

Sociology Key Stage 4

Term	Year 11 – One Year GCSE		
	Topic	Knowledge	Skills/Assessment
Term 1	<p><u>Introduction to sociology</u> Overview of what the course covers.</p> <p>Main social theories; Functionalism, Marxism, Feminism, Interactionalism, Weberism</p> <p>Generic terms described and explained</p>	<p>We start Sociology with some general introductions to sociological terms. These include norms, values, culture and gender. Students are encouraged to question their own stereotypes of society and where these have come from. We also cover the media and the many forms it has as well as some of the key studies.</p>	<p>All of our students are assessed throughout the year by completing key term recalls, short and long style exam questions.</p>
	<p><u>Family and methods</u> What is a family? Alternatives to the family Consensus and conflict approaches to the family Family and household diversity Social change and family types, structures and relationships Social changes in the family Criticism of the family</p> <p>Methods and sociological approaches will run alongside the family topic.</p>	<p>We cover the topic of Family. This covers a wide range of issues including sociological perspectives, family structure and roles, types of families and how the family has changed. A number of different studies are also included in this unit.</p> <p>There is a focus on the work of Functionalists, Feminists and Marxists. Running alongside all of this we also cover research skills. Research is an integral part of Sociology and needs to be covered in full therefore we look at the research methods of different studies including the advantages and disadvantages of different approaches.</p> <p>Once a week we will also be covering methods in sociology. This is a big part of the course and the aim is to ensure pupil understanding of the topic is a strength.</p>	<p>AO1 Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of sociological theories, concepts, evidence and methods, review social studies, compare similarities and differences between them and look to critique work by key sociologists.</p> <p>AO2 Apply knowledge and understanding of sociological theories, concepts, evidence and methods, longer exams are also given to test understanding.</p> <p>Specific questions given around the key social studies, students must apply knowledge and understanding of these.</p> <p>AO3 Analyse and evaluate sociological theories, concepts, evidence and methods in order to construct arguments, make judgements and draw conclusions through the writing of sociological essays on family and crime issues.</p>

	<p><u>Crime and methods</u> Social control, deviance and crime The social construction of crime Public debates over crime and deviance including the effectiveness of methods of punishment Crime, deviance and media Sociological perspectives on crime and deviance Explanations of patterns of crime White collar crimes Crime statistics</p> <p>Methods and sociological approaches will run alongside the crime and deviance topic.</p>	<p>In the second half of the autumn term, we move on to the topic of crime and deviance. This is a popular topic where students can learn about the causes of criminal behaviour, how many crimes are socially constructed, how effective we are as a society in dealing with crime, measures of crimes and ways to reduce criminal activity.</p> <p>Public debates over crime and deviance deals with the different ways that people are dealt with and how effective these are. We look at a variety of methods and assess whether these are ethical or not.</p> <p>Different sociological theories around crime are also covered. This covers the different perspectives on crime according to Functionalists, Marxists, Feminists and Interactionalists. Understanding of different sociological approaches are also covered through essay writing which helps develop AO3 skills.</p> <p>Throughout this topic we also cover a number of sociological theories that explain crime, we also cover different social studies on labelling, sub cultures and women and crime including control theory.</p> <p>Research methods continue to be addressed in this topic.</p>	<p>Students are expected to compare different points of view and apply key sociological theories.</p> <p>A mock exam is also taken on the two topics students have completed.</p>
<p>Term 2</p>	<p><u>Stratification and methods</u> Social inequality Different stratification systems Social class and stratification Gender stratification and inequality Ethnic stratification</p>	<p>In the first part of the spring term, we start the topic of stratification. Stratification is a term used to describe how society is separated into layers. For example, by class, age, gender or ethnicity. The majority of the topic focuses on the class divide. During this time, we look at the lifestyles</p>	<p>All of our students are assessed throughout the year by completing key term recalls, short and long style exam questions.</p>

Age stratification
Disability and sexuality stratification
Religion and inequality
Power and authority
Poverty

Methods and sociological approaches will run alongside the stratification topic.

Education and methods

Education as a social issue
The role of education in society
A history of education
School diversity
Factors influencing educational achievement including internal and external factors
Inequality in education

Methods and sociological approaches will run alongside the education topic.

of different social classes, life chances of different types of people and why some people become trapped in poverty.

We also cover different sociological approaches to poverty which can create great debate amongst students. Sociological studies make up a key area of this topic and a number are covered on poverty, the underclass, patriarchy and power. Throughout the work is related to different social studies carried out on poverty and power from sociologists with different perspectives including Townsend, Murray and Walby.

Students cover a range of different sociological perspectives on poverty and how this should be dealt with ranging from the New Right to Marxist ideology.

Research methods continue to be addressed in this unit.

In the second half of the spring term, we cover the topic of education. We ensure that the purpose of education is clearly defined from different sociological perspectives we also look at different types of schools and how each is effective (or not).

A history of education and how it has changed over the years is another key topic within Education. We look at different strategies implemented by governments and how effective these were. This is important when understanding why there is more school diversity.

AO1 Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of sociological theories, concepts, evidence and methods, review social studies, compare similarities and differences between them and look to critique work by key sociologists.

AO2 Apply knowledge and understanding of sociological theories, concepts, evidence and methods, longer exams are also given to test understanding.

Specific questions given around the key social studies, students must apply knowledge and understanding of these.

AO3 Analyse and evaluate sociological theories, concepts, evidence and methods in order to construct arguments, make judgements and draw conclusions through the writing of sociological essays on stratification and education issues. Students are expected to compare different points of view and apply key sociological theories.

A mock exam covering three out of four topics is also taken to assess all assessment objectives.

		<p>Educational achievement is also an important part. There are many factors that affect how well a student does; internal ones are those applied in school such as quality of teaching and learning, discipline policies and intervention. External factors include home life, income, access to materials. Again, different sociological perspectives are applied throughout through essay writing.</p> <p>Studying the topic of education allows students to further develop their ideas around social theory and question different points of views that they have previously simply accepted as a norm.</p>	
Term 3	<p><u>Revision</u> Review material covered earlier on in the course prior to paper 1 in May. Focus on Families and education.</p> <p>Review material on the second paper. Focus on Crime and Deviance and Stratification.</p>	<p>The final part of year 11 is allocated towards structured revision, review of different social perspectives and the development of understanding of social studies. Students carry out exam practice to help prepare them for the summer exams.</p>	<p>Students are assessed through longer exam style questions (essays), shorter style exam questions, key term recall and final mock exams.</p>