

**Annual Examinations for Secondary Schools 2019**

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**YEAR 9**

**SOCIAL STUDIES (Option)**

**TIME: 1h 30min**

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**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. As a Maltese citizen, I
  - a) should speak only in Maltese
  - b) have the right to vote
  - c) should attend mass
  
2. To be a Maltese citizen today means that one is
  - a) a Maltese citizen only
  - b) a Maltese and European citizen
  - c) a Maltese, European and global citizen
  
3. Civic values are
  - a) activities which are accepted by society
  - b) rules of conduct
  - c) important principles which help us to live in society
  
4. The United Nations agency working for workers' rights is the
  - a) UNICEF
  - b) ILO
  - c) UNHCR
  
5. National identity means that we
  - a) feel patriotic
  - b) know who we are as individuals
  - c) know who we are as a nation
  
6. A responsibility is
  - a) my duty towards society
  - b) what is due to me by society
  - c) to use social media
  
7. A right is
  - a) all that I owe to society
  - b) all that is due to me by society
  - c) to always be right

8. Community life offers
  - a) prices of products we buy
  - b) a sense of solidarity
  - c) danger
  
9. Social roles are
  - a) common values in society
  - b) the contribution one gives in a group
  - c) the functions of society
  
10. Tolerance is when we
  - a) accept the behaviour of others
  - b) do not accept the behaviour of others
  - c) dislike other people's opinions

**(10 marks)**

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

The term culture refers to the language, beliefs, values and norms, customs, dress, diet, roles, knowledge and skills, and all the other things that people learn that make up the 'way of life' of any society. Culture is passed on from one generation to the next through the process of socialization where individuals learn to fit into the society in which they live. In this sense, culture acts as a link between the individual and society.

Although there are many aspects of everyday life that are shared by most members of society, there are different aspects of culture. The dominant culture is the main culture of society that is shared by the majority of people in the same society and one can also speak of subcultures which are different from the dominant culture.

Adapted from: K. Browne (2015), *Sociology for AQA Volume 1 (5th edition)*, Oxford, UK Polity Press

### **Questions**

1. Define the term culture and list **three** of its main components. (5)
2. Explain the difference between values and norms. Give **two** examples of values found in the Maltese culture. (6)
3. Describe **three** processes which indicate that the Maltese society is becoming a multicultural one. (6)
4. Why is it important to respect other cultures? (3)
5. Explain this sentence: '*The dominant culture is the main culture of society that is shared by the majority of people in the same society and one can also speak of subcultures which are different from the dominant culture.*' (5)

**(25 marks)**

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

A person is a unique individual. Every person has a unique identity which depends on different aspects such as the physical, mental and social aspects amongst others. Our identity is divided into two: personal identity and social identity. However apart from being considered a unique individual, a person is also considered to be a social being. In society individuals cannot live alone but need interaction with other people in different social groups. This occurs through socialization which is a fundamental process in society. It is one of the main means by which societies are able to endure as their culture is passed down from generation to generation. The individual starts to acquire the ability to act socially through the primary socialization, which occurs within the family. Secondary socialization takes place later on with education and other agents of socialization.

Adapted from: Haralambos & Holborn (2013), *Sociology Themes and Perspectives (8th edition)*, Harper Collins Publishers

**Questions**

1. Explain this sentence: 'A person is a unique individual'. (4)
2. Explain the difference between **personal identity** and **social identity**. (4)
3. Explain how the process of social interaction takes place. (5)
4. Identify **two** other agents of socialization besides the family and education. Explain their role in the process of socialization. (6)
5. Mention **three** types of social groups and identify their functions. (6)

**(25 marks)**

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

1. Mention **five** responsibilities that we have as Maltese citizens. (5)
2. Mention **five** types of families that we find in today's society. (5)
3. Define lifelong education and give **two** examples to sustain your answer. (6)
4. Explain the difference between independence and interdependence. (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. A responsible citizen carries out his duties accordingly. Discuss.
2. Pressure groups play a very important role in a modern society. Discuss.
3. Write about sub-cultures and explain how these have developed through time and how they affect the dominant culture.

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**(20 marks)**

**Total: 100 marks**