

FORM 5 **SOCIAL STUDIES (GENERAL)** **TIME: 1h 45min**

Name: _____

Class: _____

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

Section A: Fill in the blanks by choosing the right word:

national	natural resources	equality	nuclear	NGOs
discrimination	social integration	social services	industrial estate	society

- _____ are oil, gas, trees and minerals.
- _____ are services provided for free by the government.
- _____ is a place where many factories are found.
- _____ means that every member of society is rightfully given the chance to participate actively in that _____.
- When everyone is treated fairly we say there is _____.
- _____ means when a person is treated worse than others without a valid reason.
- _____ family is one made up of the father, mother and children.
- _____ identity includes everything that makes us Maltese.
- _____ are those that rely on the help of volunteers and sponsors to promote their cause.

(10 marks)

SECTION B: Select by marking the correct answer:

1. **Social exclusion means**
 - a) including everyone
 - b) being rejected by society
 - c) participation in society
2. **What happens in youth?**
 - a) young people become irresponsible and crazy
 - b) young people suddenly become mature and responsible
 - c) young people begin to discover themselves and what they wish to do in life.
3. **What do we mean by the term 'the elderly'?**
 - a) a sick/ill person
 - b) someone who does not comply with fashion
 - c) a person who is more than 65 years of age
4. **Global warming means**
 - a) the increase in the earth's temperature
 - b) the increase in pay
 - c) the increase in the cost of living
5. **Environmental development is**
 - a) the random development of land
 - b) the development for the protection of the environment
 - c) vandalism
6. **Caritas works**
 - a) with drug addicts
 - b) with people who like to have fun
 - c) with the elderly
7. **Disadvantaged people are those**
 - a) that have a lot of money
 - b) with special needs
 - c) that do not need anything
8. **Adolescence is the**
 - a) period between childhood and adulthood
 - b) development in adulthood
 - c) development in a mature person
9. **Interdependence means that**
 - a) one does not require others
 - b) everyone does as he/she pleases
 - c) everyone needs each other
10. **Social justice is**
 - a) when a person is treated badly
 - b) when you take what is yours by right
 - c) when you have social problems

(10 marks)

SECTION C: Read the following passage carefully and answer ALL the questions on a separate sheet of paper.

“Dependent persons should be given the support they require to fulfil their functions in society in order to lead, as far as possible, an independent life. A person can depend on others for a short period of time, which happens in the case of an accident or hospital surgery. Dependence may also be long-term as in the case of ageing or disability. However, it is not only related to physical illness, but also to mental illness. In the past, most of the long-term care in Malta was provided by the families of the dependent persons. However, Maltese lifestyles have gone through many changes in the past few years. They have had, and will continue to have, a big effect on all types of care provided by family. As a result, new and different needs for long-term care services have emerged. There is the need for more formal community-based care services. This will be for those people who do not have the possibility to be cared for by their families and for those whose needs are too hard to handle by their relatives.”

Adapted from *The National Report on Strategies for Social Protection and Social Inclusion 2008-2010*.

Questions:

1. Briefly explain the term **dependent person**. Give **TWO** examples. (4)
 2. Give **TWO** examples how a person can become dependent on others for a short period of time. (2)
 3. “In the past, most of the long-term care in Malta was provided by the families of the dependent persons”. Do you think this type of care is still provided by families? Why? (3)
 4. What other services may be provided to those who cannot be cared for by their families? Give **THREE** examples. (6)
 5. Give **FOUR** examples of how the State can help dependent persons. (8)
 6. How can you help dependent persons live a better life? (3)
 7. Mention **FOUR** homes/centres that support dependent persons. (4)
- (30 marks)**

Section D: On a separate paper answer ALL the questions below:

1. What do we mean by **youth**? Provide **FOUR** examples to show how youth is a period of adventure and discovery of the world around us. (6)
2. What do you mean by the word **pollution**? Mention **FOUR** ways how this can be done (6).
3. Mention **THREE** developed countries and **THREE** developing countries. (6)
4. What is the difference between **contributory services** and **non-contributory services**. (6)
5. Mention **THREE** ways on how one can protect the environment. (6)

(30 marks)

Section E: Choose ONE of the following topics and write about 200 words on a separate paper:

1. Why is the family regarded as the most important agency of socialization for children? Discuss.
2. “Mass communication influences many young people”. Discuss how youths are being influenced by these means of communication.
3. What do you mean by sustainable development? Do you think that Malta is becoming sustainable? Give reasons for your answer and discuss how this is affecting the environment.

(20 marks)