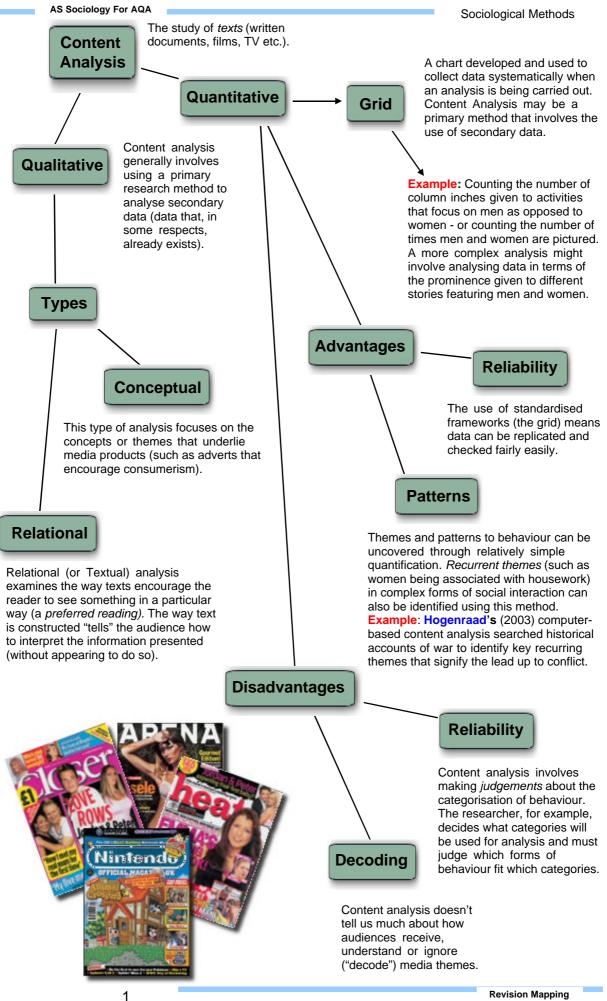


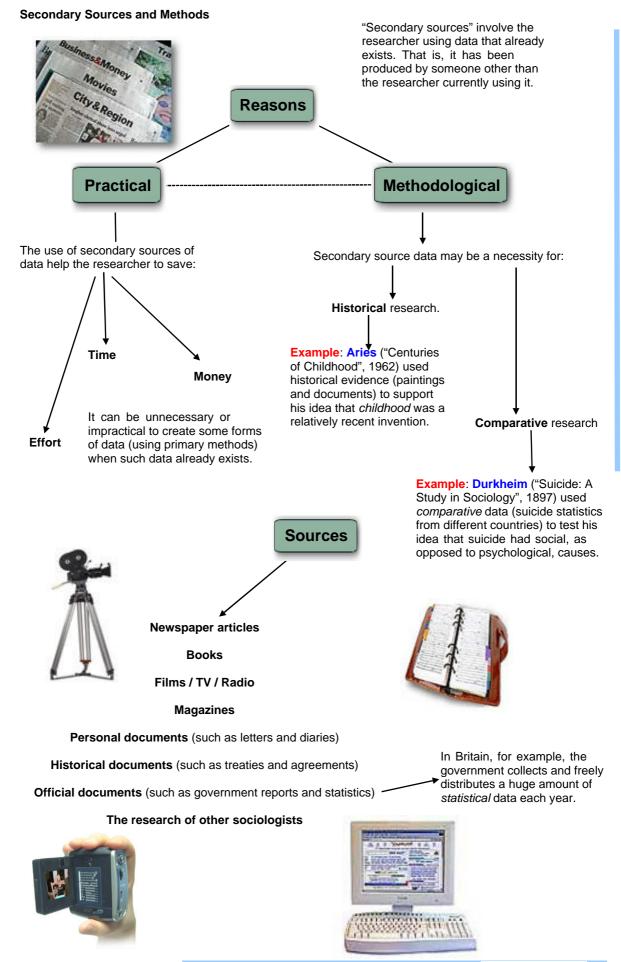
The different quantitative and qualitative methods and sources of data, including questionnaires, interviews, observation techniques and experiments, and documents and official statistics.

[Part 2]

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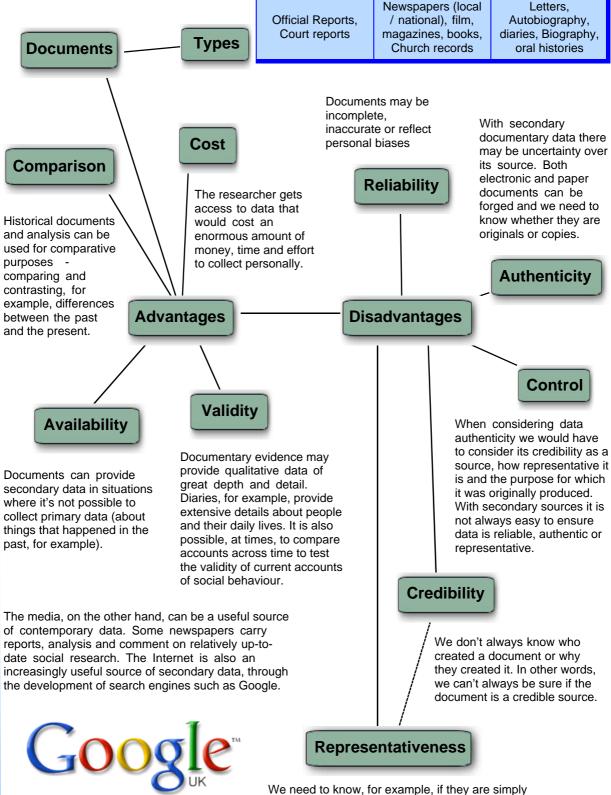


**Revision Mapping** 



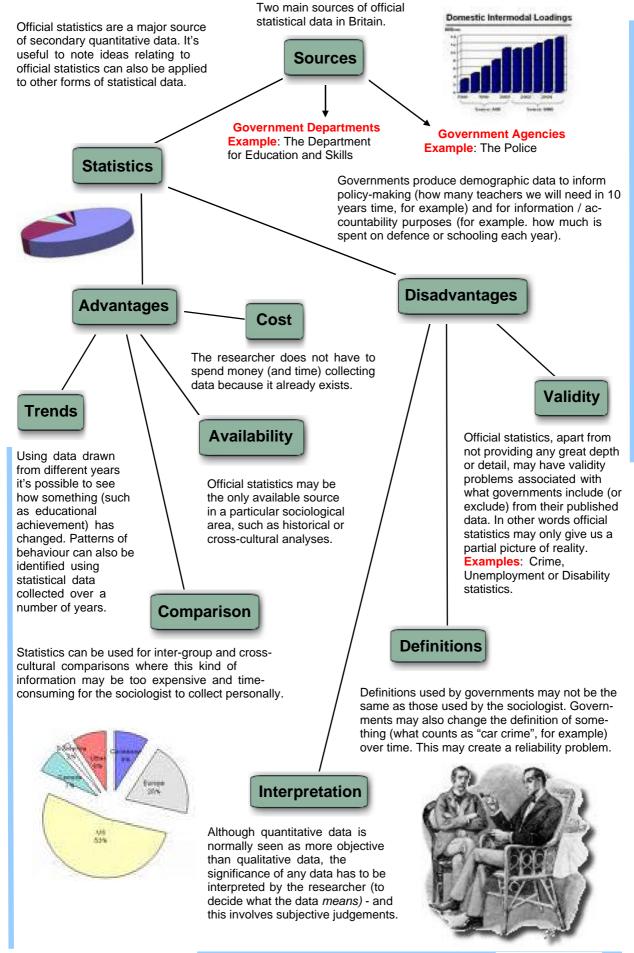
Documents can, for our purpose, have two levels of meaning - a literal meaning (what they actually say) and a metaphorical meaning (what they tell us about the hopes, fears, beliefs and so forth of whoever produced the document).

Official	Organisational	Individual
Government agencies and departments	Private companies and organisations	Personal documents
Official Reports, Court reports	Newspapers (local / national), film, magazines, books, Church records	Letters, Autobiography, diaries, Biography, oral histories



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one individual's view (such as a diary) or whether they are representative of a range of views.



# **Exam Questions**

## 8 marks

Identify and briefly explain two advantages to sociologists in carrying out their own primary research "rather than relying on secondary sources of evidence"

## 8 marks

Identify and briefly explain two reasons why the sociologists should treat official statistics "critically and with great care"

#### 20 marks

Examine the problems some sociologists may find when using secondary data in their research.

## 20 marks

Examine the uses of different kinds of secondary data in sociological research.



#### 20 marks

Examine the reasons why sociologists might use personal and historical documents in their research.

### 20 marks

Examine the advantages and disadvantages of official statistics as a source of data for the sociologist.

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