

Sociology Year 11 Curriculum End Points and key vocabulary

	Autumn Term 1	Autumn Term 2	Spring Term 1	Spring Term 2	Summer Term 1	Summer Term 2
Unit of Work	Crime and Deviance	Crime and Deviance	Social Stratification	Social Stratification	Revision, intervention and exam skills	
Ethos Links	<p>STEM – understanding the purpose and use of research to inform our place in the world.</p> <p>Milton Keynes – Examples of crime in MK, policing and concerns of the community</p>	<p>STEM – understanding the purpose and use of research to inform our place in the world.</p> <p>Milton Keynes – Examples of crime in MK, policing and concerns of the community</p>	<p>STEM – understanding the purpose and use of research to inform our place in the world.</p> <p>Milton Keynes – Social make up of MK.</p>	<p>STEM – understanding the purpose and use of research to inform our place in the world.</p> <p>Milton Keynes – Social make up of MK.</p>	<p>STEM – understanding the purpose and use of research to inform our place in the world.</p> <p>Milton Keynes – Using local examples to explain our answers</p>	
Knowledge	<p>By the end of this unit students will know and understand:</p> <p>Crime and Deviance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is crime and deviance? • When is an act seen as deviant? • What is social order and social control? • What is formal and informal social control? 	<p>By the end of this unit students will know and understand:</p> <p>Crime and Deviance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How does feminism explain crime and deviance? • How does interactionism explain crime and deviance? • What is the problem with social class and crime? 	<p>By the end of this unit students will know and understand:</p> <p>This term will start with a period of revision.</p> <p>Social Stratification</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is social stratification? • How does functionalism view stratification? 	<p>By the end of this unit students will know and understand:</p> <p>Social Stratification</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is Gender and what inequalities exist? • What is Ethnicity and what inequalities exist? • What is age and what inequalities exist? 	<p>By the end of this unit students will know and understand:</p> <p>All units:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key terminology • Theoretical approaches to all 4 units • Understanding key debates in each area relating to gender, ethnicity and class. 	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are the main sources of data on crime and deviance? • How useful are statistics on crime and deviance? • How useful are statistics on crimes reported to the police? • What other problems are there with police recorded crimes? • How does functionalism explain crime and deviance? • How does Merton explain crime and deviance? How does Marxism explain crime and deviance? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is the relationship between gender and crime? • How do sociologists explain an increase in female crime? • Is there a link between gender, crime and poverty? • What is the relationship between ethnicity and crime? • What is the relationship between age and crime? • How does mass media create deviancy amplification? • What type of crime causes public concern and debate? How is crime researched? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How does Marxism view stratification? • How does Weber view stratification? • Class: • What is it? • What is social mobility? Does class still matter? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What affects life choices? • How do we measure wealth and poverty? • How do sociological perspectives view poverty? • What is the welfare state? • What is power and how is it viewed by feminism? How is stratification researched? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The layout of each paper • The requirements of all question types • How to approach each type of question. 	
Key Vocabulary	Crime Deviance Identity Theft Law Negative sanctions Positive sanctions Terrorism Social stigma Socially defined	Double deviance Deviant career Interactionism Labelling Master status Self-fulfilling prophecy Anti-social behaviour Recorded crime Self report study Victim survey	Income Social Class Social inequality Social mobility Social stratification Wealth Achieved status Ascribed status Apartheid Caste	Crisis of masculinity Gender pay-gap Glass ceiling Sexism Assimilation Prejudice New Right Youth subculture Ageism Overclass		

	<p>Social control Social order Agent of social control Formal social control Informal social control Judiciary Legislature/Legislation Magistrate Judiciary Criminal subculture Social cohesion Anomie Delinquency Structural theory White-collar crime Chivalry thesis Conformity Control theory Criminal Justice System</p>	<p>'dark figure' of crime Reported crime Crime rate Corporate crime Indictable offences Social problem Class deal Gender deal Status frustration Urban Deviancy amplification Folk devil Moral panic Agenda setting News values Official Crime statistics Community service</p>	<p>Alienation Elite False class consciousness Oligarchy Ideology Aristocracy Upper class Life chances Affluence Embourgeoisement Instrumentalism Inter-generational Objective class Subjective class</p>	<p>Absolute poverty Relative poverty Social exclusion Environmental poverty Relative deprivation Relative income poverty State standard of poverty Subjective poverty Life-cycle poverty Situational poverty Welfare state Material deprivation Underclass Dependency globalisation bureaucracy censorship pluralism propaganda</p>		
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