

A Level Sociology

Assessment Unit	Assessment style	Assessment Criteria
Paper 1: Education with Theory and Methods 60 marks (90 minutes)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 4, 6 and 30 mark questions on education.• 20 mark applied methods question.	AO1: Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• sociological theories, concepts and evidence• sociological research methods. AO2: Apply sociological theories, concepts, evidence and research methods to a range of issues.
Paper 2: Crime and Deviance with Theory and Methods 60 marks (90 minutes)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 4, 6, 10 and 30 mark questions on crime.• 10 mark question on research methods.	AO3: Analyse and evaluate sociological theories, concepts, evidence and research methods in order to: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• present arguments• make judgements• draw conclusions.

The Internal Assessment Papers will only cover aspects of the course that have been studied up to 1st April 2021.

The breadth of the paper generally reflects the weighting of the Units in the official AQA specification and the proportion of marks awarded to different Assessment Objectives (AO) across the A-level.

Where aspects of assessment in a Unit have not been included in the Internal Assessments of 2021, ample evidence of that type has been gathered across the A level course. The final centre assessed A level grade will be derived from the results of continuous assessment throughout the A level course and performance in the formal assessments.

What can students do next?

To support students in their performance in the formal assessments they should revise the following strands of the specification:

1. The role and functions of the education system, including its relationship to the economy and to class structure.
2. Differential educational achievement of social groups by social class and gender in contemporary society.
3. Relationships and processes within schools, with particular reference to teacher/pupil relationships, pupil identities and subcultures, the hidden curriculum, and the organisation of teaching and learning.
4. Crime, deviance, social order and social control.
5. The social distribution of crime and deviance by social class, including recent patterns and trends in crime.
6. Globalisation and crime in contemporary society; the media and crime; green crime; human rights and state crimes.
7. Quantitative and qualitative methods of research; research design.
8. Sources of data, including questionnaires, interviews, participant and non-participant observation, experiments, documents and official statistics.
9. The distinction between primary and secondary data, and between quantitative and qualitative data.
10. The theoretical, practical and ethical considerations influencing choice of topic, choice of method(s) and the conduct of research.