

FORM 4

SOCIAL STUDIES (Option)

TIME: 1h 30min

Name: _____

Class: _____

This examination paper consists of FOUR Sections (A, B, C and D). Students are requested to attempt ALL Sections. Marks for each Section appear between brackets.

Section A

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

“A group is made up of people who socialise with one another, thus forming what we call **social group**. These ties can be both formal or informal. By formal ties we mean that the group is built on established rules which organise the group. An example of this are the rules of a club, which would be listed as part of the statute and which require that members follow these rules in order to be part of the group. Another example, but on a larger scale, is the law of a country which demands that the citizens uphold it.

Another sort of tie is the informal one, by which we mean rules and norms which are not established in writing but which members of the group all know about. Amongst these we find the rules set by a group of friends; these rules are agreed upon by the friends without ever having been discussed or written, but the friends know that these have to be so if the group is to continue to exist. But immaterial of the type of tie which keeps the group together, many groups get together because their members believe in the same values. Different values within members of a group – although this can mean that the group is varied – could also be the cause of conflict”.

Extract taken from *Studji Soċjali – Nifhm u l-Ġenr tas-Soċjetà* (Editor Brian Chircop)

1. What do you understand by the phrase **social group**? (3 marks)
2. Show the difference between “**peer group**” and “**pressure group**” and give an example for each of these. (6 marks)
3. We have different roles to play in each group that we belong. Write about **THREE** groups you form part of and write about your role within each group. (6 marks)
4. Explain what we mean by a **primary group** and a **secondary group** and give an example for each of these. (6 marks)
5. Name **FOUR** types of the most basic group which each individual forms part of. (4 marks)

25 marks

Section B

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

“From the many terms we know about education, the most appropriate is that education is a **life-long** process. Through education an individual would be developing his/her skills or hidden talents, whilst learning how to behave. In other words, learning the acceptable ways of behaviour according to the society s/he forms part of. Therefore education is very important both for the individual and for society itself, because of the development and formation of character, which leave its mark on a person’s behaviour, attitudes and values.”

Extract taken from *Studji Soċjali – Nifhmu l-Ġenn tas-Soċjetà* (Editor, Brian Chircop)

1. What do we mean when we say that education is a **life-long process**? (5 marks)
2. Education prepares youths for the **workplace**. How does it do this? (5 marks)
3. In school we meet many people, and these all teach us different things. Who are the **secondary agents of socialisation** that we find in school? (5 marks)
4. One of the aims of education is to teach us how to be **interdependant** and **independant**. Explain these two words and show the difference between them. (6 marks)
5. Why do we say that education is **of benefit to the individual and to society**? (4 marks)

25 marks

Section C

Answer ALL the following questions.

1. A country cannot develop if it has many illiterate people. What do we understand by the word **illiteracy**? Do you think that in Malta we have illiterate people? (5 marks)
2. Man always had a religious belief, in fact we find many different religions around the world. What does religion offer to man and society? (5 marks)
3. The United Nations had proclaimed a charter about the **universal and fundamental human rights**. Name **FIVE** human rights that a person enjoys in a democratic country. (5 marks)
4. **Mass production** brought about great changes in the workplace. It brought both advantages and disadvantages. Write about these in relation to the workers and the consumers. (4 marks)
5. Which are the State’s **THREE** main institutions responsible for the administration and upholding of the constitution? Name the role of each one of these. (6 marks)

25 marks

Section D

Choose ONE of the following titles and write around 250-280 words about it.
The composition has 25 marks.

1. The use of negative and positive sanctions strengthens the process of socialisation. Discuss.
2. Social mobility takes place in a society which is alive and where each individual has a chance to change his/her status in society. Discuss.
3. What brought about the change from **monoculturalism** to **multiculturalism** in today's society?
4. In today's developed world we find four sectors of work; some more important than others for the country's economy. Write about these sectors and show that you know the difference in the importance of these sectors according to the stage of development a country has reached.

25 marks

Total: 100 marks