



Worksheet 8: Fill in the gaps

Complete the description of each theory of socialisation by inserting the missing words. The words to use are given underneath each description box.

1 Functionalism

Functionalism is a _____ theory. They think that people agree on the basic _____ and _____ of society. These are transmitted through the processes of _____. This occurs in two phases: _____ and _____. Informal _____ reinforces what is taught through negative and positive _____. If socialisation is successful it leads to _____ which means people have a sense of _____ and there is social order.

social control consensus norms belonging values sanctions primary
social cohesion socialisation secondary

2 Marxism

Marxism is a _____ theory. They think there is no real _____ on social norms and values. Instead, society is split into two _____: the bourgeoisie or owners of the _____ and the _____ who are the _____. The bourgeoisie dominate and exploit the workers who suffer from _____. This means they do not realise they are being _____. They accept capitalist values including the idea that the rich _____ their wealth and _____. So they are unlikely to _____ the ruling ideas and remain in their low _____ position.

classes means of production conflict false consciousness
privileges proletariat deserve workers challenge oppressed
agreement status



3

Feminism

Feminists are like Marxists in that they see society as _____, not based on social class but based on _____. Ann _____ argued that children are socialised into _____ in the _____ through processes such as canalisation, _____ and _____. This is reinforced by other _____ of _____. Girls learn to become _____ and boys learn to be _____ and they are rewarded if they _____ to gender _____ and negatively _____ if they deviate.

stereotypes
manipulation

Oakley
sanctioned

agents
verbal

gender roles
appellations

divided
family

socialisation
conform

masculine