This is a Class 1 exam

Lebanon Evangelical School
for Boys and Girls
Loueizeh - Baabda

Stage Exam 03
10FEB2026

Do NOT write in this box. Your MARK will be placed here.

Subject :	Sociology	
Class :	12SE	
Teacher :	Amal Bejjani	
Duration :	1 hour	
Your name :		*Time taken to complete exam*
Your Class :		
Exam Room :		
How many sheets, including cover sheet :		

- Do not open this paper until the teacher in charge instructs you to do so.
- The most important thing to remember in taking an exam is NEVER PANIC.
- If you are caught cheating in this exam, you will be awarded zero for ALL exams that are taken on this day.

Analyzing Documents:

Document 1:

According to the UNICEF office in Lebanon, the rate of enrollment in educational institutions decreased from 60 percent in 2020-2021 to 43 percent in the current academic year. The economic crisis that has affected Lebanon since summer 2019 has not excluded the educational sector, as with the increase of poverty, a large number of parents are no longer able to enroll their children in universities or schools, even in the public ones.

According to the estimates of the World Bank, nearly 40,000 families did not enroll their children in schools, and if each family had two children, this means that 80,000 children remained out of school, and the biggest tragedy was that, not less than 6,000 to 8,000 teachers who left their jobs because of the low value of income, emigrated to other countries; those teachers belong to the cadres who have experience and high training.

During October 2021, The report of "The Human Right Watch" indicated that the educational system in Lebanon is at the verge of collapsing with severe consequences on children. The failure of authorities to plan in order to solve the economic crisis has exposed hundreds of thousands of children to losing their education for the third year in a row. Having 31 percent of the youth, men and women, out of work, education or training, means an increase in social problems. Education boosts employment, and attaining statuses that are based on merits, in addition to enhancing income and health, and limiting poverty. It is worth noting that on the international level, there is a 9 percent increase in wage in return for each additional academic year. As for local communities, education drives long-term economic growth, stimulates innovation, supports institutions, and enhances social cohesion…

المصدر: "حين انهار كل شيء .."الأزمة اللبنانية تحول طلاب لبنان إلى عمال | الحرة(alhurra.com) 23 شباط 2022 (بتصرّف)

Document 2:

The economic crisis that still hits Lebanon had overturned the concepts of the society. The rich in Lebanon became poor, and the poor people in Lebanon became poorer and more in need. The middle class, which is the largest, declined to the lowest level of the social ladder. In turn, a new class appeared and floated on the surface of the crisis, which is the new rich class.

The Economist Jassim Ajaka considers that "the new rich are divided into several categories, the category of food traders, the category of money exchangers, in addition to those who receive periodic incomes from abroad in foreign currencies, and those who withdrew their money from banks either before or at the beginning of the crisis. From another side, with the absence of any reforms by the State, we are heading for a major crisis, as extreme poverty will dramatically increase, and by this term we mean people who live on $1.9 or less per day..."

We can summarize the results of the economic crisis on the social classes in Lebanon as follows: Some of the old rich people became just like the poor, the vast majority of the people lost their money and their future, and some of the poor and middle class became rich…

المصدر: https://www.mtv.com.lb/News/1271303 6 نيسان 2022 (بتصرّف)

Document 3:

Several reasons push the Lebanese to leave their homeland, on top of which is the aggravation of poverty, which has reached a huge extent within one year. When looking at dimensions that are broader than income, such as health, education and public services, the percentage of people living in multi-dimensional poverty reached 82 percent of the population in the year 2021, while during the previous year, the percentage of the poor was about 55 percent of the population.

According to the "Information International" (الدولية للمعلومات), the economic, financial and living crisis in Lebanon is the reason behind the increase in the number of immigrants. During the past five years, Lebanon lost about 5 percent of its population. The number of Lebanese who emigrated during the years 2018-2021 has reached 195,433 Lebanese. Lebanon has long been losing its human capital, and the situation has worsened since 2019. Lebanon is facing the immigration of the qualified members and the new graduates who do not find job opportunities, so they search for such opportunities abroad. This affects the demography of the country, as 70 percent of the migrants are the youth between the ages of 25 and 40, which reflects an imbalance in the population pyramid, despite the positive side represented by the monetary transfers of immigrants to a quarter of the population of Lebanon…

المصدر: أرقام صادمة عن الهجرة.. لبنان ينزف "رأسماله البشري" على وقع الأزمة | الحرة (alhurra.com) (بتصرّف)

Answer the following questions by referring to the above documents and your acquired knowledge:

1- Extract from doc.1, the problem indicated by UNICEF office, and the two reasons that contributed to its aggravation. **(1.5 pt)**

2- **a-** Extract two of the reflections of education on society from document 1. **(1pt)**
b- Deduce the kind of social status that is enhanced by education. **(1pt)**

3- Extract from doc. 2, the two main classes that are prominent after the crisis, and then determine from the same document, the criterion of social inequality between these two classes. **(2pts)**

4- The path of social classes according to doc.2, reflects a specific kind of social mobility which has two different directions:
a- Name this kind of social mobility **(1pt)**
b- Deduce the two directions of this mobility, justifying your answer with evidence on each. **(2 pts)**

5- Deduce from each of the three documents, one criterion for describing development and underdevelopment, and then provide and evidence for each one. **(3pts)**

6-
a- Extract from doc.3, the force of social change that the Lebanese society is losing, and then mention its kind. **(1.5pt)**
b- Deduce the type of change that doc. 3 reveals, justifying your answer with evidence from the same document. **(1 pt)**

7- Show the relationship between the problems mentioned in the three documents from one side, and the role of the Welfare State in Lebanon on another. **(2 pts)**

8- The given documents reflect a group of social problems that hinder the progress of the Lebanese society and lead to the migration of a large category of its population. Using the documents and your acquired information, write a text in which you: determine three of the problems faced by the Lebanese society, name two of the missing conditions of integration that result from these problems, suggest three procedures to confront the mentioned problems, and show the expected result. **(4 pts.)**

BAREME

1. The problem: the enrollment in educational institutions decreased.(0.5pt)
   The 2 reasons are : the economic crisis – the increase in poverty (1pt)
2. a.The 2 reflections of education on society: Education boosts employment, and attaining statuses based on merits -enhancing income and health and limiting poverty/ Education drives long term economy growth / stimulates innovation / supports institutions / enhances social cohesion …… (1pt)
   b. Achieved or acquired status(1pt)
3. The 2 main classes that are prominent: poor and rich(1pt)
   The criterion for inequality that exist between these two classes are : income – money – wealth(1pt)
4. a.Vertical mobility
   b. The first direction : upward mobility
   proof: the new rich class/ some of the poor and middle class become rich
   The second direction : downward mobility
   Proof: the rich of Lebanon became poor / the middle class declined to the lowest level of the social ladder / some of the old rich people became just like the poor
5. Doc 1: educational level (low level)
   Proof: the rate of enrollment in educational institutions decreased from 60 percent to 43 percent in 2020 -2021
   Doc 2 : Extent of income distribution (concentration of income or inequality)
   Proof : the middle class which is thee largest declined in the lowest level of the social ladder
   Doc 3 : Income level (poverty)
   Proof : aggravation of poverty (3pts)
6. a.The social force of change that the society is losing : the qualified members – new graduates – the youth (0.5pt)
   Kind : unorganized force of change (1pt)
   b.the type of social change : natural change(0.5pt)
   proof : affects the demography of the country / 70 percent of the migrants are the youth between the ages of 25 and 40/ reflects an imbalance in the population pyramid (0.5pt)
7. The decline in the educational sector, class disparity and poverty ….prompted many Lebanese to immigration …. Which is resulting from the weakness of the welfare state in Lebanes. The intervention of the welfare state contributes to solving these problems
8. Three problems faces by the Lebanese society : decline in education / class inequality / poverty/ school drop out / immigration / failure of authority to solve the crisis (0.75 for 3 problems)
   Two of the missing conditions of social integration that result from these problems: cultural educational condition and the socio economic condition(0.5 for each condition)
   The 3 procedures : supporting and developing the educational sector / implementing mandatory and free education / establishing projects that provide job opportunities for graduates / increasing social benefits for needy people (0.5pt for each procedure)
   Expected result : social integration – limiting poverty and immigration – progress (0.75)