



FORM 5

SOCIAL STUDIES (OPTION)

TIME: 1h 45min

This examination paper contains three sections (A, B and C). 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 paper:

Scholars believe that human rights were a major contribution to gender equality. The European Union believes that gender equality is one of the fundamental human rights. In fact, the EU has a number of laws that are specifically concerned with equal rights between women and men in society, which each Member State must comply with. Moreover, each country also has its own legislation. In recent years, Malta has worked hard to ensure that men and women are treated equally in all aspects of Maltese society. In fact it was in 2004 when the Maltese government established the National Commission for the Promotion of Equality (NCPE) for the first time. Moreover, the Maltese government established a law that safeguards gender equality.

Questions:

- 1 a. Define **equality** and **fundamental human rights**. (4)
b. What is the role of the **National Commission for the Promotion of Equality**? (2)
2. Mention by giving examples **THREE** factors which can lead to gender inequality. (6)
3. Why do you think there are more women than men who continue studying after finishing compulsory education? Give **TWO** reasons for your answer. (4)
4. What needs to be done in the educational sector to foster a sense of gender equality? (4)
5. More women are seeking paid employment. Mention **TWO** positive effects and **TWO** negative effects that this development had on the family. (4)
6. Mention **FOUR** differences that lead to gender discrimination at the workplace. (2)
7. Maltese law was amended and updated to safeguard gender equality. Mention **THREE** particular aspects which one finds in this legislation. (3)

(35 marks)

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

Fair trade has existed for more than 40 years, and even the European institutions acknowledge its positive impact on developing countries. Fair trade currently involves approximately 4,000 groups of marginalised producers and thousands of workers whose work positively affects the lives of more than 5 million people living in more than 50 countries in the southern part of the world. Fair trade organisations are found in almost all countries of the European Union (even in Switzerland), as well as in Canada, the United States, Australia, New Zealand and Japan. Fair trade has succeeded in penetrating the market through the sales of certain products: for example, 47% of bananas in the Swiss market are fair trade, while in the United Kingdom fair trade coffee constitutes 20% of the ground coffee market.

Questions:

1. Define:
 - a) **commerce**,
 - b) **institutions**, and
 - c) **marginalised producers**. (6)
 2. Distinguish between **free trade** and **fair trade**. (4)
 3. How do you recognise a fair trade product? (2)
 4. What are the difficulties that developing countries are facing in trade? Give **THREE** examples. (6)
 5. Mention and explain **TWO** ways how the governments of developing countries can protect their industry. (4)
 6. Mention an international organisation which promotes trade. What are its objectives? (4)
 7. What are **multinational companies**? Give **TWO** examples. (4)
 8. Globalisation promotes fair trade or free trade? Give a reason for your answer. (5)
- (35 marks)**

Section C: Choose ONE of the following topics and write about 300 words on a separate paper:

1. Write about the differences that exist between a democratic and a totalitarian state. Your answer should refer in particular to the type of government, the citizen within society and human rights.
2. The government uses social services to distribute the country's wealth more fairly, therefore ensuring more social justice. Discuss.
3. Are all types of development sustainable? Discuss.

(30 marks)