

Timing	Unit Title	Key Question	Knowledge	Assessing understanding
Autumn	Paper 3: Crime and deviance	1. How are crime and deviance defined and measured?	Definitions: • crime and deviance • social order • social control • the relativity of crime and deviance • the social construction of crime and deviance Pupils should consider the relativity of crime and deviance over time, between societies and within societies Measuring crime: • official crime statistics • victim surveys • self-report studies Pupils should have awareness that official crime statistics could include police recorded crime figures and the Crime Survey for England and Wales.	Across both papers in all units: • Formative teacher assessment • Practice exam paper questions
	Paper 3: Globalisation and the digital world	What is the relationship between globalisation and digital forms of communication?	Definitions of globalisation - be aware of the problems with defining globalisation. Developments in digital forms of communication in a global society: • digital revolution • global village • networked global society • media convergence • social media • virtual communities • digital social networks Pupils should consider how developments in digital communication are related to social capital. Applying sociological theories to digital forms of communication: • Marxism • feminism • postmodernism	

			Pupils should have an overview of how developments in digital forms of communication have been theoretically interpreted	
Spring	Paper 3: Crime and deviance	2. What are the patterns and trends in crime?	The social distribution of offending and victimisation: • social class • gender • age • ethnicity Patterns of crime in a global context: • global organised crime • green crime Theoretical views of crime and deviance: • functionalism • Marxism • neo-Marxism/radical criminology • interactionism • realism (left and right) • New Right • subcultural theories • feminism	Across both papers in all units: • Formative teacher assessment • Practice exam paper questions
		3. How can crime and deviance be explained?	Pupils should consider the explanations of crime and the patterns and trends of offending in relation to social class, gender, age and ethnicity	
	Paper 3: Globalisation and the digital world	What is the impact of digital forms of communication in a global context?	The impact of digital forms of communication on: • people's identity • social inequalities • relationships Learners should consider people's identity and social inequalities in relation to: • social class • gender • age The impact of digital forms of communication on culture: • conflict and change • cultural homogenisation • cultural defence/ 'glocalisation' Learners should consider people's identity and social inequalities in relation to: • social class • gender • age	
Summer	Paper 3: Crime and deviance	4. How can crime and deviance be reduced?	Social policy and crime: • left wing: - social and community crime prevention and punishment - restorative justice - structural changes in society • right wing: - situational crime prevention - environmental crime prevention - retributive justice - punitive punishment and control	Across both papers in all units: • Formative teacher assessment • Practice exam paper questions

			Learners should consider policies relating to crime prevention, punishment and control.	
	Paper 3: Globalisation and the digital world	REVISION AND STUDY LEAVE	REVISION AND STUDY LEAVE	