

Curriculum Design Key Stage 5 2026-27

Sociology							
		Term1		Term2		Term3	
		Term 1.1	Term 1.2	Term 2.1	Term 2.2	Term 3.1	Term 3.2
12	Theme	Education & research methods	Education & research methods	Families & Households	Families & Households	Theory & Methods	Theory & Methods
	Concept	The role and functions Differential achievement	Relationships & processes Educational policies	Roles Demography Childhood Trends	Perspectives Trends	Theories Sociology as a science	Social policy
	Skills Knowledge	Introduction - What is sociology? - Culture, norms and values - Socialisation - Nature and nurture - Consensus and conflict theories - Traditional, modern and postmodern societies Education <u>The role and functions of the education system, including its relationship to the economy and to class structure</u> - Functionalist perspective on education - Neoliberalism and the new right perspective on education - The Marxist perspective on education Differential educational achievement of social groups by social class, gender and ethnicity in contemporary society - Class differences in achievement internal factors; labelling, the self-fulfilling prophecy, streaming, pupil subcultures, pupils class identities and the school - Class differences in achievement external factors; cultural deprivation, material deprivation, cultural capital. - Ethnic differences in achievement; external factors and ethnic differences in achievement. Internal factors (1) labelling, identities and responses. Internal factors (2) institutional racism	Education <u>Relationships and processes within schools, with particular reference to teacher/pupil relationships, pupil identities and subcultures, the hidden curriculum and the organisation of teaching and learning</u> 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 and educational policy. - Educational policy and inequality - Educational policy in Britain before 1988 - Marketisation - Conservative government policies from 2010 - The privatisation of education Research Methods - Sources of data, including questionnaires, interviews, participant and non-participant observation, experiments, documents and official statistics. - 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 method(s) and the conduct of research. - The distinction between primary and secondary data and between quantitative and qualitative data.	Introduction - What is a family? - What is a household? Gender roles, domestic labour and power relationships within the family in contemporary society - Domestic division of labour - Are couples becoming more equal? - Resources and decision making in households - Domestic violence and abuse Demographic trends in the United Kingdom since 1900; birth rates, death rates, family size, life expectancy, ageing population and migration and globalisation - Births - Deaths - The ageing population - Migration - Globalisation and migration The nature of childhood, and changes in the status of children in the family and society - Childhood as a social construct - The future of childhood - Has the position of children improved? Changing patterns of marriage, cohabitation, separation, divorce, childbearing and the life course, including the sociology of personal life, and the diversity of contemporary family and household structures - Divorce - Partnerships - Parents and children - Ethnic differences in family patterns - The extended family today - Diversity	The relationship of the family to the social structure and social change, with particular reference to the economy and state policies - Feminist perspective on family - The personal life perspective on families Changing patterns of marriage, cohabitation, separation, divorce, childbearing and the life course, including the sociology of personal life, and the diversity of contemporary family and household structures - Divorce - Partnerships - Parents and children - Ethnic differences in family patterns - The extended family today - Diversity	Theory - Consensus, conflict, structural and social action theories; functionalism, Marxism, feminism, action theories. - The nature of science and the extent to which sociology can be regarded as scientific. - Debates about subjectivity, objectivity and value freedom. Methods - The distinction between primary and secondary data and between quantitative and qualitative data.	Theory - The concepts of modernity and post-modernity in relation to sociological theory. - The relationship between sociology and social policy.

		- Gender differences in education: gender gap in achievement. External factors and gender differences in achievement. Internal factors and gender differences in achievement. Identity, class and differences in girls' achievement. Boys and achievement. Gender and subject choice. Pupils sexual and gender identities. Research methods Quantitative and qualitative methods of research; research design - Choosing a research method - Primary and secondary sources data - Quantitative and qualitative data - Samples and sampling - Sources of data, including questionnaires, interviews, participant and non-participant observation, experiments, documents and official statistics. - The theoretical, practical and ethical considerations influencing choice of topic, choice of method(s) and the conduct of research. Methods in context - The research context; research characteristics. - Using experiments to investigate education. - Using questionnaires to investigate education. - Using interviews to investigate education.	Methods in context - Using observations to investigate education. - Using secondary sources to investigate education	The relationship of the family to the social structure and social change, with particular reference to the economy and state policies - The functionalist perspective on family - The Marxist perspective on family			
	Wider Curriculum						

	Theme	The Media & Crime & Deviance	The Media & Crime & Deviance	The Media & Crime & Deviance	Crime & Deviance & Theory & Methods	Revision/recap of theory and methods	Revision
	Concept	Ownership and control The media in contemporary societies Social order and Social control	Globalisation Distribution of crime	Audiences Representations Globalisation Distribution of crime	Crime control Theories	Theories	
13	Skills Knowledge	The Media <u>The relationship between ownership and control of the media</u> - Theory – sociological views - Marxism - Pluralism - Postmodernism - Patterns of ownership - BBC, ITV, Netflix, Sky, Empires - Globalisation and media conglomerates <u>The new media and their significance for an understanding of the role of the media in contemporary society</u> - How significant is the new media? - Different perspectives Crime and Deviance <u>Crime, deviance, social order and social control</u> - Functionalist theories - Strain and subcultural theories - Interactionism and Labelling theory - Class, power and crime - Realist theories of crime	The Media <u>The media, globalisation and popular culture</u> - Different types of culture - High culture - Mass culture, popular culture. - Global (Glocal). - Different perspectives <u>The processes of selection and presentation of the content of the news</u> - Social construction of news - Fake news - Organisation of media companies and news structure <u>The relationship between the media, their content and presentation, and audiences</u> - Hypodermic syringe - Two-step flow - Selective filter - Gratification model - Cultural effect Crime & Deviance <u>The social distribution of crime and deviance by ethnicity, gender and social class, including recent patterns and trends in crime</u> - Gender, crime, and justice - Ethnicity and crime	The Media <u>The relationship between the media, their content and presentation, and audiences</u> - Gratification model - Cultural effect - Methodological aspects <u>Media representations of age, social class, ethnicity, gender, sexuality and disability</u> - Youth, Elderly - Social class - Gender - Sexuality - Disability Crime & Deviance <u>The social distribution of crime and deviance by ethnicity, gender and social class, including recent patterns and trends in crime</u> - Current data and trends – official statistics and crime. <u>Globalisation and crime in contemporary society; the media and crime; green crime; human rights and state crimes</u> - Crime and the media - Globalisation, green crime, human rights and state crime	Crime & Deviance <u>Crime control, surveillance, prevention and punishment, victims, and the role of the criminal justice system and other agencies</u> - Crime prevention - Surveillance - Punishment - The victims of crime Theory & Methods <u>The nature of science and the extent to which Sociology can be regarded as scientific</u> - Sociology and science - Objectivity and values in sociology <u>The relationship between sociology and social policy</u> - Sociology and social policy - The influence of sociology on policy Perspectives on social policy and sociology	Theory & Methods <u>The concepts of modernity and post-modernity in relation to sociological theory</u> - Modernity and globalisation - Postmodernism - Theories of late modernity - Marxist theories of postmodernity <u>The relationship between positivism, interpretivism and sociological methods: the nature of social facts</u> <u>Consensus, conflict, structural and social action theories</u> - Social action theory - Symbolic interactionism - Phenomenology - Ethnomethodology - Structure and action <u>The theoretical, practical and ethical considerations influencing choice of topic, choice of method(s) and conduct of research</u>	



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