

Annual Examinations for Secondary Schools 2018

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 of the following questions by marking the right phrase.

1. All citizens have
 - a) a number of rights and duties related to their own country
 - b) to make sure they pay less taxes
 - c) to acquire as many social benefits as they can

2. Examples of social values include
 - a) political gain
 - b) personal property and power
 - c) tolerance and solidarity

3. Gender refers to
 - a) racial and religious discrimination
 - b) social roles that are based on biological differences
 - c) biological difference

4. Social class refers to
 - a) families with the same hobbies
 - b) a group of people who are very different to one another
 - c) a group of people who enjoy the same resources and way of life

5. Social control
 - a) regulates the behaviour and actions of individuals in society
 - b) strengthens deviant behaviour
 - c) helps to decrease security

6. The local community
 - a) refers to different places of a country
 - b) refers to a group of people who live in the same locality
 - c) does not include institutions such as the local school and church

7. Ethnic groups
 - a) lead to some form of abuse and are well known by the police
 - b) live in a country where the culture of the majority of people is different to their own
 - c) put pressure on the government to look after the environment

8. Global citizenship
 - a) refers to services offered by the local council to the elderly
 - b) helps you look after yourself
 - c) means that the individuals have a global conscience to promote a world which is more sustainable and inclusive

9. Civil society is
 - a) a society with religious values
 - b) one which has institutions and NGO's
 - c) a civilised society

10. Positive sanctions include
 - a) applause
 - b) fines
 - c) a prison sentence

(10 marks)

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

Education and culture go hand in hand. One of the fundamental objectives of education is that of passing cultural elements from generation to generation. This helps in the continuity of culture of a group of people. The cultural elements are passed through agents of socialisation such as the family, school and other groups. In fact, Valletta 2018 is an opportunity to celebrate life and creativity in our capital. This celebration of Valletta 2018 provides a space in which to challenge dominant perspectives, and extends a hand of friendship to all artists and all forms of creativity. An openness to different cultures is vital for a healthy community, and as we strive to recreate a sense of belonging in an age of cultural diversity, we have the power to give diverse communities a platform for expression and the necessary networks to support meaningful exchange.

Adapted from: <http://valletta2018.org/what-is-valletta-2018/>

Questions

1. Why is education considered to be a basic human right? (2)
2. Mention which institutions offer educational services in the country at both primary and secondary levels. (3)
3. Name **three** advantages of inclusive education in schools. (3)
4. Which are the main elements that form a culture? (4)

5. An openness to different cultures is vital for a healthy community, and as we strive to recreate a sense of belonging in a time of **cultural diversity**... By giving **three** examples, show how cultural diversity exists in Maltese society. (6)
6. What is the difference between a traditional and a modern culture? (4)
7. Give **three** examples to show how traditional culture is changing over time. (3)

(25 marks)

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

The family is a social and universal institution: this means that it is found worldwide, however it varies in structure from one society to another. There are a variety of factors which have left an impact in some way or another on the family, amongst which there are taxes, social benefits, globalisation, accommodation means of communication, secularisation as well as consumerism. In the past, the three main elements which used to make a family were marriage, the upbringing of offspring and that the couple lives in a residence together so that there is a certain bonding. Nowadays, only one element from the three mentioned is enough to form a family.

Due to the social and economic changes which took place from the industrial revolution to date, it has become clear that society has become more individualistic. No wonder that more people, even in our own country, are choosing to live alone. Could this be happening because we have become more egoistic and self centred as a people?

Passage adapted from: http://www.illum.com.mt/il-familja_tal-lum_u_l-familja_tal-imghoddi, Kevin Mercieca, 1st September 2015

Questions

1. Name **three** different forms of families. (3)
2. Every member of the family has a role. Name a particular role of a member of the family whilst giving an example of a responsibility and a right associated with this role. (3)
3. Mention **five** functions of the family. (5)
4. What main changes did the amendment in Family Law of 1993 bring about? (5)
5. With reference to divorce and to marriage between same sex couples, what developments in the family did we see in recent years? (6)
6. Explain the role of the National Commission for the Family. (3)

(25 marks)

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

1. Through **five** examples mention how the local council helps in the development of the community. (5)
2. Mention **five** sources which could lead to conflict arising in a group. (5)
3. Give **six** causes/reasons which could lead a person to criminality. (6)
4. Give the difference between local, national, European and global identity. (4)

(20 marks)

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

1. Socialisation is a process which starts at birth and goes on throughout our lives. Discuss this and refer to the agents of socialisation.
2. Although all the countries in the world signed the Universal Declaration of Fundamental Human Rights, we still find people who are suffering some form or other of injustice. Discuss.
3. By giving examples, show the difference between formal, informal and nonformal education.

(20 marks)

Total: 100 marks