

Year 12	T1	T2	T3	T4	T5	T6
Content / Topic for Term	<p>Paper 1 - Education: social groups and differences in educational attainment: social class, ethnicity, gender and gendered subject choices.</p> <p>Paper 2 - Families and households: domestic division of labour, equality in couples, decision making in households</p> <p>Paper 1 and 3 - Theory and methods: consensus theories</p>	<p>Paper 1 - Education: role of education - functionalism, neoliberalism and the new right, Marxism, feminism</p> <p>Paper 2 - Families and households: domestic violence, childhood as social construction, future of childhood</p> <p>Paper 1 and 3 - Theory and methods: conflict theories</p>	<p>Paper 1 - Education: Policies: development of state education in the UK, marketisation educational policies, privatisation, coalition educational policies</p> <p>Paper 2 - Families and households: changes in the position of children, functionalism, Marxism</p> <p>Paper 1 and 3 - Theory and methods: social action theories</p>	<p>Paper 1 - Methods in context: choosing research method, PET (and PERVERT) issues, process of sociological research, education. research context, experiments, questionnaires, interviews</p> <p>Paper 2 - Families and households: feminism, personal life perspectives, demography</p> <p>Paper 1 and 3 - Theory and methods: distinction between primary and secondary data, and between quantitative and qualitative data,</p>	<p>Paper 1 - Methods in context: education: research context: observations, official statistics and documents</p> <p>Paper 2 - Families and households: divorce, postmodernism and family, diversity social policies</p> <p>Paper 1 and 3 - Theory and methods: relationship between positivism, interpretivism and sociological methods; the nature of 'social facts'</p>	<p>Paper 2 - Beliefs in society: defining religion and science, religion of conservative force</p> <p>Paper 3 - Crime and deviance: Durkheim's functionalist theory of crime, Merton's strain theory, sub-cultural theories of crime</p> <p>Paper 1 and 3 - Theory and methods: sociology as a science, objectivity and values</p>

				research design (PET)		
Key Knowledge for acquisition, recall and application in assessment or exam	<p>Paper 1 - Education: differentiate between internal and external factors affecting educational achievement; 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/student relationships, student identities and subcultures, the hidden</p>	<p>Paper 1 - Education: role of education: functionalism, neoliberalism and the new right, Marxism, feminism, including its relationship to the economy and to class structure</p> <p>Paper 2 - Families and households: domestic violence: trends, victim surveys and research; childhood as social construction, future of childhood: including the nature of childhood, and changes in the status of children in the family and society</p>	<p>Paper 1 - Education: Policies: development of state education in the UK; the 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</p> <p>Paper 2 - Families and households:</p>	<p>Paper 1 - Methods in context: choosing research method, PET (and pervert) issues, process of sociological research, education, research context, experiments, questionnaires, interviews – being able to link educational topics with research methods in context, with focus on strengths and weaknesses of each method</p> <p>Paper 2 - Families and households: Feminism, personal life perspectives, linking the relationship of the</p>	<p>Paper 1 - Methods in context: education: research context: observations, official statistics and documents – being able to link educational topics with research methods in context, with focus on strengths and weaknesses of each method</p> <p>Paper 2 - Families and households: divorce, postmodernism and family, diversity social policies; changing patterns of separation, childbearing and the life course, including the diversity of</p>	<p>Paper 2 - Beliefs in society, religion and science: identify, explain, analyse and evaluate the concepts of: ideology, science, religion; analyse the ways in which ideology, science and religion are similar and different</p> <p>Religion of conservative force: outline and evaluate the following views of religion: functionalist, Marxist, feminist; outline and evaluate arguments about religion made by: Durkheim, Parsons,</p>

	<p>curriculum, and the organisation of teaching and learning</p> <p>Paper 2 - Families and households: domestic division of labour, equality in couples, decision making in households: with focus on gender roles, domestic labour and power relationships within the family in contemporary society</p> <p>Paper 1 and 3 - Theory and methods: outline and evaluate consensus theories – functionalism</p>	<p>Paper 1 and 3 - Theory and methods: outline and evaluate conflict theories – Marxism and Feminism (liberal, radical, difference, black and Marxist)</p>	<p>changes in the position of children, functionalism, Marxism, linking the relationship of the family to the social structure and social change, with particular reference to the economy and to state policies</p> <p>Paper 1 and 3 - Theory and methods: social action theories – Weber and symbolic interactionism, including dramaturgical approach</p>	<p>family to the social structure and social change, with particular reference to the economy and to state policies, changing patterns of marriage, cohabitation, childbearing and the life course, including the sociology of personal life. Demography: demographic trends in the United Kingdom since 1900: birth rates, death rates, family size, life expectancy, ageing population, and migration and globalisation.</p> <p>Paper 1 and 3 - Theory and methods: distinction between primary and</p>	<p>contemporary family and household structures; the relationship of the family to the social structure and social change, with particular reference to the economy and to state policies</p> <p>Paper 1 and 3 - Theory and methods: explain and evaluate relationship between positivism, interpretivism and sociological methods; the nature of 'social facts'</p>	<p>Bellah, Malinowski, Marx, Althusser, De Beauvoir</p> <p>Paper 1 and 3 Theory and methods: outline and evaluate concepts of sociology as a science, objectivity and values in sociology</p>
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Sociology
Year 12 curriculum map



				secondary data, and between quantitative and qualitative data, research design (PET)		
Key skills to apply in assessment or exam	AO1: Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of: sociological theories, concepts and evidence, sociological research methods. AO2: Apply sociological theories, concepts, evidence and research methods to a range of issues. AO3: Analyse and evaluate sociological theories, concepts, evidence and research methods in order to present arguments, make	AO1: Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of: sociological theories, concepts and evidence, sociological research methods. AO2: Apply sociological theories, concepts, evidence and research methods to a range of issues. AO3: Analyse and evaluate sociological theories, concepts, evidence and research methods in order to present arguments, make	AO1: Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of: sociological theories, concepts and evidence, sociological research methods. AO2: Apply sociological theories, concepts, evidence and research methods to a range of issues. AO3: Analyse and evaluate sociological theories, concepts, evidence and research methods in order to present arguments, make	AO1: Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of: sociological theories, concepts and evidence, sociological research methods. AO2: Apply sociological theories, concepts, evidence and research methods to a range of issues. AO3: Analyse and evaluate sociological theories, concepts, evidence and research methods in order to present arguments, make	AO1: Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of: sociological theories, concepts and evidence, sociological research methods. AO2: Apply sociological theories, concepts, evidence and research methods to a range of issues. AO3: Analyse and evaluate sociological theories, concepts, evidence and research methods in order to present arguments, make	AO1: Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of: sociological theories, concepts and evidence, sociological research methods. AO2: Apply sociological theories, concepts, evidence and research methods to a range of issues. AO3: Analyse and evaluate sociological theories, concepts, evidence and research methods in order to present arguments, make judgements and draw conclusions.

Sociology
Year 12 curriculum map



	judgements and draw conclusions.	judgements and draw conclusions.	judgements and draw conclusions.	judgements and draw conclusions.	judgements and draw conclusions.	
Title of Knowledge Organiser	<p>Paper 1 - Education: social class, ethnicity, gender</p> <p>Paper 2 - Families and households: couples, decision making</p> <p>Paper 1 and 3 - Theory and methods: consensus theories</p>	<p>Paper 1 - Education: role of education</p> <p>Paper 2 - Families and households: domestic violence, childhood</p> <p>Paper 1 and 3 - Theory and methods: conflict theories</p>	<p>Paper 1 - Education: Policies: educational policies</p> <p>Paper 2: Families and Households: Functionalism, Marxism</p> <p>Paper 1 and 3 - Theory and methods: social action theories</p>	<p>Paper 1 - Methods in context: PET, experiments, questionnaires, interviews</p> <p>Paper 2 - Families and households: feminism, personal life perspectives, demography</p> <p>Paper 1 and 3 - Theory and methods: types of data</p>	<p>Paper 1 - Methods in context: observations, official statistics and documents</p> <p>Paper 2 - Families and households: divorce, postmodernism, social policies</p> <p>Paper 1 and 3 - Theory and methods: positivism vs interpretivism</p>	<p>Paper 2 - Beliefs in society: religion and science, religion of conservative force</p> <p>Paper 3 - Crime and deviance: functionalism sub-cultural theories of crime</p> <p>Paper 1 and 3 - Theory and methods: sociology as a science, objectivity and values</p>