



### **What is Parkside aiming to achieve through its Sociology curriculum?**

Ever wondered how we developed into the society we are today? How the way you see yourself determines the way people identify you? Whether men or women are more likely to commit a crime? Sociology is the study of society - how people interact in groups.

A level Sociology examines social behaviour from a variety of perspectives: how it originates and then develops, and the ways people are organised into groups according to distinctions such as class, gender and race.

Students will learn a number of skills including the use of evidence to support your arguments, research skills and critical thinking. Students will learn about topics that are relevant to everyday life; plus it opens the door to a fantastic range of interesting careers.

## Parkside School Subject Curriculum Plan

### Subject: Sociology – KS5



Year	Term 1 (Assessment 1 + Assessment 2)	Term 2 (Assessment 3 + Assessment 4)	Term 3 (Assessment 5 + Assessment 6)
Y12	<b>Paper 1 A - Socialisation</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Primary and Secondary Socialisation; Nature/Nurture Debate</li> <li>Agencies of Socialisation</li> <li>Formal and Informal agencies of social control</li> </ul>	<b>Paper 1 B - Media Representations</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gender (Masculinity and Femininity)</li> <li>Ethnicity (Majority and Minority Groups)</li> <li>Age (Young and Old)</li> <li>Social Class (Middle, Working, Upper, Under)</li> </ul>	<b>Paper 2 A - Research Methods</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Questionnaires, interviews, experiments</li> <li>Observations, ethnography, content analysis, longitudinal, case studies</li> <li>Statistics, documents, triangulation, methodological, pluralism</li> </ul>
	<b>Paper 1 A - Culture</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Culture, norms and values</li> <li>Types of culture</li> <li>Hybrid Identities</li> </ul>	<b>Paper 1 B - Theoretical Views of Effects</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Direct and Indirect</li> <li>Active Audience</li> <li>Role of Media in deviancy amplification</li> <li>Creation of Moral Panics</li> </ul>	<b>Paper 2 A - Stages of the Research Process</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Aims, hypothesis, research questions, sampling techniques, ethics</li> <li>Primary data, secondary data, operationalisation, pilot studies</li> <li>Respondent validation, sociology and social policy, access and gatekeeping</li> </ul>
	<b>Paper 1 A - Identity</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The concept of identity</li> <li>Aspects of identity; Associated characteristics of identity</li> <li>Hybrid identities</li> </ul>	<b>Paper 1 B - Theoretical Views of Representations</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Feminism</li> <li>Marxism</li> <li>Neo-Marxism</li> <li>Postmodernism</li> <li>Pluralism</li> </ul>	<b>Paper 2 A - Relationship between theory and methods</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Positivism, quantitative data</li> <li>Interpretivism, qualitative data</li> <li>Validity, reliability, generalisability, representativeness</li> </ul>
	<b>Sociological Theories</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Functionalism</li> <li>Feminism</li> </ul>	<b>Sociological Theories</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Marxism</li> <li>Postmodernism</li> </ul>	<b>Sociological Theories</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pluralism</li> <li>Neo-Marxism</li> </ul>

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13	<b>Paper 2B - Social inequality and difference in relation to</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Social class</li> <li>• Social class from Marxism, Functionalism, Weberian, new right, feminism</li> <li>• Gender</li> <li>• Gender from Marxism, Functionalism, Weberian, new right, feminism</li> </ul>	<b>Paper 3B – How are religion, belief and faith defined and measured?</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Defining religion, belief and faith</li> <li>• Different types of institutions and movements</li> <li>• Measuring religion, belief and faith</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• REVISION</li> </ul>
	<b>Paper 2B – Social Inequality + difference in relation to</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Age</li> <li>• Age from Marxism, Functionalism, Weberian, new right, feminism</li> <li>• Ethnicity</li> <li>• Ethnicity from Marxism, functionalism, Weberian, New Right, Feminism</li> </ul>	<b>Paper 3B – Role of religion, belief and faith</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Theoretical views of the role</li> <li>• Theoretical view of the relationship</li> <li>• Patterns in trends in relation to class, gender image and ethnicity</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• REVISION</li> </ul>
	<b>Paper 3A – Relationship between globalisation and digital forms of communication</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Definitions of globalisation</li> <li>• Digital revolution, global village, networked global society</li> <li>• Media convergence, social media, virtual communities, digital social networks</li> <li>• Applying Sociological Theories (Marxism (Feminism and Postmodernism)</li> </ul>	<b>Paper 3B – Patterns and trends</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Religion, belief and faith in a global context</li> <li>• Debates on secularisation and theoretical views on secularisation</li> <li>• Religion and social policy</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• REVISION</li> </ul>

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### **Subject: Sociology – KS5**

	<b>Paper 3A – Impact of digital forms of communication in a global context</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Peoples identity, social inequalities, relationships</li><li>• Conflicts and change</li><li>• Cultural homogenisation, cultural defence/globalisation</li></ul>	REVISION	REVISION
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