

## **Social Science KS5**

### **Psychology A Level - AQA 7182**

This qualification offers an engaging and effective introduction to Psychology. Students will learn the fundamentals of the subject and develop skills valued by Higher Education and employers, including critical analysis, independent thinking and research.

Students study the following topics over the two year linear course:

Research Methods  
Approaches in Psychology  
Issues and Debates  
Social Influence  
Memory  
Attachment  
Psychopathology  
Biopsychology  
Aggression  
Relationships  
Schizophrenia

Students to show their breadth of knowledge and understanding of Psychology in examinations by answering a mixture of question types including multiple choice, short answer and extended response questions. Assessment is 100% exam-based.

Psychology will appeal to a cross-section of students, regardless of whether they have studied the subject before. It builds on skills developed in mathematics, the sciences and humanities, and enables progression into a wide range of other subjects.

Subject content is examined at the end of Year 13 in the following order:

Paper 1 - Introductory topics in Psychology (Social Influence, Memory, Attachment, Psychopathology)  
Paper 2 - Psychology in context (Approaches, Biopsychology, Research Methods)  
Paper 3 - Issues and options in Psychology (Issues and debates, Relationships, Schizophrenia, Aggression).

Subject content is covered in the following order:

### **Year 12**

Research Methods taught alongside other topics across the whole year

#### **Autumn term**

First half - Approaches

Second half - Issues and Debates

Spring term

First half - Social Influence

Second half - Memory

Summer term

First half - Attachment

Second half - Psychopathology

**Year 13**

Autumn term

First half - Biopsychology

Second half - Relationships

Spring term

First half - Schizophrenia

Second half - Aggression

Summer term

Revision

## **Sociology A Level - AQA 7192**

This qualification offers an engaging and effective introduction to Sociology. Students will learn the fundamentals of the subject and develop skills valued by Higher Education and employers, including critical analysis, independent thinking and research.

Students study the following topics over the two year course:

Education with theory and methods

Crime and Deviance with theory and methods

Families and households

Beliefs in society

Students study these topics under the following themes:

Sociological theories, perspectives and methods

The design of the research used to obtain the data under consideration, including its strengths and limitations

Socialisation, culture and identity

Social differentiation, power and stratification

The central focus of study is UK society today.

Students show their breadth of knowledge and understanding of Sociology in examinations by answering a mixture of question types including multiple choice, short answer and extended response questions. Assessment is 100% exam-based.

Sociology will appeal to a cross-section of students, regardless of whether they have studied the subject before. It builds on skills developed in the sciences and humanities, and enables progression into a wide range of other subjects.

Subject content is examined at the end of Year 13 as follows:

Paper 1 - Education with theory and methods

Paper 2 - Topics in Sociology

Paper 3 - Crime and Deviance with theory and methods

Subject content is taught in the following order:

### **Year 12**

Autumn First Half Term
Module name – Introduction to Sociology
● What is Sociology
● Nature or nurture?
● Culture, norms and values
● Socialisation, status and role
● Consensus or conflict?

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Inequality (gender, social class, ethnicity, age)</li> </ul> <p>Module name – Education</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Class differences in achievement (external factors)</li> <li>● Class differences in achievement (internal factors)</li> </ul>
Autumn Second Half Term
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Ethnic differences in education</li> <li>● Gender differences in education</li> <li>● The role of education</li> <li>● Educational policy and inequality</li> </ul>
Spring First Half Term
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Revising Education</li> <li>● Examining Education</li> </ul> <p>Module name – Research Methods</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Choosing a research method</li> <li>● Education: the research context</li> </ul>
Spring Second Half Term
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Experiments and using experiments to investigate education</li> <li>● Questionnaires and using questionnaires to investigate education</li> <li>● Interviews and using interviews to investigate education</li> </ul>
Summer First Half Term
<p>Continuing with Research Methods</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Participant observation and using observation to investigate education</li> <li>● Secondary sources and using secondary sources to investigate education</li> <li>● Revising Research methods and Methods in Context</li> <li>● Examine the module on Methods</li> </ul>
Summer Second Half Term
<p>Module Name – Families and Households</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Couples</li> <li>● Childhood</li> <li>● Theories of the family</li> <li>● Demography</li> <li>● Changing family patterns</li> <li>● Family diversity</li> <li>● Families and social policy</li> </ul>

## Year 13

Autumn First Half Term
<p>Module Name – Beliefs in Society</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Theories of Religion</li> <li>● Religion and social change</li> </ul>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Secularisation</li> <li>● Religion, renewal and choice</li> </ul>
Autumn Second Half Term
Continuing with Beliefs in Society module <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Religion in a global context</li> <li>● Organisations, movements and members</li> <li>● Ideology and science</li> <li>● Revision and examining Beliefs in Society</li> </ul>
Spring First Half Term
Module Name – Crime and Deviance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Functionalist, Strain and Subcultural theories</li> <li>● Interactionism and labelling theory</li> <li>● Class, power and crime</li> <li>● Realist theories of crime</li> </ul>
Spring Second Half Term
Continuing with Crime and Deviance module <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Gender, crime and justice</li> <li>● Ethnicity, crime and justice</li> <li>● Crime and the media</li> <li>● Globalisation, green crime, human rights and state crime</li> </ul>
Summer First Half Term
Continuing with Crime and Deviance module <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Control, punishment and victims</li> <li>● Revision and examining Crime and Deviance</li> </ul> Module Name – Theory and Methods (revision) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Revision of theories - Functionalism, Marxism, Feminism and Action theories</li> <li>● Globalisation, Modernity and Postmodernity</li> <li>● Sociology and Social Policy</li> <li>● Sociology and Science and Objectivity and values</li> <li>● Qualitative and Quantitative methods of research</li> </ul>
Summer Second Half Term
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Revision until exams</li> </ul>

### **Law A Level - AQA 7162**

Studying Law gives students an understanding of the role of Law in today's society and raises their awareness of the rights and responsibilities of individuals. By learning about legal rules and how and why they apply to real life, students also develop their analytical ability, decision making, critical thinking and problem-solving skills. All these skills are highly sought after by higher education and employers.

Students study the following topics over the two year course:  
The nature of law and the English legal system

Criminal law  
Tort law  
Contract law

Students show their breadth of knowledge and understanding of legal issues in examinations by answering a mixture of question types including multiple choice, short answer and extended response questions. Assessment is 100% exam-based, with three exams, each two hours in duration.

Law will appeal to a cross-section of students, regardless of whether they have studied the subject before. It builds on skills developed in the humanities, and enables progression into a wide range of other subjects.

Subject content is examined at the end of Year 13 as follows:

Paper 1 - Nature of law and the English Legal System, Criminal Law

Paper 2 - Nature of law and the English Legal System, Tort Law

Paper 3 - Nature of law and the English Legal System, Contract Law

Subject content is taught as follows:

## **Year 12**

### **Autumn Term**

Law making

- Parliament
- Delegated legislation
- Statutory interpretation
- Law reform
- EU Law

### **Spring term**

English legal system

- Criminal Courts
- Lay people – Juries – Magistrates
- Legal personnel – solicitors – barristers – judges
- Civil courts and ADR
- Access to justice & legal funding

### **Summer term**

Tort Law

- Negligence
- Psychiatric injury

- Economic loss
- Nuisance
- Occupier liability
- Vicarious liability

## **Year 13**

### **Autumn Term**

#### Criminal Law

- Principles – AR –MR –SL
- Murder
- Voluntary Manslaughter
- Involuntary Manslaughter

### **Spring term**

#### Criminal Law

- Non-fatal offences
- Property offences
- Defences
- Attempts
- Intoxication

### **Summer term**

#### Contract Law

- Formation – Offer & acceptance –intention to create legal relations
- Terms
- Misrepresentation
- Discharge
- Remedies
- Revision

## **Social Science KS4**

### **Sociology GCSE AQA 8192 (Year 10 - first examination summer 2019)**

GCSE Sociology helps students to gain knowledge and understanding of key social structures, processes and issues through the study of families, education, crime and deviance and social stratification.

Students will develop their analytical, assimilation and communication skills by comparing and contrasting perspectives on a variety of social issues, constructing reasoned arguments, making substantiated judgements and drawing reasoned conclusions.

By studying sociology, students will develop transferable skills including how to:

- investigate facts and make deductions

- develop opinions and new ideas on social issues
- analyse and better understand the social world.

Subject content is examined at the end of Year 11 as follows:

Paper 1 - The Sociology of families and education

Paper 2 - The Sociology of crime and deviance and social stratification

The content is taught as follows:

### Year 10

Autumn First Half Term
Module – Education <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Education as a social and political issue</li> <li>● The role of education in society</li> <li>● Education in Britain before the 1970's</li> <li>● Education from 1988 onwards</li> <li>● School diversity</li> </ul>
Autumn Second Half Term
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Vocational education</li> <li>● Equality of opportunity and helping the disadvantaged groups</li> <li>● Social class and education</li> <li>● Gender and education</li> <li>● Ethnicity and education</li> <li>● Private education – independent schools</li> </ul>
Spring First Half Term
Module - Crime and Deviance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Defining crime and deviance</li> <li>● The difficulty of defining deviance (time, culture, place)</li> <li>● Gender and crime</li> <li>● Ethnicity and crime</li> <li>● Social class and crime</li> <li>● The use of statistics</li> </ul>
Spring Second Half Term
Module – Crime and Deviance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Official Statistics – self report studies and victim surveys</li> <li>● The dark figure of crime</li> <li>● Explaining crime and deviance (Biological, Psychological and sociological explanations)</li> <li>● Victims of crime</li> <li>● Government initiatives and policy solutions</li> <li>● Crime as a social issue – teenage crime and racism</li> </ul>
Summer First Half Term

Module – Research Methods

- Key issues in social research (validity and reliability)
- Quantitative and qualitative methods
- Primary and secondary sources
- Social surveys

Summer Second Half Term

Module – Research Methods

- Longitudinal studies
- Observations (participant and non-participant)
- Planning your own research
- Revision

Year 11

Autumn term - first half

Families:

Functions of families

Family forms

Conjugal roles

Autumn term - second half

Changing relationships

Criticisms of families

Divorce

Spring Term - first half

Social Stratification:

Functionalist theory

Socio economic class

Life changes

Spring term - second half

Poverty

Power and authority

Power relationships

Summer term - first half

Research methods

Revision

Summer term - second half

Students on study leave

