Section A: Read this passage carefully and then answer ALL the following questions in detail:

“Nowadays more people are reaching old age especially in industrialised countries. In Malta, the percentage of elderly people in the population has been on the rise from 9.6% in 1921 to 19.5% in 1995. According to the 2005 census, there were 77,434 persons (19.2%) over the age of 60, women being more numerous than men. Overall the standard of living of the elderly is not starkly different from that of other age groups. In Malta, their standard of living exceeds 85% of that of the rest of the population. (Commission of the European Communities, 2007). However, the elderly are more likely to be victims of poverty in most of Europe and those over 75, especially women, have an even higher risk. In fact, in Malta, the elderly occupy the second place after children as a high risk age category.”

Adapted from *Social Transitions in Maltese Society* by J. Cutajar and G. Cassar (2009)

Questions:

1. Why are people nowadays reaching old age? Give THREE reasons for your answer. (6)
2. Give THREE reasons why the elderly can become victims of poverty. (6)
3. What do we mean by inclusion? How can we include the elderly in our society? Give THREE examples. (5)
4. Name FOUR problems that make life for the elderly more difficult than for others. (4)
5. Name FOUR social services that the elderly receive from the State. (4)
6. In your opinion, how can one help the elderly? (5)

(30 marks)
Section B: Read this passage carefully and then answer ALL the following questions in detail:

“Internationally, sustainable development was given its due importance for the first time in 1992 at the International Conference on Environment and Development held in Rio de Janeiro. Besides important political declarations, the Conference also led to the approval of Agenda 21, a programme through which 180 different countries (including Italy) decided on the 21 most important goals to achieve sustainability. This also highlighted public commitment to promoting the environmental dimension in political development. Despite this, after ten years, formal statements have still not borne fruit in the form of concrete commitments and the United Nations has again decided to action this in the World Summit on Sustainable Development in Johannesburg. Again they reiterated the link between human development and environmental protection and planned measures to be taken at different levels: international, national and local.”

Questions:
1. Explain what is meant by sustainable development and give TWO examples. (5)
2. Describe what happened in the 1992 Summit and ten years after in the Conference of Johannesburg. (4)
3. Explain what is meant by the phrase “the link between human development and environmental protection”. Give an example to strengthen your argument. (5)
4. What can be done to protect our environment? Give THREE examples. (8)
5. State TWO agencies, one national and another international, that safeguard the environment. (4)
6. Explain how your school can undertake more environmental friendly measures. (4)