January 2004

a) Define each of the following terms:
   i. Voluntary group
   ii. Interest group
   iii. Peer group

b) Give THREE reasons why competition should be encouraged among fifth form students.

c) Suggest to fifth form students TWO strategies in which they may display cooperation in organising a Sports Day

June 2004

COMPETITION AND COOPERATION IN RELATIONSHIPS ARE MODES OF SOCIAL INTERACTION WITHIN AND BETWEEN GROUPS

a) State THREE advantages of competition within a social group.

b) State THREE activities that would show cooperation between social groups.

c) Give THREE reasons why ALL members of a social group may NOT participate in the group’s activities.

d) Suggest TWO ways in which the leader of your school’s Cultural Club may keep members together as a social unit.

May 2009

a) Define the term SOCIAL GROUP.

b) Apart from the school, name TWO social groups to which children belong.

c) Identify TWO characteristics of an informal group.

d) Explain THREE ways in which young people benefit from membership in formal social groups.

e) As a leader of a school group suggest ONE activity to encourage members to identify with the group’s goals. State why you believe this activity will be successful.

May 2010

THE PROCESS OF EDUCATION INCLUDES THE TRANSMISSION OF NORMS AND VALUES

a) What is meant by NORMS?

b) State TWO ways in which education benefits the individual.

c) Choose TWO areas of the school curriculum and explain ONE way in which EACH area equips young people with skills to deal with the rapid changes in today’s society.

d) Suggest to the government in your country THREE strategies it may adopt to make education more readily available to all sections of the society.

e) Explain why EACH of the measures you have suggested is likely to be successful.

January 2011

Some students attending a number of secondary schools are forming themselves into gangs.

a) Outline TWO ways in which the structure of a school gang differs from that of a boy-scout troop.

b) State TWO factors that may encourage students to become members of a school gang.

c) Give TWO reasons why conflict often arises between the members of a school gang and other members of the school community.

d) The Police have suggested that members of school gangs should be prosecuted in the courts for illegal gang-related activities.
   i. Suggest to a school board giving full details THREE other measures which may be used for dealing with gang activities in the school.
   ii. Explain fully why EACH of the measures will be successful.
January 2012
Paul, the leader of the Greening interest group, informed the members that he had changed the goals of the group. The members met and were not in agreement with Paul’s decision. They concluded that their leader must change his leadership style.

a) What is meant by the term interest group?

b) Identify Paul’s leadership style.

c) Explain TWO reasons why members of a group may have difficulty agreeing on an issue.

d) Suggest to members of the Greening interest group, giving full details, THREE strategies they can use to encourage their leader to change his leadership style.

e) Explain fully why EACH strategy is likely to be successful.

January 2013
Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow.
The fifth form students at Mayfield Secondary School were concerned about the high cost of food at the school cafeteria and organised themselves into a group. They met on four occasions to discuss the problem and to find a solution. They finally decided to write a letter to the principal asking for a meeting. They then appointed a leader to speak on their behalf. Following the meeting with the principal, the school management agreed to lower some of the prices at the cafeteria.

a) Identify TWO groups, other than the peer group, to which the students belonged.

b) State TWO characteristics of social groups which can be seen in the actions of this group of fifth formers.

c) Give TWO reasons why a leader might NOT encourage competition among members of a social group.

d) Suggest, giving full details, THREE strategies that the leader of a youth group may use to promote cooperation among members.

e) Explain fully why EACH strategy suggested in (d) above is likely to be successful.

June 2014
a) State TWO characteristics of primary groups.

b) Describe ONE way in which formal groups control the behaviour of members.

c) State TWO reasons why formal groups tend to have a longer life span than informal groups.

d) Suggest giving full details THREE strategies which the leader of your school’s Cultural Club may use to keep members together as a group.

e) Explain fully why EACH strategy suggested in (d) above is likely to be successful.

May 2015
ALL GROUPS HAVE RULES. THEY MAY BE WRITTEN OR UNWRITTEN.

a) State TWO reasons why groups need rules.

b) Identify TWO styles that may be used by the leader to manage a group.

c) Explain TWO ways in which ongoing conflict may affect the way in which a group works.

d) Suggest, giving full details, THREE strategies that the leader of a group may use to reduce conflict between himself/herself and members.

e) Explain fully why EACH strategy suggested in (d) is likely to be successful.