

**FORM 4** **SOCIAL STUDIES (GENERAL)** **TIME: 1h 30min**

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Class: \_\_\_\_\_

This exam paper consists of SIX sections (A, B, C, D, E and F). Students are requested to answer ALL sections and to read well the instructions for each section.

**Section A: Fill in the blanks with the right word.**

politics	social	national	secularisation	group
unique	changes	family	informal	learning
religion	work	tolerance	life-long learning	school

1. Every person is \_\_\_\_\_.
2. A person starts \_\_\_\_\_ how to behave from birth.
3. A \_\_\_\_\_ is formed whenever two or more persons join together.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ identity is everything that makes us Maltese.
5. Groups within society are not all the same. Society is made up of different \_\_\_\_\_ classes.
6. The \_\_\_\_\_ is the cradle of society.
7. In \_\_\_\_\_ we do not learn how to read and write only.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ means the belief in God or some other divinity which directs us in life.
9. \_\_\_\_\_ is the governance of a country and does not refer to the fighting between one party and another.
10. \_\_\_\_\_ helps you earn money for everyday needs.
11. Through time society \_\_\_\_\_ because of new ideas which infiltrate it.
12. \_\_\_\_\_ education means the learning of values one gets through the media and the people around us.
13. \_\_\_\_\_ comes about when new social ideas start to replace religious ideas.
14. Learning is a process throughout life which is called \_\_\_\_\_.
15. \_\_\_\_\_ means that you give a chance to others to express their opinion.

(15 marks)

**Section B: Choose and underline the right answer.**

1. Primary socialisation is the learning we get
  - a) in the first years of primary school
  - b) in the first years within the family
  - c) from outsiders.
2. A Peer group is
  - a) a prayer group
  - b) a group which distributes fruit
  - c) a group you are part of and which influences you.
3. Language is
  - a) an important part of culture
  - b) not an important part of culture
  - c) an example of non-verbal communication.
4. In a multicultural society
  - a) one finds many cultures
  - b) there is a culture where police give out a lot of fines
  - c) there is only one culture.
5. When a person forms part of a pressure group, s/he
  - a) has high blood pressure
  - b) works with a group
  - c) works to change ideas in society.
6. Important secondary agents of socialisation are
  - a) education and schools
  - b) the parents
  - c) computers.
7. A person is not created to
  - a) work
  - b) rule
  - c) live alone
8. In a group,
  - a) I should always get my way
  - b) the head should always get his/her way
  - c) members should discuss to reach an agreement.
9. Interest groups are made up of people
  - a) who have a lot of money and so earn a lot of interest
  - b) who have the same pastimes
  - c) who do harm.
10. Norms are
  - a) rules of the youth centre
  - b) group rules, not necessarily written
  - c) national laws.

**(10 marks)**

**Section C: Mark TRUE or FALSE and say why.**

1. In the world there is only one religion. True/False  
Why? \_\_\_\_\_
2. It is not wrong to avoid work as long as you are not caught. True/False  
Why? \_\_\_\_\_
3. Social stratification means how you behave in society. True/False  
Why? \_\_\_\_\_
4. Freedom of expression is the chance that one expresses his/her opinion. True/False  
Why? \_\_\_\_\_
5. *No man is an island* means that no one can live alone. True/False  
Why? \_\_\_\_\_

**(10 marks)**

**Section D: Read the following passage and answer ALL the questions that follow.**

“Today the family is facing many challenges due to certain influences and social changes which are leaving an impact on the life of each and every one of us. There are some who do not see family life as a positive experience. These people might have suffered domestic abuse such as psychological abuse (name calling), physical abuse (beatings), sexual abuse (rape). They might have been abandoned (left alone or else not provided for with the necessary needs in order to live a decent life). These abuses are normally associated with children or women, but this does not mean that men do not also suffer from such domestic abuse.”

**Extract taken from *Studji Soċjali – Nifhmu l-Ġenn tas-Soċjetà*, p. 85.**

1. Give a title for this passage.  
\_\_\_\_\_ (1 mark)
2. Name **TWO** types of families that we find in Malta and explain them.  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (4 marks)
3. Explain **ONE** of the basic functions of the family.  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (2 marks)

4. Describe **THREE** changes that the family in Malta has undergone lately.

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(3 marks)

5. What are the effects that the family experienced when women started to work outside the home?

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(3 marks)

6. There are other problems apart from those mentioned in the passage. What are the effects of drug and alcohol abuse on the family?

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(3 marks)

7. What can the State do to help people in this situation?

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(3 marks)

8. A friend of yours is passing through an experience of abuse within his/her family. S/he is shy and afraid to talk about this. How can you help him/her?

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(3 marks)

9. There are families who do their utmost to keep their old people at home, but there are others who take them to an old people's home and never bother to visit them. What role could the elderly play within the family?

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(3 marks)  
**(25 marks)**



**Section F: Choose ONE of the following titles and write around 200 words about it. Your composition carries 20 marks.**

1. "Education does not end as soon as I finish school but continues throughout my life". Discuss.
2. "There are many sectors in the Maltese economy: the primary, secondary, tertiary and quaternary (the fourth) sector." Discuss by explaining them and give examples for each.
3. "Religion does not mean jumping up and down in front of a statue nor name calling others. It doesn't mean killing whoever does not agree with us either." Discuss the functions of religion.
4. "The internet, laptops and interactive white boards all help to improve education." Discuss.

**Total: 100 marks**