

**SECONDARY EDUCATION CERTIFICATE LEVEL**

**MAY 2015 SESSION**

---

SUBJECT:	<b>Environmental Studies</b>
PAPER NUMBER:	I
DATE:	7 <sup>th</sup> May 2015
TIME:	4:00 p.m. to 6:00 p.m.

---

**Answer ALL questions in this paper.**

**Section A carries 40 marks and Section B carries 50 marks.**

**Section A**

- The Earth's rocks are grouped into different rock families.*
  - Name the **THREE** principal rock families. (3)
  - To which of the rock families mentioned in (a) do the rock formations of the Maltese archipelago form part? (1)
- A number of areas in the Mediterranean are prone to earthquakes and volcanic activity.*
  - Name **ONE** Mediterranean country which experiences frequent earthquake activity. (1)
  - Name **ONE** volcano found in the Mediterranean region and briefly describe its location. (2)
- Define 'sustainable development'. (2)
  - Give **TWO** examples of how young people in Malta can live a more sustainable lifestyle. (2)
- Rock quarrying is one of Malta's few Primary Industries.*
  - Explain the difference between a 'soft stone' and a 'hard stone' quarry. (2)
  - Give **ONE** example of how an unused quarry can be reutilised. (1)
- Name **TWO** coastal forts which the British built to protect the Grand Harbour defences. (2)
  - Which fort did the British build to protect the port of Marsaxlokk? (1)
- The Doric was one of the three Greek architectural orders. Name the other **TWO** orders. (2)
- Mention **ONE** example of each:
  - a building built by the Order of the Knights of St. John in Valletta (1)
  - a Cathedral built by the British in Valletta (1)
  - a Medieval building in Mdina (1)
  - a tourist centre in Malta (1)
  - a fortified city in Gozo. (1)
- Identify and explain three measures taken by the British authorities in 19th century Malta to protect the people from deadly infectious diseases such as the plague and cholera. (3)

9. a. Mention the **FOUR** sectors of the economy. (2)  
b. Give **ONE** example of economic activity in each of these sectors in Malta. (2)
10. Briefly explain what is meant by:
  - a. occupational health and safety (1)
  - b. social partners (1)
  - c. human resources (1)
11. The Maltese social environment is being influenced by several factors.
  - a. Briefly explain what is meant by 'social environment'. (1)
  - b. Mention **TWO** factors which are influencing the social environment in Malta. (2)
12. A democratic country is characterised by the role of pressure groups, political parties and a parliamentary system. Explain the meaning of:
  - a. pressure groups (1)
  - b. political parties (1)
  - c. parliamentary system (1)

## Section B

1. Read the following extract well and then answer **ALL** questions from this section:

Malta's vulnerability to climate change was recognised by the government in 2004. Its assessment in the 'First National Communication of Malta to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change' (UNFCCC) states: "The most important impacts include the deterioration of potable water supplies and quality, more frequent extreme weather events, increase in soil erosion and an accentuated desertification process, threats to public health, changes in sea water mass characteristics and effects on fish stocks, sea level rise, coastal erosion and inundation, and reduced biodiversity."

On the other hand, Maltese are less sceptical of scientific opinion on climate change than other Europeans. In all 26% of Maltese think that the risks are being exaggerated. More Maltese think that the European Union is doing enough to address the problem of climate change than other Europeans. While 55% of Maltese think the EU is doing enough, only 38% of other EU citizens think likewise. High oil and gas prices seem to have made the Maltese keener on using less energy at home. In fact, the Maltese are more likely to reduce energy and water use at home than other Europeans. Yet the Maltese are less likely to reduce the use of their car, use public transport and to install renewable energy sources at home than other Europeans.

[Adapted from Debono, J., "Global Warming: The Effect on Malta", *Malta Today*, 16 December 2009.]

- a. Define *global warming*. (2)
- b. Briefly explain how global warming is related to climate change. (4)
- c. Suggest **TWO** ways by which global warming can be slowed down. (2)
- d. "The most important impacts include ... an accentuated desertification ... and reduced biodiversity"  
Explain what is meant by this statement. (4)

- e. Mention a natural (untouched by human intervention) stretch of Maltese coastline that would be particularly prone to coastal erosion and sea level rise. (2)
- f. Mention a coastal settlement of your choice which would be negatively affected by an increase in sea level. (1)
- g. Give **THREE** reasons why most recent settlements are found in coastal areas and not in inland locations. (6)
- h. Car use contributes to global warming. Suggest **TWO** alternative modes of transport which might persuade Maltese motorists to adopt a more eco-friendly attitude to the environment. (2)
- i. Mention **TWO** appliances commonly installed in Maltese households which utilise renewable energy resources. (2)

[Total: 25 marks]

2. Read the following extract well and then answer **ALL** questions from this section:

“The 19<sup>th</sup> century in Malta was characterised by the British rule which started in 1800 and ended in 1964. The British soon noticed the strategic importance of Malta and started to invest in trade and defence, especially in the Grand Harbour area.” Mobility to the Grand Harbour area was rapid, leaving rural areas isolated, with farmers as their only inhabitants. This led to a contrast in lifestyles and leisure activities. Leisure activities in the 19<sup>th</sup> century developed mostly around the parish church and band clubs, generally located around the main square of the town or village. The organisation and celebration of the village feast gave people an opportunity of social gatherings. Today, Maltese leisure activities and Maltese lifestyles are changing because people are no longer closely linked to their towns or villages, and are looking for social life outside their locality. Maltese lifestyles today are also experiencing the effects of globalisation.

[Ref: G. Said-Zammit (ed.) (2012). Environmental Education: Malta and Beyond, Miller Publications, pp. 184-185.]

- a. Which historical development marks the end of British rule in Malta? (1)
- b. What does ‘the strategic importance of Malta’ mean? (3)
- c. Mention **THREE** factors which made Maltese people move to the Grand Harbour area during the British rule. (3)
- d. Mention **TWO** places that grew as a result of a population overspill from the harbour area. (2)
- e. *Rapid developments in the Information and Communication Technologies are affecting people’s leisure activities and social interactions.* Briefly comment in about 50 words on this statement. (5)
- f. Mention **ONE** recent change which shows that the life of the Maltese is not influenced by the Catholic Church as it used to be. (1)
- g. Write a paragraph of about 60 words to explain the effects of globalisation on people’s life. (10)

[Total: 25 marks]

MATRICULATION AND SECONDARY EDUCATION CERTIFICATE EXAMINATIONS BOARD  
UNIVERSITY OF MALTA, MSIDA

**SECONDARY EDUCATION CERTIFICATE LEVEL**

**MAY 2015 SESSION**

---

SUBJECT:	<b>Environmental Studies</b>
PAPER NUMBER:	IIA
DATE:	8 <sup>th</sup> May 2015
TIME:	4:00 p.m. to 6:00 p.m.

---

**Answer FOUR questions, one from EACH section, and any OTHER question.**

**Section A: The World – Our Home  
Management of Resources**

1. In Malta, fresh water is a vital but scarce resource. Describe the **TWO** different methods of local fresh water production currently being made available to Maltese consumers. Your answer must include a discussion on the advantages and disadvantages of each method of water production and how these resources can be safeguarded to ensure future availability. (20)
2. a) Describe the **THREE** principal soil types found locally and discuss the rock weathering processes which lead to the formation of these soils. (10)  
b) With reference to the Maltese context, discuss at least **THREE** ways by which soil erosion can be brought about and some measures that can be undertaken in order to ensure soil conservation. (10)

**Section B: Human Population  
Human Communities**

3. Explain how education in Malta developed during the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries, and how this was influenced by the language question. (20)
4. The Maltese countryside features various examples of human intervention such as farmhouses, rubble walls, corbelled huts (*giren*), pigeon houses and others. Explain the main features and functions of any **TWO** countryside features/buildings of your choice. Your answer must include a discussion about why they are important and how they are being conserved today. (20)

**Section C: Work and Leisure  
Managing a Nation**

5. The manufacturing industry has its benefits on Malta's economy, but sometimes it also has a negative impact on the environment. Discuss. (20)
6. The Independence Constitution of 1964 established Malta as a sovereign nation-state. Elaborate on **THREE** political developments after Malta's Independence. (20)

MATRICULATION AND SECONDARY EDUCATION CERTIFICATE EXAMINATIONS BOARD  
UNIVERSITY OF MALTA, MSIDA

**SECONDARY EDUCATION CERTIFICATE LEVEL**

**MAY 2015 SESSION**

---

SUBJECT:	<b>Environmental Studies</b>
PAPER NUMBER:	IIB
DATE:	8 <sup>th</sup> May 2015
TIME:	4:00 p.m. to 6:00 p.m.

---

**Answer FOUR questions, one from EACH section, and any OTHER question.**

**Section A: The World – Our Home  
Management of Resources**

1. *In Malta, fresh water is a vital but scarce resource.*
  - a) Explain the meaning of the term *aquifer*. (2)
  - b) Mention and briefly describe the formation of **TWO** different types of aquifers found in Malta. Which of these aquifers is utilised for domestic water consumption? (8)
  - c) Mention and comment briefly about **TWO** contamination hazards Maltese aquifers are threatened with. (4)
  - d) Most of Malta's fresh water supply is obtained from reverse osmosis plants. Mention a reverse osmosis plant in Malta. (1)
  - e) Briefly describe the method of water production in a reverse osmosis plant. (5)
  
2.
  - a) Mention and briefly describe the **THREE** different types of soil found in Malta. (6)
  - b) Briefly explain the following rock weathering processes: (8)
    - (i) Frost shattering
    - (ii) Onion Skin weathering
    - (iii) Biological weathering
    - (iv) Chemical weathering
  - c) Describe **ONE** way by which soil erosion can be brought about in Malta. (3)
  - d) Mention and describe **ONE** soil conservation measure. (3)

**Section B: Human Population  
Human Communities**

3. Write a paragraph of about 40 words about the development of education in Malta for each of the following titles: (20)
  - a) Education in early 19<sup>th</sup> century Malta;
  - b) The Royal Commission of 1836;
  - c) The Royal Commission of 1878;
  - d) The Language Question;
  - e) The Compulsory Attendance Acts of 1947 and 1974.

4. Write a paragraph of about 50 words on each of the following, explaining the main features, characteristics and use of each: (20)
- Farmhouses;
  - Pigeon Houses;
  - Rubble walls;
  - Corbelled huts (*giren*).

**Section C: Work and Leisure  
Managing a Nation**

5. The Maltese economy has developed from one dependent on Britain to an economy based on the service industry, with human resources as its most important asset.
- Give **FOUR** examples of the service industry. (4)
  - Mention **THREE** factors which can promote the development of human resources and comment on each measure. (3+3)
  - In a paragraph of about 50 words explain why human resources are the most important asset of the Maltese economy. (10)
6. The granting of Independence to Malta, and Malta becoming a Republic, are the two major constitutional developments before Malta's accession to the European Union.
- Explain what is meant by constitutional developments. (4)
  - List **THREE** differences between Malta as an Independent State and Malta as a Republic. (3x2=6)
  - Write short notes of about 50 words each on **TWO** of the following; (10)
    - Universal suffrage in Malta;
    - Fundamental Rights and Freedoms of the Individual in the Constitution of Malta;
    - The free movement of people and goods in the European Union.

**LIVELL TAČ-ĊERTIFIKAT TAL-EDUKAZZJONI SEKONDARJA**

**SESSJONI MEJJU 2015**

---

SUGĠETT:	<b>L-Istudji Ambjentali</b>
KARTA NUMRU:	I
DATA:	7 ta' Mejju 2015
HIN:	mill-4:00 p.m. sas-6:00 p.m.

---

**Wieġeb il-mistoqsijiet KOLLHA f'din il-karta.**

**Taqsim A għandha 40 marka u Taqsim B għandha 50 marka.**

**Taqsim A**

- Il-blat tad-dinja jinqasam f'tipi differenti ta' blat.*
  - Semmi t-**TLIET** tipi prinċipali ta' blat. (3)
  - Ma' liema mit-tipi ta' blat li ssemew f'(a) jagħmlu l-formazzjonijiet ta' blat tal-arċipelago Malti? (1)
- Għadd ta' inhawi fil-Mediterran għandhom tendenza għat-terremoti u għal xi attività vulkanika.*
  - Semmi pajjiż Mediterranju **WIEHED** li sikwit iġarrab xi terremot. (1)
  - Semmi vulkan **WIEHED** li jinsab fir-reġjun tal-Mediterran u ddeskrivi fil-qosor fejn jinsab. (2)
- Iddefinixxi 'żvilupp sostenibbli'. (2)
  - Aġhti **ŻEWĠ** eżempji ta' kif iż-żgħażaġh f'Malta jistgħu jgħixu stil ta' hajja aktar sostenibbli. (2)
- It-tqattigħ tal-blat huwa wieħed mill-ftit Industriji Primarji ta' Malta.*
  - Spjega d-differenza bejn 'barriera tal-franka' u 'barriera tal-blat iebes'. (2)
  - Aġhti eżempju **WIEHED** ta' kif barriera li m'għadhiex tintuża tista' terġa' tiġi utilizzata. (1)
- Semmi **ŻEWĠ** fortizzi tal-kosta li bnew l-Inglizi biex iħarsu d-difiżi tal-Port il-Kbir. (2)
  - Liema fortizza bnew l-Inglizi biex tħares il-port ta' Marsaxlokk? (1)
- Id-Doriku kien wieħed mit-tliet ordnijiet arkitettorali Griegi. Semmi ż-**ŻEWĠ** ordnijiet l-oħra. (2)
- Semmi eżempju **WIEHED** ta' kull wieħed minn dawn:
  - bini mibni mill-Ordni tal-Kavallieri ta' San Ġwann fil-Belt Valletta (1)
  - Katidral mibni mill-Inglizi fil-Belt Valletta (1)
  - bini Medjevali fl-Imdina (1)
  - ċentru turistiku f'Malta (1)
  - belt iffortifikata f'Għawdex (1)
- Identifika u spjega tliet mizuri li ħadu l-awtoritajiet Inglizi f'Malta fis-seklu 19 biex iħarsu lin-nies minn mard ta' infezzjoni fatali bħalma huma l-pesta u l-kolera. (3)

9. a. Semmi l-**ERBGHA** setturi tal-ekonomija. (2)  
b. Aġti eżempju **WIEĦED** ta' attività ekonomika f'kull wieħed minn dawn is-setturi f'Malta. (2)
10. Spjega fil-qosor xi jfissru dawn:
  - a. saħħa u sigurtà fuq ix-xogħol (1)
  - b. imsieħba soċjali (1)
  - c. rizorsi umani (1)
11. L-ambjent soċjali Malti qed ikun influwenzat minn diversi fatturi.
  - a. Fil-qosor spjega xi nfissru meta ngħidu 'ambjent soċjali'. (1)
  - b. Semmi **ŻEWĠ** fatturi li qed jinfluwenzaw l-ambjent soċjali f'Malta. (2)
12. Pajjiż demokratiku huwa kkaratterizzat mis-sehem ta' *pressure groups*, partiti politiċi, u sistema parlamentari. Spjega t-tifsira ta':
  - a. *pressure groups* (1)
  - b. partiti politiċi (1)
  - c. sistema parlamentari (1)

## Taqsimha B

1. Aqra sew is-silta li ġejja u mbagħad wieġeb il-mistoqsijiet **KOLLHA** ta' din il-parti:

Il-vulnerabilità ta' Malta għall-bidla fil-klima ngħarfet mill-gvern fl-2004. L-assessjar tagħha fl-*'Ewwel Komunikazzjoni Nazzjonali ta' Malta għall-Konvenzjoni ta' Qafas tal-Ġnus Magħquda fuq il-Bidla fil-Klima'* (UNFCCC) jgħid: "L-aktar impatti importanti jinkludu d-deterjorazzjoni tal-provvisti u l-kwalità tal-ilma tajjeb għax-xorb, avvenimenti aktar spessi ta' temp estrem, zieda ta' telf tal-ħamrija u proċess aċċentwat ta' deżertifikazzjoni, theddid għas-saħħa pubblika, bidliet tal-karatteristiċi tal-ilma baħar u l-effetti fuq il-ħut, zieda fil-livell tal-baħar, inondazzjoni u erożjoni tal-kosta, u bijodiversità mnaqqa."

Mill-banda l-oħra, il-Maltin huma inqas xettiċi għall-opinjoni xjentifika fuq il-bidla fil-klima minn Ewropej oħrajn. B'kollox 26% tal-Maltin jaħsbu li r-riskji qed ikunu esagerati. Aktar Maltin minn Ewropej oħrajn jaħsbu li l-Unjoni Ewropea qed tagħmel biżżejjed biex tindirizza l-problema tal-bidla tal-klima. Filwaqt li 55% tal-Maltin jaħsbu li l-UE qed taħdem biżżejjed, 38% biss taċ-ċittadini l-oħrajn tal-UE jaħsbuha bħalhom. Prezzijiet għolja ta' żejt u gass wasslu lill-Maltin biex jużaw inqas enerġija fid-dar. Infatti, il-Maltin x'aktarx li jnaqqsu l-użu tal-ilma u l-enerġija fid-dar aktar minn Ewropej oħrajn. Imma x'aktarx li l-Maltin, aktar minn Ewropej oħrajn, ma jnaqqsu l-użu tal-karozza tagħhom, u ma jużawx it-trasport pubbliku daqs Ewropej oħrajn; u lanqas ma jinstallaw fid-djar sorsi ta' enerġija li tiġgedded daqs Ewropej oħrajn.

[Adattata minn Debono, J., "Global Warming: The Effect on Malta", *Malta Today*, 16 ta' Diċembru, 2009.]

- a. Iddefinixxi *t-tiħin dinji*. (2)
- b. Spjega fil-qosor kif it-tiħin dinji huwa relatat mal-bidla fil-klima. (4)
- c. Issuġġerixxi **ŻEWĠ** modi li bihom it-tiħin dinji jista' jimxi aktar bil-mod. (2)
- d. "L-aktar impatti importanti jinkludu ... proċess aċċentwat ta' deżertifikazzjoni ... u bijodiversità mnaqqa." Fisser din l-istqarrija. (4)
- e. Semmi medda naturali (mhix mittiefsa mill-bniedem) ta' kosta Maltija li b'mod partikulari jista' jkollha tendenza għal erożjoni tal-kosta u għall-zieda fil-livell tal-baħar. (2)



- f. Semmi xi belt jew raħal kostali li jogħġbok li jista' jkun affettwat b'mod negattiv minn zieda fil-livell tal-baħar. (1)
- g. Aġti **TLIET** raġunijiet għala l-aktar bliet jew iṛhula reċenti jinsabu f'postijiet tal-kosta u mhux f'postijiet aktar 'il gēwwa. (6)
- h. L-użu tal-karozzi jikkontribwixxi għat-tiħin dinji. Issuġġerixxi **ŻEWĠ** modi alternattivi ta' trasport li jistgħu jipperswadu lis-sewwieqa Maltin biex jadottaw attitudni aktar ħabiba ekoloġika tal-ambjent. (2)
- i. Semmi **ŻEWĠ appliances** li ta' spiss nsibuhom fid-djar Maltin li jużaw ir-rizorsi li jiġġeddu ta' enerġija. (2)

[Total: 25 marka]

2. Aqra sew is-silta li ġejja u mbaġħad wieġeb il-mistoqsijiet **KOLLHA** ta' din il-parti:

“Is-seklu 19 f'Malta kien ikkaratterizzat mill-ħakma Inġliża li bdiet fl-1800 u ntemmet fl-1964. L-Inġliżi mal-ewwel innutaw l-importanza strateġika ta' Malta u bdew jinvestu fil-kummerċ u d-difiża, speċjalment fl-inħawi tal-Port il-Kbir.” Il-mobilità lejn l-inħawi tal-Port il-Kbir kienet mġhaġġla, u halliet l-inħawi rurali iżolati, bil-bdiewa biss l-abitanti tagħhom. Dan wassal għal kuntrast fl-istili ta' ħajja u fl-attivitajiet ta' mistrieħ. L-attivitajiet ta' mistrieħ fis-seklu 19 żviluppaw l-aktar madwar il-knisja parrokkjali u l-każini tal-banda, li ġeneralment kienu jinsabu fil-pjazza ewlenija tal-belt jew raħal. L-organizzazzjoni u ċ-ċelebrazzjoni tal-festa tar-raħal taw lin-nies l-opportunità li jiltaqgħu soċjalment ma' xulxin. Illum, l-attivitajiet Maltin ta' mistrieħ u l-istili Maltin tal-ħajja qegħdin jinbidlu għax in-nies m'għadhomx aktar marbutin mill-qrib mal-ibliet jew l-iṛhula tagħhom, u qegħdin ifittxu l-ħajja soċjali 'l barra mil-lokalità tagħhom. L-istili Maltin tal-ħajja llum qegħdin ukoll jesperjenzaw l-effetti tal-globalizzazzjoni.

[Ref: G. Said-Zammit (ed.) (2012). Environmental Education: Malta and Beyond, Miller Publications, pp. 184-185. (translated)]

- a. Liema żvilupp storiku juri tmiem il-ħakma Inġliża f'Malta? (1)
- b. Xi tfisser 'l-importanza strateġika ta' Malta'? (3)
- c. Semmi **TLIET** fatturi li lill-Maltin ġaġhluhom jersqu lejn l-inħawi tal-Port il-Kbir matul il-ħakma Inġliża. (3)
- d. Semmi **ŻEWĠ** postijiet li żviluppaw minħabba li populazzjoni żejda marret mill-inħawi tal-port għal xi post ieħor. (2)
- e. *Żviluppi mġhaġġla fit-Teknoloġiji tal-Infommazzjoni u l-Komunikazzjoni qegħdin jaffettwaw l-attivitajiet ta' mistrieħ u l-interazzjonijiet soċjali tan-nies.* Ikkummenti fil-qosor f'madwar 50 kelma fuq din l-istqarrija. (5)
- f. Semmi bidla **WAHDA** reċenti li turi li l-ħajja tal-Maltin m'għadhiex tkun influwenzata mill-Knisja Kattolika bħalma kienet qabel. (1)
- g. Ikteb paragrafu ta' madwar 60 kelma biex tispjega l-effetti tal-globalizzazzjoni fuq il-ħajja tan-nies. (10)

[Total: 25 marka]

**LIVELL TAĊ-ĊERTIFIKAT TAL-EDUKAZZJONI SEKONDARJA**

**SESSJONI MEJJU 2015**

---

SUGĠETT:	<b>L-Istudji Ambjentali</b>
KARTA NUMRU:	IIA
DATA:	8 ta' Mejju 2015
HIN:	mill-4:00 p.m. sas-6:00 p.m.

---

**Wieġeb ERBA' mistoqsijiet, wahda minn KULL taqsima, u mistoqsija OHRA minn fejn ikun.**

**Taqsima A: Id-Dinja – Id-Dar Taghna**  
**L-Immaniġġjar tar-Riżorsi**

1. F'Malta, l-ilma ħelu huwa vitali imma riżorsa skarsa. Iddeskrivi ż-**ŻEWĠ** metodi differenti tal-produzzjoni lokali tal-ilma ħelu li bħalissa jinsabu disponibbli għall-konsumaturi Maltin. It-tweġiba tiegħek trid tinkludi diskussjoni fuq il-vantaġġi u l-iżvantaġġi ta' kull metodu tal-produzzjoni tal-ilma u kif dawn ir-riżorsi jistgħu jiġu protetti biex nassiguraw ruġna li fil-gejjieni nibqgħu nsibuhom. (20)
2. a) Iddeskrivi t-**TLIET** tipi ewlenin ta' ħamrija li nsibu lokalment u ddiskuti l-proċessi tat-tagħwir tal-blat li jwassal għall-formazzjoni ta' dawn it-tipi ta' ħamrija. (10)  
b) B'referenza għall-kuntest Malti, iddiskuti mill-anqas **TLIET** modi li bihom tista' tiġi l-erożjoni tal-ħamrija u xi miżuri li jistgħu jittiehdu sabiex nassiguraw li jkun hemm il-konservazzjoni tal-ħamrija. (10)

**Taqsima B: Il-Populazzjoni Umana**  
**Il-Komunitajiet Umani**

3. Spjega kif l-edukazzjoni f'Malta żviluppat matul is-sekli 19 u 20, u kif din kienet influwenzata mill-kwistjoni tal-lingwa. (20)
4. Il-kampanja Maltija għandha bħala xejriet diversi eżempji ta' ndhil uman bħad-djar tal-irziezet, il-ħitan tas-sejjeħ, il-giren, barumbari u oħrajn. Spjega l-karatteristiċi u l-funzjonijiet ewlenin ta' **ŻEWĠ** xejriet/binjiet fil-kampanja li trid int. It-tweġiba tiegħek trid tinkludi diskussjoni fuq għala huma importanti u kif qed jiġiharsu llum. (20)

**Taqsima Ċ: Ix-Xogħol u l-Hin tal-Mistrieh**  
**It-Tmexxija ta' Nazzjon**

5. L-industrija tal-manifattura tħalli l-benefiċċji tagħha fuq l-ekonomija ta' Malta, imma kultant ikollha wkoll impatt negattiv fuq l-ambjent. Iddiskuti. (20)
6. Il-Kostituzzjoni tal-Indipendenza tal-1964 stabbiliet lil Malta bħala nazzjon-stat sovrann. Elabora fuq **TLIET** żviluppi politiċi ta' wara l-Indipendenza ta' Malta. (20)

**LIVELL TAČ-ĊERTIFIKAT TAL-EDUKAZZJONI SEKONDARJA**

**SESSJONI MEJJU 2015**

---

SUGĠETT:	<b>L-Istudji Ambjentali</b>
KARTA NUMRU:	IIB
DATA:	8 ta' Mejju 2015
HIN:	mill-4:00 p.m. sas-6:00 p.m.

---

**Wieġeb ERBA' mistoqsijiet, wahda minn KULL taqsima, u mistoqsija OHRA minn fejn ikun.**

**Taqsima A: Id-Dinja – Id-Dar Tagħna  
L-Immaniġġjar tar-Riżorsi**

1. *F'Malta, l-ilma ħelu huwa vitali imma riżorsa skarsa.*
  - a) Spjega xi jfisser it-terminu *akkwifer*. (2)
  - b) Semmi u ddeskrivi fil-qosor il-formazzjoni ta' **ŻEWĠ** tipi differenti ta' akkwifers li jinsabu f'Malta. Liema minn dawn l-akkwifers jintuza għall-konsum tal-ilma domestiku? (8)
  - c) Semmi u kkummenta fil-qosor fuq **ŻEWĠ** perikli ta' kontaminazzjoni li jheddu l-akkwifers Maltin. (4)
  - d) Bosta mill-provvista tal-ilma ħelu ta' Malta tittieħed mill-impjanti tar-*reverse osmosis*. Semmi impjant tar-*reverse osmosis* f'Malta. (1)
  - e) Iddeskrivi fil-qosor il-metodu tal-produzzjoni tal-ilma f'impjant tar-*reverse osmosis*. (5)
2.
  - a) Semmi u ddeskrivi fil-qosor it-**TLIET** tipi differenti ta' ħamrija li jinsabu f'Malta. (6)
  - b) Spjega fil-qosor dawn il-proċessi ta' tagħwir tal-blat: (8)
    - (i) Tkissir tal-blat bil-ġlata
    - (ii) Tagħwir tal-blat saff saff
    - (iii) Tmermir bijoloġiku tal-blat
    - (iv) Tmermir kemikali tal-blat
  - c) Iddeskrivi mod **WIEHED** li bih tista' tiġi l-erożjoni tal-ħamrija f'Malta (3)
  - d) Semmi u ddeskrivi miżura **WAHDA** ta' konservazzjoni tal-ħamrija. (3)

**Taqsima B: Il-Populazzjoni Umana  
Il-Komunitajiet Umani**

3. Ikteb paragrafu ta' madwar 40 kelma dwar l-iżvilupp tal-edukazzjoni f'Malta għal kull wieħed minn dawn it-titli: (20)
  - a) L-edukazzjoni f'Malta fil-bidu tas-seklu 19;
  - b) Il-Kummissjoni Rjali tal-1836;
  - c) Il-Kummissjoni Rjali tal-1878;
  - d) Il-Kwistjoni tal-Lingwa;
  - e) L-Atti dwar l-*Attendenza Obbligatorja* tal-1947 u l-1974.

4. Ikteb paragrafu ta' madwar 50 kelma fuq kull wiehed minn dawn li ġejjin, billi tispjega l-użu, il-karatteristiċi, u x-xejriet ewlenin ta' kull wiehed: (20)
- Id-djar tal-irziezet;
  - Barumbari;
  - Il-ħitan tas-sejjeħ;
  - Il-giren.

**Taqsimat Ċ: Ix-Xogħol u l-Ħin tal-Mistrieħ  
It-Tmexxija ta' Nazzjon**

5. L-ekonomija Maltija żviluppat minn waħda dipendenti fuq l-Ingilterra għal ekonomija bbażata fuq l-industrija ta' servizzi, bir-riżorsi umani bħala l-aktar benefiċċju importanti.
- Agħti **ERBA'** eżempji tal-industrija ta' servizzi. (4)
  - Semmi **TLIET** fatturi li jistgħu jipromwovu l-iżvilupp tar-riżorsi umani u kkummenta fuq kull miżura. (3+3)
  - F'paragrafu ta' madwar 50 kelma, spjega għala r-riżorsi umani huma l-aktar benefiċċju importanti għall-ekonomija Maltija. (10)
6. L-għoti tal-Indipendenza lil Malta u l-fatt li Malta saret Repubblika huma ż-żewġ żviluppi kostituzzjonali ewlenin qabel is-sħubija ta' Malta fl-Unjoni Ewropea.
- Spjega xi nfissru meta ngħidu żviluppi kostituzzjonali. (4)
  - Agħmel lista ta' **TLIET** differenzi bejn Malta bħala Stat Indipendenti u Malta bħala Repubblika. (3x2=6)
  - Ikteb noti qosra ta' madwar 50 kelma kull wiehed fuq **TNEJN** minn dawn li ġejjin: (10)
    - Id-dritt universali tal-vot f'Malta;
    - Drittijiet u Libertajiet Fundementali tal-Individwu fil-Kostituzzjoni ta' Malta;
    - il-moviment hieles ta' nies u merkanzija fl-Unjoni Ewropea.