

Sociology

Year 13

Curriculum Overview

Intent: Continuing into the second year of this A level students will be looking at the sociological study of crime and deviance. This means that you will be looking at why people commit crimes and act in a deviant manner, how sociologists study crime and deviant behaviour and evaluate how crime and deviance are punished. Beliefs and society lead students to consider Sociological theories of religion are mainly concerned with religion's role for individuals and society. These theories can be broadly divided into two main debates: Religion acting as a conservative force, seeing religion as acting as a conservative force involves three aspects: building and maintaining social solidarity and social stability protecting traditional values and the existing state of affairs in society and changing society to restore traditional values that may be at risk of disappearing or have already disappeared. Secondly, Religion acting as a force for social change. This is concerned with how religious beliefs and organisations can change society and move it forward, rather than simply acting as a conservative force or moving society backwards to the way it was supposed to be at some previous time.



	AUTUMN 1	AUTUMN 2	SPRING 1	SPRING 2	SUMMER 1	SUMMER 2
	Assessment 1				Summer A level Examinations	
Core Course Topic: These topics are taught through the identified terms. They are taught in small bitesize chunks and revisited regularly.	Crime and deviance		Beliefs in Society		Revision of all previous topics	
Additional support links: Here are links to additional resources which will help your child	Link Link Link Link Link Link Link		Link Link Link Link Link Link Link		Link Link Link Link Link Link Link Spaced revision technique Link	
Knowledge: Included here is the specific knowledge your child will learn in detail	Students are expected to be familiar with sociological explanations of the following content: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 • 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. 		Students are expected to be familiar with sociological explanations of the following content: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ideology, science and religion, including both Christian and non-Christian religious traditions • the relationship between social change and social stability, and religious beliefs, practices and organisations • religious organisations, including cults, sects, denominations, churches and New Age movements, and their relationship to religious and spiritual belief and practice • the relationship between different social groups and religious/spiritual organisations and movements, beliefs and practices • the significance of religion and religiosity in the contemporary world, including the nature and extent of secularisation in a global context, and globalisation and the spread of religions. 		The images below are summaries of how the three papers breakdown in terms of marks and topics. <div style="display: flex; flex-wrap: wrap;"> <div style="width: 50%;"> <p>Paper 1: Education with Theory and Methods</p> <p>What's assessed</p> <p>Compulsory content 4.1.1, 4.1.2, 4.1.3</p> <p>Assessed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 hour written exam • 80 marks • 33.3% of A-level <p>Questions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education: short answer and extended writing, 50 marks • Methods in Context: extended writing, 20 marks • Theory and Methods: extended writing, 10 marks </div> <div style="width: 50%;"> <p>Paper 2: Topics in Sociology</p> <p>What's assessed</p> <p>Section A: one from option 1: 4.2.1, 4.2.2, 4.2.3 or 4.2.4 Section B: one from option 2: 4.2.5, 4.2.6, 4.2.7 or 4.2.8</p> <p>Assessed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 hour written exam • 80 marks • 33.3% of A-level <p>Questions</p> <p>Section A: extended writing, 40 marks Section B: extended writing, 40 marks</p> </div> <div style="width: 50%;"> <p>Paper 3: Crime and Deviance with Theory and Methods</p> <p>What's assessed</p> <p>Compulsory content 4.3.1, 4.3.2</p> <p>Assessed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 hour written exam • 80 marks • 33.3% of A-level <p>Questions</p> <p>Crime and Deviance: short answer and extended writing, 50 marks Theory and Methods: extended writing, 30 marks</p> </div> </div>	

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<p>Skills: Included here is the specific skills your child will learn in detail</p>	<p>Students must examine the following areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> quantitative and qualitative methods of research; research design sources of data, including questionnaires, interviews, participant and non-participant observation, experiments, documents and official statistics the distinction between primary and secondary data, and between quantitative and qualitative data the relationship between positivism, interpretivism and sociological methods; the nature of 'social facts' the 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 the concepts of modernity and post-modernity in relation to sociological theory the nature of science and the extent to which Sociology can be regarded as scientific the relationship between theory and methods debates about subjectivity, objectivity and value freedom the relationship between Sociology and social policy. 	<p>Students must examine the following areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> quantitative and qualitative methods of research; research design sources of data, including questionnaires, interviews, participant and non-participant observation, experiments, documents and official statistics the distinction between primary and secondary data, and between quantitative and qualitative data the relationship between positivism, interpretivism and sociological methods; the nature of 'social facts' the 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 	<p>Students must examine the following areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> quantitative and qualitative methods of research; research design sources of data, including questionnaires, interviews, participant and non-participant observation, experiments, documents and official statistics the distinction between primary and secondary data, and between quantitative and qualitative data the relationship between positivism, interpretivism and sociological methods; the nature of 'social facts' the 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 Revision skills
<p>Common Lexicon: These are the key words and terms learnt. These can be found on knowledge organisers.</p>	<p>For key terms please refer to the subject specific knowledge organisers.</p>	<p>For key terms please refer to the subject specific knowledge organisers.</p>	<p>For key terms please refer to the subject specific knowledge organisers.</p>

Creative