This examination paper consists of THREE sections (A, B and C). Students should 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 paper:

Young people everywhere appear to share similar tastes in dress styles and entertainment. However, there are still significant regional, ethnic and cultural differences in the way they use media technologies and global images at their disposal. For one thing, though it is heavily influenced by the commercial orientations currently dominating the global media, youth-oriented media entertainment is also strongly driven by the interests and input of young people themselves. Young people play an important role not just in determining which particular media products, images and values they choose to endorse, but also in the production of such media images and values. Local versions of programmes aimed at and presented by young people (as in MTV-style compilations) may indeed often look and sound very similar to their overseas counterparts, but they are usually also very distinctly local. And it is often the local flavour, which makes many of these imitations more popular than their imported counterparts.

Adapted from Grixti ‘Glocalised’ Youth culture as linguistic performance: media globalization and the construction of hybrid identities (2008)

Questions:

1. Define youth culture and give THREE examples. (6)
2. Which are the problems Maltese youths face? Give THREE reasons for your answer. (6)
3. Why is youths’ behaviour sometimes considered deviant? Explain by giving TWO examples. (5)
4. Youth is a time for adventure and fun. Explain by giving TWO examples. (4)
5. How can youths promote peace and cooperation among the members of society? Explain by giving TWO examples. (4)

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

For twenty years, the international community has aspired to integrate the social, economic, and environmental dimensions of sustainability, but no country has yet achieved this. We must act now to halt the alarming pace of climate change and environmental degradation, which pose unprecedented threats to humanity. We must bring about more social inclusion. This is a universal challenge, for every country and every person on earth. This requires structural change with new solutions so that there will be more opportunities. Developed countries have a special role to play, fostering new technologies and making the fastest progress in reducing unsustainable consumption. Many of the world’s largest companies are already leading this transformation to a green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication. Only by mobilizing social, economic and environmental action together can we eradicate poverty irreversibly and meet the aspirations of eight billion people by 2030.


Questions:

1. Explain the following terms:
   a) sustainable development
   b) environmental development

2. Define climate change and explain the negative effects this brings about by giving THREE examples.

3. Explain what is meant by sea pollution. Give TWO examples how this can be avoided.

4. Mention TWO measures which can be taken by developed countries to reduce carbon dioxide (CO$_2$) emissions.

5. Mention FIVE Maltese groups or organizations which are involved in environmental education.

Section C: Choose TWO of the following titles and write TWO compositions of about 250 -275 words each on a separate paper:

1. Mention FOUR differences that lead to discrimination between men and women at the workplace and discuss them.

2. Social services bring about more social justice. Discuss.

3. Define social inclusion. How can the elderly be more included in society? Discuss in detail.

4. Which are the State’s THREE main institutions which are responsible for the administration and upholding of the Constitution? Discuss at length the role of each of these institutions.

5. Social stratification is different from geological stratification because it is not rigid like that of rocks. Discuss.

(50 marks)