

HT	Teacher 1	HT	Teacher 2
1	<p><b>Introducing socialisation/Youth culture</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Primary and secondary socialisation</li> <li>• Agencies of socialisation: • family • peer group • media • religion • education • workplace</li> <li>• Nature/nurture debate</li> <li>• Formal agencies of social control: • police • law/legal system • courts • government • military</li> <li>• Informal agencies of social control: • family • peer group/subcultures • media • religion • education • workplace</li> </ul>	1	<p><b>Introducing culture and identity</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Culture, norms and values • to be able to understand the relative nature of culture, norms and values.</li> <li>• Types of culture: subculture • high culture • popular culture • global culture • consumer culture Cultural diversity Cultural hybridity</li> </ul>
2 + 3	<p><b>Youth Culture/Youth deviance</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Theoretical views of the role and formation of youth culture and subcultures: • functionalism • Marxism/neo-Marxism • feminism • postmodernism Subcultures as related to: • social class • gender • ethnicity • hybridity</li> <li>• Deviant subcultures: • delinquent subcultures • criminal subcultures • spectacular youth subcultures • anti-school subcultures • gangs Patterns and trends in youth deviance related to: • social class • gender • ethnicity</li> <li>• Explanations for young people participating in deviant subcultures: • functionalism/New Right • Marxism/neo-Marxism • interactionism • culture and identity</li> <li>• The media and youth deviance: • deviance amplification • folk devils • moral panics</li> </ul>	2 + 3	<p><b>Identity</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The concept of identity</li> <li>• Aspects of identity and the associated cultural characteristics: • ethnicity • nationality • gender • social class • sexuality • age • disability • hybrid identities</li> </ul>
4+5	<p><b>Research methods</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Relationships between theory and methods</li> <li>Positivism: • patterns • trends • objectivity • value freedom • quantitative data Interpretivism: • meanings and experiences • verstehen and empathy • rapport • subjectivity • researcher imposition • reflexivity • qualitative data Key research concepts: • validity • reliability • representativeness • generalisability</li> <li>• Key concepts in the research process: • factors influencing the choice of research topic • aims/hypothesis/research questions • primary data • secondary data • operationalisation • pilot studies • data collection • respondent validation • longitudinal studies • interpretation of data • the relationship between</li> </ul>	4+5	<p><b>The sociology of religion, belief and faith</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How is religion defined? Defining religion • different types of institutions and movements • new religious movements and new age movements • religious fundamentalism</li> <li>• How is religion measured? Religious belief and religiosity • belief without belonging • vicarious religion <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What is the role and function of religion in society? Functionalism • marxism • neo marxism • Weber • feminism • phenomenology • postmodernism</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

	<p>sociology and social policy Sampling process Sampling techniques • random • systematic • stratified • snowball • volunteer • opportunity • purposive • quota</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Access and gatekeeping, ethics</li> <li>• Research methods used in sociology: • questionnaires • structured interviews • statistical data (official and non-official) • content analysis • observations (participant, non-participant, covert, overt) • unstructured interviews • semi structured interviews • ethnography Quantitative and qualitative data Mixed methods • triangulation • methodological pluralism</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What is the relationship between religion and social change? functionalism • Marxism • neo-Marxism • Weberianism</li> </ul>
6	<b>Revision and Exam skills</b>	5+6	<b>Revision and exam skills</b>

## Whickham School A LEVEL SOCIOLOGY YEAR 13

HT	Teacher 1	Teacher 2
1	<p><b>Research methods/Ethnicity and inequality</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Patterns and trend in ethnic inequality</li> </ul> <p>The main sociological explanations of ethnic inequality and difference: • functionalism • Marxism • Weberian • feminism • New Right</p>	<p><b>What are the patterns and trends of religion, belief and faith?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Patterns and trends in relation to: social class • gender • ethnicity • age</li> <li>• Religion, belief and faith in a global context: change in the significance of religion in societies • differences in the significance of religion between societies</li> </ul>
2	<p><b>Social class inequality</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Patterns and trend in social class inequality</li> <li>• The main sociological explanations of social inequality and difference: • functionalism • Marxism • Weberian • feminism • New Right</li> </ul> <p><b>Social class inequality/Gender inequality</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Patterns and trend in gender inequality</li> <li>• The main sociological explanations of social inequality and difference: • functionalism • Marxism • Weberian • feminism • New Right</li> </ul>	<p><b>Is secularisation occurring?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Debates on secularisation in relation to: religious belief • religious practice • power and influence of religion in society</li> <li>• Theoretical views on secularisation: pro-secularisation theorists • anti-secularisation theorists, including postmodern views</li> <li>•</li> <li>• The relationship between religion and social policy</li> </ul>
3	<b>Ethnicity and inequality/Age inequality</b>	<b>Globalisation and digital social world</b>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Patterns and trend in age inequality</li> </ul> <p>The main sociological explanations of age inequality and difference: • functionalism • Marxism • Weberian • feminism • New Right</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Definitions of globalisation</li> <li>• Developments in digital forms of communication in a global society: • digital revolution • global village • networked global society • media convergence • social media • virtual communities • digital social networks</li> <li>• Applying sociological theories to digital forms of communication: • Marxism • feminism • postmodernism</li> <li>• The impact of digital forms of communication on: • people's identity • social inequalities • relationships</li> <li>The impact of digital forms of communication on culture: • conflict and change • cultural homogenisation • cultural defence/ 'glocalisation'</li> </ul>
4	Revision and Exam skills	Revision and Exam skills
5	Revision and Exam skills	Revision and Exam skills

**Assessment in year 12/13:**

- Regular interleaving/ tests
- Practice Exam questions from past papers
- Essay questions
- Mock exams Paper 1 and 2 (Year 12 June exams, Year 13 mock 1).
- Mock exams Paper 1,2 and 3 (Year 13 mock 2)