

Curriculum Map Sociology - Year 12

	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Content	<p>Introduction - What is Sociology? Students must study the following two core themes: socialisation, culture and identity; AND social differentiation, power and stratification throughout all units. Know the following key concepts - Socialisation, culture and identity, norms and values, social differentiation, power and stratification.</p> <p>For both the family and education topics we begin to look at sociological theories, perspectives and methods as an integral part of the course. The central focus of study in this specification should be on UK society today, with consideration given to comparative dimensions where relevant, including the sitting of UK society within its globalised context</p> <p>Education The role and functions of the education system, including its relationship to the economy and to class structure. Functionalist and New Right explanations of the role and functions of the education system, e.g. in relation to social solidarity, skills teaching, meritocracy, selection and role allocation. <i>Durkheim, Parsons, Davis & Moore, Chubb & Moe</i></p> <p>Marxist explanations of the role and functions of the education system, e.g. in relation to ideological state apparatuses, reproduction of</p>	<p>Education Different sociological explanations of social class differences in educational achievement in relation to external factors e.g. cultural deprivation, material deprivation and cultural capital as well as internal factors and processes within schools, e.g. teacher labelling, the self-fulfilling prophecy, pupil subcultures and pupils' class identities. <i>J.W.B. Douglas, Bernstein, Bourdieu, Becker, Lacey, Ball</i></p> <p>Different sociological explanations of gender differences in educational achievement in relation to external factors, eg changes in the family and labour market affecting women and men and the influence of feminist ideas as well as internal factors, e.g. the curriculum, selection and marketisation, feminisation of education, pupil subcultures and gender identities. <i>Sharpe, McRobbie, Francis, Kelly, Gorard, Weiner</i></p> <p>Different sociological explanations of ethnic differences in educational achievement in relation to external factors, e.g. cultural deprivation, material deprivation and racism in wider society as well as internal factors, eg racist labelling, the self-fulfilling prophecy, pupil subcultural responses, ethnic identities, institutional racism and the ethnocentric curriculum. <i>Bereiter & Engelmann, Evans, Lupton, Gillborn & Youdell, Coard, Moore & Davenport</i></p> <p>Relationships and processes within schools, with particular reference to teacher/pupil relationships, pupil identities and subcultures, the hidden curriculum, and the</p>	<p>Education The significance of educational policies, including policies of selection, marketisation and privatisation, and policies to achieve greater equality of opportunity or outcome, for an understanding of the structure, role, impact and experience of and access to education; the impact of globalisation on educational policy</p> <p>The impact of educational policies of selection, marketisation and privatisation, such as the tripartite system and the post-1988 education system, in relation to educational standards and class differences of outcome; the globalisation of educational policy. <i>Ball, Whitty, David</i></p> <p>The impact of educational policies aimed at achieving greater equality of opportunity or outcome, eg the comprehensive system, compensatory education policies, education action zones and tuition fees. <i>Douglas, Keddle, Ball</i></p> <p>Education policies in relation to gender and ethnic differences and their impact, eg GIST, WISE and multicultural education. <i>Francis, Sewell, Mirza</i></p> <p>Different sociological explanations of the impact of educational policies, eg in relation to parentocracy and differences in economic and cultural capital. <i>Gewirtz, Gillborn & Youdell, Bartlett</i></p>	<p>Research methods & Methods in context Types of research methods and data sources: the differences between quantitative and qualitative data, and between primary and secondary sources of data; the strengths and limitations of each of these.</p> <p>Research design, e.g. in relation to pilot studies and sampling techniques; main stages of the research process in relation to these methods.</p> <p>The application of the range of primary and secondary methods and sources of data to the particular topics studied in education, with specific reference to the strengths and limitations of the different methods and sources of data in different educational contexts.</p> <p>Primary methods of data collection: questionnaires, interviews, observation and experiments; the main variants of each, e.g. structured and unstructured interviews, participant and non-participant observation, laboratory and field experiments as well as how these methods have been used to study issues in education. <i>Rosenthal and Jacobson, Harvey & Slatin, Charkin, Fuller, Willis</i></p> <p>Throughout, the unit students should be encouraged to use examples drawn from their own</p>	<p>Research methods & Methods in context Students continue to study research methods applied to the context of education. This includes: practical, ethical and theoretical issues, how theory and methods link.</p> <p>Secondary sources of data: documents, official statistics; different types of document, e.g. personal, public and historical; different sources of official statistics as well as how these methods have been used to study issues in education. <i>Ofsted reports, official statistics relating to gender/ethnicity/ class, Hey, Gewirtz, Gillborn</i></p> <p>The relationship between positivism, interpretivism and social facts.</p> <p>Throughout, the unit students should be encouraged to use examples drawn from their own experience of small-scale research.</p> <p>* Mock exams can disrupt usual SOW</p>	<p>Theoretical perspectives & Methods Students to review understanding of sociological research methods and the relationship between sociological perspective and choice of method.</p> <p>Quantitative and qualitative research methods and research design.</p> <p>Sources of data including primary and secondary research methods.</p> <p>The nature of science and the extent to which Sociology can be regarded as scientific including the positivism and interpretivism debate <i>Durkheim, Atkinson, Jack Douglas</i></p> <p>The difference between consensus and conflict theories of society, including consensus theories such as functionalism, and conflict theories such as marxism/neo-marxism. <i>Durkheim, Merton, Parsons, Marx. Gramsci, Althusser.</i></p> <p>Attention should be given to drawing out links with other topics studied in this specification.</p>

<p>social class inequality, legitimisation of social class inequality. <i>Althusser, Bowles and Gintis, Willis</i></p> <p>Differential educational achievement of social groups by social class, gender and ethnicity in contemporary society Patterns and trends in differential educational achievement by social class, ethnicity and gender, eg in relation to GCSE results and official statistics on patterns</p> <p>Family The relationship of the family to the social structure and social change, with particular reference to the economy and to state policies</p> <p>Different sociological views on the functions and roles of the family, eg functionalist, feminist, Marxist, New Right and postmodernist, on the role of the family and its relationship to wider social structures such as the economy. <i>Parsons, Murdock, Zaretsky, Engels, Althusser, Oakley, Delphy and Leonard, Greer, Sommerville, Rapoport, Chester, Giddens, Stacey</i></p> <p>An understanding of the trends in contemporary family and household structures, eg symmetrical family, beanpole families, matrifocal families, serial monogamy, lone-parent families, house husbands, living apart together, same sex couples etc</p>	<p>organisation of teaching and learning</p> <p>Patterns and trends in subject choice by gender. Different sociological explanations of gender differences in subject choice, e.g. in relation to subject image, teaching and learning styles and primary socialisation. <i>Official statistics on patterns</i></p> <p>Family</p> <p>Gender roles, domestic labour and power relationships within the family in contemporary society; Different sociological arguments and evidence on this, including an understanding of the extent of changes and also diversity of experiences; Different aspects of relationships, eg domestic labour, childcare, domestic violence, finance, dual burden triple shift etc. <i>Duncombe and Marsden, Pahl, Dunne, Pahl and Vogler, Dobash and Dobash, Gershuny</i></p> <p>The nature of childhood, and changes in the status of children in the family and society; How childhood is socially constructed; Different sociological views on the nature and experience of childhood; How childhood is experienced differently across gender, ethnicity and social class; Cross cultural differences and how the experience of childhood has changed historically. <i>Pilcher, Aries, Wagg, Postman, Palmer, Womack, Brannen, Aries, Donzelot</i></p> <p>Demographic trends in the UK since 1900: birth rates, death rates, family size, life expectancy, ageing population, and migration and globalisation; How these changes impact on family and households, and also wider society, including concepts such as net migration, infant mortality rate and fertility rate. <i>McKeown, Hirsch, Townsend, The Griffiths report, Pilcher,</i></p>	<p>Family Changing patterns of marriage, cohabitation, separation, divorce, childbearing and the life course, including the sociology of personal life, and the diversity of contemporary family and household structures; Different sociological explanations for the reasons and significance of changing family trends; Including the significance of individual choice in personal relationships and the significance of relationships beyond the traditional family structures. <i>Weeks, Chester, Stacey, May, Smart, Rapoport</i></p> <p>The impact of government legislation, eg divorce, adoption and same sex marriage, and policies, eg education, housing and welfare, on the family and different sociological explanations of the impact of government policies, eg in relation to the role of the family, family diversity and gender roles. <i>Donzelot, Leonard, Murray, Chester, Giddens, Almond</i></p>	<p>experience of small-scale research.</p> <p>Practical issues affecting choice of methods and sources, eg time, cost, access and researcher's characteristics; strengths and limitations of different methods and sources in relation to these issues</p> <p>Ethical issues affecting choice of methods and sources, e.g. informed consent, deceit and vulnerable groups; strengths and limitations of different methods and sources in relation to these issues.</p> <p>Theoretical issues affecting choice of methods and sources, e.g. reliability, validity, representativeness, positivism, interpretivism; strengths and limitations of different methods and sources in relation to these issues.</p>		
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<p>Skills</p>	<p>A01: Demonstrate and communicate knowledge and understanding of sociological theories, concepts and evidence, and sociological research methods. A02: Apply sociological theories, concepts, evidence and research methods to a range of issues. A03: Analyse and evaluate sociological theories, concepts, evidence and research methods in order to present arguments, make judgments and draw conclusions.</p> <p>Understanding what we mean by a sociological imagination and applying it to context. Develop the ability to look at their own lives and experiences sociologically</p> <p>The ability to look at society and gain appreciation of different societies historically and cross culturally</p> <p>Be critical and evaluative in how they view British society</p> <p>The ability to apply concepts and find examples in modern Britain and criticise them</p> <p>To be able to explain cause and effect of people and groups and institutional behaviour</p> <p>To explain how society is interlinked between institutions and people behaviour</p> <p>To look at patterns of behaviour and see society from various perspectives</p> <p>To be able to have the skills to evaluate theories and concepts</p>	<p>Q1: Demonstrate and communicate knowledge and understanding of sociological theories, concepts and evidence, and sociological research methods. A02: Apply sociological theories, concepts, evidence and research methods to a range of issues. A03: Analyse and evaluate sociological theories, concepts, evidence and research methods in order to present arguments, make judgments and draw conclusions.</p> <p>Evaluate the cause and effect of government policies on people's life chances and experience of schooling and family</p> <p>The ability to know how to evaluate competing perspectives in family and education across all topics and make synoptic links</p> <p>To draw complex conclusions around debates on the family and in education</p> <p>To know and understand social facts and trends within family and education</p> <p>To be able to evaluate and analyse a variety of quantitative and qualitative sources</p> <p>To be able to evaluate the importance and significance of various factors in education and the family</p> <p>Memorise key theories, concepts and strengths and limitations of competing theories</p>	<p>A01: Demonstrate and communicate knowledge and understanding of sociological theories, concepts and evidence, and sociological research methods. A02: Apply sociological theories, concepts, evidence and research methods to a range of issues. A03: Analyse and evaluate sociological theories, concepts, evidence and research methods in order to present arguments, make judgments and draw conclusions.</p> <p>The ability to memorise the strengths and limitations of each method</p> <p>Link the methods to either positivism or interpretivism</p> <p>The ability to understand how sociologists conduct their research and what factors influence choice of topic and methodological design</p> <p>Knowing how to apply a method to a sociological investigation on education and how they need to think of the context and the research characteristics of the stakeholder involved</p>	<p>A01: Demonstrate and communicate knowledge and understanding of sociological theories, concepts and evidence, and sociological research methods. A02: Apply sociological theories, concepts, evidence and research methods to a range of issues. A03: Analyse and evaluate sociological theories, concepts, evidence and research methods in order to present arguments, make judgments and draw conclusions. The ability to memorise the strengths and limitations of each method and apply to positivism / interpretivism</p> <p>The ability to understand how sociologists conduct their research and what factors influence choice of topic and methodological design</p> <p>Knowing how to apply a method to a sociological investigation on education and how they need to think of the context and the research characteristics of the stakeholder involved</p>	<p>A01: Demonstrate and communicate knowledge and understanding of sociological theories, concepts and evidence, and sociological research methods. A02: Apply sociological theories, concepts, evidence and research methods to a range of issues. A03: Analyse and evaluate sociological theories, concepts, evidence and research methods in order to present arguments, make judgments and draw conclusions.</p> <p>To understand the chronological timeline of sociology and the methodological location</p> <p>The skills to sophisticatedly outline and explain a range of theories and analyse, compare the similarities and differences and evaluate them in light of the modern world within Britain and the UK</p>	<p>A01: Demonstrate and communicate knowledge and understanding of sociological theories, concepts and evidence, and sociological research methods. A02: Apply sociological theories, concepts, evidence and research methods to a range of issues. A03: Analyse and evaluate sociological theories, concepts, evidence and research methods in order to present arguments, make judgments and draw conclusions.</p> <p>To understand the chronological timeline of sociology and the methodological location</p> <p>The skills to sophisticatedly outline and explain a range of theories and analyse, compare the similarities and differences and evaluate them in light of the modern world within Britain and the UK</p> <p>To be able to debate sociology is a science</p>
<p>Key Questions</p>	<p>What is Sociology? - Transition work What is sociology?</p>	<p>Education What are the relationships and processes within schools, with particular</p>	<p>Education What is the significance of educational policies, including</p>	<p>Methods in context How do I answer a MIC question?</p>	<p>Methods in context How do I answer a MIC question?</p>	<p>Theory and methods How is Functionalism relevant today? How useful is Functionalist</p>

	<p>What is the importance of culture and socialisation for explaining human behaviour What is the difference between structural and action views of society, and between consensus and conflict views What are the differences between traditional, modern and a postmodern society?</p> <p>Education</p> <p>What is the role and functions of the education system, including its relationship to the economy and to class structure?</p> <p>What are the differential educational achievement of social groups by social class, gender and ethnicity in contemporary society?</p> <p>Families</p> <p>How do Functionalists, Feminists, Marxists, the New Right and postmodernists differ in their views on the role of the family?</p> <p>What are gender roles, domestic labour and power relationships within the family in contemporary society and how have these changed?</p>	<p>reference to teacher/pupil relationships, pupil identities and subcultures, the hidden curriculum, and the organisation of teaching and learning?</p> <p>What is the significance of educational policies, including policies of selection, marketisation and privatisation, and policies to achieve greater equality of opportunity or outcome, for an understanding of the structure, role, impact and experience of and access to education; the impact of globalisation on educational policy?</p> <p>Families</p> <p>What is the nature of childhood, and changes in the status of children in the family and society?</p> <p>What are the demographic trends in the United Kingdom since 1900: birth rates, death rates, family size, life expectancy, ageing population, and migration and globalisation?</p>	<p>policies of selection, marketisation and privatisation, and policies to achieve greater equality of opportunity or outcome, for an understanding of the structure, role, impact and experience of and access to education; the impact of globalisation on educational policy?</p> <p>Families</p> <p>What are the changing patterns of marriage, cohabitation, separation, divorce, childbearing and the life course, including the sociology of personal life, and the diversity of contemporary family and household structures</p> <p>What is the relationship of the family to the social structure and social change, with particular reference to the economy and to state policies?</p>	<p>What do we mean by research Characteristics? What is context? What are the strengths and limitations of each method? Which perspective prefers which method and which type of data? What factors affect choice of method and topic? What are the practical advantages and issues of using the following methods in sociological research: Interviews, questionnaires, experiments, official statistics, observations, documents? What are the ethical advantages and issues of using the following methods in sociological research: Interviews, questionnaires, experiments, official statistics, observations, documents? What are the theoretical advantages and issues of using the following methods in sociological research: Interviews, questionnaires, experiments, official statistics, observations, documents?</p>	<p>What do we mean by research Characteristics? What is context? What are the strengths and limitations of each method? Which perspective prefers which method and which type of data? What factors affect choice of method and topic? What are the practical advantages and issues of using the following methods in sociological research: Interviews, questionnaires, experiments, official statistics, observations, documents? What are the ethical advantages and issues of using the following methods in sociological research: Interviews, questionnaires, experiments, official statistics, observations, documents? What are the theoretical advantages and issues of using the following methods in sociological research: Interviews, questionnaires, experiments, official statistics, observations, documents?</p>	<p>theory to our understanding of society? How can we see its strengths and weaknesses? How are conflict theories relevant today? How useful are conflict theories to our understanding of society? How can we see their strengths and weaknesses? What quantitative methods are available for sociologists to use? What are the practical, ethical and theoretical considerations of these methods in sociological research? What qualitative methods are available for sociologists to use? What are the practical, ethical and theoretical considerations of these methods in sociological research? Can Sociology be a science?</p>
Assessment	<p>End of topic / unit assessments</p> <p>What is Sociology? Induction work and quick check questions on each topic</p> <p><u>Paper one: Education with methods in context</u></p> <p>Question types include: - Short answer questions on Education (4 marks, 6 marks)</p>	<p>End of unit assessments.</p> <p>Students to develop skills to meet the demands of the A-level questions. In the A-level, students will be required to answer 10 mark questions that require high levels of analysis, extended essays and will be asked to complete 20 mark questions linked to an item.</p> <p><u>Paper one: Education with methods in context</u></p>	<p>End of unit assessments.</p> <p>Students to develop skills to meet the demands of the A-level questions. In the A-level, students will be required to answer 10 mark questions that require high levels of analysis, extended essays and will be asked to complete 20 mark questions linked to an item.</p> <p><u>Paper one: Education with</u></p>	<p>End of unit assessments.</p> <p>Students to develop skills to meet the demands of the A-level questions. In the A-level, students will be required to answer 10 mark questions that require high levels of analysis, extended essays and will be asked to complete 20 mark questions linked to an item.</p>	<p>End of unit assessments.</p> <p>Students to develop skills to meet the demands of the A-level questions. In the A-level, students will be required to answer 10 mark questions that require high levels of analysis, extended essays and will be asked to complete 20 mark questions linked to an item.</p>	<p>End of unit assessments.</p> <p>Students to develop skills to meet the demands of the A-level questions. In the A-level, students will be required to answer 10 mark questions that require high levels of analysis, extended essays and will be asked to complete 20 mark questions linked to an item.</p>

	<p>- One item based question on Education (10 marks) - One item based question on Education (30 marks) - One Methods in Context question linked to an item (20 marks) - One free standing essay question relating to Theory and Methods (10 marks)</p> <p><u>Paper two: Topics in Sociology- Family</u> Question types are the same for both Section A and Section B. They include: - One freestanding essay question (10 marks) - One item based question (10 marks) - One item based extended writing question (20 marks)</p>	<p>Question types include: - Short answer questions on Education (4 marks, 6 marks) - One item based question on Education (10 marks) - One item based question on Education (30 marks) - One Methods in Context question linked to an item (20 marks) - One free standing essay question relating to Theory and Methods (10 marks)</p> <p><u>Paper two: Topics in Sociology- Family</u> Question types are the same for both Section A and Section B. They include: - One freestanding essay question (10 marks) - One item based question (10 marks) - One item based extended writing question (20 marks)</p>	<p><u>methods in context</u></p> <p>Question types include: - Short answer questions on Education (4 marks, 6 marks) - One item based question on Education (10 marks) - One item based question on Education (30 marks) - One Methods in Context question linked to an item (20 marks) - One free standing essay question relating to Theory and Methods (10 marks)</p> <p><u>Paper two: Topics in Sociology- Family</u> Question types are the same for both Section A and Section B. They include: - One freestanding essay question (10 marks) - One item based question (10 marks) - One item based extended writing question (20 marks)</p>	<p>Students will focus on the specific demands of the 20 mark method in context question which appears in paper 1.</p> <p><u>Paper one: Education with methods in context</u></p> <p>Question types include: - Short answer questions on Education (4 marks, 6 marks) - One item based question on Education (10 marks) - One item based question on Education (30 marks) - One Methods in Context question linked to an item (20 marks) - One free standing essay question relating to Theory and Methods (10 marks)</p>	<p>Students will focus on the specific demands of the 10 and 20 mark questions which appear in papers 1 and 3 for theory and methods.</p> <p>In Paper one, students will answer one free standing essay question relating to Theory and Methods (10 marks).</p> <p>In Paper three, students will answer one free standing essay question relating to Theory and Methods (10 marks), and one item based extended writing question (20 marks)</p>	<p>Students will focus on the specific demands of the 10 and 20 mark questions which appear in papers 1 and 3 for theory and methods.</p> <p>In Paper one, students will answer one free standing essay question relating to Theory and Methods (10 marks).</p> <p>In Paper three, students will answer one free standing essay question relating to Theory and Methods (10 marks), and one item based extended writing question (20 marks)</p>
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<p>Literacy/ Numeracy/ SMSC/ Character</p>	<p>Literacy: Developing tier 2 vocabulary and sociological vocabulary (tier 3 language) , developing essay writing skills, critical and evaluative writing, communication and debating skills, analysing a variety of forms of data, and answering long prose questions and essays.</p> <p>Numeracy: Analysing statistics e.g. educational differences by gender etc; demographic trends e.g. birth and death rates</p> <p>Spiritual: Sociology promotes students spiritual development and understanding by reflecting on different theories of how people understand the world and helping students develop a sense of self knowledge including an awareness and understanding of their own beliefs, values, norms and identity. Studying sociology enables students to consider their own relationships with society and the structural processes within it. Developing empathy with others and an understanding that humans deal with different situations differently. The study of demographic issues such as gender, ethnicity and social class also allow students to reflect upon their own identity and develop a greater understanding of how this identity impacts on their life chances and opportunities. The study of ideology and hegemony encourages students to take note of the belief systems that impact on their own perception of the world and assess the effects these have on their culture</p> <p>Moral: Sociology students will develop decision making skills and are encouraged to think about consequences of actions and behaviours. In lessons, teachers will promote students' understanding of basic moral principles, norms and values whilst challenging student assumptions, stereotypes and prejudices on the basis of race, religion, gender, age, sexual orientation, disability and class. Understand that there are differing debates on the extent to which we as humans have free will or are influenced by factors beyond our control (determinism) and how that can affect behaviour. In the research methods topic, students are encouraged to reflect on a range of moral and ethical issues within sociological research and the impact this may have on the wider community. Students will be familiar with ethical guidelines for research as issued by the British Sociological society and put these into practice during project work.</p> <p>Social: Creating a sense of community both within the classroom and within the Social Sciences as a whole with common inclusive values so that everyone is equal no matter what their ethnicity, gender, ability, sexual orientation and religion is. Students are encouraged to relate positively to one another and work effectively within teams, discussions, class presentations, sharing good practice and problem solving tasks. These tasks develop inter-personal skills and encourage students to work collaboratively on research projects particularly in relation to the research methods topic. Discuss the value of being a global citizen and explore contemporary debates about globalisation and a global culture.</p> <p>Celebrating success of good work through written and oral feedback, effort celebration and making progress, displays, sociology stickers and the use of exemplars within lessons.</p>
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Organising extra-curricular activities which support learning e.g. trips and Criminology Conference.

Cultural: Sociology promotes students' cultural development and understanding by discussing cross cultural differences on a number of topics/issues such as gender, educational achievement, family structures etc. Students are able to discuss different cultural traditions and acquire knowledge and insight into the values, influences, norms, beliefs and expectations of their own culture as well as appreciating the diversity and richness of other cultures. Studying cross cultural research allows students to gain a better understanding of differing values and beliefs.

Enrichment / futures

Enrichment - Students are encouraged to keep up to date with relevant documentaries, podcasts and wider reading throughout the course. The google classroom has a variety of links to Netflix documentaries, sociological articles, the sociology review and youtube videos. We often run additional support sessions for students especially near the time of the exam to support essay writing skills. Teaching is changed annually to reflect current issues/ contemporary events, and apply to real world applications in society.

Futures in the subject are discussed when appropriate and teaching specific topics, this is both directly and indirectly. Career options are displayed in the department. Core skills are developed to support the transition to the world of work including: Independent research skills ; Group work and ability to work independently; Communication and Cooperation and problem solving skills.

Careers: <https://www.britsoc.co.uk/what-is-sociology/sociologist-careers/>

Overview of A - Level podcast

<https://www.aqa.org.uk/resources/sociology/as-and-a-level/sociology/teach/teaching-guide-an-overview-of-the-new-as-and-a-level-sociology-specifications-podcast>

Textbooks approved

<https://www.aqa.org.uk/resources/sociology/as-and-a-level/sociology/teach/textbooks>

Family - Sociology of personal life

<https://www.aqa.org.uk/resources/sociology/as-and-a-level/sociology/teach/teaching-guide-the-sociology-of-personal-life-podcast>

Contemporary sources on all topic areas

<https://www.aqa.org.uk/resources/sociology/as-and-a-level/sociology/teach/contemporary-sources-for-teachers>

Range of resources for all topics

<https://filestore.aqa.org.uk/resources/sociology/AQA-7191-7192-RL.PDF>

Assessment criteria including 10 mark a webinar

<https://www.aqa.org.uk/resources/sociology/as-and-a-level/sociology/teach/webinar-progressing-through-as-sociology>

Podcast on interpretivism and positivism

<https://filestore.aqa.org.uk/resources/sociology/AQA-7191-7192-POD3-SW.MP3>

Globalisation

<https://www.aqa.org.uk/resources/sociology/as-and-a-level/sociology/teach/teaching-guide-globalisation-in-sociology-podcast>