



Social Science Curriculum

Social Sciences at Maltby Academy

Introduction

The Maltby Academy curriculum is designed to deliver exceptional learning experiences that enable all young people to thrive academically, personally, and socially. Each subject curriculum is ambitious, coherently planned, and carefully sequenced to ensure that all students develop the knowledge, skills, and character required to succeed in a competitive world. Our key drivers: Teaching & Learning, Personal Development, Careers & CEIAG, Enrichment, and Behaviour & Attitudes underpin every aspect of our curriculum design.

Social Sciences - intent statements

The Psychology curriculum at Maltby Academy offers students a scientific understanding of human behaviour, thought, and emotion. Students explore key approaches, theories, and research methods, developing skills of analysis, evaluation, and data interpretation. The curriculum challenges students to think critically, question assumptions, and apply psychological knowledge to real-world contexts. Psychology supports our key drivers through rigorous Teaching & Learning, Enrichment via research projects and guest speakers, and Careers preparation in health, education, and social sciences. Personal Development is fostered through reflection, empathy, and ethical awareness. Psychology at Maltby Academy equips students with a deeper understanding of themselves and others, preparing them to thrive in further study and in life.

The Sociology curriculum at Maltby Academy inspires students to examine society, culture, and human behaviour with curiosity and critical insight. Students explore how social structures, institutions, and relationships shape identity and opportunity, developing a sociological imagination that enables them to question and understand the world around them. The curriculum builds analytical and evaluative skills, preparing students for further study and civic engagement. Sociology supports our key drivers through engaging Teaching & Learning, Enrichment through debates and research projects, and Careers preparation in law, public service, and social research. Personal Development is promoted through empathy, open-mindedness, and ethical awareness. Sociology at Maltby Academy empowers students to become thoughtful, informed, and active citizens.

The Criminology curriculum at Maltby Academy explores the causes, consequences, and responses to crime in contemporary society. Students examine criminological theories, social contexts, and the workings of the criminal justice system, developing the ability to analyse evidence and evaluate real-world cases. The curriculum builds critical thinking, ethical reasoning, and research skills, linking learning to careers in law, policing, and social care. Criminology supports our key drivers through high-quality Teaching & Learning, Enrichment via case studies and expert talks, and Careers preparation in justice and public services. Personal Development is enhanced through reflection on morality, justice, and personal responsibility. Criminology at Maltby Academy empowers students to achieve academic success while understanding and addressing complex social issues.

Why do we study Social Sciences?

Psychology explores human behaviour, thought processes, and emotions. It equips students with scientific, analytical, and ethical understanding of the mind, supporting personal insight and preparation for diverse careers in health, education, and beyond.

Sociology investigates how society functions and how individuals relate to one another. It develops critical thinking and research skills, enabling students to examine issues such as inequality, identity, and social change through evidence-based analysis.

Criminology explores the causes and consequences of crime, and how society responds to it. It blends psychology, law, and sociology to develop students' understanding of criminal behaviour, justice systems, and social responsibility.

Qualification

Our Key Stage 5 exam board for Psychology is AQA.

Our Key Stage 5 exam board for Sociology is AQA.

Our Key Stage 5 exam board for Criminology is WJEC.

Social Sciences

The Social Sciences curriculum at Maltby Academy provides students with an academic and analytical understanding of human behaviour, society, and justice. Across Psychology, Sociology, and Criminology, students learn to interpret research, evaluate theories, and apply evidence to real-world contexts. The curriculum develops a critical awareness of how individuals and institutions interact, preparing students for further study and professional pathways in the social, legal, and behavioural sciences.



Key Stage 5 - Psychology

Key Tier 2 Vocabulary

Analyse, interpret, evaluate, compare, justify, infer, validity, reliability, correlation, hypothesis, evidence, bias, generalisation, ethics, conclusion

Disciplinary Requirements

- Students must apply psychological concepts, theories, and research to real-world behaviour.
- Evaluate methods and evidence, considering validity, reliability, and ethical implications.
- Analyse quantitative and qualitative data to draw substantiated conclusions.
- Demonstrate critical awareness of debates and issues within contemporary psychology.

Vocabulary and Substantive Knowledge Summary

Vocabulary focus:

Students develop command of key psychological terminology such as cognition, schema, operant conditioning, attachment, conformity, obedience, validity, reliability, correlation, hypothesis, and ethics. They apply this language in research analysis and extended essay responses, developing precise and critical written communication.

Substantive knowledge themes:

- Cognitive, biological, and behavioural approaches to psychology.
- Psychological disorders and therapeutic interventions.
- Memory, social influence, attachment, and psychopathology.
- Research methods, data analysis, and inferential statistics.
- Ethical issues, reliability, and validity in psychological investigation.
- Application of theory to case studies and contemporary psychological issues.

Progression goal:

By the end of Key Stage 5, students analyse and evaluate psychological theories using empirical evidence and research methods. They produce extended, structured responses that balance theoretical understanding with application and evaluation, ready for higher education or careers in health, education, and social care.



Key Stage 5 -Sociology

Key Tier 2 Vocabulary

interpret, evaluate, analyse, contrast, perspective, structure, agency, identity, socialisation, institutions, inequality, norms, culture, interaction, methodology

Disciplinary Requirements

- Students must apply sociological theories and research to explore social structures and behaviour.
- Analyse and evaluate sociological perspectives, methodologies, and evidence.
- Demonstrate awareness of debates regarding power, inequality, and identity.
- Construct substantiated written arguments using precise sociological terminology and empirical evidence.

Vocabulary and Substantive Knowledge Summary

Vocabulary focus:

Students apply sociological terminology with accuracy and confidence, including terms such as socialisation, norms, values, institutions, capitalism, patriarchy, stratification, deviance, social control, ideology, and quantitative and qualitative data. Students use this language to construct critical arguments and analytical essays.

Substantive knowledge themes:

- The study of culture, identity, and socialisation.
- Social stratification, inequality, and the role of institutions.
- Crime and deviance – sociological perspectives and contemporary applications.
- Education, family, and the impact of policy and ideology.
- Research methods and data interpretation across quantitative and qualitative traditions.
- Functionalist, Marxist, feminist, and postmodernist theoretical frameworks.

Progression goal:

By the end of Key Stage 5, students use sociological evidence and theory to analyse patterns of behaviour and inequality. They demonstrate high-level evaluation of social theories, integrating evidence from research studies and contemporary examples to produce balanced and substantiated conclusions.

Key Stage 5 - Criminology Certificate / Diploma

Key Tier 2 Vocabulary

analyse, evaluate, interpret, evidence, theory, judgement, deviance, causation, consequence, validity, data, justice, rehabilitation, sentencing, reoffending

Disciplinary Requirements

- Students must apply criminological theories to explain causes and impacts of crime.
- Analyse and evaluate evidence to make reasoned judgements about criminal behaviour and justice processes.
- Demonstrate understanding of the social, moral, and legal dimensions of criminality.
- Communicate structured arguments linking theory, case studies, and policy implications.

Vocabulary and Substantive Knowledge Summary

Vocabulary focus:

Students develop specialist vocabulary including criminality, deviance, moral panic, deterrence, victimology, sentencing, rehabilitation, causation, social policy, and criminological theory. They apply these terms fluently in written and verbal analysis to interpret case studies and criminal behaviour.

Substantive knowledge themes:

- The social construction of crime and deviance.
- Criminological theories – biological, psychological, and sociological explanations.
- The criminal justice system, including police, courts, and corrections.
- The role of the media in shaping public perception of crime.
- The process of criminal investigation and punishment.
- Evaluation of social policy, justice, and ethical considerations.

Progression goal:

By the end of Key Stage 5, students critically evaluate criminological theories, linking them to real-world examples and justice systems. They use case study evidence to analyse causation, deterrence, and rehabilitation, producing well-reasoned and structured arguments demonstrating academic rigour and applied understanding.

Across the Social Sciences

Across the Social Sciences, students develop transferable analytical and evaluative skills. They learn to apply evidence, critique data, and construct coherent arguments supported by academic research. Through the study of human behaviour, social systems, and justice, learners become reflective, ethical, and informed citizens prepared for progression to higher education or employment in the fields of psychology, law, criminology, and sociology.

Appendix


39-week plans

Tier 3 vocabulary





 Psychology Year 12							
Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6	Week 7	Week 8
Introduction / Approaches	Research Methods / Approaches	Research Methods / Approaches	Research Methods / Approaches	Research Methods / Approaches	Research Methods / Approaches	Research Methods / Memory	Research Methods / Memory
Week 9	Week 10	Week 11	Week 12	Week 13	Week 14	Week 15	Week 16
Research Methods / Memory	Research Methods / Memory	Research Methods / Memory	Research Methods / Memory	Research Methods / Biopsychology	Research Methods / Biopsychology	Research Methods / Biopsychology	Research Methods / Biopsychology
Week 17	Week 18	Week 19	Week 20	Week 21	Week 22	Week 23	Week 24
Research Methods / Biopsychology	Research Methods / Biopsychology	Research Methods / Attachment	Research Methods / Attachment	Research Methods / Attachment	Research Methods / Attachment	Research Methods / Attachment	Research Methods / Attachment
Week 25	Week 26	Week 27	Week 28	Week 29	Week 30	Week 31	Week 32
Research Methods / Social Influence	Research Methods / Social Influence	Research Methods / Social Influence	Research Methods / Social Influence	Research Methods / Social Influence	Research Methods / Social influence	Research Methods / Psychopathology	Research Methods / Psychopathology
Week 33	Week 34	Week 35	Week 36	Week 37	Week 38	Week 39	
Research Methods / Psychopathology	Research Methods / Psychopathology	Research Methods / Psychopathology	Research Methods / Psychopathology	Y13 Research Methods Content	Y13 Research Methods Content	Y13 Research Methods Content	





 Psychology Year 13							
Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6	Week 7	Week 8
Research Methods / Issues and Debates	Research Methods / Issues and Debates	Research Methods / Issues and Debates	Research Methods / Issues and Debates	Research Methods / Issues and Debates	Research Methods / Issues and Debates	Paper 3: Gender	Paper 3: Gender
Week 9	Week 10	Week 11	Week 12	Week 13	Week 14	Week 15	Week 16
Paper 3: Gender	Paper 3: Gender	Paper 3: Gender	Paper 3: Aggression	Paper 3: Aggression	Paper 3: Aggression	Paper 3: Aggression	Paper 3: Aggression
Week 17	Week 18	Week 19	Week 20	Week 21	Week 22	Week 23	Week 24
Paper 3: Aggression	Paper 3: Eating Behaviours	Paper 3: Eating Behaviours	Paper 3: Eating Behaviours	Paper 3: Eating Behaviours	Revision	Revision	Revision
Week 25	Week 26	Week 27	Week 28	Week 29	Week 30	Week 31	Week 32
Revision	Revision						
Week 33	Week 34	Week 35	Week 36	Week 37	Week 38	Week 39	



 Sociology Year 12							
Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6	Week 7	Week 8
Paper 1/2 - Perspectives of Sociology	Paper 1/2 - Perspectives of Sociology	Paper 1/2 - Perspectives of Sociology	Paper 1/2 - Perspectives of Sociology	Paper 1/2 - Perspectives of Sociology	Paper 1/2 - Perspectives of Sociology	Paper 1/2 - Perspectives of Sociology	Paper 1/2 - Perspectives of Sociology
Week 9	Week 10	Week 11	Week 12	Week 13	Week 14	Week 15	Week 16
Paper 1 - Methods in Context Paper 2 - Couples	Paper 1 - Methods in Context Paper 2 - Couples	Paper 1 - Class External Paper 2 - Couples	Paper 1 - Class External Paper 2 - Couples	Paper 1 - Class Internal Paper 2 - Childhood	Paper 1 - Class Internal Paper 2 - Childhood	Paper 1 - Methods in Context Paper 2 - Childhood	Paper 1 - Methods in Context Paper 2 - Childhood
Week 17	Week 18	Week 19	Week 20	Week 21	Week 22	Week 23	Week 24
Paper 1 - Ethnicity External Paper 2 - Demography	Paper 1 - Ethnicity External Paper 2 - Demography	Paper 1 - Ethnicity Internal Paper 2 - Demography	Paper 1 - Ethnicity Internal Paper 2 - Demography	Paper 1 - Methods in Context Paper 2 - Social Policy	Paper 1 - Methods in Context Paper 2 - Social Policy	Paper 1 - Gender External Paper 2 - Social Policy	Paper 1 - Gender External Paper 2 - Social Policy
Week 25	Week 26	Week 27	Week 28	Week 29	Week 30	Week 31	Week 32
Paper 1 - Gender Internal Paper 2 - Changing Family Patterns	Paper 1 - Gender Internal Paper 2 - Changing Family Patterns	Paper 1 - Subject Choice Paper 2 - Changing Family Patterns	Paper 1 - Methods in Context Paper 2 - Changing Family Patterns	Paper 1 - Social Policy Paper 2 - Family Diversity	Paper 1 - Social Policy Paper 2 - Family Diversity	Paper 1 - Social Policy Paper 2 - Family Diversity	Paper 1 - Methods in Context Paper 2 - Family Diversity
Week 33	Week 34	Week 35	Week 36	Week 37	Week 38	Week 39	
Paper 1/3 - Theory and Methods	Paper 1/3 - Theory and Methods Paper 2 - Perspectives in Sociology (Beliefs)	Paper 1/3 - Theory and Methods Paper 2 - Perspectives in Sociology (Beliefs)	Paper 1/3 - Theory and Methods Paper 2 - Perspectives in Sociology (Beliefs)	Paper 1/3 - Theory and Methods Paper 2 - Perspectives in Sociology (Beliefs)	Paper 1/3 - Theory and Methods Paper 2 - Perspectives in Sociology (Beliefs)	Paper 1/3 - Theory and Methods Paper 2 - Perspectives in Sociology (Beliefs)	Paper 1/3 - Theory and Methods Paper 2 - Perspectives in Sociology (Beliefs)

 Sociology Year 13							
Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6	Week 7	Week 8
Paper 3 - Perspectives in C&D Paper 2 - Perspectives in Sociology (Beliefs)	Paper 3 - Perspectives in C&D Paper 2 - Organisations	Paper 3 - Perspectives in C&D Paper 2 - Organisations	Paper 3 - Perspectives in C&D Paper 2 - Organisations	Paper 3 - Perspectives in C&D Paper 2 - Organisations	Paper 3 - Perspectives in C&D Paper 2 - Organisations	Paper 3 - Perspectives in C&D Paper 2 - Secularisation	Paper 3 - Perspectives in C&D Paper 2 - Secularisation
Week 9	Week 10	Week 11	Week 12	Week 13	Week 14	Week 15	Week 16
Paper 3 - Perspectives in C&D Paper 2 - Secularisation	Paper 3 - Perspectives in C&D Paper 2 - Secularisation	Paper 3 - Perspectives in C&D Paper 2 - Social Change	Paper 3 - Perspectives in C&D Paper 2 - Social Change	Paper 3 - Perspectives in C&D Paper 2 - Social Change	Paper 3 - Perspectives in C&D Paper 2 - Social Change	Paper 3 - Perspectives in C&D Paper 2 - Social Change	Paper 3 - Gender Paper 2 - Religion, Renewal and Choice
Week 17	Week 18	Week 19	Week 20	Week 21	Week 22	Week 23	Week 24
Paper 3 - Gender Paper 2 - Religion, Renewal and Choice	Paper 3 - Gender Paper 2 - Religion, Renewal and Choice	Paper 3 - Ethnicity Paper 2 - Religion, Renewal and Choice	Paper 3 - Ethnicity Paper 2 - Ideology and Science	Paper 3 - Ethnicity Paper 2 - Ideology and Science	Paper 3 - Media Paper 2 - Ideology and Science	Paper 3 - Media Paper 2 - Religion in a Global Context	Paper 3 - Media Paper 2 - Religion in a Global Context
Week 25	Week 26	Week 27	Week 28	Week 29	Week 30	Week 31	Week 32
Paper 3 - Globalisation Paper 2 - Religion in a Global Context	Paper 3 - Globalisation Paper 2 - Religion in a Global Context	Paper 3 - Globalisation Paper 1/3 - Theory and Methods	Paper 3 - Globalisation Paper 1/3 - Theory and Methods	Paper 1/3 - Theory and Methods	Exams	Exams	Exams
Week 33	Week 34	Week 35	Week 36	Week 37	Week 38	Week 39	
Exams	Exams	Exams	Course Complete	Course Complete	Course Complete	Course Complete	

 Criminology Year 12							
Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6	Week 7	Week 8
Unit 1 Different types of crime and why some crimes go unreported and the consequences of unreported crime Unit 2 Criminal and deviant behaviour and how this is socially constructed	Unit 1 Different types of crime and why some crimes go unreported and the consequences of unreported crime Unit 2 Criminal and deviant behaviour and how this is socially constructed	Unit 1 Different types of crime and why some crimes go unreported and the consequences of unreported crime Unit 2 Criminal and deviant behaviour and how this is socially constructed Unit 2 Theories of criminality and application to criminal situations	Unit 1 Different types of crime and why some crimes go unreported and the consequences of unreported crime Unit 2 Criminal and deviant behaviour and how this is socially constructed Unit 2 Theories of criminality and application to criminal situations	Unit 1 Different types of crime and why some crimes go unreported and the consequences of unreported crime Unit 2 Criminal and deviant behaviour and how this is socially constructed Unit 2 Theories of criminality and application to criminal situations	Unit 1 Different types of crime and why some crimes go unreported and the consequences of unreported crime Unit 2 Criminal and deviant behaviour and how this is socially constructed Unit 2 Theories of criminality and application to criminal situations	Unit 1 Different types of crime and why some crimes go unreported and the consequences of unreported crime Unit 2 Criminal and deviant behaviour and how this is socially constructed Unit 2 Theories of criminality and application to criminal situations	Unit 1 Different types of crime and why some crimes go unreported and the consequences of unreported crime Unit 2 Criminal and deviant behaviour and how this is socially constructed Unit 2 Theories of criminality and application to criminal situations
Week 9	Week 10	Week 11	Week 12	Week 13	Week 14	Week 15	Week 16
Unit 1 Different types of crime and why some crimes go unreported and the consequences of unreported crime Unit 2 Criminal and deviant behaviour and how this is socially constructed Unit 2 Theories of criminality and application to criminal situations	Unit 1 Different types of crime and why some crimes go unreported and the consequences of unreported crime Unit 2 Criminal and deviant behaviour and how this is socially constructed Unit 2 Theories of criminality and application to criminal situations	Unit 1 Media representation of crime and the impact of this on public perception and how useful methods of collecting this information is Unit 2 Criminal and deviant behaviour and how this is socially constructed Unit 2 Theories of criminality and application to criminal situations	Unit 1 Media representation of crime and the impact of this on public perception and how useful methods of collecting this information is Unit 2 Criminal and deviant behaviour and how this is socially constructed Unit 2 Theories of criminality and application to criminal situations	Unit 1 Media representation of crime and the impact of this on public perception and how useful methods of collecting this information is Unit 2 Analyse situations of Criminality	Unit 1 Media representation of crime and the impact of this on public perception and how useful methods of collecting this information is Unit 2 Analyse situations of Criminality	Unit 1 Media representation of crime and the impact of this on public perception and how useful methods of collecting this information is Unit 2 Analyse situations of Criminality	Unit 1 Campaigns for Change Unit 2 Evaluate the effectiveness of Criminological Theories
Week 17	Week 18	Week 19	Week 20	Week 21	Week 22	Week 23	Week 24
Unit 1 Campaigns for Change Unit 2 Evaluate the effectiveness of Criminological Theories	Unit 1 Campaigns for Change Unit 2 Evaluate the effectiveness of Criminological Theories	Unit 1 Campaigns for Change Unit 2 Assess the use of Criminological theories in informing policy development.	Unit 1 Campaigns for Change Unit 2 Assess the use of Criminological theories in informing policy development.	Unit 1 Plan a campaign for change Unit 2 Assess the use of Criminological theories in informing policy development.	Unit 1 Plan a campaign for change Unit 2 Assess the use of Criminological theories in informing policy development.	Unit 1 Design materials for a campaign Unit 2 Assess the use of Criminological theories in informing policy development.	Unit 1 Design materials for a campaign Unit 2 Assess the use of Criminological theories in informing policy development.
Week 25	Week 26	Week 27	Week 28	Week 29	Week 30	Week 31	Week 32
Unit 1 Design materials for a campaign Unit 2 Assess the use of Criminological theories in informing policy development.	Unit 1 Design materials for a campaign Unit 2 Assess the use of Criminological theories in informing policy development.	Unit 1 Justify a campaign for change Unit 2 Revision	Unit 1 Justify a campaign for change Unit 2 Revision	Unit 1 Justify a campaign for change Unit 2 Revision	Unit 1 - Controlled Assessment notes preparation Unit 2 - Revision	Unit 1 - Controlled Assessment notes preparation Unit 2 - Revision	Unit 2 Exam
Week 33	Week 34	Week 35	Week 36	Week 37	Week 38	Week 39	
Unit 1 - Controlled Assessment notes preparation	Unit 1 - Controlled Assessment notes preparation	Unit 1 - Controlled Assessment Type up	Unit 3 - Crime Scene to Courtroom AC1.1	Unit 3 - Crime Scene to Courtroom AC1.1	Unit 3 - Crime Scene to Courtroom AC1.1	Unit 3 - Crime Scene to Courtroom AC1.1	

 Criminology Year 13							
Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6	Week 7	Week 8
Unit 3 - Crime Scene to Courtroom AC1.1	Unit 3 - Crime Scene to Courtroom AC1.1	Unit 3 - Crime Scene to Courtroom AC1.2	Unit 3 - Crime Scene to Courtroom AC1.2	Unit 3 - Crime Scene to Courtroom AC1.3 and AC1.4	Unit 3 - Crime Scene to Courtroom AC2.1 and AC2.2	Unit 3 - Crime Scene to Courtroom AC2.3 and AC2.4	Unit 3 - Crime Scene to Courtroom AC2.4
Week 9	Week 10	Week 11	Week 12	Week 13	Week 14	Week 15	Week 16
Unit 3 - Crime Scene to Courtroom AC2.5	Unit 3 - Crime Scene to Courtroom AC3.1	Unit 3 - Crime Scene to Courtroom AC3.1	Unit 3 - Crime Scene to Courtroom AC3.2	Unit 3 - Crime Scene to Courtroom AC3.3	Unit 3 - Controlled Assessment	Independent learning	Unit 4 - Crime and Punishment AC1.1
Week 17	Week 18	Week 19	Week 20	Week 21	Week 22	Week 23	Week 24
Unit 4 - Crime and Punishment AC1.2	Unit 4 - Crime and Punishment AC1.3	Unit 4 - Crime and Punishment AC2.1	Unit 4 - Crime and Punishment AC2.2	Unit 4 - Crime and Punishment AC2.2	Unit 4 - Crime and Punishment AC2.2	Unit 4 - Crime and Punishment AC2.3	Unit 4 - Crime and Punishment AC2.3
Week 25	Week 26	Week 27	Week 28	Week 29	Week 30	Week 31	Week 32
Unit 4 - Crime and Punishment AC3.1	Unit 4 - Crime and Punishment AC3.2	Unit 4 - Crime and Punishment AC3.2	Unit 4 - Crime and Punishment AC3.3	Unit 4 - Crime and Punishment AC3.3	Unit 4 - Crime and Punishment AC3.3	Unit 4 - Crime and Punishment AC3.4	Unit 4 - Crime and Punishment AC3.4
Week 33	Week 34	Week 35	Week 36	Week 37	Week 38	Week 39	
Unit 4 Revision	Exam	Course ends	Course ends	Course ends	Course ends	Course ends	

Key Stage 5 Psychology

Psychology – Year 12

Week	Unit	Tier 3 Vocabulary	Definition
1	Introduction / Approaches	Classical Conditioning	Learning through association between stimuli.
1	Introduction / Approaches	Operant Conditioning	Learning through rewards and punishments.
1	Introduction / Approaches	Positive Reinforcement	Strengthening behaviour by providing a reward.
2	Research Methods / Approaches	Negative Reinforcement	Strengthening behaviour by removing an unpleasant stimulus.
2	Research Methods / Approaches	Punishment	A consequence that reduces behaviour.
3	Research Methods / Approaches	Social Learning Theory	Learning through observation and imitation of others.
3	Research Methods / Approaches	Vicarious Reinforcement	Learning through observing the rewards or punishments of others.
4	Research Methods / Approaches	Schema	A mental framework used to organise information.
4	Research Methods / Approaches	Free Will	The idea that behaviour is the result of conscious choice.
5	Research Methods / Approaches	Hypothesis	A precise and testable prediction.
5	Research Methods / Approaches	Directional Hypothesis	A prediction specifying the direction of the expected result.
6	Research Methods / Approaches	Non-Directional Hypothesis	A prediction stating a relationship without direction.
6	Research Methods / Approaches	Null Hypothesis	A statement predicting no relationship or difference.
7	Research Methods / Memory	Multi-Store Model	Theory suggesting memory has sensory, short-term and long-term stores.
7	Research Methods / Memory	Sensory Register	The initial stage storing sensory information briefly.
8	Research Methods / Memory	Short-Term Memory (STM)	Temporary store with limited capacity.
8	Research Methods / Memory	Long-Term Memory (LTM)	Permanent store with large capacity.
9	Research Methods / Memory	Coding	The format in which information is stored.
9	Research Methods / Memory	Capacity	The amount of information that can be stored.
10	Research Methods / Memory	Duration	The length of time information can be stored.
10	Research Methods / Memory	Working Memory Model	Model describing STM as multiple systems.
11	Research Methods / Memory	Central Executive	Component controlling attention in working memory.
11	Research Methods / Memory	Phonological Loop	Component processing auditory information.

Week	Unit	Tier 3 Vocabulary	Definition
12	Research Methods / Memory	Visuo-Spatial Sketchpad	Component processing visual information.
12	Research Methods / Memory	Episodic Buffer	Component integrating information from different sources.
13	Research Methods / Biopsychology	Central Nervous System	The brain and spinal cord.
13	Research Methods / Biopsychology	Peripheral Nervous System	Nerves connecting the CNS to the body.
14	Research Methods / Biopsychology	Synaptic Transmission	Chemical communication between neurons.
14	Research Methods / Biopsychology	Neurotransmitter	Chemical messenger between neurons.
15	Research Methods / Biopsychology	Endocrine System	System of glands producing hormones.
15	Research Methods / Biopsychology	Adrenaline	Hormone released during stress responses.
16	Research Methods / Biopsychology	Fight-or-Flight Response	Physiological reaction to perceived danger.
17	Research Methods / Biopsychology	Plasticity	The brain's ability to reorganise itself.
18	Research Methods / Biopsychology	Functional Recovery	Recovery of brain functions after injury.
19	Research Methods / Attachment	Imprinting	Attachment process occurring shortly after birth.
19	Research Methods / Attachment	Critical Period	Timeframe in which attachment must develop.
20	Research Methods / Attachment	Monotropic Theory	Bowlby's idea of one primary attachment.
21	Research Methods / Attachment	Internal Working Model	Mental representation guiding future relationships.
22	Research Methods / Attachment	Secure Attachment	Attachment characterised by comfort and exploration.
23	Research Methods / Attachment	Insecure-Avoidant Attachment	Attachment where the child avoids closeness.
24	Research Methods / Attachment	Insecure-Resistant Attachment	Attachment where the child is clingy and distressed.
25	Research Methods / Social Influence	Conformity	Changing behaviour to match a group.
26	Research Methods / Social Influence	Compliance	Public agreement with a group without private acceptance.

Week	Unit	Tier 3 Vocabulary	Definition
27	Research Methods / Social Influence	Internalisation	Accepting group beliefs both publicly and privately.
28	Research Methods / Social Influence	Normative Social Influence	Conforming to gain approval.
29	Research Methods / Social Influence	Informational Social Influence	Conforming because others are seen as correct.
30	Research Methods / Social Influence	Obedience	Following orders from authority figures.
31	Research Methods / Psychopathology	Phobia	Extreme irrational fear.
32	Research Methods / Psychopathology	Depression	Mood disorder involving persistent sadness.
33	Research Methods / Psychopathology	Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder	Disorder involving intrusive thoughts and compulsive behaviours.
34	Research Methods / Psychopathology	Systematic Desensitisation	Gradual exposure therapy for phobias.
35	Research Methods / Psychopathology	Cognitive Behavioural Therapy	Therapy focusing on changing thinking patterns.

Psychology – Year 13

Week	Unit	Tier 3 Vocabulary	Definition
1	Issues & Debates	Nature vs Nurture	Debate about whether behaviour is caused by genetics or environment.
2	Issues & Debates	Reductionism	Explaining behaviour in its simplest components.
3	Issues & Debates	Holism	Understanding behaviour as a whole system.
4	Issues & Debates	Determinism	Behaviour determined by internal or external forces.
5	Issues & Debates	Idiographic Approach	Focus on individual cases and unique experiences.
6	Issues & Debates	Nomothetic Approach	Focus on general laws and patterns of behaviour.
7	Gender	Gender Identity	An individual's sense of being male or female.
8	Gender	Sex Role	Behaviours considered appropriate for a gender.
9	Gender	Androgyny	Possessing both masculine and feminine traits.
10	Gender	Biological Explanation	Explaining behaviour through genetics and hormones.



Week	Unit	Tier 3 Vocabulary	Definition
11	Gender	Social Learning Explanation	Gender behaviour learned through observation and imitation.
12	Aggression	Aggression	Behaviour intended to harm another person.
13	Aggression	Innate Behaviour	Behaviour present at birth.
14	Aggression	Frustration-Aggression Hypothesis	Aggression results from blocked goals.
15	Aggression	Deindividuation	Loss of self-awareness in groups.
16	Aggression	Displacement	Redirecting aggression onto a safer target.
17	Aggression	Institutional Aggression	Aggression occurring in organised groups such as prisons.
18	Eating Behaviour	Anorexia Nervosa	Eating disorder involving extreme weight loss.
19	Eating Behaviour	Bulimia Nervosa	Eating disorder involving bingeing and purging.
20	Eating Behaviour	Evolutionary Explanation	Behaviour explained through survival advantage.
21	Eating Behaviour	Psychological Explanation	Behaviour explained through cognitive processes.
22	Eating Behaviour	Cultural Influences	Societal factors affecting eating behaviour.
23	Eating Behaviour	Media Influence	Impact of media on body image and eating habits.

Key Stage 5 Sociology

Sociology – Year 12

Week	Unit	Tier 3 Vocabulary	Definition
1	Perspectives of Sociology	Socialisation	The process by which individuals learn norms, values and behaviours of society.
1	Perspectives of Sociology	Culture	Shared beliefs, customs and practices of a society.
2	Perspectives of Sociology	Norms	Expected patterns of behaviour within society.
2	Perspectives of Sociology	Values	Beliefs about what is important or desirable in society.
3	Perspectives of Sociology	Status	A person's social position within society.
3	Perspectives of Sociology	Role	Expected behaviours linked to a particular status.
4	Perspectives of Sociology	Consensus	Agreement among members of society on shared values.

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Week	Unit	Tier 3 Vocabulary	Definition
4	Perspectives of Sociology	Conflict	Disagreement between groups with competing interests.
5	Perspectives of Sociology	Functionalism	A theory viewing society as a system of interdependent parts.
5	Perspectives of Sociology	Organic Analogy	The comparison of society to a living organism.
6	Perspectives of Sociology	Value Consensus	Shared agreement about societal goals and norms.
6	Perspectives of Sociology	Social Solidarity	Sense of unity and cohesion among members of society.
7	Perspectives of Sociology	Marxism	A theory focusing on class inequality and capitalism.
7	Perspectives of Sociology	Capitalism	Economic system based on private ownership and profit.
8	Perspectives of Sociology	Bourgeoisie	The ruling class who own the means of production.
8	Perspectives of Sociology	Proletariat	The working class who sell their labour.
9	Methods in Context	Positivism	Approach favouring scientific methods and quantitative data.
9	Methods in Context	Interpretivism	Approach focusing on understanding meanings and experiences.
10	Methods in Context	Quantitative Data	Numerical data used in statistical analysis.
10	Methods in Context	Qualitative Data	Descriptive data capturing experiences and meanings.
11	Social Class	Cultural Deprivation	Lack of cultural resources needed for educational success.
11	Social Class	Material Deprivation	Lack of physical resources such as housing or income.
12	Social Class	Restricted Code	Informal language associated with working-class speech patterns.
12	Social Class	Elaborated Code	Complex language often used by middle-class groups.
13	Childhood	Social Construction	The idea that concepts like childhood are shaped by society.
13	Childhood	Child-Centred Society	A society prioritising children's welfare.
14	Childhood	March of Progress View	The belief that childhood experiences are improving over time.
15	Methods in Context	Participant Observation	Research method where the sociologist joins the group studied.
15	Methods in Context	Covert Observation	Observation where participants are unaware of the research.
16	Methods in Context	Official Statistics	Data collected by governments or official agencies.
17	Ethnicity	Ethnic Minority	A group differing culturally or racially from the majority.

Week	Unit	Tier 3 Vocabulary	Definition
17	Ethnicity	Racism	Discrimination based on race or ethnicity.
18	Ethnicity	Labelling	Assigning characteristics to individuals that affect behaviour.
19	Ethnicity	Self-Fulfilling Prophecy	When expectations lead to behaviour confirming the label.
20	Ethnicity	Pupil Subculture	A group of students sharing similar attitudes to school.
21	Social Policy	Social Policy	Government actions designed to influence social conditions.
22	Social Policy	Demography	The study of population size and structure.
23	Gender	Patriarchy	A system where men hold power and dominate women.
24	Gender	Feminism	A perspective examining and challenging gender inequality.
25	Changing Family Patterns	Family Diversity	The variety of family structures in modern society.
26	Changing Family Patterns	Cohabitation	Couples living together without marriage.
27	Changing Family Patterns	Reconstituted Family	A family formed by merging two previous families.
28	Methods in Context	Validity	The extent to which research measures what it claims.
29	Family Diversity	Symmetrical Family	A family where partners share work and domestic tasks.
30	Family Diversity	Division of Domestic Labour	Allocation of household tasks between partners.
31	Family Diversity	Dual Burden	Women balancing paid work and housework.
32	Methods in Context	Reliability	The consistency of research findings.
33	Theory and Methods	Positivist Methods	Quantitative methods emphasising scientific objectivity.
34	Theory and Methods	Interpretivist Methods	Qualitative methods focusing on meaning.
35	Theory and Methods	Representativeness	Whether a sample reflects the wider population.

Sociology – Year 13

Week	Unit	Tier 3 Vocabulary	Definition
1	Perspectives in Crime & Deviance	Deviance	Behaviour that violates social norms.
1	Perspectives in Crime & Deviance	Crime	Behaviour that breaks formal laws.
2	Organisations	Bureaucracy	Formal organisational structure with rules and hierarchy.
3	Organisations	Hierarchy	Ranking of authority levels in organisations.
4	Organisations	Alienation	Feeling powerless or disconnected from work or society.

Week	Unit	Tier 3 Vocabulary	Definition
5	Organisations	Rationalisation	Increasing efficiency through formal rules and procedures.
6	Organisations	Capitalist Organisation	Businesses structured around profit-making.
7	Secularisation	Secularisation	Decline in religious influence in society.
8	Secularisation	Religious Participation	Involvement in religious activities.
9	Secularisation	Disenchantment	Decline of mystical explanations in society.
10	Secularisation	Religious Pluralism	Existence of diverse religious beliefs.
11	Social Change	Globalisation	Increasing global interconnectedness.
12	Social Change	Modernisation	Social change associated with industrialisation.
13	Social Change	Postmodernism	Perspective suggesting society has moved beyond modern structures.
14	Social Change	Consumer Culture	Society focused on consumption and lifestyle choices.
15	Social Change	Identity Politics	Political focus on identity groups.
16	Religion Renewal and Choice	New Religious Movements	Recently formed religious organisations.
17	Gender	Gender Identity	Individual's sense of being male or female.
18	Gender	Gender Socialisation	Process through which gender roles are learned.
19	Ethnicity	Institutional Racism	Racism embedded in organisational structures.
20	Ideology and Science	Ideology	A system of beliefs justifying social arrangements.
21	Ideology and Science	Science	Systematic pursuit of knowledge through observation and testing.
22	Media	Media Representation	The portrayal of groups or ideas in media.
23	Media	Media Ownership	Control of media organisations.
24	Religion in Global Context	Religious Globalisation	Spread of religious ideas across societies.
25	Globalisation	Cultural Globalisation	Global spread of cultural ideas and practices.
26	Globalisation	Hybridisation	Mixing of cultural influences.
27	Theory and Methods	Triangulation	Using multiple methods to improve research validity.
28	Theory and Methods	Objectivity	Remaining unbiased in research.
29	Theory and Methods	Subjectivity	Influence of personal perspectives in research.



Key Stage 5 Criminology

Criminology – Year 12

Week	Unit	Tier 3 Vocabulary	Definition
1	Unit 1 – Changing Awareness of Crime	Crime	An act or omission punishable by law.
1	Unit 1 – Changing Awareness of Crime	Deviance	Behaviour that goes against social norms and values.
2	Unit 1 – Changing Awareness of Crime	Social Construction of Crime	The idea that definitions of crime vary across cultures and time periods.
2	Unit 1 – Changing Awareness of Crime	Legal Definitions of Crime	Definitions of crime based strictly on laws created by the state.
3	Unit 1 – Changing Awareness of Crime	Formal Sanctions	Official penalties imposed by authorities such as courts or police.
3	Unit 1 – Changing Awareness of Crime	Informal Sanctions	Social responses such as criticism or exclusion used to control behaviour.
4	Unit 1 – Changing Awareness of Crime	Unreported Crime	Crimes not reported to police or authorities.
4	Unit 1 – Changing Awareness of Crime	Dark Figure of Crime	The estimated amount of crime not recorded in official statistics.
5	Unit 1 – Changing Awareness of Crime	White Collar Crime	Non-violent crimes committed by professionals in positions of trust.
5	Unit 1 – Changing Awareness of Crime	Corporate Crime	Illegal acts committed by companies for profit.
6	Unit 1 – Changing Awareness of Crime	Organised Crime	Crime committed by structured groups involved in illegal enterprises.
6	Unit 1 – Changing Awareness of Crime	Technological Crime	Crime carried out using computers or digital networks.
7	Unit 1 – Media Representation	Media Representation of Crime	How crime is portrayed in media outlets.
7	Unit 1 – Media Representation	Stereotyping	Oversimplified beliefs about individuals or groups.
8	Unit 1 – Media Representation	Moral Panic	Public fear or concern about a perceived threat to societal values.
8	Unit 1 – Media Representation	Folk Devils	Individuals or groups blamed for causing social problems.
9	Unit 1 – Campaigns for Change	Public Awareness Campaigns	Organised efforts to inform the public about crime issues.
10	Unit 1 – Campaigns for Change	Pressure Groups	Organisations that attempt to influence policy or social attitudes.
11	Unit 2 – Criminological Theories	Criminology	The scientific study of crime and criminal behaviour.

Week	Unit	Tier 3 Vocabulary	Definition
12	Unit 2 – Criminological Theories	Biological Theories	Explanations linking criminal behaviour to genetics or physiology.
13	Unit 2 – Criminological Theories	Psychological Theories	Explanations focusing on personality, cognition and mental processes.
14	Unit 2 – Criminological Theories	Psychodynamic Theory	Freud's theory linking behaviour to unconscious childhood experiences.
15	Unit 2 – Criminological Theories	Eysenck's Personality Theory	The idea that personality traits influence criminal behaviour.
16	Unit 2 – Criminological Theories	Cognitive Theory	Suggests crime results from faulty thinking patterns.
17	Unit 2 – Criminological Theories	Learning Theories	Theories suggesting behaviour is learned through experience.
18	Unit 2 – Criminological Theories	Social Learning Theory	Behaviour learned through observation and imitation.
19	Unit 2 – Criminological Theories	Operant Conditioning	Learning through rewards and punishments.
20	Unit 2 – Criminological Theories	Classical Conditioning	Learning through association between stimuli.
21	Unit 2 – Sociological Theories	Functionalist Theory	Views crime as inevitable and sometimes beneficial to society.
22	Unit 2 – Sociological Theories	Anomie	A breakdown of social norms causing disorder.
23	Unit 2 – Sociological Theories	Strain Theory	Crime occurs when individuals cannot achieve goals legitimately.
24	Unit 2 – Sociological Theories	Subcultural Theory	Crime arises from groups rejecting mainstream values.
25	Unit 2 – Sociological Theories	Labelling Theory	Being labelled criminal may encourage further offending.
26	Unit 2 – Sociological Theories	Moral Entrepreneurs	Individuals campaigning to change laws or moral standards.
27	Unit 2 – Realist Theories	Right Realism	Theory emphasising personal responsibility and strong policing.
28	Unit 2 – Realist Theories	Left Realism	Theory focusing on inequality and social injustice as causes of crime.
29	Unit 2 – Feminist Criminology	Feminist Criminology	Examines how gender inequality affects crime and victimisation.
30	Unit 2 – Policy Development	Policy Implications	How theories influence criminal justice policies.
31	Unit 2 – Policy Development	Social Policy	Government actions designed to reduce crime or support justice.

Criminology – Year 13

Week	Unit	Tier 3 Vocabulary	Definition
1	Unit 3 – Crime Scene to Courtroom	Crime Scene	The location where a crime occurred and evidence is gathered.
1	Unit 3 – Crime Scene to Courtroom	Forensic Evidence	Scientific evidence such as DNA or fingerprints.
2	Unit 3 – Crime Scene to Courtroom	Chain of Custody	Documentation ensuring evidence integrity.
2	Unit 3 – Crime Scene to Courtroom	Witness Statement	A formal account given by someone who saw the crime.
3	Unit 3 – Crime Scene to Courtroom	Expert Witness	Specialist who gives professional evidence in court.
4	Unit 3 – Crime Scene to Courtroom	Police Investigation	The process of collecting evidence to solve a crime.
5	Unit 3 – Crime Scene to Courtroom	Suspect	A person believed to have committed a crime.
6	Unit 3 – Crime Scene to Courtroom	Crown Prosecution Service (CPS)	Organisation responsible for prosecuting criminal cases in England and Wales.
7	Unit 3 – Crime Scene to Courtroom	Charge	Formal accusation that someone committed a crime.
8	Unit 3 – Crime Scene to Courtroom	Bail	Temporary release of an accused person awaiting trial.
9	Unit 3 – Crime Scene to Courtroom	Remand	Detention of a suspect in custody before trial.
10	Unit 3 – Crime Scene to Courtroom	Magistrates' Court	Court handling minor offences and preliminary hearings.
11	Unit 3 – Crime Scene to Courtroom	Crown Court	Court handling serious criminal cases.
12	Unit 3 – Crime Scene to Courtroom	Jury	Group of citizens deciding guilt or innocence.
13	Unit 3 – Crime Scene to Courtroom	Verdict	Final decision of the court on guilt or innocence.
14	Unit 3 – Crime Scene to Courtroom	Sentencing	The punishment assigned to a convicted offender.
15	Unit 3 – Crime Scene to Courtroom	Acquittal	Formal declaration that the accused is not guilty.
16	Unit 4 – Crime and Punishment	Criminal Justice System	Institutions responsible for enforcing law and punishing offenders.
17	Unit 4 – Crime and Punishment	Social Control	Mechanisms used to regulate behaviour in society.

Week	Unit	Tier 3 Vocabulary	Definition
18	Unit 4 – Crime and Punishment	Deterrence	Punishment designed to discourage offending.
19	Unit 4 – Crime and Punishment	Retribution	Punishment as revenge for wrongdoing.
20	Unit 4 – Crime and Punishment	Rehabilitation	Reforming offenders to prevent reoffending.
21	Unit 4 – Crime and Punishment	Reparation	Offenders compensating victims or society.
22	Unit 4 – Crime and Punishment	Incapacitation	Preventing offenders from committing further crimes.
23	Unit 4 – Crime and Punishment	Custodial Sentence	Prison sentence served in a correctional facility.
24	Unit 4 – Crime and Punishment	Community Sentence	Punishment allowing offenders to remain in the community.
25	Unit 4 – Crime and Punishment	Probation	Court-ordered supervision instead of prison.
26	Unit 4 – Crime and Punishment	Restorative Justice	Process where offenders repair harm caused to victims.
27	Unit 4 – Crime and Punishment	Parole	Conditional early release from prison.
28	Unit 4 – Crime and Punishment	Recidivism	The tendency of offenders to reoffend.
29	Unit 4 – Crime and Punishment	Life Sentence	Imprisonment potentially lasting the rest of life.
30	Unit 4 – Crime and Punishment	Human Rights Act (1998)	UK legislation protecting fundamental freedoms.
31	Unit 4 – Crime and Punishment	Sentencing Council	Organisation responsible for sentencing guidelines.
32	Unit 4 – Crime and Punishment	Crime Prevention	Strategies to reduce crime before it occurs.
33	Unit 4 – Crime and Punishment	Situational Crime Prevention	Reducing opportunities for crime through design.
34	Unit 4 – Crime and Punishment	Social Crime Prevention	Addressing social causes of crime such as poverty.