

<p style="text-align: center;">YEAR 11 LEGAL STUDIES Preliminary Mid-Course Examination 2009</p>
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EXAMINATION MARKING GUIDE

PART A: MATCHING THE DEFINITIONS

F	Acculturation
G	Ethnographic study
L	Enculturation
K	Power
I	Quantitative Methodologies
H	Socialisation
B	Discrimination
J	Qualitative Methodologies
C	Kinship
A	Content Analysis

* Note that definition D refers to Norms and definition E refers to Statistical Analysis

PART B: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

2. – Society and Culture draws upon the disciplines of:
- Anthropology
 - Communication
 - Media Studies
 - Philosophy
 - Psychology
 - Social ecology
 - Sociology
3. – The five fundamental concepts of Society and Culture are:
- Society
 - Culture
 - Persons
 - Environment
 - Time
4. – The four other major concepts are:
- Power
 - Authority
 - Gender
 - Technology
5. – A person may use their power to communicate a message to a group of people where their power applies to eg. political figures
– Likewise communication may be used to create power among people eg. media personalities etc.
6. – The micro world is a person's immediate environment surrounding them and forms their day to day lifestyle
– Includes figures such as peers, family and friends as well as home and school
– It usually forms part of personal experience
– The macro world is a person's broader environment that may not yet be experienced but only learnt about or researched
– Includes figures such as media, law, workplace, government etc.
– It usually forms part of public knowledge

7. – Qualitative refers to actions and research/data concerning detailed information based on descriptions, details and facts.

 - Usually difficult to calculate/measure due to its literate nature

– Quantitative refers to actions and research/data concerning numerical information that can be categorized or grouped based on the same or similar characteristics

 - Usually extremely easily to calculate and measure to be developed into tables, charts, graphs etc. due to its numerical nature
8. – The biological person refers to a product of nature

 - The social person refers to a product of nurture
9. – The nature vs. nurture debate is an argument based on the question of whether the personality of a person is based on their genetics at birth or through their development in the environment that they have experienced and the people they have spent time with. It challenges the idea of biology (person) against surroundings (time).

 - A debate with numerous strong arguments and evidence from both sides
10. – With power may come the authority to use this power in a positive way to influence people eg. teacher

 - With influence over time, a person may develop power over a group of people, however the authority may not be present eg. a person with large amount of money (bribery etc.)
 - With authority the power is usually always present to influence people in a legitimate way eg. teacher
11. – Rights and responsibilities usually always exist as a ‘package’ where one may not exist without the other eg. a student has the right to learn but the responsibility not to dispute the learning of others

 - There are notable exceptions where rights exist without the responsibility due to the fact that the responsibility is almost impossible and not expected eg. a baby has the right to be safe and secure and treated correctly but no responsibilities, a deceased person has the right to be treated with respect and dignity but no responsibilities
 - There are almost no cases where responsibility exists without right
12. – The development of a person as they grow up includes:

 - Cognitive
 - Moral
 - Emotional
13. – Cognitive development refers to the thinking process of an individual
14. – Moral development refers to judging right from wrong
15. a) Piaget
b) Kohlberg
c) Maslow
d) Erikson
e) Fowler
16. – Teacher individual discretion
17. – Family is the main body of influence which educates its members on how to be part of society

 - The family teaches individuals to conform to the environment with experience and knowledge
18. 1. E 5. B
2. A 6. C
3. G 7. F
4. E
19. (a)(b) – Teacher individual discretion
20. (a) – Primary research is research collected ‘in the field’ while the event is taking place and usually produced or created by the researcher

 - Can include things such as survey, interview, questionnaire etc.

- (b) – Secondary research is research collected after the event has occurred and usually only discovered by the researcher after a previous individual has created the information
 - Can include things such as searching the internet, using books etc.
 - (c) – Teacher individual discretion
- 21.** (a) – Personal experience is the experience gained by an individual as they explore the day to day life of their micro world
- (b) – Public knowledge is widely known information published in the macro world of an individual
- 22-24** – Teacher individual discretion