

Curriculum implementation

Year 9

Term	Year 9 – Pre-Option		
	Topic	Knowledge	Skills/Assessment
Term 1 – (July through to December)	<p>We start the pre option in the short summer term in Sociology with some general introductions to sociological terms.</p>	<p>These include norms, values, culture, and gender. What is meant by culture and identity? What is an ethical issue? There is also a focus on the big ideas in sociology such as ideas on conflict and consensus ideology.</p> <p>Pupils 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.</p>	<p>Media assessment – pupils will have the opportunity to use content analysis on different media sources.</p>
	<p>We begin the first autumn by looking at social theory which is the foundation of Sociology.</p>	<p>The key theories researched include Functionalism, Marxism, Feminism, and the New Right. Pupils are encouraged to conduct their own research into various theories and studies and introduced to the idea that different people have conflicting opinions on society.</p>	
	<p>We then move on to the family unit in the second half of the autumn term. The family is one of the main agents of socialisation.</p>	<p>We look at the structure of the family, the changing types, and families around the world. We also cover alternatives to family living including communes and shared households.</p>	<p>Debate style assessment. Includes preparing different lines of argument for and against with some analysis.</p>
	<p>Pupils study the family, history and change in family units in Western society.</p>	<p>We also look at the negative impact that the family may have. Why are fewer people choosing to get married? Why is divorce increasing?</p> <p>Throughout the family topic we will also cover different research methods and how effective these are.</p>	<p>Gang research – cause, effects, and responses</p>

Term 2 (January to March)

In the first part of the spring term pupils cover crime.

In the second part of the spring term, we cover the topic of education.

We focus on the causes of crime; who commits crimes and why. We also look at criminal subcultures and lifestyles as well as media interpretations of criminal behaviour.

Stereotyping and labelling are also especially important here, various sociological studies are researched to help build understanding of different approaches. Stanley Cohen – Folk devils, David Matza – Drift theory, Becker – The Outsiders.

Throughout the crime topic we will also cover different research methods and how effective these are.

We look at the types of schools there are in the UK, the formal and hidden curriculums, and the ways that different sociologists view education. The Functionalist perspective is incredibly positive and covers the widespread benefits of education whereas as the feminist and Marxist perspectives are more conflicting. Students will be able to compare the views and discuss the reasons for these in the classroom.

Other key questions include; how has education changed? Why do some children fail, and some succeed in education? What is the main function of education and has education become feminised?

Throughout the education topic we will also cover different research methods and how effective these are.

Studies based assessment on crime and deviance. Assessment will be around some of the work carried out by different sociologists.

Short education-based exam questions based on knowledge and understanding of the topic.

Term 3

<p>The final term will be based on stratification and will include life chance, poverty, and power.</p>	<p>In this term we will cover stratification in three parts. This will start off with life chances and what affects the life chances of individuals in society. We will move onto looking at poverty including different types as well as different social theories for poverty in society.</p> <p>We will also look at power in society including who has power, why they have power and what the impact of this is. This is particularly important when it comes to understanding conflict theories such as Marxism and Feminism.</p>	<p>Sociological skills-based test on education</p>
<p>Research based project</p>	<p>The final few weeks of the term will cover a research-based project to allow the students to test what they have learnt. They will be able to select a topic from a list and then think about how this is going to be researched. Pupils create their own hypothesis, conduct their own research, and collate their findings. This is then fed back via presentations.</p>	<p>In this term pupils can conduct their own sociological research. Having built a foundation of social theory they are able to select a part of society that interests them the most.</p>

Sociology Key Stage 4

Term	Year 10 – 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 our students are assessed throughout the year by completing key term recalls, short and long style exam questions.</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><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. Several 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>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><u>Crime and methods</u> Social control, deviance, and crime The social construction of crime</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</p>	<p>AO3 Analyse and evaluate sociological theories, concepts, evidence, and methods to construct arguments, make judgements and</p>

	<p>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>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 several sociological theories that explain crime, we also cover different social studies on labelling, subcultures, women, and crime including control theory.</p> <p>Research methods continue to be addressed in this topic.</p>	<p>draw conclusions through the writing of sociological essays on family and crime issues. 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 Age stratification Disability and sexuality stratification Religion and inequality Power and authority</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. Most of the topic focuses on the class divide. During this time, we look at the lifestyles of different social classes, life chances of different types of people and why some people become trapped in poverty.</p>	<p>All our students are assessed throughout the year by completing key term recalls, short and long style exam questions.</p> <p>AO1 Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of sociological theories, concepts, evidence and</p>

	<p>Methods and sociological approaches will run alongside the education topic.</p>	<p>implemented by governments and how effective these were. This is important when understanding why there is more school diversity.</p> <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>	<p>compare different points of view and apply key sociological theories.</p> <p>A mock exam covering three out of four topics is also taken to assess all assessment objectives.</p>
<p>Term 3</p>	<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 10 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>

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 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</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</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>

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

Methods and sociological approaches will run alongside the family topic.

Crime and methods

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

how the family has changed. Several different studies are also included in this unit.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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 to construct arguments, make judgements and draw conclusions through the writing of sociological essays on family and crime issues. Students are expected to compare different points of view and apply key sociological theories.

A mock exam is also taken on the two topics students have completed.

	<p>Methods and sociological approaches will run alongside the crime and deviance topic.</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 several sociological theories that explain crime, we also cover different social studies on labelling, subcultures, women, and crime including control theory.</p> <p>Research methods continue to be addressed in this topic.</p>	
<p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">Term 2</p>	<p><u>Stratification and methods</u> Social inequality Different stratification systems Social class and stratification Gender stratification and inequality Ethnic stratification Age stratification Disability and sexuality stratification Religion and inequality Power and authority Poverty</p> <p>Methods and sociological approaches will run alongside the stratification topic.</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. Most of the topic focuses on the class divide. During this time, we look at the lifestyles of different social classes, life chances of different types of people and why some people become trapped in poverty.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>All our students are assessed throughout the year by completing key term recalls, short and long style exam questions.</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>

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.

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.

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

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 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>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>	
<p>Term 3</p>	<p>Revision 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>