

**Annual Examinations for Secondary Schools 2016**

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**FORM 4**

**SOCIAL STUDIES (*Option*)**

**TIME: 1h 30min**

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**This examination paper consists of FOUR Sections (A, B, C and D). Students are requested to attempt ALL Sections. Marks for each Section appear between brackets.**

**Section A: Read carefully the following passage and then answer ALL the questions that follow.**

A good deal of youth policy is built on the negative stereotypes of ‘youth’ that are always with us. In certain sections of the media, there is usually something sensational and hard-hitting comments are made about young people’s values and behaviour. By using the catch-all term ‘youth’, young people are seen as a culturally homogeneous (similar) group, one that is consistently problematised and even criminalised. The young are viewed as not being properly socialised or as unable to operate appropriate self-control. They do not achieve enough educationally and they are often portrayed as rule breakers.

An important aspect of social policy with regard to young people is the process of transition. In making policy, governments realised that they need to shape young people’s aspirations and expectations. The young have to be prepared for the reality of adult roles, particularly work roles. Work role socialisation remains a key aspect of social policy. The transition from school to work is considered to be one of the main changes which young people have to face. The particular significance of social transitions experienced by young people is very much a concern of social policy makers. These age-related stages have to be well managed in order to achieve the desired outcomes.

Passage adapted from “*Seen but not heard: Young people in contemporary Britain*” by John Astley

**Questions**

1. Mention **THREE** social transitions besides work which are experienced by young people in our society. (6)
2. Name **TWO** factors which may contribute to the impression that society may have of young people as rule breakers. (4)
3. Write about **FIVE** bad habits which youths could fall prey to. (5)
4. Mention **TWO** positive activities which youths give their input to. (4)
5. Name **THREE** ways in which young people like to spend their free time. (6)

**(25 marks)**

**Section B: Read carefully the following passage and then answer ALL the questions that follow.**

A state of health is one of the most important things in life; but what does this mean exactly? Is health only a matter of the physical aspect or does it also concern other aspects of life? In fact, the definition of health does not deal only with the physical aspect of people. The World Health Organisation – WHO defines health as a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being therefore health is more than merely the absence of disease or mental problems.

It is much easier to measure if a person is physically ill. To decide whether someone is mentally or socially ill is a much bigger challenge. It is a somewhat easy thing to read a thermometer and according to its readings, decide whether a person is ‘normal’ or sick. But, what is going to serve as our thermometer to measure whether a person is mentally or socially healthy? How can we agree about what is normal and a proper indicator of a state of health in society?

There is no easy answer to this question. Thermometers of mental or social health do not exist. Nonetheless, we can still say that a state of health is reached when a person is free and in a position to exercise his or her potential and all his or her abilities.

**Passage adapted from *Introducing Social Studies: A Maltese Reader* by Godfrey Baldacchino**

**Questions**

1. Write about the concept of holistic health as defined by the WHO. (6)
  2. Which are the **FOUR** determining factors of health according to the WHO? (4)
  3. Name **FIVE** social causes of disease. (5)
  4. Name **TWO** local organisations and **TWO** international organisations that work in favour of health. (4)
  5. Physical health is just one aspect of personal health. Describe how the family, the school and the media can promote health in youth today. (6)
- (25 marks)**

**Section C: Answer ALL the following questions.**

1. Name **FIVE** forms of welfare which are given as social benefits. (5)
  2. Name **FOUR** different types of poverty. (4)
  3. Explain what we understand by social mobility and name **THREE** factors which bring about social mobility. (6)
  4. Name the **FOUR** sectors of the economy and give an example of a type of work that we find in each sector. (4)
  5. What is citizenship? What privileges and duties does this citizenship carry with it? (6)
- (25 marks)**

**Section D: Choose ONE of the following titles and write between 250 and 275 words about it.**

1. Discuss how a citizen should behave in a democracy.
2. Research shows that certain categories of people are more in danger of falling victim to poverty and social exclusion than others. Discuss.
3. In every society we find some form of religion. Discuss the functions of religion.
4. Write about the aims that are met through mass media communication.

**(25 marks)**

**Total: 100 marks**