



## Revision Schedule 2026

### Year 11 Revision Schedule 2026

Subject/Course:	SOCIOLOGY GCSE - AQA				
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Topic	Key knowledge/skills/questions	R	A	G	Revised	Resources/activities/links
	<b>Paper 1: Families and Education</b>					
	<b>FAMILIES</b>					
1. Functions of families	Functionalism (Murdock and Parsons) Marxism Feminism					Discuss how far sociologists agree that feminism has led to a change in gender roles within the family (12)
2. Family forms and diversity	Family types Diversity Rapoports Alternatives to the nuclear family					Discuss how far sociologists agree that in Britain today the wider family is becoming less important in people's lives (12)
3. Conjugal roles	Different views of conjugal role relationships Feminist – Oakley Perspectives of conjugal roles – Feminist, Functionalist and Marxist					Discuss how far sociologists agree that gender roles within families have changed considerably over the past 50 years (12)
4. Changing relationships	Symmetrical families (Willmott and Young) Perspectives – Feminist, Functionalist and Marxist Reasons for changing families					Discuss how far sociologists agree that marriage is no longer seen as important in modern British society (12)
5. Criticisms of families	Zarestsky and Delphy and Leonard Perspectives – Functionalist,					Discuss how far sociologists agree that marriage is no longer seen as important in modern British society (12)



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	Feminist and Marxist					
6. Divorce	Changing patterns of divorce					Discuss how far sociologists agree that the changing gender roles in society are responsible for the increase in divorce since the 1960s (12)
<b>EDUCATION</b>						
1. Roles and functions of education	Durkheim and Parsons Perspectives – Functionalist Feminist Marxist					Discuss how far sociologists would agree that the main function of schools is to prepare pupils for the workplace (12)
2. Types of schools	Different types of schools Private / State Homeschooling De-schooling					Discuss how far sociologists would agree that the type of school pupils attend has a significant effect on their chances of educational success (12)
3. Educational achievement: External factors	Cultural Deprivation Material deprivation					Discuss how far sociologists would agree that parental attitudes have a significant effect on a child's educational success (12)
4. Educational achievement: Internal factors	Labelling, Identity Institutional Racism					Discuss how far sociologists would agree that school-based factors are the main cause of differences in the educational achievement of different social groups (12)
5. Educational Policy	1988 E.R.A Marketization New Labour					Discuss how far sociologists would agree that educational reform over the past 30 years have led



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						to improvements in the educational performance of all pupils (12)
6. Social Class	Internal (School Processes, Anti School Subculture) External (Cultural Capital, Cultural Deprivation, Material Deprivation, Speech Codes, Language...)					Discuss how far sociologists would agree that a student's socialisation experiences in the home are the main reason for differences in their achievement (12)
7. Gender	Internal (Policies, Role models, Coursework, Attention, Girls vs Boys...) External (FEAF: Impact of Feminism, Employment, Ambition, Family)					Discuss how far sociologists would agree that a pupil's gender is the main reason for differences in educational achievement (12)
8. Ethnicity	Internal (Labelling, Identity, Institutional Racism...) External (Cultural Deprivation, Material deprivation)					Discuss how far sociologists would agree that a pupil's ethnicity is the main reason for differences in educational achievement (12)
<b>RESEARCH METHODS</b>						
1.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Research methods intro and research design</li> <li>- Pilot studies and scientific method</li> <li>- Sampling and experiments</li> <li>- Surveys and questionnaires</li> <li>- Interviews and observation</li> <li>- Ethnography / Case studies / Longitudinal</li> <li>- Primary and secondary sources</li> <li>- Interpretation of data</li> <li>- Practical Issues</li> <li>- Ethical Issues</li> </ul>					



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	<b>Paper 2: Social Stratification and Crime and Deviance</b>					
	<b>SOCIAL STRATIFICATION</b>					
1. Perspectives on Social Stratification	<b>1.1 Functionalism and stratification</b> a) Role allocation b) Social class  <b>1.2 Marxism and stratification</b> a) Class conflict b) Polarisation c) Alienation d) Crisis of capitalism  <b>1.3 Interactionism and stratification</b> a) Status b) Party					Discuss how far sociologists would agree that Britain today is a patriarchal society (12)  Discuss how far sociologists would agree that Britain is a meritocratic society (12)
2. Social groups and stratification	<b>2.1 Life chances</b> a) Social class and life chances b) Gender and life chances c) Ethnicity and life chances d) Sexuality and life chances e) Age and life chances f) Disability and life chances g) Religion and life chances  <b>2.2 The affluent worker</b> a) Affluent workers and social class structure b) Privatism c) Working class attitudes					How far would sociologists agree that the Welfare State has been successful in improving the life chances of all individuals (12)  How far would sociologists agree that, in Britain today, age is a more important cause of inequality than any other factor (12)  Discuss how far sociologists would agree that ethnicity is the most important



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	<b>2.3 Poverty</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Definitions of poverty</li> <li>b) Measurements of poverty</li> <li>c) Explanations of poverty (Underclass)</li> <li>d) Globalisation and poverty</li> <li>e) The welfare state</li> </ul>					<p>source of inequality in British society today (12)</p> <p>How far would sociologists agree that welfare dependency is the main cause of poverty in Britain today (12)</p>
3. Power	<b>3.1 Definitions of power (Weber)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Source of power</li> <li>b) Authority</li> </ul> <b>3.2 Political power</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) The state</li> <li>b) Democracy</li> </ul> <b>3.3 Power relations</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Interest groups</li> <li>b) Patriarchy</li> </ul>					<p>Discuss how far sociologists would agree that power is distributed widely in contemporary British society (12)</p> <p>How far would sociologists agree that in the United Kingdom today power is still controlled by a wealthy elite (12)</p>
<b>CRIME AND DEVIANCE</b>						
1. Introduction to Crime and Deviance	<b>Data on crime: official statistics</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Victim surveys and self report studies</li> <li>b) Social construction of crime</li> </ul>					<p>Discuss how far sociologists would agree that police recorded crime statistics provide an accurate account of crime (12)</p>
2. Perspectives on crime and deviance	<b>Sociological perspectives of crime and deviance</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Functionalist perspectives of crime and deviance</li> <li>b) Marxist perspectives of crime and deviance</li> <li>c) Feminist perspectives of crime and deviance</li> <li>d) Interactionist perspectives of crime and deviance</li> </ul>					<p>Discuss how far sociologists would agree that negative labelling leads to criminal and deviant behaviour (12)</p> <p>Discuss how far sociologists would agree that feminism has led to an increase in</p>



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	e) Social control – formal and informal					the number of female offenders in the UK over the past 40 years (12)
3. Factors impacting crime and deviance	<p><b>Factors impacting crime and deviance</b></p> <p>a) Social class            b) Gender and crime            c) Ethnicity and crime            d) Age and crime            e) Debates on crime : treatment of young offenders            f) Debates on crime: prison system, rehabilitation and punishment            g) Debates on crime: Violent crime and sentencing</p>					<p>Discuss how far sociologists would agree that the middle class is less likely to commit crime than other social classes (12)</p> <p>Discuss how far sociologists would agree that inadequate socialisation at home is the main reasons for delinquency among young people (12)</p> <p>Discuss how far would sociologists agree that gender socialisation is the main reason why women commit less crime than men (12)</p> <p>Discuss how far would sociologists agree that the working class is more likely to commit crime than other social classes (12)</p> <p>Discuss how far would sociologists agree that belonging to a sub-culture leads to deviant behaviour in young people (12)</p>