

# Year 12 Sociology Bilton School Planning for Progress over Time Programme of Study 2024/25

	Term 1 P2 Introduction to Sociology Families and Households	Term 2 P2 Families and Households	Term 3 P1 and P2 Research Methods to include	Term 4 Paper 1 Education	Term 6 Beliefs
	01/09/2024 08/09/2024 15/09/2024 22/09/2024 29/09/2024 06/10/2024 13/10/2024 20/10/2024 HOLIDAY: 1 WEEK	03/11/2024 10/11/2024 17/11/2024 24/11/2024 01/12/2024 08/12/2024 15/12/2024 HOLIDAY: 2 WEEKS	05/01/2025 12/01/2025 19/01/2025 26/01/2025 02/02/2025 09/02/2025 HOLIDAY: 1 WEEK	23/02/2025 02/03/2025 09/03/2025 16/03/2025 23/03/2025 30/03/2025 06/04/2025 HOLIDAY: 2 WEEKS	27/04/2025 04/05/2025 11/05/2025 18/05/2025 HOLIDAY: 1 WEEK 01/06/2025 08/06/2025 15/06/2025 22/06/2025 29/06/2025 06/07/2025 13/07/2025
	Functionalism and the family. Research Methods Introduction Overview Social Action, New Right. <b>Baseline Test</b> Marxism and the family, Feminism & the family Feminism – Gender Roles Feminism and Gender Roles, Social Policy, Childhood Exam technique, Family Diversity. Changing family patterns Revision – 20 mark questions Demography. <b>EOT Families and Households (so far)</b>	Perspectives on family policy. Modern theories and Postmodernism. Plan 20 marker <b>PPE</b> <b>PPE - Week Paper 2</b> Topic: Social Policy and the Family: A comparative view of social policy Review of Families and Households <b>Revision and EOT test</b>	RM - Observations, Questionnaires RM - Research Characteristics RM - Interpretivist and positivist RM - Documents (incl. Primary and secondary data) RM - Methodologies <b>Research Methods EOT</b> Revision for PPE <b>Half Term</b> <b>PPE</b> <b>PPE</b> Theories of education: Marxism and Postmodernism Class and educational achievement – external factors Educational Policy and Inequality: Educational policy in Britain before 1998, Marketisation Globalisation of education Class Differences – internal Class Differences – internal - exam technique <b>EOT Education (so far)</b>	Education - Ethnicity differences Education - Gender differences Theories of Religion Religion and Social Change <b>Half Term</b> Secularisation Religion, renewal and choice Refresh of research methods and 30 mark essay on Beliefs Revision <b>Year 12 Exam Week</b> Religion in a global context Organisations, movements and members Ideology and Science Consolidation of Beliefs and <b>EOT</b>	
<b>Progress and assessment</b>	<b>Two FAR/assessment pieces</b> Pair work - Essay plan on Demography Outline and explain two reasons for changes in the size of families and households in the last 50 years or so. (10) Define the term birth rate? (2) Using one example, explain how migration may affect the age structure of the population. (2) 10 Knowledge question regarding last week's lessons beginning of each week. Begin research methods table. A01, A02 A03. Plan all essays relating to childbearing and childrearing, marriage, cohabitation and divorce - looking at both 'Outline and explain' questions (10 marks) and 'Applying material from Item B and your knowledge, evaluate' questions (20 marks). 10 Knowledge question regarding last week's lessons beginning of each week. Timed essay: 25 minutes: Outline and explain question on divorce (10 marks)	<b>Two FAR/assessment pieces.</b> Class - Plan 20 marker Individual students' feedback on PPE Applying material from Item B, analyse two criticism of the individualisation thesis. 10 marks Class and individual feedback sheets Define the myth of meritocracy (2 m) Outline and explain two roles that education fulfil according to Functionalist (10 marks) Outline three ways in which the correspondence principle operates within schools. (6 marks) Class feedback Define the term 'immediate gratification'. 2 marks Using one example briefly explain how the restricted speech code may lead to underachievement. (2 marks) Class	<b>Two FAR/assessment pieces (per half term).</b> TBC 10 Knowledge question regarding last week's lessons beginning of each week.		
<b>How progress is assessed</b>	Controlled assessment plan at the end of each section	Controlled assessment plan at the end of each section	Controlled assessment plan at the end of each section		
<b>Homework</b>	Extra reading on Family Diversity – Sociological Review Students complete family diversity table. Revision for PPE Revision activities: 7 key things for each topic: make revision cards (functionalism, New Right, Marxism, feminism, gender roles, policy, changing family patterns).	Revision activities: 7 key things for each topic: make revision cards  Jan – 21 – Introduction of booklets. Students complete weekly homework tasks.	Revision activities: 7 key things for each topic: make revision cards Jan – 21 – Introduction of booklets. Students complete weekly homework tasks.		
<b>Key Vocabulary/literacy opportunities</b>	Exam practice, Wider reading - Sociology Review				
<b>Connected knowledge</b>	Research Methods runs through the whole of the course. Methods in Context				

C&C	Link to all topics. All topics interlink.
Literacy	<p>Textbook and Core Material: Students are expected to engage with core textbooks, which form the backbone of the theoretical knowledge. These include foundational texts for understanding psychological and sociological theories, methods, and studies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Reading Research Studies: Both subjects require students to read and analyze specific research studies and papers. For example, classic psychological experiments (e.g., Bandura, Milgram, Loftus) or sociological studies (e.g., Durkheim, Weber) are embedded into the curriculum.</li> <li>● Extended Reading for Evaluation: Students are often encouraged to read beyond the textbook to understand critiques, contemporary research, and alternative viewpoints. This could include reading journal articles, case studies, or books from recognized psychologists or sociologists.</li> <li>● Exam Preparation: Reading exam-style questions, mark schemes, and model answers from past papers is another explicit form of reading required for understanding how to frame responses.</li> </ul>
SMSC	<p>Spiritual Development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Religion and Society: Students explore the role of religion in shaping societies, examining how religious beliefs influence moral values, social structures, and personal identity. This can stimulate students' reflection on their own beliefs and values and those of others.</li> <li>● Secularization and New Religious Movements: Discussions about secularization and the rise of alternative spiritual movements encourage students to think about the role of spirituality in modern life and the ways people seek meaning and purpose.</li> </ul> <p>Moral Development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Debates on Social Inequality: Sociology engages students in discussions about inequality, social justice, and human rights. Moral questions about fairness, justice, and the treatment of marginalized groups are central, helping students develop a sense of social responsibility and ethical awareness.</li> <li>● Crime and Deviance: The study of criminal behavior and societal reactions to deviance encourages students to reflect on moral issues like punishment, rehabilitation, and the causes of criminality, fostering an understanding of the complexities of moral judgment.</li> </ul> <p>Social Development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Understanding Social Roles and Institutions: Sociology teaches students about the importance of family, education, and other social institutions in shaping individual and group behavior. This knowledge helps students navigate their own social roles and responsibilities within society.</li> </ul>
British Values	<p>Democracy: Sociology examines the role of democracy and power in society, particularly through discussions of political systems, power structures, and citizenship. Students explore how individuals can participate in democratic processes and the relationship between individuals and political institutions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Rule of Law: The sociology of crime and deviance emphasizes the importance of the rule of law, exploring how legal systems operate, the relationship between individuals and institutions of control, and the social construction of laws. This is crucial in understanding social order and justice in a democratic society.</li> <li>● Mutual Respect and Tolerance: Sociology explores diversity and multiculturalism, with units on family, religion, education, and ethnicity. Topics such as racism, sexism, class inequality, and social exclusion allow students to critically analyze the importance of respect and tolerance for different social groups.</li> <li>● Individual Liberty: The concept of freedom is discussed in topics like gender, sexuality, and family structures. Sociology encourages students to think about how individual liberties can be restricted by social norms and structures, and how marginalized groups fight for their rights.</li> </ul>
Cultural Capital	<p>Awareness of Social Inequality and Cultural Diversity: Sociology exposes students to a wide range of social issues, including class, gender, race, and ethnicity. By understanding how societies function and how inequality is produced and maintained, students gain a richer understanding of the world and develop empathy for different social groups.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Study of Different Societies and Cultures: The study of family structures, education systems, and religious beliefs in different cultures fosters students' understanding of diversity and global perspectives. This builds their ability to navigate and appreciate cultural differences, an important aspect of cultural capital.</li> <li>● Historical and Contemporary Social Movements: Students learn about significant social movements (e.g., civil rights, feminism, LGBTQ+ rights), helping them understand the historical struggles for equality and how these movements have shaped modern</li> </ul>