

# Sociology GCSE Course outline – Year 11

(Students follow the AQA Sociology (8192) course)

## 5. Crime and deviance

- What is meant by crime and deviance?
- How does Functionalism, Marxism/Feminism/Interactionism explain crime and deviance?
- What is the difference between formal and informal social control?
- What factors affect criminal and deviant behaviour? including social class, gender, ethnicity and age.
- What is the role of the mass media in the process of deviancy amplification?
- What sort of crime related issues cause public debate? – violent crime, prisons and punishment
- What methods are used to research crime and deviance?
- What are the main sources of data on crime? How useful are they?



## 6. Social stratification:



- What is social stratification?
- How does the Functionalist, Marxist and Weber view social class?
- How is class measured?
- What are life chances?
- What is social mobility?
- What inequalities are based on gender/age/ethnicity/class?
- What is poverty?
- How do sociologists measure poverty?
- How do sociologists explain poverty?
- What is the welfare state? What is power?
- What are the different forms of power and authority?
- What factors affect power relationships including social class, gender, Sexuality, race, age, disability, religion and beliefs
- How do Feminists/Functionalist/ Marxist view power relationships?
- What methods are used to research social stratification?

**Key Skills: AO1: Knowledge and Understanding, AO2: Application, AO3: Analysis and Evaluation**

**Assessment:** There are two papers examined at the end of the course in Year 11. Both papers make up 50% of the total marks. Each exam is 1 hour and 45 mins long. They consist of multiple choice questions, followed by a range of short and extended responses .**Paper 1: The Sociology of families and education**

**Paper 2: The Sociology of Crime and Deviance and Social Stratification**