This examination paper consists of FOUR sections (A, B, C and D). Students must answer ALL sections. The marks for each section appear between brackets.

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

Maltese youths find time to express their opinions and contribute to the society in which they live through various social, religious and political groups. Although at times it is a challenging experience to study, work and have a social life, most youths have managed to strike a balance between the three and strive to keep Malta’s traditions and cultures alive, whilst keeping in sync with the rapid changes occurring around the world. Today Maltese youths play a different role to what was known a little more than a decade ago. Many factors contribute to this change of lifestyle. Reasons such as the internet, the vast number of social networking spaces and joining Europe are opening Maltese youths to other sources of information. The constraints of the Church no longer limit young people’s minds as they used to do in the past. The Maltese are being encouraged to be more free thinkers, although peer pressure is still there.


Questions:

1. What do we mean by youth? Provide TWO examples to show how youth is a period of adventure and discovery of the world around us. (6)
2. Which SIX factors contribute to a change in lifestyle of Maltese youths? (6)
3. Schools should address bullying, vandalism and substance abuse in a professional way. Give an example regarding EACH of these three aspects to show how schools can achieve this. (6)
4. Define youth subculture and give THREE examples to sustain your answer. (6)
5. Why is it important that young people join voluntary organizations? Mention TWO Maltese voluntary organizations. (6)

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

In 1987 a United Nations report called “Our Common Future” stressed the importance of countries developing in a way such that they do not use up all the world’s natural resources or harm the environment. The report called this **sustainable development**. Development can affect the environment through things like air pollution, deforestation, energy consumption and waste generation. Development often has economic advantages, such as jobs and profits for the developer, but it also has an impact on the environment and the people’s lifestyle. Local politicians take decisions, but people can have their say if they do not like a proposed development.


**Questions:**

1. a) Define **sustainable development**. Give **TWO** examples to show how this can be achieved. (5)
   
   b) Name **TWO** countries which are working towards sustainable development and another **TWO** countries that do not promote such development. (4)

2. Explain **noise pollution** and name **THREE** ways how this can be reduced. (6)

3. Define **global warming** and give **THREE** examples of how this occurs. (6)

4. Which are the main resources found in Malta? Give **TWO** examples. (4)

5. What is **MEPA**? Briefly describe its role. (5)

(30 marks)

Section C: On a separate paper, write a paragraph of about 150 words on ONE of the following:

1. What are **multinational** companies? Give examples to sustain your answer.

2. Define **secularisation**. Discuss this with reference to the Maltese context.

3. Explain **welfare state** and sustain your answer by giving examples.

(15 marks)

Section D: On a separate paper, write a composition of about 250 words on ONE of the following:

1. What do we mean by **social mobility**? Name **THREE** factors that lead to social mobility and discuss these in detail.

2. Define and discuss in detail **social integration** by means of examples.

3. Man always had a religious belief. In fact, we find many different religions around the world. What does religion offer to man and society?

(25 marks)