



KS5 CURRICULUM MAP

FURTHER STUDY

- University study of Criminology
- Post-graduate study

CAREER PATHS

- Police officer, forensics,
- Probation officer, victim support
- Prison officer, academia

SKILLS

- Critical analysis
- Interpretation, evaluation, theoretical perspectives

Assessment: a series of timed questions on all components and covering all assessment objectives.

Assessment: Exam in May. Unit 4 Crime and punishment. Example exam questions: Explain the ways in which judges can make the law. Describe the powers of judges to achieve social control, apart from making the law. Discuss the aims of sentencing. Describe the relationship between the police and other agencies in the criminal justice system.

REVISION AND EXAMINATION PRACTICE

Unit Four - Crime and punishment

- Describe processes used for law making. Describe the organisation of the criminal justice system in England and Wales. Describe models of criminal justice
- Explain forms of social control. Discuss the aims of punishment
- Assess how forms of punishment meet the aims of punishment
- Explain the role of agencies in social control
- Describe the contribution of agencies to achieving social control
- Examine the limitations of agencies in achieving social control
- Evaluate the effectiveness of agencies in achieving social control.

Controlled Assessment: Unit 3 Crime scene to courtroom
Example tasks: 10 marks, Assess key influences affecting the outcomes of criminal cases, i.e. evidence witness, legal teams, political factors and the media. Evaluate the effectiveness of the roles of personnel involved in criminal investigations. 15 marks, Examine the following information sources in detail for validity: evidence, trial transcripts, media reports etc.

Assessment: Exam in May
Synoptic assessment involves making links between what you learn in different Units, and you will find that some of the questions in the Unit 2 exam will ask about things you have covered in Unit 1

- Assess the usefulness of investigative techniques in criminal investigations
- Explain how evidence is processed
- Examine the rights of individuals in criminal investigations

Unit two - Criminal theories

- Compare criminal behaviour and deviance
- Explain the social construction of criminality
- Describe biological theories of criminality
- Describe individualistic theories of criminality
- Describe sociological theories of criminality
- Analyse situations of criminality
- Evaluate the effectiveness of criminological theories to explain causes of criminality
- Assess the use of criminological theories in informing policy development
- Explain how social changes affect policy development
- Discuss how campaigns affect policy making

Introduction to Year 13 content

- Evaluate the effectiveness of the roles of personnel involved in criminal investigations.
- Police officers
- Forensic scientists
- Pathologists
- Crime scene investigators
- The Crown Prosecution service

Unit three - Crime Scene to courtroom

- Explain the requirements of the CPS for prosecuting suspects
- Describe trial processes
- Understand rules in relation to the use of evidence in criminal cases
- Assess key influences affecting the outcomes of criminal cases. Discuss the use of lay people in criminal cases. Examine info for validity.

YEAR 13

Exam example questions:
Describe how operant learning theory explains the cause of criminality.
Analyse how subcultural theories of criminality may account for the behaviour of young people.
Describe two biochemical explanations of the cause of criminal behaviour

Controlled Assessment: Unit 3 Crime scene to courtroom
Example tasks: 4 marks: Explain the rules concerning evidence used in court. Cover relevance, admissibility, disclosure, hearsay and exceptions. Describe all the stages of the trial process in detail.
6 marks: Explain how physical and testimonial evidence is processed. Examine the rights of individuals in criminal investigations. Discuss the use of lay people in criminal cases

Unit one - Changing awareness of crime

- Analyse different types of crime
- Explain the reasons that certain crimes are unreported
- Explain the consequences of unreported crime
- Describe media representation of crime
- Explain the impact of media representations on the public perception of crime
- Evaluate methods of collecting statistics about crime
- Compare campaigns for change
- Evaluate the effectiveness of media used in campaigns.
- Plan, design and justify a campaign for change

Assessment: Controlled Assessment in January
The controlled assessment is in two parts. The tasks cover the eleven unit 1 assessment criteria and students must address them all in their answer.

YEAR 12

Controlled Assessment example tasks:
4 marks: Analyse different types of crime... Explain a range of personal, social and cultural reasons why crimes are not reported
6 marks: Explain the impact of a range of media representations on public perceptions of crimes, such as moral panics.
10 marks: Compare a range of campaigns for change identifying similarities or differences between them.

CRIMINOLOGY SKILL

Applying criminological theories to real life examples

CRIMINOLOGY SKILL

Evaluating the theories

CRIMINOLOGY SKILL

Analysing the theoretical perspectives

CRIMINOLOGY SKILL

Assessing the validity and reliability of information