FORM 3 SOCIAL STUDIES (Option) TIME: 1h 30min

Name: _____________________________________ Class: _______________

This exam paper has FIVE Sections (A, B, C, D and E). Students have to answer ALL sections. The marks for each section are shown in brackets.

Section A: Answer ALL of the following questions by marking the right phrase.

1. A human being is a unique individual, thus he has
   a) characteristics different from other humans
   b) basic needs different from other humans
   c) a need to be surrounded by friends.

2. A human being is a social creature, therefore he
   a) interacts with other people
   b) feels the need to be alone in peace
   c) is independent from other people.

3. In the local community we find many different groups such as
   a) churches, clubs and houses
   b) NGOs, philanthropic, political and sports associations
   c) shops, cinemas and playgrounds.

4. The family law has provided opportunities
   a) so that elderly people in the family are protected
   b) so that children acquire more rights
   c) so that women have the same legal standing as men.

5. In Social Studies we find that a group consists of
   a) a number of persons who meet to carry out a task
   b) a number of individuals travelling on the same bus
   c) persons gathered together to celebrate their town feast.

6. Inclusive education refers to
   a) people with different needs
   b) life-long learning
   c) education for global citizenship.

7. A right is
   a) all that I owe to society
   b) all that is due to me by society
   c) my role in society.
8. Norms are
   a) the Maltese language, anthem and flag
   b) common values in society
   c) unwritten rules that guide us towards appropriate behaviour.

9. Education mobility means that
   a) children can be absent from school and study at home
   b) students can go to study abroad
   c) students climb from one social class to another.

10. Family law was amended in
   a) 2004
   b) 1993
   c) 2013.

Section B: Read this passage carefully and on a separate piece of paper answer ALL the questions that follow.

Malta has a rich culture, associated with its long history and religion. Various annual activities are held including traditional celebrations such as Carnival, Good Friday and the village feasts. Together with these traditional events, others are being introduced which are, so to speak, new. These include events such as Halloween and St Valentine’s Day. These are probably being influenced by those who want to sell cards, flowers, costumes and other items related to these festivities. Culture does not consist only of traditions, but includes other elements, most of which are related to Malta’s geographical position.

Questions

1. What do you understand by culture? Which are the main elements that constitute culture? (5)
2. How does cultural diversity occur? Give TWO examples of cultural diversity in Malta. (5)
3. How does culture change through time? Give TWO examples. (5)
4. Culture is another form of social control. Explain how. (4)
5. Which factors affect changes in the family? Mention THREE of these. (6)

Section C: Read this passage carefully and on a separate sheet of paper answer ALL the questions that follow.

The family is the first agent of socialisation. Mothers and fathers, siblings, grandparents and members of the extended family all teach the baby what it needs to know. In this way the baby is brought up in an environment where it is learning all the time. Although the education of new members of society starts within the family, it does not stop there. A Nigerian proverb says that even a whole village is necessary to teach a baby. Today, through mass media, the whole world can serve to train members of the global society.
Questions

1. Explain how the family imparts the first socialisation to children. (5)
2. Which factors have caused the traditional family to change? (5)
3. Describe THREE types of family we find today. (6)
4. What values can you learn from the family to be a good citizen? Mention FOUR of these and explain them. (4)
5. What functions does the family have in society? Mention FIVE of these and explain them. (5)

(25 marks)

Section D: Answer ALL the following questions on a separate piece of paper.

1. Distinguish between formal and informal education. (4)
2. What are the advantages of inclusive education in schools? (4)
3. What is the difference between the national and the hidden curriculum? (4)
4. Education helps to give students a sense of citizenship. How? (4)
5. Education helps students to gain a sense of global citizenship. Explain. (4)

(20 marks)

Section E: Choose ONE topic from the following and write about 200-230 words about it on a separate sheet of paper.

1. Civic values help to bring unity in society.
   a) Explain what are civic values and give examples.
   b) Explain the relationship between national, European and global citizenship.

2. Deviant behaviour can be found everywhere.
   a) What does deviance mean? Give examples of deviant persons.
   b) Explain how society exerts social control on individuals.

3. The role of the family has changed through time and a lot of what was carried out by this institution in the past is nowadays being done by other institutions. Discuss the main changes which have occurred in the family. (20 marks)