

York Castle High School
Social Studies
CSEC Social Studies Exam Guide
Grade 10

Section A: Individual, Family and Society

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES The students should be able to:	CONTENT
Explain and use correctly concepts and terms associated with the family as listed in content 1,	Explanation of the following concepts and terms associated with the family: (a) marriage (b) annulment (c) legal separation (d) divorce (e) alimony (f) Kinship (g) sibling (h) status (i) extended family (j) nuclear family (k) monogamy (l) bigamy (m) polyandry (n) polygyny (o) inheritance (p) patriarchal (q) matriarchal (r) patrifocal (s) matrifocal (t) matrilineal (u) patrilineal (v) incest
Describe the major functions of the family;	The functions of the family in contemporary Caribbean society: (a) As a unit of procreation (b) As a social unit for rearing children, namely, the socialization of the individual; (c) As a economic unit for satisfying basic needs; (d) As a social unit for satisfying emotional and psychological needs.
Compare different family types and unions in the Caribbean;	Difference in family types and unions in the Caribbean: Types - nuclear, extended, sibling households, single parent family Unions - visiting relationships, common law or consensual, monogamy, legal marriage.
examine the roles, relationships, and responsibilities of adult and sibling members of a Caribbean family;	Roles, relationships and responsibilities of adult and sibling members of the Caribbean family.
Explain the causes and effects of the changes in the roles of family members in Caribbean Society.	Factors which contribute to the hanging roles and responsibilities of members of the Caribbean family: (a) Status of women in society; (b) Choice of employment; (c) Available technology; (d) Leisure activities; (e) Educational opportunities. Results of the changing roles and responsibilities of members of the Caribbean family: (a) Identity crisis; (b) Marginalisation of the male; (c) Role conflict; (d) Development of self esteem and confidence of women/ independence of women.

Describe factors which assist in the preparation for parenthood.	Preparation for parenthood - physical, economic, emotional and psychological readiness.
Examine the characteristics of effective parenting	Characteristics of a good parent: (a) problem solving skills; (b) communication skills; (c) socializing skills; (d) disciplinary skills; (e) knowledge of good nutrition; (f) showing love/warmth; (g) money management skills.
Formulate strategies for dealing with contemporary social issues that influence Caribbean family life.	Contemporary social issues which influence Caribbean family life: (a) child abuse, (b) incest, (c) street children, (d) promiscuity, (e) sexually transmitted diseases, (e) teenage pregnancy, (f) juvenile delinquency, (g) substance abuse, (h) poverty, (i) domestic violence, (j) desertion, (k) alternative life styles, (l) suicide, (m) care and concern for the aged and those with special needs.
Assess the reasons for laws to protect the family in social situations as listed in content (9);	Laws related to, (a) inheritance, (b) childcare (c) legal separation (d) divorce. (e) domestic violence.
Account for the cultural diversity of the Caribbean region;	The cultural diversity of the Caribbean region. (a) The existence of cultural patterns, customs, ceremonies, religions and festivals in the Caribbean region; (b) Promotion of ancestral customs, art, craft, language, music, dance and folklore by national, organizations and groups.
Explain and use correctly terms and concepts associated with social groups and institutions as listed in content (11)	Explanation of the following terms and concepts associated with social groups: (a) primary groups, secondary group, formal group, informal group, peer group interest group, voluntary and involuntary membership, culture Institution, social control, folkways, norms, mores, laws (b) examples of primary secondary formal and informal groups found in the Caribbean
Outline the characteristics of primary, secondary, formal and informal groups;	Characteristics of social groups: (a) structure; (b) common goals; (c) voluntary or involuntary membership; (d) marks of identity; (e) common needs, interest and values; (f) specific ways of interacting determined by rules and regulations; (g) established patterns of behaviour; (h) cooperation to achieve group goals; (i) sanctions

Describe the requirements for cohesion in groups and institutions	Requirements for group cohesion: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - leadership, - control, - cooperation, - authority, - commitment, - loyalty
Explain the different types of interaction within and among social groups;	Aspects of social interaction within and among groups: competition, conflict, cooperation, compromise.
Describe the characteristics of institutions;	Characteristics of institutions: Institutions as: (a) A social norm: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Made up of norms, mores, and values; (ii) Endure over time (iii) Can be modified (iv) Influence the workings of society (v) Form the basis for the development of organizations. (b) An organization: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) hierarchical structure (ii) specific function (iii) written rules (iv) fixed sanctions (v) endure over time (vi) symbols (vii) rituals
Evaluate the functions of institutions in society;	Functions of institutions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) economic (b) educational (c) recreational (d) religious (e) political
Describe the electoral processes and systems used to elect a government in the Commonwealth Caribbean;	(a) definition of the following terms and concepts: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) government, (ii) political party, (iii) constituency, (iv) candidate, (v) electorate, (vi) voters' list, (vii) floating voter, (viii) representative, (ix) adult suffrage, (x) franchise, (xi) manifesto, (xii) ballot, (xiii) hung parliament, (xiv) government of national unity.
Describe how political parties prepare for elections	Preparation for elections: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) select candidates (b) raise funds (c) conduct campaigns (d) identify important issues (e) monitor the party in power/opposition (f) monitor the electoral process (g) commission public opinion polls (h) publish manifesto
Outline the factors that influence the outcomes of elections;	Impact of the following on elections: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) media coverage (b) campaign advertising (c) public opinion polls (d) voter turnout (e) voter attitude to government (f) campaign strategy (g) campaign spending

Describe the factors that influence voter participation in elections;	<p>Influences on voter turnout:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) campaign issues (b) candidates (c) voter attitudes toward government (d) voter loyalty to political parties (e) voter apathy (f) education (g) age (h) income
Differentiate among the types of government systems in the Commonwealth Caribbean;	Types of government systems - crown colony constitutional monarchy republicanism
Describe the structure of government;	<p>Structure of government - principle of separation of powers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Legislature -structure, composition and functions, steps in making laws, the role of the opposition, the role of the head of state. (b) Executive - composition and functions, The role of the Civil service. (c) Judiciary - structure of the court system, Functions of magistrates' courts, high courts, privy council, Caribbean Court of Justice. (d) Role of the security systems - e.g. police service, prison service.
Evaluate the functions of government;	<p>Functions of government:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) raise revenue through direct and indirect taxation; (b) provide social services: welfare, education, health, public utilities; (c) manage the finances of the country (budgeting); (d) maintain law and order; (e) create employment opportunities; (f) maintain international relations; (g) defend the nation state.
Describe the relationship between citizens and governments as stated in the constitution;	<p>relationship between citizen and government as stated in the constitution,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Definition of the following terms and concepts, constitution democracy authoritarian (b) human rights, freedom and responsibility (c) role of the Ombudsman
Identify the essentials of good governance	<p>characteristics of good governance -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • participation, • independence of the judiciary, • transparency, • accountability • responsiveness to the needs of citizens, • access to information, • prudent use of resources, • efficient civil service • consultation • tolerance of freedom of expression
Interpret statistical data in the form of tables, graphs and charts on elections.	statistical data relating to elections.

Section B: Sustainable Development and Use of Resources

(1) Development and Sustainable Use Of Resources

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES The students should be able to:	CONTENT
Explain and use correctly concepts and terms associated with human and physical resources.	Explanation of terms and concepts: (a) Concepts related to human resources: population, birth rate, death rate, natural increase, life expectancy, infant mortality rate, fertility rate, migration, immigration, emigration, net migration, brain drain, urbanization, depopulation, population density, population distribution, dependency ratio, employment, unemployment, underemployment, unemployable, labour force, sustainable development, population census, resource, human resource.
Describe the structure and characteristics of a population;	Major characteristics of a population according to age, sex, occupation, ethnicity, religion, dependency ratio.
Explain the factors influencing population distribution;	Factors influencing population distribution: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the relief of the land, • climate, • fertile areas, • location of mineral resources, • developed areas, • types of vegetation.
Outline factors influencing population change;	Factors influencing population change: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • birth rate, • death rate, • migration.
Outline the sources and uses of population statistics;	Sources of population statistics: (a) National census, Registrar's office, Office of Naturalization, records of religious institutions. (b) Uses of population statistics: For planning related to: housing, healthcare, education, employment, social welfare, infrastructural development.
Explain the causes and consequences of migration;	Migration: (a) Causes: Push and pull factors that influence rural- urban, urban-rural migration among Caribbean countries and migration between the Caribbean and other parts of the world; (b) Consequences of migration to the individual, the host country and to the country of origin.
Explain the need for developing human resources;	The need for: Productive workers, creative and critical thinking and problem-solving skills.
Explain the factors that contribute to the development of human resources;	Development of human resources through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) nutrition and health; (b) the availability of and access to primary and curative health care; (c) education (basic, moral, vocational, and professional training, rehabilitation, retaining); (d) the availability and access to various types of educational institutions; (e) the provision of scholarships; (e) sports; (f) culture;