

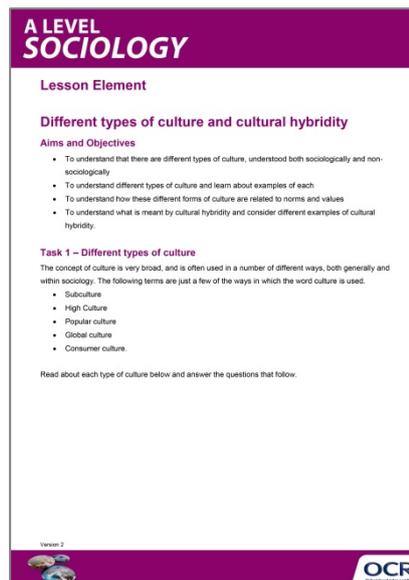
A LEVEL SOCIOLOGY

Lesson Element

Different types of culture and cultural hybridity

Instructions and answers for teachers

These instructions should accompany the OCR resource 'Different types of culture and cultural hybridity' activity which supports OCR A Level Sociology.



This activity offers an opportunity for English skills development.

Associated materials:

'Different types of culture and cultural hybridity' Lesson Element learner activity sheet

'Different types of culture and cultural hybridity' PowerPoint that can be used alongside the worksheet.

Suggested timings:

Task 1: 1 hour

Task 3: 2 hours

Task 2: 1 hour 30 minutes and 30 minutes feedback

Task 4: 30 minutes



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Guidance for Teachers

This lesson element builds upon the previous lesson element on culture, norms and values. Now that students understand what culture is, they are able to go onto explore different types of culture. It is worth reminding them that sociological understandings of different types of culture vary from non-sociological or lay understandings.

This part of the specification enables students to begin to consider the various levels on which cultural expressions operate. There are forms of culture which operate locally and at the same time there are wider influences on cultural practices through the Globalisation process. It is important to explain the concept of Globalisation as the compression of time and distance. It is also important that students are aware that Globalisation has a complex range of effects on culture.

On one hand, Globalisation leads to the proliferation of local cultural practices and expressions, but at the same time it invokes the spread of western cultural practices, which can dominate or overshadow other cultures. Whilst students are not expected to fully understand globalisation in great depth at this point, it is worth asking students to begin to appreciate the impact of globalisation in all aspects of the social world. The research project should enable students to develop student-centred learning in relation to the examples of each type of culture and this could be shared amongst the group.

Cultural hybridity is introduced through the concept of Creolisation. Understanding that new forms of culture emerge through a mixture of different types of culture is a good precursor to understanding postmodernism and hybrid identity. Given the global theme of the specification, it is worth students being aware of wider social issues such as the dominance of European languages through colonialism. Students can use the mini research project to explore their own examples of cultural hybridity, perhaps through music or food genres.

Aims and objectives

- To understand that there are different types of culture, understood both sociologically and non sociologically
- To understand different types of culture and learn about examples of each
- To understand how these different forms of culture are related to norms and values
- To understand what is meant by cultural hybridity and consider different examples of cultural hybridity



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Suggestions for delivery

Students will begin by building upon previous knowledge and understanding of culture as a concept, and begin to explore different types of culture.

The implications and issues connected to each type of culture will be considered, particularly in relation to status. Students will then answer questions in relation to specific forms of culture.

Students will then consider the effects of multiple cultures co-existing and the possibility of new emergent forms of hybrid culture. Creolisation is used as an example, which will lead into students' research into their own example of hybrid identity, to feedback to the rest of the group.

You may wish to use the accompanying presentation when delivering this lesson element.

Formative assessment

This assessment builds upon the previous lesson element. Students can use their previous knowledge to create a student-led research topic on three examples of types of culture, which they will present back to the class. Students will be expected to apply their examples to the concepts of norms and values. The implications and issues connected to each type of culture will be considered, particularly in relation to status. Students will then answer questions in relation to specific forms of culture.

Next, students are to consider the effects of multiple cultures co-existing and the possibility of new emergent forms of hybrid culture. They will research their own example of hybrid culture and present it back to the group.

Summative assessment

Explain what is meant by culture and identify three types of culture.

Explain what is meant by cultural hybridity and provide two examples.



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Suggested answers for teachers

Task 1 – What is culture?

Subculture

1. Can you identify any youth subcultures from your own experience?

2. What kinds of values might be important to youth subcultures?

Autonomy, rejection of mainstream values, rebellion, certain types of dress/music being important, risk taking, deviant behaviour.

3. How are youth cultures perceived by wider society? Why?

Often negatively, perceived as deviant, eg gang culture.

4. What might young people see as attractive about youth subcultures?

Sense of identity, rejection of mainstream values imposed by adults, a way to cope with the pressures of life/transition between childhood and adulthood.

High Culture

1. Identify three examples of high culture.

Opera, art galleries, classical music, theatre.

2. What is cultural capital?

Having appropriate norms and values which result in financial rewards or social mobility.



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3. What is meant by social mobility?

The ability to move up in social status (or down!)

4. Identify three possible benefits of knowing high status individuals or groups.

Connections lead to jobs. Share ideas which can lead to financial gain. Sharing each other's resources.

5. Why might exposure to high culture at home lead to advantages in the education system?

High culture is seen as superior within the education system and this in turn benefits pupils who have already learnt about this.

Popular Culture and Global Culture

1. What is globalisation?

The compression of time and space.

2. How might globalisation have led to the loss of traditional cultures?

Globalisation has meant that western ideas have spread, which sometimes threaten to dominate/replace alternative cultural patterns.

3. What is McDonaldisation?

The idea that with globalisation, western ideas of rationality and science are spreading too, making many societies and values feel westernised.

4. What effects might McDonaldisation be having on different types of culture?

Societies are all in danger of becoming the same, homogenised.

5. What are the arguments for and against the spread of western culture?

Lots of consumer choice and an acceptance of some degree of choice and diversity, but at the same time, the loss of traditional cultural practices, which once lost may be very difficult to recover.



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Task 2 – Presentation

In small groups, prepare a presentation into each into each type of culture, making sure that you include:

- The definition of the type of culture

It would be a good idea to ask students to distinguish between sociological definitions and lay definitions of types of culture.

- Two examples of each type
- A summary of a sociological piece of research that has been carried out on this type of culture

Provide students with a range of sociological evidence in textbooks/articles.

- Relate the type of culture to your own experience
- Examine the cause and effects of each type of culture.

Consider the role of mass production, mass media and globalisation in emergent forms of culture.

Task 3 – Cultural hybridity

1. Consider a genre of music or art or food that has emerged as the result of combining two or more forms or styles eg Food: ramen burger, Thai Fusion, Reggaeton style music, hybridity in art form.
2. Research into the origins of this new hybrid form of culture and explain its origins and how it came into existence.
3. Feedback to the rest of the class, using images/videos/music.



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Task 4 – Key concept grid

Match the correct concept to the correct definition.

Definition	Concept	Example/linked to
Something which people see as important.	Values Cultural diversity	Something people believe in
Behaviour that is considered normal.	Norms	Manners
Culture which is expressed through the choices people make about what they buy.	Consumer culture	Buying particular brands to express status
The ideas, customs, and social behaviour of a particular people or society.	Culture	Dress, language, behaviour
The way that people act.	Behaviour	Act out norms
A smaller group within society with values which are different to the wider group.	Subculture	Youth subculture
The idea that cultural values, norms and behaviour may vary according to different societies. As a result people must be aware that they see other cultures from the perspective of their own.	Cultural relativism	Challenges for sociologists wishing to understand other cultures
The artistic and entertainment forms that are most generally associated with the most educated people in a society.	High culture	Opera, classical music, theatre
Exploring examples of culture from various societies.	Cross cultural	PNG, The San, The Na
A new form of culture created from combining two or more forms of culture.	Hybrid culture	Creolisation
The main form of culture that is popular with the masses, often associated with those who are not highly educated.	Popular culture	Pop music/pop art

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Definition	Concept	Example/linked to
Due to increased communications and connections between people all over the world, a new form of culture is emerging which reflects large scale shared ways of life.	Global culture	McDonaldisation
Due to larger scale production, larger and larger numbers of people share cultural ideas.	Mass culture	Through the media, western ideas are spread eg films
The idea that some people possess the appropriate norms values and behaviour which leads to economic rewards.	Cultural capital	Pierre Bourdieu, leads to greater success in education

Subculture	Culture	Cultural hybridity	High culture
Norms	Mass culture	Global culture	Consumer culture
Behaviour	Cultural capital	Values	Cultural diversity
Popular culture	Cultural relativism	Cross cultural	



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