DAPTO HIGH SCHOOL



YEAR 11 SOCIETY AND CULTURE

Preliminary Mid-Course Examination 2009

General Instructions:

- Reading time 5 minutes
- Working time $-1 \frac{1}{2}$ hours
- Write using blue or black pen
- Write your Student Number/Name at the top of every page

TOTAL MARKS – 100

PART A

Total Marks (10)

Match each definition which the correct term and indicate your response in grid provided Allow about 15 minutes for this part of the examination

PART B

Total Marks (90)

Attempt ALL 23 short answer questions

Answer the questions in the spaces provided

Allow about <u>75 minutes</u> for this part of the examination

STUDENT NUMBER/NAME:

PART A

10 marks

Match each definition which the correct term and indicate your response in grid provided.

1. Define the following by matching the term with the correct definition by placing the correct letter from the definitions list next to the appropriate term in the space provided. (There are more definitions than terms)

Terms

Acculturation
Ethnographic study
Enculturation
Power
Quantitative Methodologies
Socialisation
Discrimination
Qualitative Methodologies
Kinship
Content Analysis

Definitions

A	The study and interpretation of written and visual material, for example,
	magazines, television advertisements, photographs.
В	Treating a person or group differently, often in a negative manner, usually as a result of prejudice. Discrimination may also be positive, designed to redress perceived injustice.
С	Systems that establish relationships between individuals and groups on the basis of socially recognised biological relationships or marital links.
D	A shared expectation of behaviour, that notes what is considered culturally desirable and appropriate. They are prescriptive, but lack the formal status of rules.
Е	Examining data to interpret meaning, make generalisations and extrapolate trends. Often the data come in graphical form and because these data are expressed in the language of mathematics, they should be evaluated and interpreted by means of appropriate mathematical or statistical procedures.
F	The process of contacts between different cultures and also the outcome of such contacts. It may involve direct social interaction or exposure to other cultures through mass media.
G	The systematic collection of data derived from direct observation of the everyday life of a particular society, group or subculture. This methodology requires the researcher's immersion in the culture/subculture under study and is an interactive process. The researcher is interested in understanding the customary actions, beliefs, knowledge and attitudes of the social group as these are reflected in the ways of engaging in everyday life.
Н	The process by which we learn to become members of society by internalising the norms and values of society, and learning to perform social roles.

I	Involves those methodologies, such as closed surveys, structured interviews and sociograms (diagrammatic representations of interactions between individuals), which enable data (concrete or conceptual) to be collected, measured and compared with a standard.
J	The focus of these methodologies is the way in which participants (rather than the researcher) interpret their experiences and construct reality. Some examples are, an unstructured interview, focus group, open ended questionnaire and participant observation.
K	The capacity to influence others to a point of view or action to which they would not normally accede.
L	The idea that to be a full member of a culture or sub-culture, individuals have to learn to use, formally and informally, the patterns of cultural behaviour prescribed by that culture.

STUDENT NUMBER/NAME:

PART B

90 marks

Answer the questions in the spaces provided

	ciplinary concepts and/or social research methodologies.
Identify (the five (5) fundamental/key concepts of Society and Culture.
Identify (he four (4) other major concepts.
Describe	how the concepts of <i>communication</i> and <i>power</i> may be linked.
Define th	ne terms <i>micro</i> and <i>macro</i> world
	he meaning of the terms <i>qualitative</i> and <i>quantitative</i> in relation to d cultural research.

	STUDENT NUMBER/NAME:
Outlii	ne the meaning of the <i>nature vs. nurture</i> debate.
Make	a connection between <i>power</i> , <i>influence</i> and <i>authority</i> .
	fy who has <i>rights</i> and <i>responsibilities</i> and explain whether one may exist the other.
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As yo	ou grow up, you go through coitive mral and emonal development
a) b) c)	coitive mral and
n) o) c)	coitive mral and emonal development

Creation of self-image through encouragement

Development of logical thinking

Expressing faith through the stories and

Meeting basic survival needs

Conforming to society

beliefs of the community

a)

b)

c)

d)

e)

STUDENT NUMBER/NAME:

Describe the role that <i>family</i> plays in the <i>socialisation</i> process. Match the <i>life stage</i> to the correct age: Infancy	atch the <i>life stage</i> to the correct age: Infancy		
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b) Evaluate the impact of society's expectations of <i>gender</i> on your own <i>personal</i> experience.		r	

)	Define secondary research.
	Discuss the usefulness of EITHER <i>primary</i> or <i>secondary</i> research in a dy of the <i>family</i> .
a)	Distinguish between <i>personal experience</i> and <i>public knowledge</i> .
o)	Outline the influence of <i>technology</i> on your <i>personal experience</i> of change
a)	Identify two (2) characteristics of a <i>socially literate person</i> .
	Explain how you could ensure that you demonstrate <i>social literacy</i> in a earch project.

elationship between <i>culture</i> and <i>society</i> , using examples from nd <i>macro</i> worlds.

STUDENT NUMBER/NAME:

END OF PART B

END OF EXAMINATION