

## Curriculum Detail - Sociology

	HT1	HT2	HT3	HT4	HT5	HT6
<b>1-YR Option</b>	<p>The Sociological Approach Conflict &amp; consensus theories and the interrelationship between them. Explanation of social phenomena including: society, socialisation, norms, values, roles, labelling, discrimination, power, authority etc. Contextualised work of key sociologists Durkheim, Marx, Weber. Research Methods How sociologists conduct their own research, the different methods i.e. observations, questionnaires, interviews etc. Assessing what makes some research better than others and evaluation using critical thinking skills.</p>	<p>Social structures, processes &amp; issues Focus on how to critically evaluate and compare theories and topics from previous term. Explore and debate contemporary social issues in order to be able to challenge everyday understandings or social phenomena. Families Differing views of the functions of families, especially Parsons functionalist perspective on primary socialisation of adult personalities. Different family types in the UK and other countries. Different views of conjugal roles, especially feminist perspective. Changing relationships within families over time and how family roles are more</p>	<p>Families cont. Criticisms of the family such as loss of traditionalism, the status and role of women, dysfunctional families. With a look at alternatives to the family. Changes in divorce patterns in Britain since 1945 and the consequences of divorce for family members and structures. Education Roles and functions of education including the different theories and debates applied from first half term. Factors that affect educational achievement such as gender, ethnicity, social class Processes within schools and how they effect educational achievement such as setting, streaming, labelling etc.</p>	<p>Crime &amp; Deviance The social construction of C&amp;D and explanations of the UK's current laws. Focus on debates and theories from first half term. Forms of formal and informal social control such as unwritten rules and sanctions to community service and prison sentences. Criminal and deviant behaviour and how these have generated public debate such as delinquent subcultures, women in crime etc. Data on crime and the usefulness of the main sources such as how they collect their data, patterns &amp; trends in crime figures and the 'dark figure' of crime.</p>	<p>Social Stratification Functionalist theory of social stratification with focus on why social classes and status can be a good thing to keep order in society. Different views of socio-economic class divisions in society including Marx and Weber. Different views on factors affecting life chances including social class, gender, race and ethnicity, sexuality, age, disability, religion and belief. Poverty as a social issue including the culture of poverty, material deprivation, the way in which governments have attempted to alleviate poverty and unemployment. Different forms of power and authority</p>	

		symmetrical now.			including factors that affect power relationships and the different sociological perspectives.	
<b>Year 12</b>	<p>Research Methods Focus on the four main techniques for collecting/analysing data; self-report, experiment, observation and correlation. Relationship between positivism, interpretivism and sociological methods; the nature of 'social facts' Relationship between Sociology and social policy. Theory &amp; Methods Students must examine the following areas: quantitative and qualitative methods of research; research design sources of data, including questionnaires, interviews, participant and non-participant observation,</p>	<p>Research Methods Focus on the four main techniques continue with particular emphasis on the strength and weaknesses of using each one in own experiments. Methodological issues are examined such as validity, generalisability, research bias etc. The nature of science and the extent to which Sociology can be regarded as scientific Theory and Methods Theoretical, practical and ethical considerations influencing choice of topic, choice of method(s) and the conduct of research Consensus, conflict, structural and social action theories Debates about subjectivity, objectivity and value freedom</p>	<p>Education The role and functions of the education system, including its relationship to the economy and to class structure Differential educational achievement of social groups by social class, gender and ethnicity in contemporary society Application made to ALL theories, perspectives &amp; debates from first half term. Relationship of the family to the social structure &amp; social change, with reference to the economy and state policies Changing patterns of marriage, cohabitation, separation, divorce, childbearing and the life course, including the sociology of personal life, and the diversity of contemporary family and household structures Trip to Krakow, Poland</p>	<p>Education Relationships and processes within schools; teacher/pupil relationships, pupil identities and subcultures, the hidden curriculum, and the organisation of teaching and learning Significance of educational policies, including policies of selection, marketisation and privatisation, and policies to achieve greater equality of opportunity or outcome, for an understanding of the structure, role, impact and experience of and access to education; the impact of globalisation on educational policy. Families &amp; Households Gender roles, domestic labour and power relationships within the family in contemporary society The nature of childhood, and changes in the status of children in the family and society</p>	<p>Methods in Context Conducting piece of original research that incorporates the content learnt so far throughout the year . Focus on drawing out links through research methods to education. Methods in Context Conducting piece of original research that incorporates the content learnt so far throughout the year . Focus on drawing out links through research methods to education.</p>	<p>Assessment preparation</p>

	experiments, documents and official statistics Primary and secondary data, and quantitative and qualitative data			Demographic trends in the United Kingdom since 1900: birth rates, death rates, family size, life expectancy, ageing population, and migration and globalisation.		
<b>Year 13</b>	Revision of year 12 topics Recapping the areas and perspectives in particular. Practice exam style and tips. Crime and Deviance What is different between crime and deviance How do we learn what is a crime and what is not? Exploring some theories into definitions of crime. Recapping the areas and perspectives in particular. Practice exam style and tips. The Media The new media and their significance for an understanding of the role of the media in contemporary society	Crime and Deviance Crime, deviance, social order and social control The social distribution of crime and deviance by ethnicity, gender and social class, including recent patterns and trends in crime The Media cont. The relationship between ownership and control of the media The media, globalisation and popular culture The processes of selection and presentation of the content of the news	Globalisation and crime in contemporary society; the media and crime; green crime; human rights and state crimes Crime control, surveillance, prevention and punishment, victims, and the role of the criminal justice system and other agencies. The Media cont. Media representations of age, social class, ethnicity, gender, sexuality and disability The relationship between the media, their content and presentation, and audiences.	Methods in context in relation to C&D Consensus, conflict, structural and social action theories The concepts of modernity and post-modernity in relation to sociological theory Debates about subjectivity, objectivity and value freedom The relationship between Sociology and social policy Methods in Context in relation to Media Conducting piece of original research that incorporates the content learnt so far throughout the year . Focus on drawing out links through research methods to education.	Recap & revision on key theories, sociologists and studies. Working on exam technique/style and organisation.	