



16-week plan Sociology

Exam Dates:

Paper 1: Friday 8th May 2026 (AM)

Paper 2: Friday 15th May 2026 (PM)

Week	Routine homework	Revision topic	Resource links	Suggested tasks	Revision strategy	Revision check	Explicit Vocabulary instruction: command words
26 th January		SOCIOLOGICAL APPROACH	https://wilmslowhigh.fireflycloud.net/sociology/gcse-sociology-revision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The main perspectives: functionalism, Marxism, feminism. Consensus vs conflict theories. Norms, values, culture, cultural diversity, status. Agents of primary and secondary socialisation. How we gain our identity (eg. gender identity) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create a key word glossary of all the terms from this unit. Summarise the 3 main sociological perspectives in 100 words. Create a consensus vs conflict acrostic. Make a revision mind map of all the ways we are socialised. 	Theories	Describe, Examine
2 nd Feb	Revision Booklet	FAMILY		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Different types of family - nuclear, cohabitation, same-sex, lone-parent, extended and bean pole. Different family types around the world - polygamy/polyandry, arranged and forced marriage. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create a memory quiz to test different family forms. Draw up a pros and cons table of the different family types within the UK and around the world. Sketch a cartoon to show family diversity according to the Rapoport's. 12 mark question: Discuss how far sociologists would agree that support provided by the extended family is less important in UK society today. 	Family	Discuss
9 th Feb	Seneca	FAMILY		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Functional view of the family - Talcott Parsons - warm bath theory; GP Murdock - 4 functions of the family. Marxist view of the family - Eli Zaretsky and capitalism influencing the family. Feminist view of the family - Ann Oakley - dual burden and triple shift; Delphy and Leonard. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create a 'Who said what?' poster about the named sociologists and their view of the family - remember to add which branch of sociology they are from. 	Key Studies	Discuss, Explain, Describe

					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sketch a picture to illustrate the 'dual burden'. • 12 mark question: Discuss how far sociologists would agree that families in modern Britain are patriarchal. 		
16 th Feb	12 mark Plans	FAMILY		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How has the family changed? • The New Right - declining family values. • Increase in divorce/decrease in marriage - changing status of women and changes in law. • Changing relationships - symmetrical family - Wilmott and Young. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create a mind map to show all the reasons that divorce has increased. • Create a spiral diagram to show the consequence of a decline in the nuclear family according to the New Right. • Draw a cartoon strip to show the stages of family according to Wilmott and Young. • 12 mark question: Discuss how far sociologists would agree that legal changes are the main reason that divorce has increased in the UK since 1969. 	Families	Discuss
23 rd Feb	Revision Guide	EDUCATION		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Different types of schools. • Marketisation – parental choice, league tables, Ofsted – what's the impact on this? • Factors that affect achievement – social class, gender, ethnicity. • Material and cultural factors that affect achievement (external factors). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draw up a comparison table of the different types of schools. • List the pros and cons of having state and independent schools. • Draw a spiral of decline to show what happens when a school gets a bad set of exam results. • Rank the material and cultural factors in order of how they affect achievement – annotate your reasons. • 12 mark question: Discuss how far sociologists would agree that social class has the biggest impact on a student's educational attainment. 	Education	Discuss, Describe, Explain
2 nd March	Seneca	EDUCATION		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In school processes, eg. hidden curriculum. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draw up a list of all the messages that are 	Education	Discuss, Explain

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Labelling - pros and cons of this – self-fulfilling prophecy - Pygmalion Effect (Rosenthal and Jacobson’s study). • Streaming/setting - Hargreaves and Ball - effects of this. • Anti-school subcultures - Paul Willis and his ‘lads’ study. 	<p>transmitted through the hidden curriculum.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ‘The school curriculum is ethnocentric’ – argue both sides of this statement. • Create 2 flow charts to show what can happen when students are labelled – for both positive and negative labelling. • Draw up a pros and cons table of setting by ability. • Summarise why some pupils form anti-school subcultures in 100 words. • 12 mark question: Discuss how far sociologists would agree that educational attainment is significantly affected by the groups they are taught in. 		
9 th March	12 mark plans	EDUCATION		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Functionalist view of education - Parsons - schools as an agent of socialisation – achieved status and meritocracy; Durkheim - preparing students for life. • Marxist view of education - Bourdieu and cultural capital; Bowles and Gintis - Correspondence Theory – turning pupils into obedient workers. • Feminist view of education - boys dominating spaces. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create a ‘Who said what?’ poster about the named sociologists and their view of education - remember to add which branch of sociology they are from. • Draw a cartoon to show achieved vs ascribed status according to Parsons. • Make a comparison table of school and the workplace to illustrate Correspondence Theory. 	Education Key Studies	Discuss, Describe, Explain

					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> List 5 ways that boys dominate schools according to the feminist perspective. 12 mark question: Discuss how far sociologists would agree that the main function of education is to promote universal norms and values. 		
16 th March	Knowledge organisers	RESEARCH METHODS		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stages of research design Qualitative and quantitative data. Primary and secondary data. Data collection - questionnaires, interviews, observations (and different types) – strengths and limitations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create a cartoon strip to show the different stages of research design. Define qualitative quantitative, primary and secondary data – give at least 3 examples of each. Draw up a summary sheet for questionnaires, interviews and observations – include different types (if applicable), the strengths and weaknesses, and an example of a named study that has used that method. 	Methods	Examine, Explain
23 rd March	Revision Guide, Seneca	RESEARCH METHODS		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Practical issues with research. Ethical issues with research. Reliability, validity and representativeness. Sampling types. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create a mind map of the practical issues involved in research, think about issues when setting up the study, but also when collecting data. Summarise what informed consent is in 50 words. Produce an 'The Only Way is Ethics' sheet – imagine 3 different research scenarios and come up with a list of ethical issues for each one, and state how you would overcome them. 	Methods Key Terms	Explain, Examine, Describe

					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> List your top tips for making maximising reliability, validity and representativeness in sociological research. 		
30 th March	Seneca	CRIME AND DEVIANCE		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Difference between crime and deviance. Formal and informal social control. Role of the police and courts – criminal justice system. Functionalist view of crime and deviance - Robert Merton - Strain Theory; Emile Durkeim and Anomie. New Right view of crime and deviance – lack of socialisation. Sub-cultural theories of crime and deviance - Albert Cohen and delinquent sub-cultures. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create a ‘Who said what?’ poster about the named sociologists and their view of crime and deviance - remember to add which branch of sociology they are from. Draw up a list of all the methods of formal and informal control. Create a diagram to show the different layers of the criminal justice system and the powers they have to enforce law. Summarise the term ‘collective sentiment’ in 50 words. Create a cartoon to show responses to the American Dream and responses to strain according to Merton. 12 mark question: Discuss how far sociologists would agree that crime and deviance is necessary for society to function properly. 	Key Studies	Discuss, Explain, Describe
6 th April	Revision Guide	CRIME AND DEVIANCE		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Marxist view of crime and deviance – capitalism and consumerism. White collar and corporate crime. Feminist view of crime and deviance - work of Frances Heidensohn (lack of opportunity) and Pat Carlen on social control of women. <p>Interactionist viewpoint – Becker’s work on labelling and master status.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Draw a triangle diagram to show the links between capitalism, consumerism and crime. List as many examples of white collar and corporate crimes as 	Crime	Discuss, Explain, Describe

					<p>you can – why do these often go unpunished?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Create a mind map to show all the ways that women lack opportunities to commit crimes. ● Explain why Carlen described female crimes as ‘crimes of the powerless’. ● Draw a flow diagram to show what happens when someone is labelled as a criminal. <p>12 mark question: Discuss how far sociologists would agree that men are far more likely to engage in criminal behaviour than women.</p>		
13 th April	Revision Guide	CRIME AND DEVIANCE		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Patterns of crime and deviance. ● How does crime vary by gender, age, ethnicity, class, etc? ● How are crime statistics collected? ● Reliability of crime statistics. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Summarise in 100 words how criminal activity varies with age. ● List all the reasons why many people believe that the police are institutionally racist. ● Explain why ethnic minority groups are over-represented in the UK prison system. ● ‘Official crime statistics are reliable’ – argue against this statement. <p>12 mark question: Discuss how far sociologists agree that middle-class crime is much higher than official statistics suggest.</p>	Theories	Discuss, Explain, Describe
20 th April	Seneca	SOCIAL STRATIFICATION		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Consensus view on social stratification. ● Meritocracy and social mobility. ● Functionalist view – role allocation (Davies and Moore); need for inequality as a motivator. <p>New Right view – underclass and culture of poverty (Murray).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Summarise social mobility in 50 words. ● Create an acrostic of ‘meritocracy’. ● Explain what Davies and Moore mean by role allocation – try to give at least 3 different jobs as examples. ● Write a speech that challenges Murray’s concept of the culture of poverty. 	Social Stratification	Discuss, Explain, Describe

					12 mark question: Discuss how far sociologists would agree that everyone has an equal opportunity to succeed in modern UK society.		
27 th April	Revision Guide	SOCIAL STRATIFICATION		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conflict views on social stratification. • Marxist view of social stratification - false class consciousness; the myth of meritocracy. • Feminist view – patriarchy (Walby). • Weber – power and authority. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draw a cartoon to illustrate ‘false class consciousness’. • ‘Meritocracy is a myth’ – argue both sides of this statement. • Give 3 pieces of evidence to show that UK society is patriarchal. • Explain the different types of authority that exist today, giving examples of each type of leader. <p>12 mark question: Discuss how far sociologists would agree that class inequality is a major issue in modern UK society.</p>	Key Studies	Discuss, Explain, Describe
4 th May	Revision guide	FAMILIES AND EDUCATION WITH METHODS		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review Family and Education topics • Review Methods topics 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Practice 12 mark questions • Practice methods in context questions 	Exam Prep	
11 th May	Revision guide	SOCIAL STRATIFICATION		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Studies – Townsend’s Index of Deprivation and Devine’s Affluent Worker. • The extent of poverty. • Class inequality and life chances. • Gender inequality and life chances. • Age inequality and life chances. • Disability inequality and life chances. • Sexuality inequality and life chances. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • From memory list what was on Townsend’s Index of Deprivation. • Summarise Devine’s Affluent Worker study in 100 words. • Give 3 pieces of evidence that show that poverty is still a major issue in the UK today. • A3 mind map of all the inequality that these groups face, with developed strands for how it will affect their life chances. • 12-mark question: Discuss how far sociologists would agree that women have achieved equality in the workplace in the UK. 	Social Stratification	Discuss, Explain, Describe