



Worksheet 2: Concept cards answers

The ways that school processes prepare learners for different roles in society, e.g. by encouraging boys to do more science and technology to prepare them for higher status jobs.

Norms and values taught in school through the way the school is run and how teachers act, rather than the taught content of a lesson, e.g. sanctions for lateness reinforces punctuality.

Attitudes and processes in school that result in girls choosing more 'feminine' subjects (e.g. literature) and boys choosing 'masculine' subjects (e.g. physics).

The knowledge, language, attitudes and values that the middle class provide for their children that gives them an advantage in education, e.g. cultural trips.

A small group of rebellious learners within school that have norms and values that are opposite to those of the school itself, e.g. the 'lads' in Willis' study.

Schooling that is not run or controlled by the government but based on fee-paying, e.g. Eton College in the UK.

A curriculum that is biased from the point of view of one culture, e.g. the curriculum may be based on white, Western literature, art and history.

Where an organisation's attitudes and processes discriminate against people based on their ethnicity, e.g. Afro-Caribbean boys being excluded more than other ethnicities in UK schools.

Aspects of a learner's educational experience that are linked to money, e.g. study facilities, equipment, school uniform, diet.

Where learners are taught in classes of similar ability, either for certain subjects or all subjects, e.g. in the UK being set in core subjects like maths, English and science.