

Year 13 Summer Exam Checklist

Subject SOCIOLOGY		Paper 3	Duration 2 hours
What to revise		How to revise it: Use knowledge organisers given, material on Teams, revision guide or textbook	
	Crime & Deviance		Complete
1	Clear definitions of crime and of deviance with examples The difference between crime and deviance Cross over and similarities, with examples. Brief overview of biological and psychological explanations.		
2	Positive functions of crime & Functionalist explanations - Durkheim		
3	Strain Theory – crime is a result of a poorly functioning society – Merton		
4	Subcultural theory. Status Frustration – Cohen, Illegitimate Opportunity Structures – Cloward and Ohlin, Focal Concerns – Miller Hirshi – Why people do not commit crime – strong bonds		
5	Marxist Theories of Crime and Deviance Criminogenic nature of capitalism Box, Snider, Chambliss, Pearce.		
6	Labelling theories of Crime and Deviance Deviancy Amplification spiral – Cohen, Primary and secondary deviance, Cicourel, Becker		
7	Postmodernism		
8	Neo-Marxist approach (Marxism plus interactionism) key features for offenders, policing and policy Hall –Policing the Crisis, crime as a political action, Gilroy. Evaluation of Marxist perspective on crime		
9	Left and Right Realism Causes - Right - Murray, Wilson – Broken Windows, rational choice Tackling – punishment, target hardening, make criminal behaviour less attractive. Left – Lea and Young, Marginalisation, Relative deprivation and Subcultures, tackle the underlying causes of crime.		
10	Social Class differences in offender rates, sociological explanations and discussion of these explanations (support and critique)		
11	Gender differences in offender rates, sociological explanations and discussion of these explanations (support and critique). Messerschmidt, Adler, Heidensohn, Parsons, Carlen		
12	Ethnicity differences in offender rates, sociological explanations and discussion of these explanations (support and critique), Gilroy, Hall, Hirshi, Sewell		

13	Globalisation and crime: Impact of globalisation on volume and type of crime Impact of globalisation crime prevention	
14	Green crime , definitions and emergence of this types and perpetrators of green crime	
15	State crime and human rights: McLaughlin	
16	Measuring Crime Official statistics, police recorded crime, victim surveys, court records, prison records, self-reporting surveys. The difference between reported and recorded crime. Hyperdermic Syringe Model, missing white woman syndrome, moral panics and the fear of crime.	
17	Media and Crime Fictional and factual media, news values, Postman, perspective of media representation of crime. Postmodernism – Boudriallard. Media as a cause of crime, media as a cause of the fear of crime, McRobbie. Types of crime prevention policy ; situational, environmental and Social/Community policies. Evidence they work plus criticism,	
18	White colour and Corporate Crime	
19	The Criminal Justice System Agencies, role and perspectives on the CJS. Crime control and prevention, Right and left realism.	
20	Surveillance and Social Control	
21	Punishment The purpose of punishment, Foucault, Garland.	
22	Victimology - understanding crime from the perspective of the victim support and critique of this approach to understanding crime	
	Theory & Methods	
24	Design Research background Existing data The relationship between theory and research	
25	QUAL AND QUANT DATA Outline of these methods Relationship with positivism and approach to research	
26	QUESTIONNAIRES Descriptions Types of questions; (closed, open, scaled, Likert, etc) Theoretical and practical implications and evaluations of this research	
27	EXPERIMENTS Basic types; field, lab, natural Descriptions and evaluations Examples in sociology or in social science	
28	INTERVIEWS Types of interviews; structured, semi-structured and non-structured Descriptions and evaluations Examples in sociology or in social science	
29	DOCS AND STATS	

	<p>Use of official statistics, Crime surveys, census data etc. Basic descriptions, examples and evaluations</p> <p>Sociological documents, examples; diaries, newspapers, internet, pictures, art, letter etc. Basic descriptions, examples and evaluations Evidence of content analysis and notes on this project</p>	
30	<p>SAMPLING</p> <p>Random Volunteer/self-selecting Opportunity Stratified Theoretical Descriptions and evaluations of each sampling method</p>	B1 111
31	<p>OBSERVATION</p> <p>Observation techniques Relationship with validity and reliability Relationship with objectivity and subjectivity Descriptions and evaluations Examples in sociology or in social science</p>	B1119-122
32	<p>PRIMARY AND SECONDARY DATA</p> <p>Description of the different and examples</p>	B1 141
33	<p>POSITIVISM AND INTERPRETIVISM</p> <p>Link to theory Social facts Cause and effect</p>	B1 97-103 126
34	<p>FACTORS IN RESEARCH</p> <p>Choice of research areas, ethical, practical, theoretical barriers to research Funding, fashion and politics</p>	B1 98-103
35	<p>CONSENSUS VS CONFLICT</p>	B2 109-133
36	<p>A summary of the methodological views of sociological theories</p>	B2 134-152
37	<p>SOCIOLOGY AS A SCIENCE</p> <p>Relationship to objectivity Scientific Paradigms Falsifiability Rigour and peer review</p>	B2 153-168
38	<p>MODERNITY AND POST MODERNITY</p> <p>Descriptions of each concept Examples and discussion on the extent to which society is postmodern Essay on postmodernity</p>	B2 134-142
39	<p>VALUE FREEDOM</p> <p>Linked to concepts of Science, methods and social facts</p>	B1 92-96
40	<p>SOCIAL POLICY</p> <p>How sociology affects policy Political agenda of social research Funding research</p>	B2 169-178
41	<p>The type of method used in sociology is influenced by the theoretical position of the researcher. For example, Functionalists tend to use quantitative data and methods because they are structural theorists that believe in social facts.</p>	

	<p>So, there is an important link between the methods you study in Year 1 and the theory you study in Year 2.</p> <p>In addition – you could be examined on theory OR methods in Paper 1..... and you could be examined on theory OR methods (or possibly both!) in paper 3.</p>	
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