In the grid below, list research methods that provide the following types of data

Primary Quantitative	Secondary Quantitative
Primary Qualitative	Secondary Qualitative

Question 1- Define what is meant by secondary data.

.....

.....

.....

.....

Question 2- Identify and describe one example of how governments collect official statistics

.....

.....

.....

.....

Question 3- Describe one way that secondary sources can be used to collect information on attitudes to domestic labour fifty years ago.

.....

.....

.....

.....

Question 4- Identify and explain one limitation of using official statistics to research criminal behaviour..

Question 5- Identify and describe one method used to collect quantitative data

Question 6- Define what is meant by quantitative data.

Question 7- Describe one way sociologists can research personal opinions on historical events..

Question 8- Identify and explain one limitation of using primary data in sociological research.

Question 9- Describe one way official statistics can be used to measure poverty in the UK

.....

Question 10- Identify and explain one reason why a sociologist might choose to use qualitative data in their research

.....

.....

.....

.....

Question 11- Define what is meant by values in sociological research.

.....

.....

.....

.....

Question 12 - Identify and explain one limitation of using personal documents in sociological research.

.....

.....

.....

.....

Question 13- Identify and describe one example of secondary sources that are used to investigate parental choice of schools.

.....

.....

.....

.....

Question 14- Describe one way sociologists could collect primary data on people's experience of crime.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

ACTIVITY

List at least one strength and one limitation of each of the following quantitative methods

Method	Structured Interview	Closed Questionnaire	Structured Non-participant Observation
Strength			
Limitation			

Question 1- Define what is meant by the Hawthorne effect.

.....

.....

.....

.....

Question 2- Identify and describe one limitation of using participant observations

.....

.....

.....

.....

Question 3- Describe one reasons sociologists might select unstructured interviews for hard to reach groups.

.....

.....

.....

.....

Question 4- Define what is meant by the term closed question

.....

.....

.....

.....

Question 5- Define what is meant by the term closed question

.....

.....

.....

.....

Question 6- Describe one limitation of using postal questionnaires..

.....

.....

.....

.....

Question 7- Define what is meant by the term operationalise.

.....

.....

.....

.....

Question 8- Identify and explain one way sociologists might collect quantitative data..

.....

.....

.....

.....

Question 9- Identify and explain one strength of using non-participant observations.

Question 10- Define what is meant by triangulation

.....

.....

.....

.....

Question 11- Describe one strength of using a mixed methods approach to study social issues.

.....

.....

.....

.....

Question 12 - Identify one research method that might be used by functionalists and explain why they may use it.

.....

.....

.....

.....

Question 13- Identify and explain one way unstructured interviews can help with investigating socially sensitive issues.

.....

.....

.....

.....

Question 14- Describe one limitation of using covert participant observations.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....