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| SUĠĠETT:     | <b>Studji Soċjali</b>        |
| KARTA NUMRU: | I                            |
| DATA:        | 22 ta' Ġunju 2021            |
| FIN:         | mill-4:00 p.m. sas-6:05 p.m. |

Wieġeb iż-żewġ taqsimiet.

## TAQSIMA A

### **Aqra t-test u wieġeb FAMES mistoqsijiet. Kull mistoqsija fiha l-istess numru ta' marki.**

L-ekonomija hija dak l-aspett tal-ħajja soċjali li għandu x'jaqsam mal-produzzjoni u l-konsum ta' oġġetti u l-provvista ta' servizzi. Dan in-negozjar kontinwu bejn il-produtturi jew il-bejjiegħa fuq naħa waħda u x-xerrejja fuq in-naħa l-oħra jiġġeneraw l-iżvilupp ta' **suq ħieles** jew **iċċentralizzat** maħsub biex jikseb bilanċ bejn il-provvista u d-domanda. Dan is-suq jista' jopera wkoll fuq il-prinċipji ta' **ekonomija mħallta**. Il-prezz li bih il-prodott qed jinbiegħ u jinxtara jista' jiddependi fuq il-prezz li x-xerrej huwa lest jew jixtieq li jhallas u fuq il-margini ta' profitt li l-bejjiegħ jistenna li jikseb min-negozju. Ħafna drabi huwa dan il-bilanċ bejn il-provvista u d-domanda fis-suq li jiddetermina l-prezz tal-oġġett jew tas-servizz li huwa pprovdut.

Is-sistema ekonomika hija għalhekk bħal pompa enormi li qed tuża r-rizorsi għall-produzzjoni ta' oġġetti u l-provvista ta' servizzi maħsuba biex jissodisfaw ix-xewqat u l-ħtiġijiet tal-individwi. Tiżgura li ċerti oġġetti huma għall-bejgħ u li ċerti servizzi jiġu pprovduti ladarba jkun hemm id-domanda għalihom. Il-manifattura ta' oġġetti u l-provvista ta' servizzi jsiru f'intrapriži li huma jew proprjetà tal-istat jew inkella kumpaniji tan-negozju privati. Dawn l-intrapriži ġeneralment joperaw fuq sistema rigida bbażata fuq **id-diviżjoni tax-xogħol** u **l-etika tax-xogħol** tal-impjegati tagħhom.

Din il-pompa ekonomika enormi tista' wkoll tinqasam f'setturi differenti, li kull wieħed minnhom jirrappreżenta attività ekonomika differenti. Dan ifisser li hemm tipi differenti ta' attivitajiet ekonomiċi għaddejnin f'diversi postijiet tax-xogħol, ħafna drabi ddominati mill-magni. L-ambjent f'dawn il-postijiet tax-xogħol jista' jesponi lill-ħaddiema għal riskji ta' saħħa u l-benesseri tagħhom. Sabiex innaqqsu jew neliminaw dawn ir-riskji, il-kumpaniji huma obbligati li jaddottaw miżuri ta' saħħa u sigurtà fuq il-post tax-xogħol.

*(Adattat minn: Baldacchino G. Introducing Social Studies PEG Ltd. (1991), pp.148 -154.)*

- Agħti definizzjoni tal-kunċetti li ġejjin:
  - is-suq ħieles; (2)
  - is-suq iċċentralizzat; (2)
  - l-ekonomija mħallta; (2)
  - id-diviżjoni tax-xogħol; (2)
  - l-etika tax-xogħol. (2)
- Spjega kif ġeneralment jopera s-suq. (10)
- L-użu tal-makkinarju kif biddel id-dinja tax-xogħol fis-soċjetà industrijali? (10)

4. Spjega għaliex l-ekonomija tista' titqabbell ma' pompa enormi. (10)
5. "Intrapriżi li huma proprjetà tal-istat jew propjeta ta' kumpaniji tan-negozju privati". Spjega l-funzjoni ekonomika ta' dawn iż-**ŻEWĠ** tipi ta' intrapriżi u aġhti eżempju ta' kull **WAHDA**. (10)
6. Iddeskrivi fil-qosor **TLIETA** mis-setturi li fihom issir l-attività ekonomika ta' kull pajjiż. (10)
7. (a) Spjega t-tifsira tas-saħħa u s-sigurtà fuq il-post tax-xogħol. (8)  
(b) Aġhti eżempju **WIEHED** ta' miżura ta' saħħa u sigurtà fuq il-post tax-xogħol. (2)
8. Spjega r-relazzjoni bejn l-ekonomija, l-impjiegi u l-qgħad. (10)

**(Total: 50 marka)**

## TAQSIMA B

**Aqra t-test u wieġeb FAMES mistoqsijiet. Kull mistoqsija fiha l-istess numru ta' marki.**

F'Malta l-**partiti politiċi** u l-mexxejja tagħhom b'mod ġenerali huma favur l-**ugwaljanza bejn is-sessi** u jaqblu li n-nisa għandhom ikunu rappreżentati aħjar waqt it-teħid ta' deċiżjonijiet politiċi u ekonomiċi. Madanakollu, in-numru ta' nisa eletti f'kariga politika f'Malta huwa wieħed mill-inqas fl-**Unjoni Ewropea** (UE). Dan huwa riżultat ta' diversi fatturi strutturali, soċjali u kulturali. L-ostaklu ewlieni għar-rappreżentanza tan-nisa fil-leġislaturi nazzjonali huma l-partiti politiċi. Għalkemm marru lil hinn mill-kliem u fasslu strateġiji biex jgħinu l-avvanz politiku tan-nisa, prattiki formali u informali fi ħdan il-partiti għadhom qed ixekklu l-progress tan-nisa. Għad fadal ħafna diffikultajiet: il-parlament u l-kunsilli lokali joperaw fuq bażi part-time, u minħabba f'hekk għandhom it-tendenza li jiltaqgħu wara l-ħinijiet tal-uffiċċju b'seduti li jdumu sa tard billejl. Dan imur kontra **r-responsabbiltajiet tal-ħarsien tat-tfal** u għalhekk tinħoloq problema partikolari għan-nisa, li għadhom il-carers ewlenin.

Madanakollu, ir-riżultat tal-elezzjonijiet tal-Parlament Ewropew tal-2014 wera titjib. In-nisa issa jiffurmaw żewġ terzi tad-delegazzjoni Maltija. Dan jipprovd i evidenza li xi strateġiji fi ħdan il-partiti politiċi qed iħallu riżultati, għallinqas fuq livell internazzjonali. Ċerti inizjattivi bħal programmi ta' taħriġ u seminars dwar is-suġġett tal-partecipazzjoni politika tan-nisa huma maħsuba biex iħeġġu u jappoġġjaw aktar nisa biex jidhlu fil-politika. Is-sitwazzjoni hija wkoll inkoraġġanti ħafna fuq livell lokali, b'ħafna nisa li għandhom rwol attiv fil-kunsill lokali tagħhom. Għalhekk, in-nisa qed isiru aktar viżibbli minn qabel u dan jgħin biex l-**immaġni sterjotipika** li politikant ġeneralment huwa raġel tiġi sfidata.

*(Adattat minn: [eige.europa.eu/lt/gender-mainstreaming/good-practices/malta/party-strategy-increase-womens-political-representation](http://eige.europa.eu/lt/gender-mainstreaming/good-practices/malta/party-strategy-increase-womens-political-representation))*

9. Spjega fil-qosor it-termini li ġejjin:
  - (a) il-partiti politiċi; (2)
  - (b) l-ugwaljanza bejn is-sessi; (2)
  - (ċ) l-Unjoni Ewropea; (2)
  - (d) ir-responsabbiltajiet tal-ħarsien tat-tfal; (2)
  - (e) l-immaġni sterjotipika. (2)

10. Spjega s-sentenza: "Madanakollu, in-numru ta' nisa eletti f'kariga politika f'Malta huwa wieħed mill-inqas fl-Unjoni Ewropea (UE). Dan huwa riżultat ta' diversi fatturi strutturali, soċjali u kulturali." (10)
11. Kif qed jinbidel l-irwol tan-nisa fix-xena politika Maltija? Sostni t-tweġiba tiegħek billi tipprovdi **ŻEWĠ** eżempji. (10)
12. Meta tqis il-progress li sar fir-rigward tal-ugwaljanza bejn is-sessi, spjega għaliex il-femministi għadhom iqisu s-sistema politika bħala waħda patrijarkali. (10)
13. (a) Iddeskrivi **ŻEWĠ** tipi differenti ta' miżuri favur il-familja. (4)  
(b) Spjega kif miżuri favur il-familja jistgħu jippermettu lin-nisa jippartecipaw iktar fil-politika. (6)
14. X'tista' tagħmel is-soċjetà biex tteġġeg aktar nisa jieħdu rwol attiv fil-politika? (10)
15. (a) Semmi **ŻEWĠ** organizzazzjonijiet nazzjonali jew internazzjonali li jipprovdu appoġġ lin-nisa u jipromwovu l-ugwaljanza bejn is-sessi. (4)  
(b) Iddeskrivi fil-qosor ix-xogħol ta' dawn iż-**ŻEWĠ** organizzazzjonijiet li semmejt qabel. (6)
16. Kif tista' l-immagni sterjotipika tal-politiku bħala raġel tiġi sfidata mis-soċjetà? (10)

**(Total: 50 marka)**




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|---------------|----------------------------|
| SUBJECT:      | <b>Social Studies</b>      |
| PAPER NUMBER: | I                          |
| DATE:         | 22 <sup>nd</sup> June 2021 |
| TIME:         | 4:00 p.m. to 6:05 p.m.     |

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Answer both sections.

## SECTION A

**Read the text and answer any FIVE questions. Each question carries equal marks.**

The economy is that aspect of social life which deals with the production and consumption of goods and the provision of services. The continuous deals between producers or sellers on one side and the buyers on the other side create the development of a **free** or **centralised market** aimed at achieving a balance between supply and demand. This market can also operate on the principles of a **mixed economy**. The price at which the product is being sold and bought may depend on the price the buyer is ready or willing to pay, and on the margin of profit which the seller expects to get from the deal. Very often, it is this balance between supply and demand in the market which determines the price of the object or service which is provided.

The economic system is thus like a huge pump which is using the resources for the production of goods and the provision of services aimed as satisfying the wants and needs of individuals. It ensures that certain objects are for sale and that certain services are provided, once there is a demand for them. The manufacture of goods and the provision of services take place in enterprises either owned by the state or by private business companies. These enterprises generally operate on a rigid system based on the **division of labour** and the **work ethic** of their employees.

This huge economic pump may also be broken down into different sectors, each of which represents a different economic activity. This means that there are different types of economic activities going on in various places of work, often dominated by machines. The environment in these workplaces may expose workers to risks to their health and well-being. In order to reduce or eliminate these risks, firms are obliged to adopt occupational health & safety measures.

*(Adapted from: Baldacchino G. Introducing Social Studies PEG Ltd. (1991), pp.148 -154.)*

1. Define the following concepts:
  - (a) free market; (2)
  - (b) centralised market; (2)
  - (c) mixed economy; (2)
  - (d) division of labour; (2)
  - (e) work ethic. (2)
2. Explain how the market generally operates. (10)
3. How has the use of machinery transformed the world of work in industrial society? (10)

4. Explain why the economy can be compared to a huge pump. (10)
5. "Enterprises either owned by the state or by private business companies". Explain the economic function of these **TWO** types of enterprises and give an example of **EACH**. (10)
6. Briefly describe **THREE** of the sectors in which the economic activity of every country takes place. (10)
7. (a) Explain the meaning of occupational health and safety. (8)  
 (b) Give **ONE** example of an occupational health and safety measure. (2)
8. Explain the relationship between the economy, employment and unemployment. (10)

**(Total: 50 marks)**

## SECTION B

**Read the text and answer any FIVE questions. Each question carries equal marks.**

In Malta, **political parties** and their leaders are in general supportive of **gender equality** and agree that women should be better represented in political and economic decision-making processes. However, the number of women elected in office in Malta is one of the lowest in the **European Union (EU)**, as a result of various structural, social and cultural factors. The main obstacles to women's representation in national legislatures are the political parties. Although they have gone beyond words and have devised strategies to facilitate women's political advancement, formal and informal practices within the parties are still hindering women's progress. Many difficulties remain: parliament and local councils operate on a part-time basis, and consequently tend to meet after office hours, with sittings running late into the night. This conflicts with **childcare responsibilities** and therefore constitutes a particular problem for women, who are still the main carers.

However, the result of the 2014 European Parliament elections showed improvement. Women now make up two-thirds of the Maltese delegation. This provides evidence that some strategies within political parties are yielding results, at least on an international level. Certain initiatives such as training programmes and seminars on the subject of women's political participation are aimed to encourage and support more women to enter politics. The situation is also very encouraging at a local level, with many women playing an active role in their local council. Therefore, women are becoming more visible than before and this helps to challenge the **stereotypical image** that a politician is usually a man.

*(Adapted from: [eige.europa.eu/it/gender-mainstreaming/good-practices/malta/party-strategy-increase-womens-political-representation](http://eige.europa.eu/it/gender-mainstreaming/good-practices/malta/party-strategy-increase-womens-political-representation))*

9. Briefly explain the following terms:
- (a) political parties; (2)
- (b) gender equality; (2)
- (c) European Union; (2)
- (d) childcare responsibilities; (2)
- (e) stereotypical image. (2)

10. Explain the sentence: "However, the number of women elected in office in Malta is one of the lowest in the European Union (EU), as a result of various structural, social and cultural factors". (10)
11. How is the role of women changing in the Maltese political scene? Support your answer by providing **TWO** examples. (10)
12. Considering the progress that has been made with regards to gender equality, explain why feminists still regard the political system as patriarchal. (10)
13. (a) Outline **TWO** different types of family-friendly measures. (4)  
(b) Explain how family-friendly measures may enable women to participate more in politics. (6)
14. What can be done by society to encourage more women to take an active role in politics? (10)
15. (a) Indicate **TWO** national or international organizations that provide support to women and promote gender equality. (4)  
(b) Briefly describe the work of the **TWO** organisations you mentioned above. (6)
16. How can the stereotypical image of the politician as male, be challenged by society? (10)

**(Total: 50 marks)**



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| SUĠĠETT:     | <b>Studji Soċjali</b>        |
| KARTA NUMRU: | IIA                          |
| DATA:        | 25 ta' Ġunju 2021            |
| 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. In-normi u l-valuri tas-soċjetà trażmessi waqt is-soċjalizzazzjoni primarja jiffurmaw l-imġiba soċjali tal-individwi tul ħajjithom kollha. Iddiskuti.
2. Il-gruppi etniċi **m'għandhomx** jitqiesu bħala kawża ta' kunflitt fis-soċjetà. Iddiskuti.
3. Il-mobbiltà soċjali hija marbuta sew maċ-ċansijiet f'ħajjet l-individwu. Iddiskuti.

### **TAQSIMA II: L-ISTITUZZJONIJIET SOĊJALI**

4. Iddiskuti għaliex il-koperattiva hija eżempju tajjeb ta' parteċipazzjoni attiva fuq il-post tax-xogħol.
5. L-eżistenza ta' partiti politiċi b'ideoloġiji differenti hija l-bażi tad-demokrazija. Iddiskuti.
6. Is-sekularizzazzjoni **ma tfissirx** it-tmiem tar-religjon. Iddiskuti.

### **TAQSIMA III: IL-KWISTJONIJIET SOĊJALI**

7. Forom differenti ta' faqar għandhom effetti varji fuq is-soċjetà. Iddiskuti.
8. Il-kunċett tal-istat soċjali iżomm lill-gvern responsabbli għall-benesseri taċ-ċittadini kollha tiegħu billi jipprovdi firxa wiesgħa ta' benefiċċji soċjali. Iddiskuti.
9. Matul l-adolessenza tagħhom iż-żgħażaġh jgħaddu minn ħafna bidliet. Iddiskuti dawn il-bidliet.

### **TAQSIMA IV: L-IŻVILUPP U L-BIDLA**

10. L-iżvilupp sostenibbli huwa żvilupp li jissodisfa l-ħtiġijiet tal-ġenerazzjoni preżenti, mingħajr ma jikkomprometti l-abbiltà tal-ġenerazzjonijiet tal-futur li jissodisfaw il-bżonnijiet tagħhom ukoll. Iddiskuti.
11. Mal-65 anniversarju tagħha fl-2015, il-Kummissjoni Għolja tan-Nazzjonijiet Uniti għar-Refuġjati (UNHCR) assistiet aktar minn 50 miljun refuġjat mad-dinja kollha. Iddiskuti l-forom differenti ta' assistenza pprovduti minn organizzazzjonijiet bħal dawn.
12. Iddiskuti kif l-iżvilupp teknoloġiku jaffettwa l-aspetti soċjali u ekonomiċi tas-soċjetà.




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| SUBJECT:      | <b>Social Studies</b>      |
| PAPER NUMBER: | IIA                        |
| DATE:         | 25 <sup>th</sup> June 2021 |
| TIME:         | 4:00 p.m. to 6:05 p.m.     |

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

**SECTION I: THE INDIVIDUAL AND SOCIETY**

1. The norms and values of society transmitted during primary socialisation will shape the social behaviour of individuals for their whole life. Discuss.
2. Ethnic groups should **not** be considered to be a cause of conflict in society. Discuss.
3. Social mobility is closely linked to one's life chances. Discuss.

**SECTION II: SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS**

4. Discuss why a cooperative is a good example of direct participation at the workplace.
5. The existence of political parties representing different ideologies is the basis of a democratic system. Discuss.
6. Secularisation does **not** mean the end of religion. Discuss.

**SECTION III: SOCIAL ISSUES**

7. Different forms of poverty have different effects on society. Discuss.
8. The concept of the welfare state makes the government responsible for the well-being of all its citizens by providing a wide range of social benefits. Discuss.
9. Throughout their adolescence young people experience many changes. Discuss these changes.

**SECTION IV: DEVELOPMENT AND CHANGE**

10. Sustainable development is development which meets the needs of the present generation, without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. Discuss.
11. By its 65th anniversary in 2015, the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) had assisted more than 50 million refugees worldwide. Discuss the different forms of assistance provided to refugees by such organisations.
12. Discuss how technological development affects the social and economic aspects of society.





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| SUĠĠETT:     | <b>Studji Soċjali</b>        |
| KARTA NUMRU: | IIB                          |
| DATA:        | 25 ta' Ġunju 2021            |
| 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

- In-normi u l-valuri trażmessi matul is-soċjalizzazzjoni primarja jaffettwaw l-imġiba tagħna matul ħajjitna.
  - Iddefinixxi normi u valuri. (4)
  - Spjega kif in-normi u l-valuri huma trażmessi. (6)
  - F'paragrafu ta' madwar 80 kelma, spjega kif l-aġenziji tas-soċjalizzazzjoni jaffettwaw l-imġiba tagħna. (15)

**(Total: 25 marka)**
- F'soċjetà fejn hemm diversità kulturali, ikun hemm gruppi etniċi differenti jgħixu flimkien.
  - Spjega **ŻEWĠ** karatteristiċi ta' gruppi etniċi. (6)
  - Semmi **ŻEWĠ** eżempji ta' gruppi etniċi f'Malta. (4)
  - F'paragrafu ta' madwar 80 kelma, iddiskuti kif gruppi etniċi li jgħixu fl-istess soċjetà mhux bilfors iwasslu għall-kunflitt. (15)

**(Total: 25 marka)**
- Il-Mobbiltà Soċjali hija marbuta maċ-ċansijiet f'ħajjet l-individwu f'sistema ta' stratifikazzjoni soċjali.
  - Iddeskrivi **ŻEWĠ** tipi ta' stratifikazzjoni soċjali. (6)
  - Semmi **ŻEWĠ** fatturi li jistgħu jkunu l-kawża ta' stratifikazzjoni soċjali. (4)
  - F'paragrafu ta' madwar 80 kelma, iddiskuti kif il-mobbiltà soċjali hija marbuta maċ-ċansijiet f'ħajjet l-individwu. (15)

**(Total: 25 marka)**

### TAQSIMA II: L-ISTITUZZJONIJIET SOĊJALI

- Illum il-koperattivi jinsabu fis-setturi kollha tal-ekonomija.
  - Iddefinixxi t-terminu kooperattiva. (4)
  - Spjega għaliex il-kooperattivi huma iktar probabbli li jinsabu fis-settur primarju tal-ekonomija. (6)
  - F'paragrafu ta' madwar 80 kelma, iddiskuti l-irwol tal-kooperattivi fl-ekonomija. (15)

**(Total: 25 marka)**

***Jekk jogħġbok aqleb din il-paġna.***

5. Id-demokrazija hija bbażata fuq l-eżistenza u l-attivitajiet tal-partiti politiċi li jhaddnu ideoloġiji differenti.
- (a) Iddefinixxi ideoloġija politika. (4)
  - (b) Iddeskrivi fil-qosor **ŻEWĠ** ideoloġiji politiċi. (6)
  - (ċ) F'paragrafu ta' madwar 80 kelma, iddiskuti l-irwol tal-partiti politiċi fi Stat demokratiku. (15)

**(Total: 25 marka)**

6. Il-mexxejja tar-religjonijiet il-kbar huma kontra l-iżvilupp tal-Istat sekulari għax jibzgu li dan jeqred it-tradizzjonijiet reliġjużi antiki u stabbiliti.
- (a) Spjega t-tifsira ta' sekularizzazzjoni. (4)
  - (b) Semmi **TLIET** eżempji ta' religjonijiet kbar. (6)
  - (ċ) F'paragrafu ta' madwar 80 kelma, iddiskuti kif minkejja s-sekularizzazzjoni, ir-religjon għad għandha rwol importanti fis-soċjetà. (15)

**(Total: 25 marka)**

### **TAQSIMA III: KWISTJONIJIET SOĊJALI**

7. Dawk li jinsabu fil-qiegħ tal-istruttura soċjali x'aktarx jesperjenzaw faqar assolut jew relattiv.
- (a) Spjega xi tfisser 'dawk li jinsabu fil-qiegħ tal-istruttura soċjali'. (4)
  - (b) Spjega d-differenza bejn il-faqar assolut u dak relattiv. (6)
  - (ċ) F'paragrafu ta' madwar 80 kelma, spjega kif minkejja l-istat soċjali, il-faqar għadu problema f'ħafna soċjetajiet. (15)

**(Total: 25 marka)**

8. Permezz tal-istat soċjali, il-Gvern jgħin lill-membri tas-soċjetà skont il-bżonnijiet tagħhom.
- (a) Spjega xi tfisser l-istat soċjali. (4)
  - (b) Apparti l-Istat, spjega l-irwol ta' **ŻEWĠ** entitajiet li jipprovdu l-welfare. (6)
  - (ċ) Ikteb paragrafu ta' madwar 80 kelma biex turi kif l-istat soċjali jikkontribwixxi biex itejjeb il-ħajja tal-membri tas-soċjetà. (15)

**(Total: 25 marka)**

9. Matul l-adolessenza, iż-żgħażaġh ikomplu jitgħallmu kif għandhom iġibu ruħhom fis-soċjetà.
- (a) Spjega xi tfisser adolesxzenza. (4)
  - (b) Spjega l-bidliet li wieħed jesperjenza fl-adolessenza. (6)
  - (ċ) F'paragrafu ta' madwar 80 kelma, spjega kif l-involvement tal-adolessenti f'movimenti taż-żgħażaġh u organizzazzjonijiet volontarji jista' jkun utli għall-iżvilupp personali u soċjali tagħhom. (15)

**(Total: 25 marka)**

#### **TAQSIMA IV: L-IŻVILUPP U L-BIDLA**

10. Il-popolazzjoni tirreferi għan-numru ta' nies li jgħixu f'żona partikolari u li tvarja minn pajjiż għall-ieħor.
- (a) Spjega l-iskop taċ-ċensiment tal-popolazzjoni. (4)
  - (b) Semmi **TLIET** fatturi li jaffettwaw il-bidliet fil-popolazzjoni ta' pajjiż. (6)
  - (ċ) F'paragrafu ta' madwar 80 kelma, spjega kif l-immigranti jiġu megħjuna jintegraw fil-popolazzjoni. (15)
- (Total: 25 marka)**
11. Il-moviment tan-nies minn żoni rurali għal dawk urbani żied il-livell ta' urbanizzazzjoni.
- (a) Iddefinixxi t-terminu urbanizzazzjoni. (4)
  - (b) Semmi **TLIET** modi li bihom tista' tiġi żviluppata art f'żoni urbani. (6)
  - (ċ) F'paragrafu ta' madwar 80 kelma, iddiskuti kif il-problemi soċjali u ambjentali żdiedu minħabba l-urbanizzazzjoni. (15)
- (Total: 25 marka)**
12. Bidliet fl-iżvilupp jista' jkollhom kemm effetti pożittivi kif ukoll negattivi fuq is-soċjetà.
- (a) Iddefinixxi t-terminu żvilupp. (4)
  - (b) Semmi **TLIET** tipi ta' żvilupp. (6)
  - (ċ) F'paragrafu ta' madwar 80 kelma, iddiskuti l-effetti pożittivi u negattivi tal-iżvilupp. (15)
- (Total: 25 marka)**




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|---------------|----------------------------|
| SUBJECT:      | <b>Social Studies</b>      |
| PAPER NUMBER: | IIB                        |
| DATE:         | 25 <sup>th</sup> June 2021 |
| TIME:         | 4:00 p.m. to 6:05 p.m.     |

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

**SECTION I: THE INDIVIDUAL AND SOCIETY**

1. The norms and values transmitted during primary socialisation affect our behaviour throughout our lives.
  - (a) Define norms and values. (4)
  - (b) Explain how norms and values are transmitted. (6)
  - (c) In a paragraph of about 80 words, explain how the agencies of socialisation affect our behaviour. (15)

**(Total: 25 marks)**
  
2. In a culturally diverse society, there are different ethnic groups living together.
  - (a) Explain **TWO** characteristics of ethnic groups. (6)
  - (b) Give **TWO** examples of ethnic groups in Malta. (4)
  - (c) In a paragraph of about 80 words, discuss why ethnic groups living together may **not** lead to conflict in society. (15)

**(Total: 25 marks)**
  
3. Social Mobility is related to one's life chances in a system of social stratification.
  - (a) Describe **TWO** types of social stratification. (6)
  - (b) Mention **TWO** factors that may cause social stratification. (4)
  - (c) In a paragraph of about 80 words, discuss how social mobility is linked to life chances. (15)

**(Total: 25 marks)**

**SECTION II: SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS**

4. Today cooperatives are found in all sectors of the economy.
  - (a) Define the term cooperative. (4)
  - (b) Explain why cooperatives are more likely to be found in the primary sector of the economy. (6)
  - (c) In a paragraph of about 80 words, discuss the role of cooperatives in the economy. (15)

**(Total: 25 marks)**

***Please turn the page.***

5. Democracy is based on the existence and activities of political parties representing different ideologies.
- (a) Define political ideology. (4)
  - (b) Briefly outline **TWO** political ideologies. (6)
  - (c) In a paragraph of about 80 words, discuss the role of political parties in a democratic State. (15)
- (Total: 25 marks)**
6. The leaders of the world religions are against the development of a secular State because they fear that it will destroy old and established religious traditions.
- (a) Explain the meaning of secularisation. (4)
  - (b) Give **THREE** examples of world religions. (6)
  - (c) In a paragraph of about 80 words, discuss how in spite of secularisation, religion continues to have an important role in society. (15)
- (Total: 25 marks)**

### **SECTION III: SOCIAL ISSUES**

7. Those at the bottom of the social structure are most likely to experience absolute or relative poverty.
- (a) Explain what is meant by 'those at the bottom of the social structure'. (4)
  - (b) Explain the difference between absolute and relative poverty. (6)
  - (c) In a paragraph of about 80 words, explain how despite the welfare state, poverty is still a problem in many societies. (15)
- (Total: 25 marks)**
8. By means of the welfare state, the Government assists members of society according to their needs.
- (a) Explain what is meant by the welfare state. (4)
  - (b) Explain the role of **TWO** welfare providers apart from the State. (6)
  - (c) Write a paragraph of about 80 words to show how the welfare state contributes to improve the life of members of society. (15)
- (Total: 25 marks)**
9. Throughout their adolescence, young people continue to learn how they ought to behave in society.
- (a) Explain what is meant by adolescence. (4)
  - (b) Explain the changes that one experiences throughout adolescence. (6)
  - (c) In a paragraph of about 80 words, explain how the involvement of young people in youth movements and voluntary organisations may be useful for their personal and social development. (15)
- (Total: 25 marks)**

**SECTION IV: DEVELOPMENT AND CHANGE**

10. Population refers to the number of people who live in a particular area and which varies from one country to another.
- (a) Explain the purpose of a population census. (4)
  - (b) Mention **THREE** factors which affect changes in the population of a country. (6)
  - (c) In a paragraph of about 80 words, explain how migrants are helped to integrate within the wider population. (15)
- (Total: 25 marks)**
11. The movement of people from rural to urban areas has increased the level of urbanisation.
- (a) Define the term urbanisation. (4)
  - (b) Mention **THREE** ways in which land in urban areas can be developed. (6)
  - (c) In a paragraph of about 80 words, discuss how social and environmental problems increased because of urbanisation. (15)
- (Total: 25 marks)**
12. Developmental changes can have both positive and negative effects on society.
- (a) Define the term development. (4)
  - (b) Mention **THREE** types of development. (6)
  - (c) In a paragraph of about 80 words, discuss the positive and negative effects of development. (15)
- (Total: 25 marks)**