

	Term 1	Term 2	Term 3
Topic	Research methods Introducing socialism, culture and identity	Social inequality Media	Social inequality Media
Aims	<p>Students to know, understand, and be able to explain the following:</p> <p><u>Research methods</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research Methods at a Glance – Key Concepts • Research Methods A-Z Glossary • Research Methods in Sociology – An Introduction • Factors Effecting Choice of Research Topic in Sociology • Factors Effecting Choice of Research Method in Sociology • Positivism and Interpretivism • Positivism, Sociology and Social Research • Stages of Social Research • An Introduction to Social Surveys • The advantages and disadvantages of social surveys in social research • An Introduction to Experiments in Sociology • Laboratory Experiments in Sociology • Field Experiments in Sociology • Seven Examples of Field Experiment for Sociology • Interviews in Social Research • Overt and Covert Participant Observation • Some recent examples of sociological studies using participant observation 	<p>Students to know, understand, and be able to explain the following:</p> <p><u>Social inequality</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is the relationship between theory and methods? • What are the main stages of the research process? • What are the main patterns and trends in social inequality and difference? • Methods in context: class inequalities • How can patterns and trends in social inequality and difference be explained? • How can patterns and trends in social inequality and difference be explained? • What are the main patterns and trends in social inequality and difference? • Methods in context: gender inequalities • How can patterns and trends in social inequality and difference be explained? 	<p>Students continue on from where they left off in Term 2, as well as exam practise and creating revision materials</p>

- Non-Participant Observation
- Official Statistics in Sociology
- Evaluating the Usefulness of Official Statistics
- Secondary Qualitative Data Analysis in Sociology
- Content Analysis of the Media in Social Research
- Sociology and Value Freedom
- Field Experiments applied to Education
- Participant Observation in Education
- Non-Participant Observation in Education
- The Strengths and Limitations of Education Statistics.
- Evaluating the Usefulness of Secondary Qualitative Data to Research Education

Introducing socialism, culture and identity

- What is culture?
- What is Culture, norms and values
Different types of culture socialisation?
- What is social control?
- Primary/secondary socialisation Agents of socialisation
- Nature/nurture debate
- Formal and informal agencies of social control
- What is identity?
- The concept of identity
- An introduction to types of identity
- Disability and identity
- Sexuality and identity
- Agencies of socialisation
- Gender and identity
- Socialisation into gender identities

- How can patterns and trends in social inequality and difference be explained?
- What are the main stages of the research process?
- What are the main patterns and trends in social inequality and difference?
- How can patterns and trends in social inequality and difference be explained?
- What are the main patterns and trends in social inequality and difference?
- Explanations of age inequality

Media

- Representations in the media:
 - how groups are represented
 - evidence of representation
 - consideration of change
- In relation to:
 - gender (masculinity and femininity)
- Theoretical views of media representations:
 - pluralism
 - feminism
 - postmodernism

- Changing gender identities
- Class and identity. Cultural characteristics of upper, middle, and working class identities
- Socialisation into class identities
- Debates about the decline in class identities
- Ethnicity and identity
- Nationality and identity
- Hybrid identities
- Cultural characteristics of minority ethnic groups
- Englishness/Britishness
- Examples of hybrid identities in relation to changing ethnic identities
- Socialisation into ethnic identities
- Cultural characteristics associated with youth, middle age, and old age.
- Socialisation into age identities.
- Changing age identities and the blurring of age-defined boundaries.
- Intersection of identities

- Representations in the media:
 - how groups are represented
 - evidence of representation
 - consideration of change
- In relation to:
 - ethnicity (majority and minority ethnic groups)
- Theoretical views of media representations:
 - postmodernism
 - pluralism
- Representations in the media:
 - how groups are represented
 - evidence of representation
 - consideration of change
- In relation to:
 - social class (middle, working, upper, under)
- Theoretical views of media representations:
 - post-modernism
- Representations in the media:
 - how groups are represented
 - evidence of representation
 - consideration of change
- In relation to:
 - age (young and old)

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Theoretical views of media representation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ postmodernism ➤ pluralism • Theoretical views of media effects: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ direct ➤ indirect ➤ active audience • The role of the media in <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ deviance amplification ➤ creation of moral panics 	
Resources	Roberts K. (2015) <i>Sociology</i> , London: Hodder Education	Roberts K. (2015) <i>Sociology</i> , London: Hodder Education	Roberts K. (2015) <i>Sociology</i> , London: Hodder Education
Assessment	Students complete a variety of exam questions every fortnight.	Students complete a variety of exam questions every fortnight.	Students complete a variety of exam questions every fortnight.