

<b>PAPER 2 –CRIME AND DEVIANCE</b>			
<b>THE SOCIAL CONSTRUCTION OF CRIME AND DEVIANCE</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>G</b>
What is the difference between a deviant act and a criminal act?			
How is crime and deviance socially constructed?			
What is anomie and how does it lead to crime and deviance?			
How does labelling lead to crime and deviance?			
What is master status and the self-fulfilling prophecy according to <b>Becker</b> ( <i>interactionist</i> )?			
What are subcultural theories of crime and deviance?			
What is status frustration and how does it lead to crime and deviance?			
What is strain theory according to <b>Merton</b> (functionalist)?			
What are the 5 different ways that people react to strain according to Merton?			
<b>SOCIAL CONTROL</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>G</b>
What is formal social control (including examples)?			
What is informal social control (including examples)?			
What do functionalists believe about social control?			
What do Marxists believe about social control?			
What do feminists believe about social control?			
What are the reasons for female conformity according to <b>Heidensohn</b> (feminist)?			
<b>CRIMINAL AND DEVIANT BEHAVIOUR</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>G</b>
How does social class affect criminal and deviant behaviour?			
How does gender affect criminal and deviant behaviour?			
How does ethnicity affect criminal and deviant behaviour?			
How does age affect criminal and deviant behaviour?			
What is white collar crime (including examples)?			

What is corporate crime (including how it is punished)?			
What are the different sanctions for crime in the UK?			
What has happened to violent crime in the UK?			
What are the criticisms of the criminal justice system (including sentencing, prisons and young offenders)?			
What are the issues around media coverage of crime in the UK?			
What is a moral panic?			
What are delinquent subcultures according to <b>Albert Cohen</b> ( <i>functionalist</i> )?			
What are the class deal and gender deal according to <b>Carlen</b> ( <i>feminist</i> ), and how do they lead to crime for some women?			
<b>DATA ON CRIME</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>G</b>
What are the main sources of crime data?			
What are the main trends and patterns in crime data in the UK (including statistics)?			
What is the 'dark figure' of crime?			
Why is some crime unreported or unrecorded?			
What do functionalists, Marxists and feminists believe about the usefulness of crime data?			

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<b>PAPER 2 -SOCIAL STRATIFICATION</b>			
<b>FUNCTIONALIST THEORY OF STRATIFICATION</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>G</b>
What is meritocracy?			
What is role allocation according to <b>Davis and Moore</b> ( <i>functionalists</i> )			
Why do functionalists believe that there needs to be some inequality for society to function?			
What is the myth of meritocracy according to Marxists?			
How do feminists criticise the functionalist view on stratification?			

<b>SOCIO-ECONOMIC CLASS</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>G</b>
What are the different divisions of socio-economic class?			
What is false-class consciousness?			
What did <b>Marx</b> believe about social class and capitalism ?			
What is the functionalist viewpoint of socio-economic class?			
What is the feminist viewpoint of socio-economic class?			
What did <b>Weber</b> believe about market position?			
<b>LIFE CHANGES</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>G</b>
How does social class affect life chances?			
How does gender affect life chances?			
How does race and ethnicity affect life chances?			
How does sexuality class affect life chances?			
How does age affect life chances?			
How does disability affect life chances?			
How do religion and beliefs affect life chances?			
What did <b>Devine</b> say about ‘the affluent worker’?			
What do functionalists, Marxists and feminists say about life chances?			
<b>POVERTY AS A SOCIALISSUE</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>G</b>
What is poverty (including absolute and relative poverty)?			
What is deprivation (including material and cultural)?			
What is the culture of poverty according to New Right sociologists?			
How has the government attempted to reduce poverty and unemployment?			
What is the impact of globalisation on poverty in the UK?			

How did <b>Townsend</b> attempt to define deprivation, and what were the criticisms of this?			
What does <b>Murray</b> ( <i>New Right</i> ) say about the underclass?			
What do functionalists, Marxists and feminists say about poverty as social issue?			
<b>POWER AND AUTHORITY</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>G</b>
What is the difference between power and authority?			
What are formal and informal sources of power?			
What are the different types of authority (including traditional, rational-legal and charismatic)?			
What is economic power through class/wealth according to <b>Weber</b> ?			
What is social power through status/prestige according to <b>Weber</b> ?			
What is political power through party/power according to <b>Weber</b> ?			

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What do functionalists, Marxists and feminists say about power and authority?			
<b>POWER AND RELATIONSHIPS</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>G</b>
How does social class affect power relationships?			
How does gender affect power relationships?			
How does race and ethnicity affect power relationships?			
How does sexuality class affect power relationships?			
How does age affect power relationships?			
How does disability affect power relationships?			
How do religion and beliefs affect power relationships?			
What are the 6 patriarchal structures that restrict women and help maintain male dominance in society according to <b>Walby</b> ( <i>feminist</i> )?			
What do functionalists argue about power and relationships?			
What do Marxists argue about power and relationships?			

What do feminists argue about power and relationships?			
<b>SOCIOLOGICAL RESEARCH METHODS</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>G</b>
What are the stages of research design?			
What are aims and hypotheses?			
What are pilot studies, and why are they used?			
What different methods of sampling are there?			
What is representativeness?			
What is validity and reliability?			
What is the difference between primary and secondary data?			
What are qualitative methods of data collection (including examples)?			
What are quantitative methods of data collection (including examples)?			
What are official and non-official statistics (including examples)?			
What is the mixed methods approach and why is it useful?			
What are open and closed questions?			
What are the strengths and weaknesses of using questionnaires to collect data?			
What are structured, semi-structured and unstructured interviews?			
What is trust rapport and why is it important?			
What are the strengths and weaknesses of using interviews to collect data?			
What are overt and covert observations?			
What are participant and non-participant observations?			
What are the strengths and weaknesses of using observation to collect data?			
What practical issues are there with sociological research (including time, cost and access)?			
What ethical issues are there with sociological research (including consent, confidentiality and harm to participants)?			
What ethical guidelines should sociological researchers follow?			

Are you able to interpret graph, diagrams and charts?			
Are you able to spot and describe patterns and trends in data?			

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