

#### **KEY STAGE 4 (Years 10 & 11)**

#### Year 10

#### Autumn 1 (Sept- Oct)

#### **Studying Society**

- social structures, including the family, education and stratification systems
- social processes, including socialisation, social control and social change
- social issues, including the causes and consequences of inequality, and the sources, distribution and exercise of power and authority.

## Autumn 2 (Nov-Dec)

#### Families and Households

- The relationship of the family to the social structure and social change, with particular reference to the economy and to state policies.
- Changing patterns of marriage, cohabitation, separation, divorce, child-bearing and the lifecourse, and the diversity of contemporary family and household structures.
- The nature and extent of changes within the family, with reference to gender roles, domestic
- labour and power relationships.

   The nature of childhood, and change
- The nature of childhood, and changes in the status of children in the family and society.
- Demographic trends in the UK since 1900; reasons for changes in birth rates, death rates and family size.

## Spring 1 (Jan- Feb)

#### **Sociological Methods**

- Quantitative and qualitative methods of research; their strengths and limitations; research design. Sources of data, including questionnaires, interviews, participant and non-participant
- observation, experiments, documents, and official statistics; the strengths and limitations of these sources.
- The distinction between primary and secondary data, and between quantitative and qualitative data.



	<ul> <li>The relationship between positivism, interpretivism and sociological methods; the nature of 'social facts'.</li> <li>The theoretical, practical and ethical considerations influencing choice of topic, choice of method(s) and the conduct of research.</li> </ul>
Spring 2 (Mar- Apr)	<ul> <li>Education</li> <li>The role and purpose of education, including vocational education and training, in contemporary society.</li> <li>Differential educational achievement of social groups by social class, gender and ethnicity in contemporary society.</li> <li>Relationships and processes within schools, with particular reference to teacher/pupil relationships, pupil subcultures, the hidden curriculum, and the organisation of teaching and learning.</li> <li>The significance of educational policies, including selection, comprehensivisation and marketisation, for an understanding of the structure, role, impact and experience of education.</li> <li>The application of sociological research methods to the study of education.</li> </ul>
Summer 1 (May-June)	Revise key areas of Studying society, the family, research & education
Summer 2	
Year 11	
Autumn 1 (Sept- Oct)	<ul> <li>Beliefs in Society</li> <li>Different theories of ideology, science and religion, including both Christian and non-Christian religious traditions.</li> <li>The relationship between religious beliefs and social change and stability.</li> <li>Religious organisations, including cults, sects, denominations, churches and New Age movements, and their relationship to religious and spiritual belief and practice.</li> </ul>
Autumn 2 (Nov-Dec)	<ul><li>Beliefs in Society</li><li>The relationship between different social groups and religious/spiritual organisations and</li></ul>



	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.
Spring 1 (Jan- Feb)	<ul> <li>Power and Politics</li> <li>Different theories of the nature and distribution of power.</li> <li>The role of the contemporary state.</li> <li>The nature of, and changes in, different forms of political participation, including voting behaviour, political action and protest, and membership of political organisations and movements.</li> </ul>
Spring 2 (Mar- Apr)	<ul> <li>Power and Politics</li> <li>The role of political parties, pressure/interest groups, new social movements and the mass media in the political process.</li> <li>The significance of globalisation for an understanding of power and politics in the contemporary world.</li> </ul>
Summer 1 (May-June)	Revise key areas of Studying Society, the family, Research & Education, Beliefs in Society and Power & Politics
	GCSE examination

KEY STAGE 5 (Years 12 and 13)		
Year 12	AS Sociology	
Autumn 1 (Sept- Oct)	<ul> <li>Families and Households</li> <li>The relationship of the family to the social structure and social change, with particular reference to the economy and to state policies.</li> <li>Changing patterns of marriage, cohabitation, separation, divorce, child-bearing and the life course, and the diversity of contemporary family and household structures.</li> <li>The nature and extent of changes within the family, with reference to gender roles, domestic labour and power relationships.</li> </ul>	



#### **Research Methods**

- Quantitative and qualitative methods of research; their strengths and limitations; research design.
- Sources of data, including questionnaires, interviews, participant and non-participant observation, experiments, documents, and official statistics; the strengths and limitations of these sources.
- The distinction between primary and secondary data, and between quantitative and qualitative data.

## Autumn 2 (Nov-Dec)

#### **Families and Households**

- The nature of childhood, and changes in the status of children in the family and society.
- Demographic trends in the UK since 1900; reasons for changes in birth rates, death rates and family size.

#### Research Methods

- 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 ethod(s) and the conduct of research.

### Spring 1 (Jan- Feb)

#### Education

- The role and purpose of education, including vocational education and training, in contemporary society.
- Differential educational achievement of social groups by social class, gender and ethnicity in contemporary society.
- Relationships and processes within schools, with particular reference to teacher/pupil relationships, pupil subcultures, the hidden curriculum, and the organisation of teaching and learning.

#### Spring 2 (Mar- Apr)

#### Education

• The significance of educational policies, including selection, comprehensivisation and marketisation, for an understanding



	<ul><li>of the structure, role, impact and experience of education.</li><li>The application of sociological research methods to the study of education.</li></ul>
Summer 1	Revision of Family & Households, Education and Research
(May-June)	Methodology
Summer 2	<ul> <li>Power &amp; Politics</li> <li>The nature of, and changes in, different forms of political participation, including voting behaviour, political action and protest, and membership of political organisations and movements.</li> <li>Different theories of the nature and distribution of power.</li> </ul>
Year 13	A2 Sociology
Autumn 1 (Sept- Oct)	<ul> <li>Power &amp; Politics</li> <li>The role of the contemporary state.</li> <li>The role of political parties, pressure/interest groups, new social movements and the mass media in the political process.</li> <li>Theory and Methods</li> <li>Quantitative and qualitative methods of research; their strengths and limitations; research design.</li> <li>Sources of data, including questionnaires, interviews, observation (participant and nonparticipant), experiments, documents, and official statistics; the strengths and limitations of these sources.</li> <li>The distinction between primary and secondary data, and between quantitative and qualitative data.</li> <li>The relationship between positivism, interpretivism and sociological methods; the nature of 'social facts'.</li> <li>The theoretical, practical and ethical considerations influencing choice of topic, choice of method(s) and the conduct of research.</li> </ul>
Autumn 2 (Nov-Dec)	Stratification and Differentiation  • Different theories of stratification, including stratification by social class, gender, ethnicity and age.



• Dimensions of inequality: class, status and power; differences in life-chances by social class, gender, ethnicity, age and disability.

#### **Theory and Methods**

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.

## Spring 1 (Jan- Feb)

#### **Stratification and Differentiation**

- The problems of defining and measuring social class; occupation, gender, and social class.
- Changes in structures of inequality, and the implications of these changes.

## Spring 2 (Mar- Apr)

#### **Stratification and Differentiation**

- The nature, extent and significance of patterns of social mobility.
- The connections between sociological theory and methods and the study of stratification and differentiation.

## Summer 1 (May-June)

#### Stratification and Differentiation

• The significance of globalisation for an understanding of power and politics in the contemporary world.

#### Power & Politics

• Revision of key areas for examination

#### Summer 2

#### A2 A Level examination