

	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
12	<b>Component: Families and Household</b>		<b>Component: Crime &amp; deviance</b>		<b>Component: Research methods</b>	
	<b>Theory Intro</b> Functionalism Marxism Feminism Modernity & Postmodernism	<b>Topics:</b> Gender roles, domestic labour and power relationships  Childhood in contemporary society  Relationship of family to social structure and social change  Demographic trends in the UK since 1900  Changing family patterns & diversity of contemporary family/ household structures	<b>Topics:</b> Sociological perspectives on the causes of crime and deviance. Views of crime: functionalist; Marxist; labelling theorists; neo-Marxist; left and right realist  Trends and distribution of crime: Gender and crime Ethnicity and crime Class and crime  Types of crime and influences on crime: White collar & corporate crime Green crime, human rights & state crime Globalisation and crime The media and crime  The measuring and controlling of crime How crime is measured / controlled / prevented Victims of crime Role of the criminal justice system		<b>Topics:</b> Quantitative & qualitative research: Practical & ethical issues Quantitative & qualitative research methods  Positivism, interpretivism & sociological methods  Sources of data: Sampling & questionnaires Observations, interviews, statistics, documents, experiments	
13	<b>Component: Education</b> <b>Topic:</b> Differential educational achievement of social groups by social class, gender and ethnicity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gender differences in achievement</li> <li>Ethnic differences in achievement</li> <li>Class differences in achievement</li> </ul> <b>Topic:</b> The significance of educational policies and the impact of globalisation on educational policy. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Functionalist view of education</li> <li>New Right view of education</li> <li>Marxist view of education</li> <li>Education policies</li> </ul>		<b>Component: Research Methods</b> <b>Topic:</b> Quantitative & qualitative research Positivism, interpretivism & sociological methods <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Practical &amp; ethical issues</li> <li>Quantitative &amp; qualitative research methods</li> </ul> <b>Topic:</b> Sources of data <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sampling &amp; questionnaires</li> <li>Observations, interviews, statistics, documents, experiments</li> </ul> <b>Topic:</b> Application of sociological research methods to the study of education <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Methods in the context of education</li> </ul>	<b>Component: Theory</b> <b>Topic:</b> Debates within sociology Considerations for research <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Positivism v Interpretivism</li> <li>Objectivity and values</li> </ul> Sociology and science  <b>Topic:</b> Types of theories <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Functionalism</li> <li>Marxism</li> <li>Feminism</li> <li>Postmodernism</li> </ul>	Revision	Revision
	<b>Component: Belief</b> <b>Topic:</b> Definitions & understanding of religion <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Religion and science as belief systems</li> <li>Religion and science as ideological influences</li> <li>Views on the role and function of religion</li> </ul> <b>Topic:</b> Purposes of religion & types of religious organisations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Religion as a conservative force</li> </ul>					

- Religion as a force for social change
- NRMs
- NAMs

**Topic:** Factors affecting religious belief and practice

- General factors influencing religious belief and practice.
- Are we still religious?

The impact of globalisation on religion