

Sociology Unit 2:- Curriculum Map:- Cornerstones – Catholic – Inclusive – Broad – Knowledge Rich

Calendar	Big Question/ Theme	Small Questions	Assessment Opportunities and Criteria. Teacher Feedback point (TFP)	Homework
Summer 1	Key concepts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Validity • Ethics • Reliability • Generalisability • Representativeness • Objectivity 	<p>All questions</p> <p>(b) Explain one reason why the researcher may have wanted to use a self-selected sample in the research. [5]</p>	<p>Read the following and identify issues of evaluating data in their research.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Paul Willis 1977 at https://revisesociology.com/2016/01/25/learning-to-labour-paul-willis-summary-evaluation-research-methods/ ▪ Michael Rutter 1979 at http://www.hup.harvard.edu/catalog.php?isbn=9780674300262
Summer 2	Primary quantitative and qualitative research methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • questionnaires • interviews • focus groups • observational methods 	<p>2017 Qu 1b 2018 Qu 1</p> <p>1.(a) Using material from the item and sociological knowledge, explain what is meant by quantitative research. [5]</p> <p>1 c) With reference to the item and sociological studies explain the strengths and weaknesses of quantitative research methods in sociological research.[20] TFP</p> <p>1. (a) Using material from the item and sociological knowledge, explain what is meant by the Interpretivistic approach to research. [5]</p> <p>1c) With reference to the item and sociological studies explain the strengths and weaknesses of qualitative research methods in sociological</p>	<p>2. (a) Using material from the item and sociological knowledge, explain what is meant by qualitative research.</p> <p>Read the following surveys and identify some of their main findings.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The British Social Attitudes Survey. • Seven up survey. • Child of Our time. • The Longitudinal Study of Young People in England.

			research. [20]	
	Methodological approaches to research	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • survey • ethnographic methods • longitudinal studies • methodological pluralism and triangulation 	<p>Choose one option and conduct a short questionnaire or interview.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attitudes to the new examinations. • Feelings about homework. • Political influences on education. • University fees and loans. <p>Key concepts and definitions test. Specimen Paper Qu 1b. 2017 Paper Qu 1a 2018 Paper Qu 2 TFP</p>	<p>Complete your research. Conduct a content analysis of a piece of media relating to one or more of the following:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Boy's achievement in education. • Effects of poverty on life chances. • Effects of the new examination structure. • Class inequality. • Portrayal of women in the media. • Discrimination.
	Secondary methods and data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • existing sociological research • official statistics • documents such as letters, diaries and newspaper reports 	<p>Explain Durkheim's theory of suicide. Hint Use key terms such as social integration and social fact. Evaluate his ideas. TFP</p>	<p>Research and outline Taylor 1990's view of suicide. Taylor argues Durkheim uses a realist approach. In your words explain what you think this means.</p>
Year 2 Autumn 1	Sampling	<p>representative sampling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • simple random • stratified random • systematic random • quota <p>non-representative sampling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • snowball • volunteer • purposive • opportunity samples <p>sampling frame</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • target population • gatekeeper • access 	<p>Specimen Paper Qu 1 a and c. 2017 Paper Qu 1c 2017 Paper Qu 2 2018 Paper Qu 2 TFP</p>	<p>Assess the following research in terms of its; Reliability, validity, representativeness, generalisability, objectivity, value freedom or value laden and ethics. How would interpretivists and Positivists view the research?</p>

	Ethical issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • deception • sensitivity • confidentiality • informed consent and vulnerability • anonymity/privacy • the right to withdraw • protection from harm for both the researcher and the sample being studied 	<p>2. As an A level Sociology student you have been asked to design a research project to collect data on the career aspirations of young people in your local area.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe each stage of your research design, justifying the reasons for your choices at each stage. • Discuss problems that may occur and the impact of these problems on the quality of the data collected. <p>[30] TFP 2017 Paper Qu 2 2018 Paper Qu 2</p>	Check the British Sociological Societies guidelines on ethics and outline the main recommendations.
	Practical issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Operationalisation • choice of research topic • target population • access • time • cost 	<p>2. As an A Level Sociology student, you have been asked to design a research project to collect data on the amount of regular exercise undertaken amongst a sample of elderly people in your local area.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe each stage of your research design, justifying the reasons for your choices at each stage. • Discuss problems that may occur and the impact of these problems on the quality of the data collected. [30] TFP <p>2017 Paper Qu 2 2018 Paper Qu 2</p>	In a group devise a research proposal to investigate student attitudes to uniform. How do you think this may affect school policy?
	Theories of research	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Positivist • Interpretivist • Realism 	<p>(a) Using material from the item and sociological knowledge, explain what is meant by the positivist approach to research.</p> <p>2017 Paper Qu 2 2018 Paper Qu 2 TFP</p>	Identify and outline two pieces of positivistic research. Using the summary below create a revision resource for Qualitative research. Include the Positivist critique of Interpretivism.