



SUĠĠETT:	Studji Soċjali
KARTA NUMRU:	I
DATA:	25 ta' Mejju 2018
HIN:	mill-4:00 p.m. sas-6:05 p.m.

Wieġeb il-mistoqsijiet **KOLLHA** miż-żewġ taqsimiet.

TAQSIMA A

Aqra din is-silta u wieġeb il-mistoqsijiet **KOLLHA**.

Hemm differenzi bejn is-soċjetajiet fl-ammont ta' **poter** li ċ-ċittadini ordinarji għandhom biex jinfluwenzaw id-deċiżjonijiet tal-gvern, u dawn id-differenzi jidhru f'żewġ sistemi politiċi opposti: id-demokrazija u t-totalitarjanizmu. Filwaqt li dawn it-tnejn huma pprezentati bħala sistemi opposti, il-maġġoranza tas-sistemi politiċi jaqgħu xi mkien bejniethom.

Id-demokrazija hija sistema ta' **gvern** li bażikament tinvolvi li jkollok "gvern tan-nies, immexxi min-nies, għan-nies", fejn iċ-ċittadini ordinarji għandhom kontroll parzjali fuq it-teħid ta' deċiżjonijiet tal-gvern. Mhux prattiku għal kulhadd f'soċjetà li kull ċittadin jkun involut b'mod permanenti u dirett fit-teħid ta' deċiżjonijiet politiċi, u għalhekk spiss ir-rappreżentanti huma eletti biex jirrappreżentaw l-opinjoni tan-nies – bħall-MP (il-Membri Parlamentari) u l-kunsilliera lokali. Din is-sistema hija magħrufa bħala demokrazija rappreżentattiva jew parlamentari, u ssibha ġewwa Malta, il-Brittanja, Franza, il-Ġermanja u pajjiżi oħra tal-Unjoni Ewropea kif ukoll l-Istati Uniti. L-elezzjoni tar-rappreżentanti hija parti importanti f'demokrazija. Madanakollu soċjetà demokratika s-soltu tinkludi fiha ħafna aktar fatturi biex tiżgura li r-rappreżentanti jistgħu jiġu mibdula jekk isegwu politika mhux popolari u li n-nies jistgħu jesprimu l-opinjoni tagħhom b'mod ħieles.

It-Totalitarjanizmu huwa sistema ta' gvern fejn is-soċjetà hija kkontrollata minn grupp żgħir ta' nies ta' poter – l-elit – u ċ-ċittadini ordinarji m'għandhom l-ebda kontroll fuq it-teħid tad-deċiżjonijiet tal-gvern. F'din is-sistema ma ssibx **elezzjonijiet ħielsa** u l-ebda libertajiet ċivili, u l-parti l-kbira tal-karatteristiċi f'demokrazija ma jeżistux. Il-gvern jmexxi billi jinforza aktar milli jfittex l-kunsens. In-nies huma sfurzati li jobdu l-gvern minħabba l-kontroll tiegħu fuq il-pulizija, il-qrati, l-armata u l-midja tal-massa. L-**istituzzjonijiet soċjali** ewlenin huma kollha kkontrollati strettament mill-gvern. L-ideat li jmorru kontra dawk tal-gvern huma ċensurati u kwalunkwe **oppożizzjoni** titwaqqaf bil-forza.

(Adattament minn Ken Browne (2011), *An Introduction to Sociology*, 4th edition, Polity, UK)

1. Agħti definizzjoni fil-qosor ta' dawn il-kunċetti li ġejjin:
 - (a) Il-poter; (2)
 - (b) Il-gvern; (2)
 - (ċ) L-elezzjonijiet ħielsa; (2)
 - (d) L-istituzzjonijiet soċjali; (2)
 - (e) L-oppożizzjoni. (2)
2. (a) Spjega l-irwol ewleni tal-membri parlamentari. (5)
- (b) Iddeskrivi **TLIET** funzjonijiet tal-kunsilli lokali f'Malta. (6)

3. Semmi **ŻEWĠ** sistemi oħra ta' gvern minbarra d-demokrazija u s-sistema totalitarja u iddeskrivihom fil-qosor. (8)
4. Fisser fil-qosor r-rwol (i) tal-puluzija u (ii) tal-qrati f'soċjetà demokratika. (6)
5. Ikteb paragrafu ta' madwar 80 kelma biex tispjega s-sistema ta' gvern ta' Malta. (15)

(Total: 50 marka)

TAQSIMA B

Aqra din is-silta u wieġeb il-mistoqsijiet KOLLHA.

Il-bnedmin huma differenti mill-ispeċijiet l-oħra kollha minħabba l-impatt tagħhom fuq in-natura. Għal hafna minna, qatt mhu biżżejjed li n-natura tagħtina d-dawl, is-sħana, l-ikel u l-kenn ... Fil-każ tagħna għandna varjetà ta' ħtiġijiet soċjali bħall-bżonnijiet edukattivi kif ukoll ħtiġijiet ta' rikreazzjoni. Kull waħda minn dawn il-**ħtiġijiet soċjali** hija maħsuba biex toffrilna eżistenza sħiħa u aktar sigura fid-dawl ta' **livell ta' għajxien** aħjar.

U x'qed inħallsu għal dan? L-ambjent fiżiku u soċjali qed ikun irrispettat u apprezzat biżżejjed? Ir-rata tat-tnaqqis tal-ambjent naturali qiegħda tagħti ċans sabiex in-natura terġa' tirrigenera u żżomm il-forma oriġinali tagħha? L-ambjent soċjali, fejn in-nies jinteraġixxu ma' xulxin u fejn jissoċjalizzaw bħala ċittadini attivi u responsabbli, qiegħed iwassalhom għal kwalità ta' ħajja b'saħħitha? Fi kliem ieħor, il-bniedem qiegħed isegwi forma sostenibbli ta' żvilupp?

Is-soċjetajiet qed isiru iktar konxji u mħassba serjament dwar din il-forma speċjali ta' żvilupp – l-iżvilupp sostenibbli - li jimplika żewġ kuncetti ewlenin: l-ewwel, il-kuncett tal-ħtiġijiet, b'mod partikolari l-ħtiġijiet essenzjali tal-foqra fid-dinja li għandha tingħata prijorità. It-tieni, l-idea tal-limitazzjonijiet imposti mill-qagħda tal-**iżvilupp teknoloġiku** u l-organizzazzjonijiet soċjali fuq kemm l-ambjent jiflaħ jilhaq il-ħtiġijiet preżenti u futuri.

(Adattament minn: Godfrey Baldacchino (2016): *Introducing Social Studies: A Maltese Reader*, Miller Publications, Malta)

1. Spjega fil-qosor dawn il-frażijiet li ġejjin:
 - (a) Il-ħtiġijiet soċjali; (2)
 - (b) Il-livell ta' għajxien; (2)
 - (ċ) L-iżvilupp teknoloġiku. (2)
2. Spjega u uri b'eżempji kif l-iżvilupp jista' jieħu forma sostenibbli. (9)
3. Spjega d-differenza bejn:
 - (a) l-ambjent fiżiku u soċjali; (5)
 - (b) l-istandards ta' għajxien u l-kwalità tal-ħajja. (5)
4. F'madwar 50 kelma, spjega l-miżuri meħuda mis-soċjetà biex tlahhaq mal-ħtiġijiet tal-foqra fid-dinja. (10)
5. F'paragrafu ta' madwar 80 kelma, iddiskuti kif it-teknoloġija tista' kemm thedded kif ukoll tippromwovi l-iżvilupp sostenibbli. (15)

(Total: 50 marka)



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DATE:	25 th May 2018
TIME:	4:00 p.m. to 6:05 p.m.

Answer **ALL** the questions from both sections.

SECTION A

Read the text and answer ALL the questions.

There are differences between societies in the amounts of **power** ordinary people have to influence government decisions, and these differences are shown in two opposing political systems: democracy and totalitarianism. While these two are presented as opposing systems, most political systems will fall in between the two.

Democracy is a system of **government** which basically involves a “government of the people, by the people, for the people”, where ordinary people have some control over government decision-making. It is impractical for everyone in society to be permanently and directly involved in political decision-making, so often representatives are elected to represent people’s opinions – such as MPs (Members of Parliament) and local councillors. This is known as representative or parliamentary democracy, and is found in Malta, Britain, France, Germany and other countries of the European Union and the USA. Electing representatives is an important part of a democracy. However a democratic society usually includes many other features to ensure that representatives can be replaced if they follow unpopular policies and that people can freely express their opinions.

Totalitarianism is a system of government where society is controlled by a small powerful group – an elite – and ordinary people lack any control over government decision-making. In this system there are no **free elections** and no civil liberties, and most of the features in a democracy do not exist. The government rules by coercion rather than consent. People are forced to obey the government because of its control of the police, law courts, the army, and the mass media. All the major **social institutions** are strictly controlled by the government. Ideas opposed to those of the government are censored and any **opposition** crushed by force.

(Adapted from Ken Browne (2011), *An Introduction to Sociology*, 4th edition, Polity, UK)

1. Briefly define the following concepts:

- (a) Power; (2)
- (b) Government; (2)
- (c) Free elections; (2)
- (d) Social institutions; (2)
- (e) Opposition. (2)

- 2. (a) Explain the main role of members of parliament. (5)
- (b) Describe **THREE** functions of local councils in Malta. (6)

3. Mention **TWO** other systems of government apart from democracies and totalitarian systems and describe them briefly. (8)
4. Briefly explain the role of (i) the police and (ii) the law courts in a democratic society. (6)
5. Write a paragraph of about 80 words to explain Malta's system of government. (15)

(Total: 50 marks)

SECTION B

Read the text and answer ALL the questions.

Human beings also differ from all other species in the demands that they make on nature. For most of us, it is never enough for nature to provide us with light, warmth, food and shelter ... In our case, we have a variety of social needs such as educational needs and recreational needs. Each of these **social needs** is meant to offer us a fuller and safer existence in view of a better **standard of living**.

But at what cost? Is the physical and social environment being respected and appreciated enough? Is the rate of depletion of the natural environment allowing nature to replenish itself and maintain its original stock? Is the social environment, where people interact with each other and in which they are socialised as active and responsible citizens, leading them to a healthy quality of life? In other words, are humans following a sustainable form of development?

Societies are becoming increasingly aware of and seriously concerned with this special form of development - sustainable development - which implies two key concepts: first, the concept of needs, in particular the essential needs of the world's poor to which overriding priority should be given; second, the idea of limitations imposed by the state of **technological development** and social organisations on the environment's ability to meet present and future needs.

(Adapted from: Godfrey Baldacchino (2016): *Introducing Social Studies: A Maltese Reader*, Miller Publications, Malta)

1. Briefly explain the following phrases:
 - (a) Social needs; (2)
 - (b) Standard of living; (2)
 - (c) Technological development. (2)
2. Explain and illustrate with examples how development can take a sustainable form. (9)
3. Explain the difference between:
 - (a) physical and social environment; (5)
 - (b) standards of living and quality of life. (5)
4. In about 50 words, explain measures taken by society to meet the needs of the world's poor. (10)
5. In a paragraph of about 80 words, discuss how technology can both threaten and promote sustainable development. (15)

(Total: 50 marks)



SUĠĠETT:	Studji Soċjali
KARTA NUMRU:	IIA
DATA:	28 ta' Mejju 2018
FIN:	mill-4:00 p.m. sas-6:05 p.m.

Wieġeb **ERBA'** mistqosijiet, **WAHDA** minn **KULL** taqsima.
Kull mistoqsija fiha 25 marka.

TAQSIMA I: L-INDIVIDWU U S-SOĊJETÀ

1. Iddiskuti l-possibilitajiet li bihom il-pożizzjoni tal-klassi soċjali tista' taffettwa ċ-ċansijiet fil-ħajja tal-individwu.
2. Elabora fuq il-fehma li l-membri tas-soċjetà ma jistgħu qatt ikunu kompletament indipendenti minn oħrajn.

TAQSIMA II: L-ISTITUZZJONIJIET SOĊJALI

3. Spjega kif il-fatturi soċjali jistgħu jhallu impatt negattiv fuq is-saħħa tan-nies.
4. Kif jaħdmu s-sistemi ekonomiċi differenti? Iddiskuti b'riferenza għas-sistema ekonomika ta' Malta.

TAQSIMA III: KWISTJONIJIET SOĊJALI

5. Il-Maltin jużaw ħafna l-midja soċjali, jekk mhux ukoll huma vvizzjati. Iddiskuti l-isfidi tal-midja soċjali li jiffaccjaw iż-żgħażaġh.
6. Il-każijiet dejjem jikbru tal-vjolenza domestika f'Malta qed jaffettwaw b'mod negattiv ir-relazzjonijiet fil-familja u s-soċjalizzazzjoni tat-tfal. Evalwa din is-sentenza.

TAQSIMA IV: L-IŻVILUPP U L-BIDLA

7. L-effett serra sar sfida ewlenija għall-pajjiżi Ewropej, inkluża Malta. Spjega b'mod kritiku l-kawżi tal-effett serra u l-isforzi mill-komunità internazzjonali biex tindirizza din l-isfida.
8. Iddiskuti kif il-globalizzazzjoni qed isservi biex tippromwovi u ssostni s-solidarjetà u l-paċi internazzjonali.



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Answer **FOUR** questions, **ONE** from **EACH** section.
 Each question carries 25 marks.

SECTION I: THE INDIVIDUAL AND SOCIETY

1. Discuss ways in which social class position may affect the life chances of an individual.
2. Elaborate on the view that members of society can never be completely independent of others.

SECTION II: SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS

3. Explain how social factors may leave a negative impact on people's health.
4. How do different economic systems work? Discuss with reference to Malta's economic system.

SECTION III: SOCIAL ISSUES

5. The Maltese are high users of the social media, if not addicts. Discuss the challenges of social media faced by young people.
6. The rising incidence of domestic violence in Malta is negatively affecting family relations and children's socialisation. Evaluate this statement.

SECTION IV: DEVELOPMENT AND CHANGE

7. Global warming has become a major challenge for European countries, including Malta. Explain critically the causes of global warming and efforts by the international community to address this challenge.
8. Discuss how globalisation is serving to promote and sustain international solidarity and peace.



SUĠĠETT:	Studji Soċjali
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DATA:	28 ta' Mejju 2018
ĦIN:	mill-4:00 p.m. sas-6:05 p.m.

Wieġeb **ERBA'** mistoqsijiet, **WAHDA** minn **KULL** taqsima.
Kull mistoqsija fiha 25 marka.

TAQSIMA I: L-INDIVIDWU U S-SOĊJETÀ

- Il-pożizzjoni fil-klassi soċjali tal-persuna tinfluwenza ċ-ċansijiet tal-ħajja ta' dak l-individwu.
 - Iddefinixxi t-termini "il-klassi soċjali" u "iċ-ċansijiet tal-ħajja". (4)
 - Semmi **TLIET** sistemi oħra ta' stratifikazzjoni apparti l-klassi soċjali. (6)
 - F'paragrafu ta' madwar 80 kelma, spjega l-impatt tal-klassi soċjali fuq iċ-ċansijiet tal-ħajja tal-individwu. (15)

(Total: 25 marka)
- Skont il-poeta Inġliż John Donne "l-ebda bniedem m'huwa gżira".
 - Spjega t-tifsira ta' din il-frazi famuża ta' Donne. (4)
 - X'inhi d-differenza bejn "l-individwu" u "l-esseri soċjali"? (6)
 - F'paragrafu ta' madwar 80 kelma, iddiskuti u agħti eżempji ta' kif l-esseri soċjali jistgħu jkunu kemm indipendenti kif ukoll interdipendenti. (15)

(Total: 25 marka)

TAQSIMA II: L-ISTITUZZJONIJIET SOĊJALI

- Il-kundizzjonijiet soċjali li ngħixu fihom huma fost il-fatturi li jaffettwaw is-saħħa u l-benesseri tagħna b'mod sħiħ.
 - Għid kif persuna tista' tkun b'saħħitha b'mod olistiku. (4)
 - Semmi **TLIET** fatturi oħra apparti l-kundizzjonijiet soċjali li jistgħu jkollhom impatt fuq is-saħħa u l-benesseri tagħna. (6)
 - F'paragrafu ta' madwar 80 kelma, spjega kif il-kundizzjonijiet soċjali li ngħixu fihom jaffettwaw is-saħħa u l-benesseri tagħna. (15)

(Total: 25 marka)
- Malta għandha ekonomija mħallta b'settur terzjarju li qed jikber.
 - Iddefenixxi t-termini "ekonomija mħallta" u "settur terzjarju". (6)
 - Semmi **ŻEWĠ** setturi oħra tal-ekonomija. (4)
 - F'paragrafu ta' madwar 80 kelma, spjega kif taħdem ekonomija mħallta meta mqabbla ma' sistemi oħra. (15)

(Total: 25 marka)

TAQSIMA III: KWISTJONIJIET SOĊJALI

5. Il-programmi ta' riabilitazzjoni taż-żgħażaġħ huma opportunità pożittiva għaż-żgħażaġħ li jistgħu jkunu qegħdin jesperjenzaw problemi soċjali.
- (a) Agħti **ERBA'** eżempji ta' problemi soċjali li jħabbtu wiċċhom magħhom iż-żgħażaġħ. (4)
 - (b) Spjega xi rridu nfissru bi "programmi ta' riabilitazzjoni taż-żgħażaġħ". (6)
 - (ċ) F'paragrafu ta' madwar 80 kelma, semmi **ŻEWĠ** programmi ta' riabilitazzjoni taż-żgħażaġħ f'Malta u ddeskrivi l-irwol tagħhom. (15)
- (Total: 25 marka)**

6. F'Malta għet irregistrata zieda kostanti ta' vjolenza domestika, speċjalment fuq in-nisa, b'865 każ irrapportati lill-Pulizija bejn Jannar u Awwissu tal-2016.
- (a) Identifika **ERBA'** forom ta' vjolenza domestika. (4)
 - (b) Spjega **TLIET** effetti negattivi tal-vjolenza domestika fuq il-familja. (6)
 - (ċ) Ikteb kumment ta' madwar 80 kelma dwar kif is-soċjetà tista' tgħin lill-vittmi tal-vjolenza domestika. (15)
- (Total: 25 marka)**

TAQSIMA IV: L-IŻVILUPP U L-BIDLA

7. L-immaniġġjar ambjentali huwa sostenibbli meta l-problema tal-effett serra tkun indirizzata kif suppost u kkontrollata mill-komunità internazzjonali.
- (a) X'nifhmu b' (i) "immaniġġjar ambjentali"; (2)
(ii) "effett serra". (2)
 - (b) Identifika **TLIET** kawżi tal-effett serra u **TLIET** sforzi biex tiġi kkontrollata. (6)
 - (ċ) Iddeskrivi f'madwar 80 kelma kif Malta tista' tikkontribwixxi għall-kontroll tal-effett serra. (15)
- (Total: 25 marka)**

8. Il-proċess tal-globalizzazzjoni qed iservi wkoll biex jipromwovi u jsostni s-solidarjetà u l-paċi internazzjonali.
- (a) Iddefinixxi l-frazi "solidarjetà internazzjonali" u agħti eżempji ta' kif tista' ssejtni. (4)
 - (b) Spjega kif l-aspetti differenti tal-globalizzazzjoni jipromwovu s-solidarjetà internazzjonali. (6)
 - (ċ) F'paragrafu ta' madwar 80 kelma, agħti deskrizzjoni tal-irwol ta' **ŻEWĠ** organizzazzjonijiet dinjija fil-promozzjoni tal-paċi fost in-nies. (15)
- (Total: 25 marka)**



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Answer **FOUR** questions, **ONE** from **EACH** section.
Each question carries 25 marks.

SECTION I: THE INDIVIDUAL AND SOCIETY

1. A person's social class position influences that person's life chances.
 - (a) Define the terms "social class" and "life chances". (4)
 - (b) Mention **THREE** other systems of stratification apart from social class. (6)
 - (c) In a paragraph of about 80 words, explain the impact of social class on one's life chances. (15)

(Total: 25 marks)

2. "No man is an island" according to English poet John Donne.
 - (a) Explain the meaning of this famous phrase coined by Donne. (4)
 - (b) What is the difference between an "individual" and a "social being"? (6)
 - (c) In a paragraph of about 80 words, discuss and give examples of ways in which social beings can be both independent and interdependent. (15)

(Total: 25 marks)

SECTION II: SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS

3. The social conditions we live in are among the factors which affect our health and well-being in a holistic way.
 - (a) State how a person can be healthy in a holistic way. (4)
 - (b) Mention **THREE** other factors apart from social conditions that may have an impact on our health and well-being. (6)
 - (c) In a paragraph of about 80 words, explain how the social conditions we live in affect our health and well-being. (15)

(Total: 25 marks)

4. Malta has a mixed economy with a growing tertiary sector.
 - (a) Define the terms "mixed economy" and "tertiary sector". (6)
 - (b) Mention **TWO** other sectors of the economy. (4)
 - (c) In a paragraph of about 80 words, explain how a mixed economy works in comparison to other systems. (15)

(Total: 25 marks)

SECTION III: SOCIAL ISSUES

5. Youth rehabilitation programmes are a positive opportunity for young people who may be experiencing social problems.
- (a) Give **FOUR** examples of social problems faced by youths. (4)
 - (b) Explain what is meant by "youth rehabilitation programmes". (6)
 - (c) In a paragraph of about 80 words, name **TWO** youth rehabilitation programmes in Malta and describe their role. (15)
- (Total: 25 marks)**

6. Malta has registered a steady increase in domestic violence, especially on women, with 865 cases reported to the Police between January and August 2016.
- (a) Identify **FOUR** forms of domestic violence. (4)
 - (b) Explain **THREE** negative effects of domestic violence on the family. (6)
 - (c) Write a comment of about 80 words on how society can help victims of domestic violence. (15)
- (Total: 25 marks)**

SECTION IV: DEVELOPMENT AND CHANGE

7. Environmental management is sustainable when the problem of global warming is properly addressed and controlled by the international community.
- (a) What is meant by (i) "environmental management"; (2)
(ii) "global warming". (2)
 - (b) Identify **THREE** causes of global warming and **THREE** efforts to control it. (6)
 - (c) Describe in about 80 words how Malta can contribute to global warming control. (15)
- (Total: 25 marks)**

8. The process of globalisation is also serving to promote and sustain international solidarity and peace.
- (a) Define the phrase "international solidarity" and give examples of how it can take place. (4)
 - (b) Explain how different aspects of globalisation promote international solidarity. (6)
 - (c) In a paragraph of about 80 words, give an outline of the role of **TWO** world organisations in the promotion of peace among peoples. (15)
- (Total: 25 marks)**