Section A: Read carefully the following passage and then answer ALL the questions that follow.

There is the tendency today to assume that education takes place only within the schools. Therefore too much formal teaching is provided but not enough education. Knowledge about facts as well as the basic skills of reading, writing and mathematics may best be acquired in the formal instructional setting of schools. However, the school may not be the best place for the efficient development of behavioural, social and technical skills. Personality development also requires certain necessary conditions which are not usually provided for by the school. Reality proves that the development of such skills is often fostered either by training systems or by means of such resources as the family, community, and society, at different stages. Thus the education system needs to break the restricting school walls and expand itself to such diverse agencies as factories, government, media, religious institutions and the people, of course. The teachers’ role is also modified such that they need to work hand in hand with the craftsman, social worker and the parents, in order to accomplish this objective.

Extract adapted from Lifelong Learning and Participation (K. Wain (ed.), 1985, p. 153)

Questions

1. What is the role of the secondary agents of socialization? Give THREE examples of such agents. (5)

2. Explain the difference between formal and informal education. (5)

3. In today’s society lifelong education has become important. Why do we say this? (5)

4. How is the concept of inclusion being met with today within our schools? Write about the changes which took place recently within the education system to better achieve this aim. (5)

5. Schools prepare students for the world of work. How do they do this? (5)

(25 marks)

Section B: Read carefully the following passage and then answer ALL the questions that follow.

People come together to form societies in a number of ways. In fact, cross-cultural and historical studies attest to the variety of structures human beings have developed in order to live together and to satisfy individual and common needs. It is an unfortunate but historical reality that, most of the time, these social formations have shared one common feature despite their variety across time and space. This distinctive tendency has brought about the existence of hierarchical organization based
on inequality. In other words, human societies tend to distribute their material and symbolic goods differentially, in such a way that particular groups are distinguished from others in terms of their relationship to wealth, power, status and life-chances generally. In most human societies, these groups are differentiated from each other on the criteria of occupational roles, gender, age, race, religious belief, able-bodiedness and so on. Maltese society is no exception to this unequal organization of people. In fact, we know of the existence of a local pyramidal social structure of power and resource allocation and distribution.


Questions

1. **Social stratification** is different from **geological stratification**. In what way is this different? (5)

2. When a person moves from one social class to another, we say that **social mobility** has occurred. Explain how this can be achieved. (5)

3. Discuss how the gap between social classes can be minimized. (5)

4. Which are the factors normally used by society to distinguish and discriminate between one person and another? Name **FIVE** of these. (5)

5. Do you think that we have different social classes in Malta? Give **THREE** examples to sustain your argument. (5)

Section C: Answer ALL the following questions.

1. What is **culture**? Why is it important that we appreciate and respect our country’s culture? (5)

2. The socialization process distinguishes human society from a jungle. Why? (5)

3. Every citizen enjoys both rights and duties. Write about these within the context of both democratic and totalitarian states. (5)

4. What are **industrial relations**? Who are the parties involved in these relations? (5)

5. Why do we say that human beings are **interdependent**? Explain by giving **TWO** examples. (5)

Section D: Choose ONE of the following titles and write between 250 and 275 words about it.

1. “Democracy is government of the people, by the people, and for the people” (Abraham Lincoln). Discuss.

2. Discuss the various factors which bring about change in the Maltese family’s lifestyle.

3. Write in detail about the different economic systems a government of a country can choose, with particular reference to the present Maltese system.

4. Malta is becoming a secular society. Discuss by giving examples to sustain your argument.

(25 marks)

Total: 100 marks