

Annual Examinations 2017

YEAR 9

SOCIAL STUDIES (*Option*)

TIME: 1h 30min

Name: _____

Class: _____

This exam paper has FIVE sections (A, B, C, D and E). Students are required to answer ALL sections. Marks for each section are shown between brackets.

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

1. **The local community is made up of**
 - a) churches, clubs and houses
 - b) people in different countries
 - c) children, youth, the elderly and other people with diverse needs

2. **Inclusive education refers to**
 - a) education for people with different needs
 - b) lifelong learning
 - c) education for global citizenship

3. **Discrimination is**
 - a) a member of a voluntary group
 - b) when a person watches television
 - c) when a person is treated differently to others

4. **Family law was amended in**
 - a) 2004
 - b) 1993
 - c) 2013

5. **Human beings are social creatures, therefore they**
 - a) need to interact with other people
 - b) feel the need to be alone in peace
 - c) are independent from other people

6. **Norms are**
 - a) the Maltese language, anthem and flag
 - b) common values in society
 - c) unwritten rules that guide us towards appropriate behaviour

7. **Human beings are unique individuals, thus they have**
 - a) characteristics different from other people's
 - b) basic needs different from other people's
 - c) a need to be surrounded by friends

8. **Parents, grandparents and siblings are**
- a) primary agents of socialisation
 - b) secondary agents of socialisation
 - c) horizontal agents of socialisation
9. **Interdependent means that**
- a) nobody needs anyone
 - b) we all need each other
 - c) we are independent
10. **A role is**
- a) a risk to our health
 - b) the part we play in a group that we belong to
 - c) a Maltese tradition

(10 marks)

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

What happens when a person violates a social norm or a law? Drivers caught speeding can receive a speeding ticket. Students who text in class get a warning from their teachers. All societies practise social control, the regulation and enforcement of norms. Social control can be defined broadly as an organised action intended to change people's behaviour. The main goal of social control is to maintain social order. This is a system of practices and behaviours on which society's members base their daily lives.

Questions

1. What is meant by **social control**? (2)
2. What is the difference between **formal control** and **informal control**? (4)
3. What do you understand by **deviant behaviour**? Give **FOUR** examples. (6)
4. What is the difference between **conformity** and **nonconformity**? (4)
5. Explain what we understand by **sanctions** and give **TWO** examples for each type of sanction. (6)
6. "Whoever is deviant, is a criminal." Do you agree? Why? (3)

(25 marks)

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

Ten years since joining the European Union (EU), Malta has changed in many ways. For the most part it has been an incremental, and fairly smooth evolution, but one that has taken the country significantly forward in a number of areas. Some changes are a direct result of EU membership; others are indirectly linked to it; a few may simply be the consequence of life in the modern world. It is a state of fact accepted by its citizens and by the political establishment that Malta is a part of the European Union. It strives to realise its full potential as a modern democracy based on the rule of law, with an open, liberal economy and with a clear and direct interest in peace and stability in Europe and in the Mediterranean. Our civil society is stronger and more empowered, busily networking with European peers. This also brought about cultural diversity.

Adapted from Malta's EU Story: How Ten Years of Membership Changed the Country, Tabone, P. and Nardelli, V. (2014)

Questions

1. Define the term **citizen**. (2)
2. What is the **main aim** of the European Union? (2)
3. Name **FOUR** advantages that we enjoy as European citizens. (4)
4. Name **THREE** rights and **THREE** responsibilities that you have as a Maltese citizen. (6)
5. What is meant by **culture**? Name **FOUR** principal elements that enhance it. (6)
6. What do you understand by **subculture**? Give an example. (2)
7. How does **cultural diversity** occur? Give **TWO** examples of cultural diversity that occur in Malta. (3)

(25 marks)

Section D: Answer ALL the following questions in detail and on a separate sheet of paper.

1. Explain how the family imparts the first socialisation to children. (5)
2. Name **FIVE** of the factors which have caused the traditional family to change. (5)
3. Describe **THREE** types of family we find today. (6)
4. What functions does the family have in society? Mention **TWO** of these and explain them. (4)

(20 marks)

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

1. **Education** is a basic human right. Discuss.
2. What are **civic values**? Discuss these in detail by giving examples.
3. Every individual can involve himself wholly in the local community. Give examples of how this can be achieved and describe the effect this has on the locality as well as on the individual.

(20 marks)

Total: 100 marks