

	P6	EXCEPTIONAL PERFORMANCE MEET WITH MR RAMSDEN
	P5	BRILLIANT WORK / EFFORT ABOVE & BEYOND REWARD FROM DEPUTY HEADS + ASSISTANT HEADS
	P4	RECOMMENDATION TO HOD / HOY HOD / HOY REWARD » » » PRAISE
	P3	SUSTAINED EXCELLENCE POSTCARD » » » LETTER » » » PHONE CALL + PRAISE POINTS
	P2	ABOVE & BEYOND IN LESSON/OUT PRAISE POINT
	P1	POSITIVE LEARNING BEHAVIOURS VERBAL PRAISE + ENCOURAGEMENT "Thank You For..."
LHS POSITIVE BEHAVIOUR FOR LEARNING		

***Thank you for being
ready to learn!***

N1	SLIPPING INTO NEGATIVE LEARNING BEHAVIOURS PUT IT RIGHT - YOUR TEACHER WILL HELP YOU "I need you to..."
N2	REPETITION OF NEGATIVE LEARNING BEHAVIOURS TEACHER EXPLAINS NEGATIVE BEHAVIOURS » » » FINAL WARNING » » » BEHAVIOUR POINT TIME TO MOVE ON » » » PUT IT RIGHT
N3	UNACCEPTABLE NEGATIVE LEARNING BEHAVIOUR SAFEROOM » » » PUT IT RIGHT » » » PHONE HOME » » » DEPARTMENT DETENTION / SDS
N4	ESCALATION OF NEGATIVE LEARNING BEHAVIOUR ON CALL SUPPORT » » » REFERRAL TO HOD » » » MEET PARENTS » » » SUBJECT REPORT » » » SDS
N5	REPETITION OF SEVERE NEGATIVE BEHAVIOUR FOR LEARNING INTERNAL EXCLUSION + HOY INTERVENTIONS + HEAD'S DETENTION
N6	SUSTAINED UNACCEPTABLE NEGATIVE BEHAVIOUR DESPITE INTEVENTIONS EXCLUSION + EXTERNAL AGENCIES + SUPPORT PACKAGES



Welcome to A Level Sociology

Aim of today's lesson:
To gain knowledge and understanding of the A Level Sociology qualification we offer at Little Heath School.

MWB DNA:
Define what you think the word Sociology means in your own words using an example.



A Level Sociology @ LHS



Sociology



Today you will:

- Meet the Sociology teachers.
- Explore what is Sociology.
- Receive information about the resources you will need such as folders, dividers, handbook & textbooks.
- Be given an outline on our course expectations.
- Be given an overview of the course structure & assessments.
- Complete some introduction activities.

Sociology teaching team 2026/27

- **Mr New:** Head of Social Sciences and teacher of Sociology and Health & Social Care.
- **Miss Jenkins:** Teacher of Psychology, Sociology, Health & Social Care and Y9 Child Development.
- **Miss Barclay:** Teacher of Psychology, Sociology, Early Childhood Development and Y9 Child Development.

What is Sociology?

- Lesson objectives:

- To know the main meaning of the key terms.
- To understand the importance of culture & socialization for explaining human behaviour.
- To apply concepts to the Crime & Deviance topic.

Starter:

**Define Sociology
in your own
words using the
MWBs on the
tables.**

What is Sociology?



Sociology is the study of human social life. There are many different aspects of Sociology to address, so you must be curious and attentive to looking at the world in a different way!

There is usually another way of looking at things – and that is what we do as sociologists.

We take normal, taken-for-granted life and turn it upside down, looking for meanings. And very often we end up seeing things very differently.

The social world is changing. Some argue it is growing; others say it is shrinking. The important point to grasp is that society does not remain static over time; it constantly changes - through decades and centuries and across countries and societies.

COURSE STRUCTURE



YEAR 12

EDUCATION
FAMILIES & HOUSEHOLDS
THEORY & METHODS
CRIME & DEVIANCE 1

YEAR 13

CRIME & DEVIANCE 2
MEDIA AND SOCIETY
THEORY & METHODS

PAPER 1

**EDUCATION WITH
THEORY AND
METHODS**

PAPER 2

**TOPICS IN
SOCIOLOGY:
FAMILIES
THE MEDIA**

PAPER 3

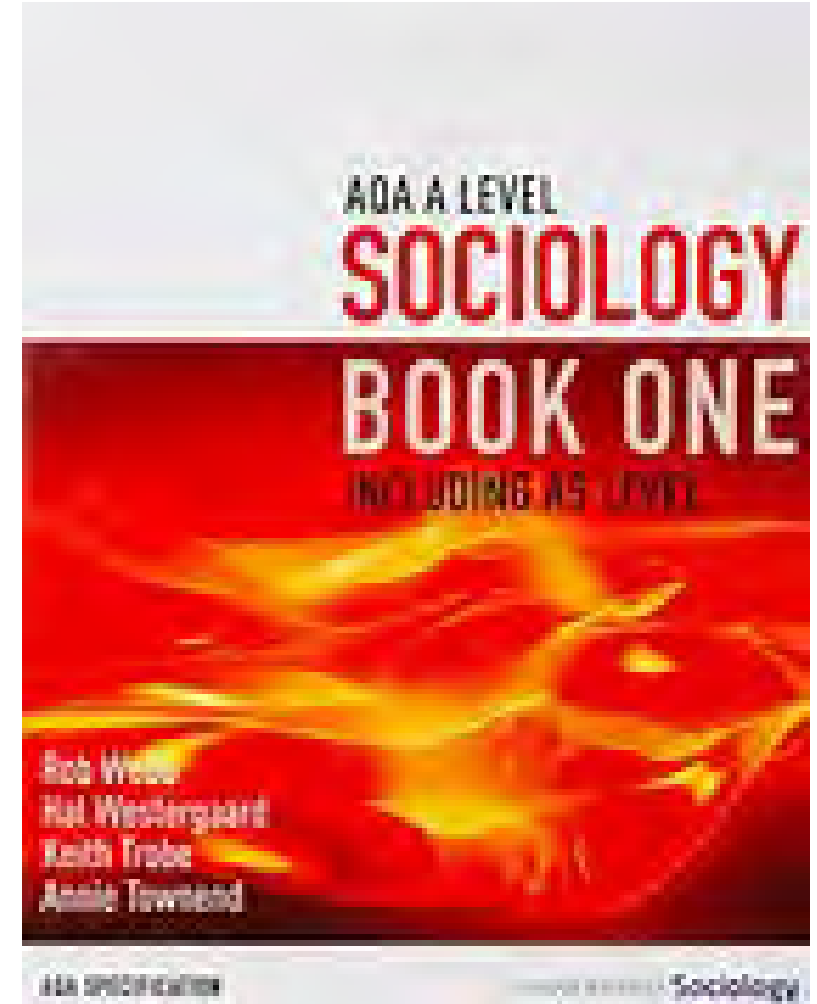
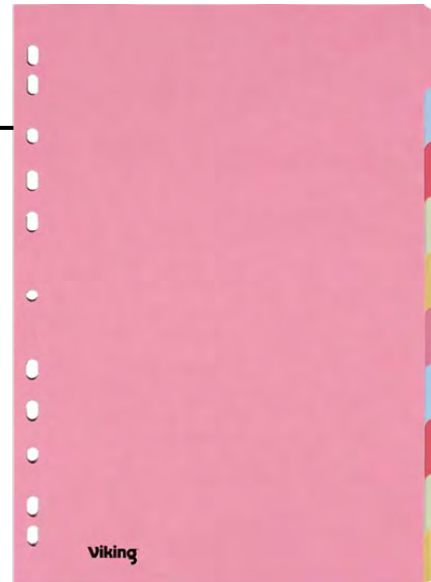
**CRIME &
DEVIANCE
WITH
THEORY AND
METHODS**

3 papers x 2 hours each.

Combination of small and longer mark questions.

Course resources

- Course textbook.
- Lever arch/ringbinder folder.
- Dividers.
- Highlighters.
- We will give you an exercise book.



Course expectations

1. Organisation skills (folder, textbook, highlighters, handouts etc.)
2. Excellent attendance & punctuality. (No lower than 95%)
3. Meeting deadlines for homework.
4. No plagiarism or using AI for homework tasks.
5. Revision for all assessments.
6. Active learning (questions/group work)
7. Respect shown to the learning environment, peers and teachers.



What can Sociology do for me, and what can I get from Sociology?!! 😊

You will:

enhance your communication skills (both written and verbal)

You will gain a far wider understanding of the world and the country in which you live.

This should enable you to appreciate far more about information that you read or see on TV.

You will gain an awareness of the influence of politics on our lives that you have probably not yet covered in your education to date

However, you will be expected to...!

You are expected to learn new terminology alongside new theories and key research studies

You are expected to consider things with a greater level of thoughtfulness, sensitivity and maturity.

You are expected to look at things from more than one viewpoint.

Goal: Analyse and apply key sociological concepts.

New Knowledge:

How does Sociology compare to other world views ?



- **Biologists** focus on the body & physical factors that influence human behaviour
- **Psychologists** focus on the interrelationship between mental processes and behaviour.
- **Sociologists** focus on the influence of society on human behaviour.



Goal: Analyse and apply key sociological concepts.

Apply New Knowledge 1: What might each of these worldviews say causes someone to commit a crime?

Write a sentence on your worksheet.

Remember!:

- **Biologists** focus on the body & physical factors that influence human behaviour
- **Psychologists** focus on the interrelationship between mental processes and human behaviour
- **Sociologists** focus on the influence of society on human behaviour.



Goal: Analyse and apply key sociological concepts.

What might each of these worldviews say causes someone to commit a crime?



Biologists might look at genetic differences that cause people to commit crime



Psychologists might examine whether criminal behaviour is linked to certain mental processes



Sociologists would examine whether a person experienced social situations that may increase their risk factors e.g.

- **Poverty.**
- **Addiction.**
- **Abuse.**
- **Rebellion.**

Goal: Analyse and apply key sociological concepts.

Have you ever thought about any of the following questions?
Discuss with the people on your table and then I'll get some feedback from you.

**Why do people
behave differently
all around the
world?**

**Who is more
likely to commit
a crime? Why?**

**How can a
person's life
experience be
affected by
what gender
they are?**

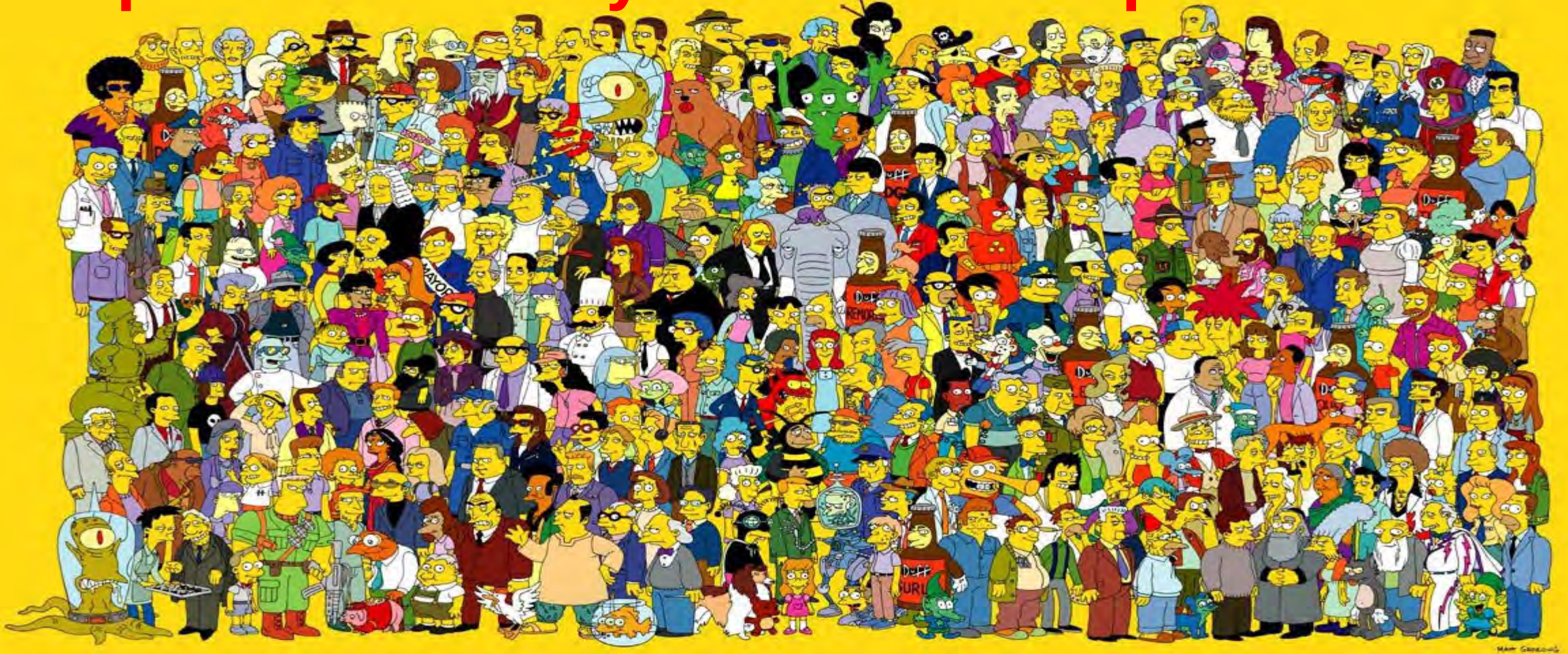
**Why do people
join social
movements?**

**Is there such a
thing as a
'normal' family?**

**Does violence in the
media encourage
violence in real life?**



A **society** is a large social grouping that shares the same **geographical territory** and is subject to the same **political authority** and **cultural expectations**.



Goal: Analyse and apply key sociological concepts.

Apply New Knowledge 2: Different Cultures-

Do you think these statements are true or false? Write a T or F next to it on your worksheet.

1. In Nepal, girl babies are allowed to die at birth because families do not want daughters.
2. If you were a member of a native Amazonian Tribe you would want your relatives to be eaten by the rest of the tribe after they died.
3. Some Native Americans have huge parties with all their friends where they give away almost everything that they own
4. If Eskimo/Inuit families are facing starvation, the old women are expected to commit suicide for the sake of the tribe by walking naked in the snow.
5. The first Europeans who came to Tasmania thought that Tasmanians were not real humans so they hunted them with horses and hounds because there were no foxes on the Island.
6. There is an African tribe where it is against the law for you to marry anyone with the same name as one of your parents.
7. In some societies, men can only get a wife by stealing her from another family.
8. Some Chinese people go the cemetery to wash and polish the bones and to have a picnic with their dead relatives.
9. There are countries where it's illegal to drink alcohol, but you can use other drugs if you wish.

Goal: Analyse and apply key sociological concepts

Answer:

They are all true!

**How does this show how
the society & culture we
live in can influence our
own behaviour?**

INTRODUCTION TO: CRIME AND DEVIANCE



Crime and Deviance Discussion Questions

- Who is more likely to commit crime? Explain your answer.
- Is there a difference between how the Criminal Justice System treats men and women? Explain your answer.
- Does the prison system act as a suitable deterrent? Explain your answer.
- What's the difference between these crimes? Murder, vandalism, fraud, smuggling illegal migrants, water pollution, institutional racism.

HOW IS THE MEDIA LINKED TO CRIME?

Questions to discuss and consider:

- *How does the media report crime? Is it glamorised? Is it exaggerated? Does it instil fear?*
 - *How does it portray the police?*
 - *If not for the media, how would we know about crime?*
 - *Do media reports reflect crimes shown in Official Statistics?*



INTRODUCTION

- We live in a media saturated society
- The media at times seem 'obsessed with crime' (however, it could be argued that things have changed due to the changes within society e.g. Crimewatch has been axed; there is more focus on COVID nowadays)
- A lot of what we know (or at least think we know) about crime is influenced by the media
- What sociologists are interested in:
 - How the media represent crime – both in fiction (fake e.g. movies) and non fiction (fact e.g. the news) – does the media portray an accurate picture of crime?
 - Does the media cause crime and fear of crime? For example – do young people imitate the deviance they see in the media? Does the media make us more afraid of becoming victims of crime?
 - Moral panics and folk devils – does the media amplify deviance?
 - Cybercrime – how far does the internet and other information and communication technology create new opportunities for crime (hacking, fraud etc), and for the surveillance and control of the population?

While the news media show a keen interest in crime, some sociologists believe that they give a distorted image of crime, criminals and policing – especially when compared to official stats

What role does social media play?

What about TV and Film?

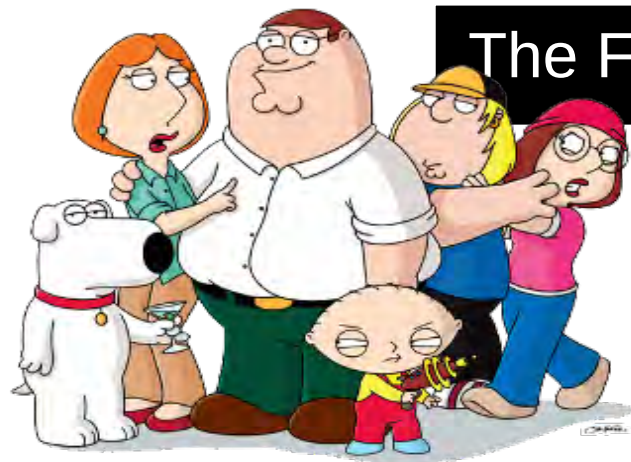


School



Religion

The Family



Work



Friends



The Media



The Sociological Imagination

The Sociological Imagination is stimulated by a willingness to **view the social world from the perspective of others.**

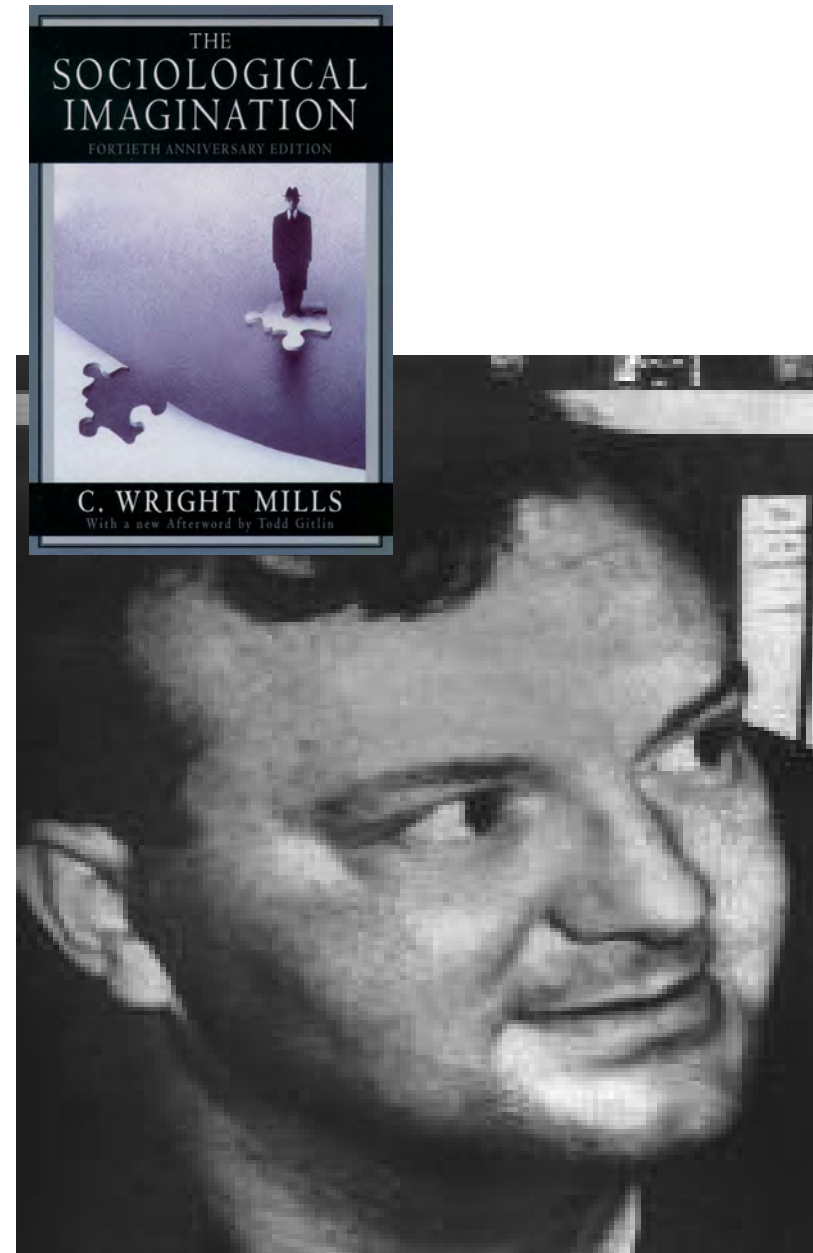
It involves moving away from thinking in terms of the individual and their problems, **focusing rather on the social circumstances that produce social problems.**



Goal: Analyse and apply key sociological concepts.

New Knowledge: **The “Sociological imagination”**

- C. Wright Mills came up with the term “sociological imagination”.
- If you develop one of these it means you have *the ability to see the **relationship** between **individual** experiences and the issues in larger **society**,.*
- ***The definition is “the ability to see the link between public issues and private troubles”***



Charles Wright Mills

Goal: Analyse and apply key sociological concepts.

Sociology looks at the links between “Private troubles” & “Public Issues” and how they are caused by elements of society

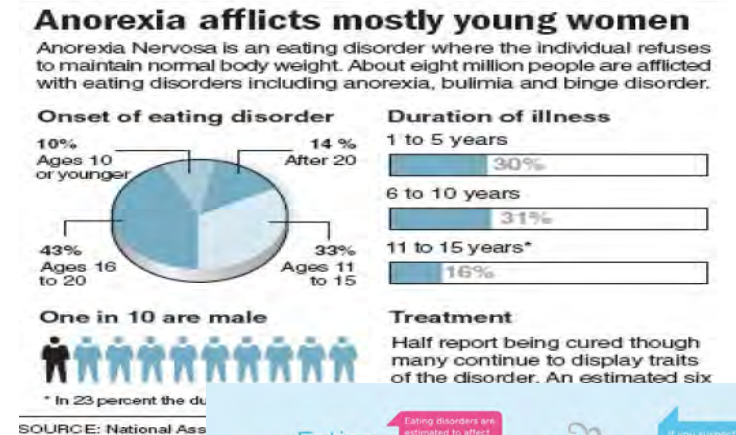
What might look like an individual issue of one person developing an eating disorder could actually be caused by society.....

1. The media coverage of women’s bodies is not always positive/healthy....



2. Private troubles: This may lead to Individuals having eating disorders or not liking the way they look due to comparisons

3. Creation of a Public issue: Eating disorders and body dysmorphia among teenagers



Goal: Analyse and apply key sociological concepts.

New Knowledge: What are norms and values?

- Our “Culture” is the things that are shared by a society. These shared expectations make up the “***norms and values***” of our culture.
- **A norm** is a ‘normal behaviour’ e.g. shaking hands when you meet someone
- **A value** is something that the culture believes is important e.g. Politeness

Apply New Knowledge 2: What norms or values are being shown in this clip?

HSBC video...

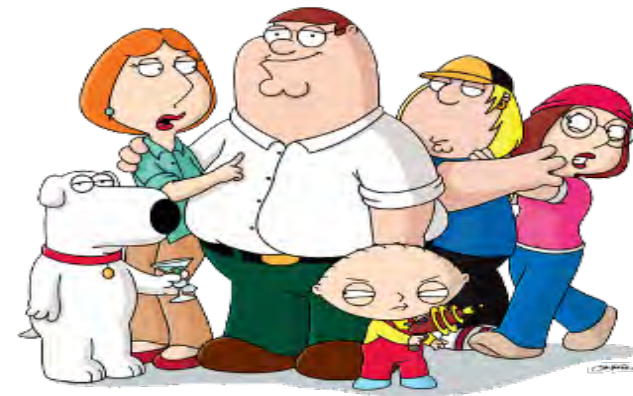
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WcEfzHB08QE>



Goal: Analyse and apply key sociological concepts.

New knowledge: How do we learn these norms and values?

- Sociologists believe the *process* by which we learn these norms and values is called **Socialisation**.
- The family, school, friends, media, work & religion are all called **'agents of socialisation'**.
- *Family is primary (first) and the others are secondary*
- This is the “Nurture” side of the nature vs nurture argument...



How your work is assessed

AQA Assessment Objectives

- **AO1** – **Knowledge & understanding** of the main ideas and methods sociologists use.
- **AO2** – **Application**; involves linking ideas, theories & studies to the set question, clearly showing their relevance to what you have been asked about.

- **AO3** – **Analysis & evaluation**

Analysis involves explaining things in detail, showing how ideas fit together, comparing & contrasting, organising answers logically & drawing conclusions.

Evaluation involves judging somethings, such as the advantages & disadvantages of different research methods, or the arguments for and against a sociologist's view.

Essay writing skills in sociology

P. POINT – Show your knowledge of a concept/topic.

E. EXPLAIN – Show your understanding of a concept/topic. Apply some knowledge.

E. EVALUATION - Here you show your AO3 skills by doing one or more of the following:

- LINKING IDEAS/CONCEPTS/THEORIES
- BREAKING DOWN AN ARGUMENT
- COMPARING/CONTRASTING/SIMILARITIES & DIFFERENCES
- USING RELEVANT MATERIAL (THE ITEM)
- WEIGHING UP THE OPINIONS/MAKING JUDGEMENTS
- CASE STUDIES/RELEVANT EXAMPLES – MEDIA ETC

L. LINK BACK TO QUESTION use wording from the question & explain why your points are **relevant in today's society**.