



SUĠĠETT:	Studji Soċjali
KARTA NUMRU:	I
DATA:	21 ta' Mejju 2019
FIN:	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**.

Il-familja tradizzjonali jew il-familja mudell tista' tiġi definita bħala arrangament istituzzjonali fejn żewġ persuni tas-sess oppost jgħixu flimkien f'dar mat-tfal tagħhom jew mat-tfal adottati legalment. Il-familja, minbarra li hija **istituzzjoni**, hija wkoll **grupp soċjali** li thaddan il-karatteristiċi kollha ta' grupp primarju: id-daqs hu żgħir, ir-relazzjonijiet huma informali u spontanji u jinvolvu firxa wiesgħa ħafna ta' attivitajiet (ikel, irqad, ħin liberu, talb u xogħol). Il-familja madanakollu mhijiex sempliċiment grupp soċjali, iżda grupp soċjali speċjali. Dak li jagħmilha speċjali huwa li **l-interazzjoni** fil-familja hija msejsa fuq ir-relazzjonijiet ġenetiċi u l-affinità. Dawn ir-relazzjonijiet joħolqu livell għoli ta' **solidarjetà** bejn il-membri tal-familja li spiss tiġi msarrfa f'appoġġ emozzjonali u morali lejn xulxin. Dan l-appoġġ ftit li xejn jidher fi kwalunkwe grupp soċjali ieħor. Din ir-relazzjoni speċjali u l-potenzjal ta' appoġġ reċiproku jissodisfaw il-bżonnijiet psikoloġiċi tal-bnedmin li f'ħajjithom ikollhom persuni oħra li jkunu impenjati emozzjonalment u moralment lejhom u li fihom jistgħu jafdaw. Fost il-membri tal-familja l-individwu jhossu li hu ttrattat bħala persuna partikolari mill-istess membri. Għalhekk, bħala norma, ir-rabtiet tal-familja jdumu aktar minn fi kwalunkwe grupp soċjali ieħor, anke fi żmien meta l-firda fiż-żwiġijiet saret komuni fis-soċjetà tagħna.

Għalhekk, jew bħala istituzzjoni jew bħala grupp, il-familja hija meqjusa bħala funzjonali kemm għas-soċjetà kif ukoll għall-individwu. Parsons jara l-funzjoni essenzjali tal-**proċess ta' soċjalizzazzjoni** li jseħħ fil-familja bħala vitali għall-istabbiltà tal-personalità tal-individwu. Madanakollu l-bidliet li qed tgħaddi minnhom il-familja, kemm fis-sustanza kif ukoll fil-forma, tefgħu dubji dwar il-funzjonalità tagħha. Waħda mill-iktar bidliet drastici li l-familja għaddiet minnha hija d-daqs tagħha. Id-daqs tal-familja li dejjem qed jiċkien huwa kkunsidrat mid-demografi bħala indikazzjoni ċara tal-attitudnijiet u l-orjentazzjoni tan-nies lejn iż-żwieġ u l-familja.

(Adattat minn Cassar, G. & Cutajar J. (eds.), (2011), Sociological Aspects of the Maltese Islands, Indigo Books, Malta)

1. Iddefinixxi fil-qosor il-kunċetti li ġejjin:

- (a) Istituzzjoni; (3)
- (b) Grupp soċjali; (3)
- (ċ) Interazzjoni; (3)
- (d) Solidarjetà; (3)
- (e) Proċess ta' soċjalizzazzjoni. (3)

2. Semmi **ERBA'** forom ta' familja. (4)

3. Semmi **ŻEWĠ** tipi ta' gruppi soċjali u ddeskrivi l-irwol tagħhom fis-soċjetà. (6)

4. B'liema mod il-familja hija funzjonali għas-soċjetà? (10)
5. Ikteb paragrafu ta' madwar 80 kelma sabiex tispjega kif il-familja għaddiet minn numru ta' bidliet. (15)

(Total: 50 marka)

TAQSIMA B

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

L-iżvilupp huwa proċess inevitabbli f'soċjetà li hija miftuħa għall-kuntatt ma' pajjiżi differenti. Matul is-sekli, l-umanità ppruvat ittejjeb is-sitwazzjoni tagħha sabiex tikseb benefiċċji akbar u tgħix ħajja aktar komda kif ukoll ittejjeb il-livell tal-għajxien u l-kwalità tal-ħajja. Permezz ta' diversi proċessi, inkiseb l-iżvilupp ekonomiku, soċjali u ambjentali. Jidher, madanakollu, li xi nazzjonijiet laħqu livell ogħla ta' żvilupp minn oħrajn u dan jispjega għaliex illum nitkellmu dwar pajjiżi bi dħul għoli u **pajjiżi bi dħul baxx**.

Aspett wieħed tal-iżvilupp huwa dak ekonomiku. L-affarijiet ekonomiċi jikkonsistu fi tranżazzjonijiet ta' provista u domanda li jiddeterminaw l-ispiża tal-produzzjoni kif ukoll l-importazzjonijiet u l-esportazzjonijiet. L-iżvilupp iwassal għal użu aktar effiċjenti tar-riżorsi ekonomiċi u umani. L-iżvilupp jaffettwa wkoll lis-soċjetà u l-ambjent. L-iżvilupp soċjali jaffettwa ħafna elementi fil-ħajja ta' kuljum. Fil-fatt illum il-ġurnata, ħafna aktar nies qed jużaw apparat teknoloġiku modern u forom ta' midja kif ukoll servizzi oħra sabiex jiżguraw kwalità ta' ħajja aħjar. Madanakollu, jeħtieġ li jittieħdu miżuri sabiex l-istil ta' ħajja moderna ma jagħmilx ħsara lill-ambjent naturali u fiżiku. Dan jiżgura **żvilupp sostenibbli**.

(Adattat minn: Brian Chircop (ed.) (2014), Social Studies – Understanding Society's Madness, BDL Publishers, Malta)

1. Spjega fil-qosor it-termini li ġejjin:
- (a) Żvilupp; (2)
 - (b) Pajjiżi bi dħul baxx; (2)
 - (ċ) Żvilupp sostenibbli. (2)
2. (a) Semmi **ŻEWĠ** pajjiżi bi dħul baxx u **ŻEWĠ** pajjiżi bi dħul għoli. (4)
- (b) Iddiskuti fil-qosor il-karatteristiċi li jiddistingwu pajjiżi bi dħul baxx minn pajjiżi bi dħul għoli. (8)
3. Iddiskuti fil-qosor il-miżuri li għandhom jittieħdu sabiex jiġi żgurat li l-iżvilupp ma jikkawżax ħsara lill-ambjent naturali u fiżiku. (7)
4. Spjega kif l-iżvilupp soċjali affettwa ħafna elementi fil-ħajja ta' kuljum fis-soċjetà Maltija. (10)
5. Ikteb paragrafu ta' madwar 80 kelma sabiex tispjega kif l-użu tal-midja affettwa aspetti differenti tal-ħajja soċjali. (15)

(Total: 50 marka)

SUBJECT:	Social Studies
PAPER NUMBER:	I
DATE:	21 st May 2019
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.

The traditional or model family may be defined as an institutional arrangement where two people of the opposite sex live together in a household with their own or legally adopted children. Besides being an **institution**, the family is also a **social group** displaying all the features of a primary group: small size, informal and spontaneous relationships involving a very wide range of activities (eating, sleeping, recreation, prayer and work). The family however is not simply a social group, but a special social group. What makes it special is that **interaction** within the family is based on blood relations and affinity. These relationships create a high level of **solidarity** between its members that is often translated into emotional and moral support for each other, which is rarely seen in any other social group. This special group relationship and potential for mutual support satisfy the psychological needs of human beings to have significant others throughout their lives to whom they are emotionally and morally committed and in whom they can confide. Among the members of the family the individual feels that he/she is among significant others and is treated as a particular person. That is why, as a rule, family ties last longer than in any other social group, even at a time when the breakdown of marriages has become common in our society.

So, either as an institution or as a group, the family is seen to be functional for both society and the individual. Parsons sees the essential function of the **process of socialisation** taking place within the family as vital for the stability of the personality of the individual. However the changes the family has undergone, both in substance and form, have cast doubts about its functionality. One of the most drastic changes the family has undergone is its size. The shrinking size of the family is considered by demographers to be a good indicator of the attitudes and orientation of people towards marriage and family.

(Adapted from Cassar, G. & Cutajar J. (eds.), (2011), Sociological Aspects of the Maltese Islands, Indigo Books, Malta)

- Briefly define the following concepts:
 - Institution; (3)
 - Social group; (3)
 - Interaction; (3)
 - Solidarity; (3)
 - Process of socialisation. (3)
- List **FOUR** family forms. (4)
- Name **TWO** types of social group and describe their role in society. (6)

4. In what ways is the family functional for society? (10)
5. Write a paragraph of about 80 words to explain how the family has undergone a number of changes. (15)

(Total: 50 marks)

SECTION B

Read the text and answer ALL the questions.

Development is an inevitable process in a society that is open to contact with different countries. Throughout the centuries, humanity has sought to improve its situation to obtain greater benefits and live a more comfortable life, to improve its standard of living and quality of life. Through various processes, economic development, social development as well as environmental development has been achieved. It appears, however, that some nations have achieved a higher level of development than others and this explains why today we speak of high-income countries and **low-income countries**.

One aspect of development is economic. Economic affairs consist of transactions of supply and demand which determine the cost of production as well as imports and exports. Development brings about a more efficient use of economic and human resources. Development also affects society and the environment. Social development affects many elements of daily life. In fact today, more people are making use of modern technological and media devices as well as other services to ensure a better quality of life. However, measures need to be taken not to let modern lifestyles cause harm to the natural and physical environment. This will ensure **sustainable development**.

(Adapted from: Brian Chircop (ed.) (2014), Social Studies – Understanding Society's Madness, BDL Publishers, Malta)

1. Briefly explain the following terms:
- (a) Development; (2)
 - (b) Low-income countries; (2)
 - (c) Sustainable development. (2)
2. (a) Name **TWO** low-income and **TWO** high-income countries. (4)
- (b) Briefly discuss the characteristics that distinguish low-income from high-income countries. (8)
3. Briefly discuss the measures that should be taken to ensure that development does not cause harm to the natural and physical environment. (7)
4. Explain how social development has affected many elements of daily life in Maltese society. (10)
5. Write a paragraph of about 80 words to explain how the use of media has affected different aspects of social life. (15)

(Total: 50 marks)



SUĠĠETT:	Studji Soċjali
KARTA NUMRU:	IIA
DATA:	23 ta' Mejju 2019
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. B'liema mod is-soċjetà jirnexxilha tagħmel l-individwu membru tal-komunità u tas-soċjetà civili?
2. Filwaqt li s-sottokulturi huma kkunsidrati bħala karatteristika ta' soċjetà diversa kulturalment, jistgħu jikkawżaw kunflitt. Iddiskuti.

TAQSIMA II: L-ISTITUZZJONIJIET SOĊJALI

3. Matul il-perjodu ta' bejn 1964-2004 kien hemm erba' avvenimenti importanti fl-istorja politika ta' Malta. Spjega l-importanza u s-sinifikat ta' kull wieħed minn dawn l-avvenimenti għas-soċjetà Maltija.
4. Iddiskuti l-irwol tal-imsieħba soċjali fis-suq tax-xogħol.

TAQSIMA III: KWISTJONIJIET SOĊJALI

5. Iddiskuti l-isfidi u l-opportunitajiet li ż-żgħażaġħ ikollhom jiffaċċjaw fis-soċjetà kontemporanja.
6. Minkejja tentattivi sabiex jinqered il-faqar, hemm sitwazzjonijiet fejn in-nies xorta jistgħu jibqgħu fir-riskju ta' faqar. Identifika u kkummenta fuq x'jista' jindika sitwazzjonijiet bħal dawn.

TAQSIMA IV: L-IŻVILUPP U L-BIDLA

7. It-tniġġis, fil-forom differenti tiegħu, għandu effett negattiv fuq is-saħħa tal-bniedem u l-ambjent. Elabora fuq din id-dikjarazzjoni.
8. Spjega kif ix-xejriet demografiċi li qed jinbidlu affettwaw l-aspetti ekonomiċi, soċjali u ambjentali tas-soċjetà Maltija.



SUBJECT:	Social Studies
PAPER NUMBER:	IIA
DATE:	23 rd May 2019
TIME:	4:00 p.m. to 6:05 p.m.

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

SECTION I: THE INDIVIDUAL AND SOCIETY

1. In what way does society manage to make the individual a member of the community and of civil society?
2. While sub-cultures are considered to be a feature of a culturally diverse society, they can cause conflict. Discuss.

SECTION II: SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS

3. During the period 1964-2004 there were four important events in Malta's political history. Explain the importance and significance of each of these events for Maltese society.
4. Discuss the role of the social partners in the labour market.

SECTION III: SOCIAL ISSUES

5. Discuss the challenges and opportunities which young people have to face in contemporary society.
6. In spite of attempts to eradicate poverty, there are situations where people could still remain at the risk of poverty. Identify and comment on indicators of such situations.

SECTION IV: DEVELOPMENT AND CHANGE

7. Pollution, in its different forms, has a negative effect on human health and the environment. Elaborate on this statement.
8. Explain how changing demographic trends have affected economic, social and environmental aspects of Maltese society.



SUĠĠETT:	Studji Soċjali
KARTA NUMRU:	IIB
DATA:	23 ta' Mejju 2019
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

- Għalkemm is-soċjetà jirnexxilha tagħmel l-individwu membru tal-komunità u tas-soċjetà civili, il-konformità qatt ma tkun b'mod sħiħ.
 - Iddefinixxi t-termini "il-komunità", "is-soċjetà civili" u "il-konformità". (6)
 - Agħti eżempju ta':
 - komunità, u
 - organizzazzjoni li tiffurma parti mis-soċjetà civili. (4)
 - F'paragrafu ta' madwar 80 kelma, iddiskuti kif l-individwi jsiru membri ta' komunità u tas-soċjetà civili. (15)

(Total: 25 marka)

- Is-sottokulturi, li huma karatteristika ta' soċjetà dejjem aktar diversa kulturalment, huma differenti minn, iżda mhux neċessarjament f'kunflitt mal-kultura dominanti.
 - Iddefinixxi t-termini:
 - "is-sottokulturi", u
 - d-diversità kulturali. (6)
 - Agħti **ŻEWĠ** eżempji ta' gruppi sottokulturali fis-soċjetà. (4)
 - F'paragrafu ta' madwar 80 kelma, spjega u ddiskuti għaliex is-sottokulturi jistgħu jkunu kawża ta' kunflitt fis-soċjetà. (15)

(Total: 25 marka)

TAQSIMA II: L-ISTITUZZJONIJIET SOĊJALI

- Erba' avvenimenti importanti li jiġu mfakkra f'Malta kull sena seħħew matul il-perjodu 1964-2004.
 - Semmi dawn l-**ERBA'** avvenimenti u agħti s-sena li fiha seħħew. (8)
 - Tlieta minn dawn l-erba' avvenimenti huma wkoll għranet nazzjonali. Liema waħda mhix? (2)
 - F'paragrafu ta' madwar 80 kelma, iddiskuti l-importanza ta' kull wieħed minn dawn l-**ERBA'** avvenimenti fl-istorja politika ta' Malta. (15)

(Total: 25 marka)
- Il-kunflitti industrijali saru inqas fin-numru. Dan jista' jkun minħabba r-relazzjonijiet aħjar li hemm bejn l-imsieħba soċjali.
 - Iddefinixxi t-terminu "kunflitti industrijali" u semmi **WAHDA** mill-kawżi possibbli tal-kunflitti. (6)
 - Semmi t-**TLIET** imsieħba soċjali. (4)
 - F'paragrafu ta' madwar 80 kelma, iddiskuti l-irwol tal-imsieħba soċjali fis-suq tax-xogħol. (15)

(Total: 25 marka)

TAQSIMA III: KWISTJONIJIET SOĊJALI

5. Iż-żoghżija u l-adolessenza huma perjodi ta' avventura u divertiment iżda wkoll perjodi ta' sfidi u opportunitajiet.
- (a) Spjega xi tfisser "l-adolessenza". (4)
 - (b) Indika u spjega fil-qosor **ŻEWĠ** opportunitajiet li għandhom iż-żgħażaġh biex ikomplu l- edukazzjoni tagħhom. (6)
 - (ċ) F'paragrafu ta' madwar 80 kelma, iddiskuti kif iż-żgħażaġh iqattgħu l-ħin liberu. (15)
- (Total: 25 marka)**

6. Minkejja l-welfare state, jidher li l-faqar ma jistax jinqered.
- (a) Iddefinixxi t-terminu "welfare state". (4)
 - (b) Spjega kif dawn li ġejjin jistgħu jindikaw il-faqar:
 - (i) il-livelli ta' edukazzjoni; (2)
 - (ii) l-impjeg; (2)
 - (iii) l-istat tad-dar li persuna tgħix fiha. (2)
 - (ċ) Ikteb paragrafu ta' madwar 80 kelma dwar l-effetti tal-faqar fuq is-soċjetà. (15)
- (Total: 25 marka)**

TAQSIMA IV: L-IŻVILUPP U L-BIDLA

7. Illum il-ġurnata hemm għarfien akbar tal-perikli tat-tniġġis fil-forom kollha tiegħu.
- (a) Spjega xi tfisser:
 - (i) it-tniġġis tal-art; (2)
 - (ii) it-tniġġis tal-arja. (2)
 - (b) Semmi **TLIET** kawżi ta' tniġġis. (6)
 - (ċ) F'paragrafu ta' madwar 80 kelma, indika l-effetti tat-tniġġis fuq l-ambjent u s-saħħa tan-nies. (15)
- (Total: 25 marka)**
8. Fattur wieħed li jaffettwa x-xejriet tad-demografija huwa l-migrazzjoni.
- (a) Xi tfisser "demografija"? (4)
 - (b) Semmi u ddefinixxi **TLIET** forom ta' migrazzjoni. (6)
 - (ċ) F'paragrafu ta' madwar 80 kelma, iddiskuti l-fatturi li jimbuttaw u jiġbdu l-migrazzjoni. (15)
- (Total: 25 marka)**



SUBJECT:	Social Studies
PAPER NUMBER:	IIB
DATE:	23 rd May 2019
TIME:	4:00 p.m. to 6:05 p.m.

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

SECTION I: THE INDIVIDUAL AND SOCIETY

1. Although society manages to make the individual a member of the community and civil society, conformity is never total.
- (a) Define the terms "community", "civil society" and "conformity". (6)
- (b) Give an example of:
- (i) a community, and
- (ii) an organisation that forms part of civil society. (4)
- (c) In a paragraph of about 80 words, discuss how individuals become members of a community and of civil society. (15)

(Total: 25 marks)

2. Sub-cultures, which are a feature of an increasingly culturally diverse society, are different from, but not necessarily in conflict with the dominant culture.
- (a) Define the terms:
- (i) "sub-cultures", and
- (ii) cultural diversity. (6)
- (b) Give **TWO** examples of a sub-cultural group in society. (4)
- (c) In a paragraph of about 80 words, explain and discuss why sub-cultures may be a cause of conflict in society. (15)

(Total: 25 marka)

SECTION II: SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS

3. Four important events that are commemorated in Malta every year happened during the period 1964-2004.
- (a) List these **FOUR** events and give the year in which they occurred. (8)
- (b) Three of these four events are also national days. Which one is not? (2)
- (c) In a paragraph of about 80 words, discuss the importance of each of these **FOUR** events in the political history of Malta. (15)

(Total: 25 marks)

4. Industrial conflicts have become fewer in number. This may be due to better relationships among the social partners.
- (a) Define the term "industrial conflicts" and mention **ONE** possible cause of conflicts. (6)
- (b) List the **THREE** social partners. (4)
- (c) In a paragraph of about 80 words, discuss the role of the social partners in the labour market. (15)

(Total: 25 marks)

SECTION III: SOCIAL ISSUES

5. Youth and adolescence are periods of adventure and entertainment but also of challenges and opportunities.
- (a) Explain what is meant by 'adolescence'. (4)
 - (b) Indicate and explain briefly **TWO** opportunities that youth have to further their education. (6)
 - (c) In a paragraph of about 80 words, discuss how young people spend leisure time. (15)
- (Total: 25 marks)**
6. In spite of the welfare state, it seems that poverty cannot be eradicated.
- (a) Define the term "welfare state". (4)
 - (b) Explain how the following can be indicators of poverty:
 - (i) levels of education; (2)
 - (ii) employment; (2)
 - (iii) housing conditions. (2)
 - (c) Write a paragraph of about 80 words about the effects of poverty on society. (15)
- (Total: 25 marks)**

SECTION IV: DEVELOPMENT AND CHANGE

7. Today there is a greater awareness of the dangers of pollution in all its forms.
- (a) Explain what is meant by:
 - (i) land pollution; (2)
 - (ii) air pollution. (2)
 - (b) Indicate **THREE** causes of pollution. (6)
 - (c) In a paragraph of about 80 words, indicate the effects of pollution on the environment and people's health. (15)
- (Total: 25 marks)**
8. One factor which affects patterns of demography is migration.
- (a) What does "demography" mean? (4)
 - (b) List and define **THREE** forms of migration (6)
 - (c) In a paragraph of about 80 words, discuss the push and pull factors of migration. (15)
- (Total: 25 marks)**