



Republic of the Philippines
Department of Education
REGION III
SCHOOLS DIVISION OFFICE OF NUEVA ECija

LEARNING ACTIVITY SHEET
UNDERSTANDING CULTURE, SOCIETY, CULTURE AND POLITICS
2nd Quarter, Week 5

Name: _____ Score: _____
Grade & Section: _____ Date: _____

Topic: Social Stratification and Social Mobility

MELC: Explain social stratification and social mobility and their impact on individuals and groups.
(UCSP11/12SPU-IIc-5)

I. Learning Objectives

At the end of this lesson, learners will be able to:

1. Define social stratification and identify its main characteristics. (UCSP11/12SPU-IIe-22)
2. Differentiate between open and closed systems of social mobility. (UCSP11/12SPU-IIe-22)
3. Analyze the effects of stratification and mobility on individuals and society. (UCSP11/12SPU-IIe-22)

II. Review

Write True if the statement is correct and False if not.

- _____ 1. A democracy allows citizens to participate in governance.
- _____ 2. In a monarchy, leadership is passed down through family lineage.
- _____ 3. Authoritarian systems limit individual freedom and political participation.
- _____ 4. Political systems have no effect on how power is distributed.
- _____ 5. The Philippines is an example of a democratic political system.

III. Lesson Proper

Understanding Stratification

Definition:

Social stratification is the ranking of individuals and groups in any given society.

Bases of Stratification: Wealth, power, prestige, race, ethnicity, gender, and education.

Forms:

1. Caste system – closed, no mobility.
2. Class system – open, mobility possible.

Social Mobility

Definition: The movement of individuals or groups from one social position to another.

Types of Mobility:

1. **Upward Mobility** – moving to a higher status (e.g., scholarship student becoming a doctor).
2. **Downward Mobility** – losing status (e.g., bankruptcy).
3. **Horizontal Mobility** – change in role without change in status.

Importance: Reflects both opportunities and inequalities in society.

IV. Activity

Activity:

Draw a “social ladder” diagram. Place examples of people you know (real or imagined) at different levels (upper, middle, lower class).

Guide Question: What factors can help someone move upward in the social ladder?

V. Assessment

Directions: Choose the best answer.

- _____ 1. Social stratification refers to the:
- A. Division of society into unequal layers
 - B. Equal distribution of wealth
 - C. Organization of government branches
 - D. Elimination of class differences
- _____ 2. Which of the following is an example of a closed system of stratification?
- A. Caste system
 - B. Class system
 - C. Meritocracy
 - D. Democracy
- _____ 3. A factory worker who becomes a successful business owner experiences:
- A. Horizontal mobility
 - B. Downward mobility
 - C. Upward mobility
 - D. Social stagnation
- _____ 4. A teacher transferring to another school but remaining a teacher is an example of:
- A. Upward mobility
 - B. Downward mobility
 - C. Horizontal mobility
 - D. Vertical mobility
- _____ 5. The basis of prestige is mostly tied to:
- A. Wealth and respect
 - B. Gender and caste
 - C. Age and generation
 - D. Political affiliation
- _____ 6. Which system provides more opportunities for social mobility?
- A. Caste system
 - B. Class system
 - C. Feudal system
 - D. Theocracy
- _____ 7. When a company executive loses his job and is forced to work as a clerk, this illustrates:
- A. Downward mobility
 - B. Horizontal mobility
 - C. Upward mobility
 - D. No mobility
- _____ 8. In stratification, power is best defined as:
- A. Ability to control resources and others
 - B. Ability to memorize laws
 - C. Respect given by peers
 - D. Access to religious rituals
- _____ 9. An example of stratification based on gender is:
- A. Women being paid less than men for the same job
 - B. Children ranked by academic performance
 - C. Athletes competing in tournaments
 - D. Families attending reunions
- _____ 10. Education is important in stratification because it:
- A. Equalizes all people instantly
 - B. Provides opportunities for upward mobility
 - C. Eliminates poverty automatically
 - D. Removes prestige differences

VI. Agreement(Additional Activity)

Interview an elder in your family/community about their experiences with social mobility (e.g., moving from one class/status to another). Summarize their story in a short paragraph and explain what factors made mobility possible or difficult.

VII. References

Andres, T. D. (2019). Understanding Culture, Society, and Politics. Rex Bookstore.
Delos Reyes, P. (2020). UCSP for Senior High School. Lorimar Publishing.
Kendall, D. (2018). Sociology in Our Times. Cengage Learning.