

1. What are the three main functions of education according to Talcott Parsons?
2. What is the difference between setting and streaming?
3. Who argued that working class parents have lower aspirations for their children?
4. In what three ways does Giroux criticise the Marxist approach to education?
5. What is another name for neo-liberal perspective on education?
6. What are the three main characteristics of an anti-school subculture?
7. What are the two main external factors which lead to difference in educational achievement according to class?
8. Who is associated with the principal of the correspondence principal?
9. What are the 5 male subcultures according to Mac an Ghail?
10. Which government policy introduced the national curriculum?
11. What are the two main internal factors influencing subject choice?
12. Which perspective suggests that the government should make more opportunities for society to be more equal and meritocratic.
13. What was the purpose of the New Labour Policy – New Deal for Young People?
14. What are the four internal factors which affect differential educational achievement?
15. Which report felt that socio-economic factors were the main factors in under achievement in Afro-Caribbean Pupils?
16. What phrase does Althusser use to describe institutions such as education?
17. Who argues that education doesn't sift and sort but rather leads to cultural reproduction?
18. Who suggests that there needs to be greater focus on vocational education so that students are more prepared for the world of work?
19. What is the term used to refer to parents having more choice over which school to send their children to?
20. What is meant by the term educational triage?

1. *Socialisation, Economic and Selection*
2. *Setting is subject specific whereas streaming is across all subjects.*
3. *Douglas*
4. *W/C are not passive, schools are sites of ideological struggle, the education system has relative autonomy.*
5. *New Right*
6. *Non-conformity to school rules, negative attitude towards teachers, lower educational achievement.*
7. *Cultural and Material*
8. *Bowles and Gintis*
9. *Academic Achievers, Macho Lads, New Enterprisers, Real Englishmen, Gay Students.*
10. *1988 Education Reform Act*
11. *Gendered subject image, Peer Pressure.*
12. *Social Democratic Perspective.*
13. *To prevent young people from joining the ranks of the unemployed after leaving school.*
14. *Labelling, Self Fulfilling Prophecy, Streaming and Subcultures.*
15. *Swan Report*
16. *Ideological State Apparatus*
17. *Bourdieu*
18. *New Right*
19. *Parentocracy*
20. *The rationing of educational resources, with extra resources being aimed at those on the C/D borderline.*

21. Who argues that the ethnocentric curriculum is evidence of institutional racism in education?
22. What two external factors are suggested to explain underachievement of boys?
23. What are the 4 main ways of grouping students in schools?
24. What did Bourdieu mean by cultural capital?
25. Give one example of material deprivation which can affect educational achievement other than lack of resources.
26. Who studied girls' aspirations in the 1970's and in the 1990's and found there had been a significant shift in priorities?
27. What are the 4 Afro-Caribbean subcultures outlined in Sewell's Study?
28. What did Parsons mean by Particularistic values?
29. Who completed a study looking at anti-school subcultures in boys called 'Learning to labour'?
30. What is the correspondence principal?
31. What is meant by the term self-fulfilling prophecy?
32. What is material deprivation?
33. What are the four main values that Sugarman suggested working class students are socialised into that prevent educational success?
34. What are the three elements of the tripartite education system?
35. What did Bernstein mean by elaborate code of language?
36. What is GIST?
37. What is the Halo Effect?
38. Who suggested that education 'sifts and sorts' people into appropriate roles in society?
39. Identify two ways that schools reflect the world of work.
40. Who criticises cultural deprivation theory as being victim blaming?

21. Coard
22. Lack of literacy skills, crisis of masculinity.
23. Mixed Ability, setting, streaming and in class groups
24. Middle class language, values and skills which are rewarded by the education system.
25. Poor Diet, Crowded living, unable to afford tutors.
26. Sue Sharpe.
27. Conformist, Innovator, Retreatist, Rebels
28. The ways that a child is treated as an individual in the home.
29. Paul Willis
30. The idea that the education system mirrors the world of work in a number of ways.
31. When a student lives up to the label given to them by the teacher or school
32. When a student is unable to access the basic necessities to help with academic success such as revision materials or a place to study.
33. Fatalism, immediate gratification, present time orientation and collectivism.
34. Grammar Schools, Secondary Moderns, Technical Schools.
35. Longer more complicated sentences which make meaning explicit.
36. Girls in Science and Technology –a government policy to encourage girls in to more traditionally male subjects.
37. When a pupil is stereotyped from a first impression as being good/bad or thick/bright.
38. Davis and Moore
39. Uniforms, hierarchy, routine, boredom, discipline.
40. Keddie

41. Identify one example showing that schools are becoming more customised?
42. How would radical feminists like to see the education system structured?
43. What does CTC stand for?
44. What is meant by the term cultural deprivation?
45. What did Bernstein mean by restricted code of language?
46. According to JWB Douglas's study which of the classes are deprived of parental support?
47. What does Durkheim believe the main role of education is?
48. Who found that teachers tend to racialize expectations of pupils?
49. What is meant by the term compensatory education?
50. What is a meritocratic education?
51. Who argues that marketisation was a good way to improve school standards?
52. What is meant by vocational education?
53. Which perspective believes that the way a teacher interacts with a pupil affects the pupil's education?
54. What is the Hidden Curriculum?
55. Which perspective suggests that education has moved from one size fits all to a more diverse system that reflects the changing economy?
56. What is meant by internal factors in educational achievement?
57. Who argued the black boys underachieve do to a lack of male role models at home?
58. What are the four external factors that attempt to explain the gender gap in education?
59. What is meant by ascribed status?
60. What is meant by the term meritocracy?

41. *Faith Schools, Free Schools, Specialised Schools, Virtual Schools*
42. *Single Sex*
43. *City Technical College*
44. *Pupils are denied the cultural experiences that are necessary to do well at school?*
45. *A form of short hand speech which meaning is not explicit but implied.*
46. *Working Class*
47. *The teaching of social norms and values and to help create social cohesion.*
48. *Gillbourn and Youdell*
49. *Policies which give working class and ethnic minority students extra help in order to make up for poor socialisation.*
50. *Education systems which ensures that people are given the right jobs and rewarded for working hard.*
51. *Chubb and Moe*
52. *Courses which are linked to a specific job/career*
53. *Interactionists*
54. *The untaught lessons such as punctuality and team work.*
55. *Postmodernism*
56. *Factors relating to what is happening within the educational system.*
57. *Murray*
58. *Feminism, changing priorities, changes in the family, changes in employment.*
59. *Status that is given to someone on the basis of birth, biology or family characteristics.*
60. *Achievement is based on hard work, talent and perseverance.*

61. Who said that black girls often adopt a pro-school subculture and worked hard to reject teacher labels and didn't seek the teacher's approval?
62. Which sociologist is associated with the idea of the ideal pupil?
63. What does basic cultural equipment include?
64. What is meant by the term Fatalism?
65. Name three Marxist sociologists who discuss education.
66. Which government act stated that every child would receive a secondary education?
67. Whose education policies were described as the 'third way'?
68. What is meant by delayed gratification?
69. Which terms does Bartlett use to describe policies which allowed schools to take more able and reject lower ability students?
70. Carl Bereiter and Siegfried Englemann highlighted what?
71. Who argued that the value system of the lower classes creates a 'self-imposed barrier to an improved position'?
72. Who said black people who do badly at school do so because they are socially deprived?
73. When was the national curriculum introduced?
74. What three quality assurance methods are used for education?
75. What is meant by equality of outcome?
76. Whose research led to the understanding of anti-school subcultures being a response to negative labelling?
77. Bernstein established two types of linguistic code, what are they?
78. Who studied the self-fulfilling prophecy in education?
79. What does LEA stand for?
80. What do Davis and Moore believe the role of education is?

81. Fuller
82. Becker
83. Language, self discipline and reasoning skills.
84. Acceptance of the situation rather than efforts to improve it; it will not encourage high achievement in the classroom.
85. Althusser, Bowles, Gintis, Bourdieu
86. 1944 Butler Act
87. New Labour
88. The ability to resist the temptation for an immediate reward and wait for a later reward. Generally, delayed gratification is associated with resisting a smaller but more immediate reward in order to receive a larger or more enduring reward later.
89. Cream Skimming and Silt Sifting
90. The importance of language in educational achievement.
91. Herbert Hyman
92. Douglas
93. 1988
94. OfSted, League and Performance tables & the National Curriculum
95. Everyone should leave school with the same rewards such as qualifications
96. Hargreaves
97. Elaborate and Restricted
98. Rosenthal and Jacobson
99. Local Educational Authority
100. To ensure that the right people get the right jobs



81. What is meant by the comprehensive system?
82. In what year were Comprehensive schools introduced?
83. What is meant by the term social mobility?
84. What is meant by a liberal education?
85. What is the difference between a private school and a public school?
86. Give one advantage of comprehensivisation.
87. What type of schools were introduced under Labour which pull out of local authority control and gives schools more control over budgets, staffing and admissions?
88. Which act provided free education until the age of 10 and the creation of elementary schools?
89. What is meant by pre-school?
90. How does the hidden curriculum prepare students for life after school?
91. What are free schools?
92. What is the 11+ examination?
93. What term is used to mean that schools are dominated by female teachers which gives the impression that education is a 'women's interest'?
94. Give one disadvantage of streaming.
95. Give one criticism of marketisation of education.
96. Give one example of Alternative Educational Provision.
97. What is the difference between further and higher education?
98. Give one advantage of Streaming.
99. Who suggested that a higher percentage of working-class children than middle class children left school at the first possible opportunity?
100. What are grant maintained schools?

81. *Non-selective education system where all children attend the same type of secondary school.*
82. *1965 The ability to move up or down from the social class one is born into.*
83. *A movement in education which argues that students should be exposed to a wide range of academic disciplines in order to produce well rounded and critical thinkers*
84. *Public schools require a common entrance exam as well as the paying of fees, private schools only require the payment of fees.*
85. *Breakdown social barriers, caters for all abilities, cheaper to run, local schools for local children.*
86. *Trust Schools*
87. *Foster Act 1870*
88. *Refers to the care and education of children under 5 before they enrol in formal education.*
89. *It reflects societies values and prepares students for their place in society and their future work.*
90. *All ability, state funded independent schools. They are designed to be run by teachers and parents who can set up schools that meet the needs of the community.*
91. *The exam which determined if you went to grammar school, secondary modern or a technical school.*
92. *Feminised Education*
93. *Students in the lower sets tend to be disheartened, teachers may pay less attention to the lower streamed students, a high proportion of lower stream students are working class or ethnic minorities, transfers between streams are difficult.*
94. *Benefits the middle class, post code lottery, reproduces class inequality, creates a two tier system of education.*
95. *Home Schooling, Special education Schools, PRU*
96. *Further education refers to 16 –18 provision which is now compulsory. Higher Education refers to university level education and not compulsory.*
97. *Students will receive a level of work which is appropriate to their ability, they will work alongside*
98. *students of the same ability.*
99. *Heath and Ridge*
100. *Schools which receive a government grant and have the right to select some of their students from entry exams. AKA Foundation Schools.*

101. Give one disadvantage of comprehensivisation.
102. What is meant by the privatisation OF education?
103. Outline 2 policies which aimed to reduce inequality in education.
104. Outline two policies which aimed to reduce gender differences in educational achievement.
105. What are the characteristics of the ideal pupil?
106. Who suggested that one of the functions of education was to develop human capital?
107. What was the aim of the coalition governments education policies?
108. What is meant by funding formula?
109. What is meant by open enrolment?
110. Who argued that middle class parents are more child centred than working-class parents which is reflected in a greater personal investment in their education?
111. What did Putnam mean by Social Capital?
112. Who studied a US primary school in which the teacher used home backgrounds to group students onto particular tables?
113. What are the characteristics of a hyper-heterosexualised feminine identity?
114. What is the working-class girl's dilemma?
115. Identify two ways that the education system might be institutionally racist?
116. What is meant by labelling in education?
117. Who completed a study called Pygmalion in the classroom?
118. Who suggested that school acts as bridge between the family and wider society?
119. What are the 3 types of pupil identities identified by Archer in relation to ethnicity.
120. What is meant by the term symbolic Violence?

101. *Accept lower standards, offer limited choice to parents, more able students could be held back, larger schools which mean less individualisation.*
102. *Opening aspects of schools internal processes to private businesses, such as teacher training, finances, and school management.*
103. *New Deal 1998, Student Premium 2014, Comprehensive system 1965, Education Action Zones 1997, Sure Start 1998, Aim Higher 2004, Educational Maintenance Allowance 1997*
104. *Equal opportunities laws, introduction of coursework, national curriculum, national literacy strategies, reading champions, playing for success.*
105. *White, Middle class, female, passive.*
106. *Schultz*
107. *Marketisation and raising standards.*
108. *The amount of money a school receives based on the number of students they attract.*
109. *Parents are able to apply to send their children to any school they choose regardless of catchment area.*
110. *Feinstein*
111. *Membership to the right social networks that can bring about particular benefits.*
112. *Ray Rist*
113. *Being loud and brash, having a boyfriend, symbolic capital*
114. *The dilemma between gaining symbolic capital and educational capital.*
115. *Marketisation policies, ethnocentric curriculum, critical racist theory, access to opportunities such as G&T programs.*
116. *Teachers forming an opinion of a student based on first impressions and non academic factors which effects how they interact with the student.*
117. *Rosenthal and Jacobson*
118. *Parsons*
119. *Ideal Pupil, Pathologized, Demonized*
120. *The dismissal of working class culture as having less value than middle class culture.*