

SECONDARY EDUCATION CERTIFICATE LEVEL

MAY 2012 SESSION

SUBJECT:	Environmental Studies
PAPER NUMBER:	I
DATE:	14 th May 2012
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

Answers should be brief and to the point.

1. *Deserts cover more than one fifth of the Earth's land, and they are found on every continent.*
Mention and briefly explain the major common climatic characteristic of deserts. (2)
2. *The Maltese Islands are made up of sedimentary rocks.*
Briefly describe the processes that lead to the formation of sedimentary rocks. (3)
3. (a) *The Maltese Islands are tilted towards the north-east and thus have two main types of coasts.*
Outline the main difference between the coastal characteristics of the north-west coast and the south-east coast of Malta. (1)
(b) Mention and briefly describe **ONE** type of soil found on the Maltese Islands. (3)
4. (a) Copy and complete the simplified food web in Figure 1 using the following words: Carnivores, Producers and Herbivores. (1)

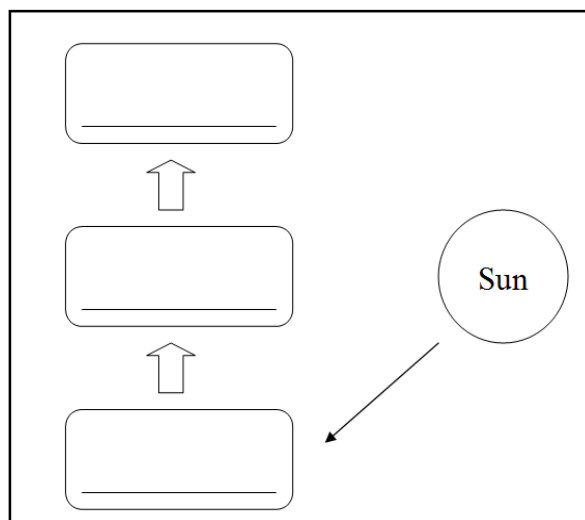


Figure 1: Simplified food web

- (b) *The nutrient cycle is the movement of nutrients by means of the food web.*
Give **ONE** reason why the nutrient cycle is essential for the ecosystems of the earth. (1)
- (c) What is the role of decomposers in the ecosystem? (2)
- (d) Give **ONE** example of a decomposer organism. (1)
5. (a) What importance did Keenan's Report have on the development of education in Malta? (2)
(b) How did this report affect the languages in use in Malta at that time? (2)
6. Explain briefly **TWO** recent foreign influences on Maltese culture and lifestyle. (2)
7. (a) Name **TWO** means of transport that were used in Malta during the 19th century. (2)
(b) How did the introduction of buses in the 20th century affect Maltese life? (1)
8. Mention **ONE** building legacy from **each** of the following periods in Maltese history:
(a) the Roman period;
(b) the Medieval period;
(c) the British period. (3)
9. Two of the following are or have Greek remains. Choose the **TWO** correct answers.
(a) Alhambra; (b) Parthenon; (c) Delphi; (d) Sabratha; (e) Granada. (2)
10. *Eco-tourism and Agro-tourism have become important aspects of the tourism industry.*
What does one understand by: (a) *Eco-tourism*? (b) *Agro-tourism*? (2)
11. *The recent National Environmental Policy in Malta speaks of the creation of green jobs.*
What does this policy mean by *green jobs*? (2)
12. Briefly show the difference between the following **FOUR** constitutional stages in Malta's democratic history.
(a) Self-government; (b) Independence;
(c) Republic; (d) E.U. Membership. (4)
13. Compare and contrast the role of a political party with the role of a voluntary organisation in a democracy. (4)

(Total: 40 marks)

Section B

Read well the extracts provided and then answer ALL questions from this section:

1. Humans have lived, died and been disrupted by volcanoes throughout history. There are some 550 known active volcanoes on earth and some 500 million people living close to them. Campi Flegrei sits across the Bay of Naples not far from Mount Vesuvius, the destroyer of Pompeii and Herculaneum in A.D. 79. The African and Eurasian tectonic plates are still grinding together below. Precursors to an eruption at Campi Flegrei were noted some decades ago, but now all seems quiet. Vesuvius itself also remains a threat to the population of Naples. Records show that from 1631 to 1944 Vesuvius erupted several times with not many years between episodes. However, now nearly seventy years have passed since the last eruption, and long periods of repose are usually followed by high explosivity. Should the volcano repeat its A.D. 79 eruption, ashfall, pyroclastic flows, and mud slides would likely destroy around half a million homes, and casualties are estimated at 200,000 dead if no warning is given or preparations made. Yet volcanoes are also essential to the planet's environment and bring many advantages for human activity too. For instance, volcanic regions can yield energy. In Iceland magma heats underground water, which is tapped by wells that supply heating and warm water to most of the nation's homes.

(Adapted from *National Geographic Magazine*, December 1992)

- (a) What is the difference between an active and a dormant volcano? Give an example of each type. (2+2)
- (b) What kind of tectonic boundary exists at the border of the Eurasian and African plates? (2)
- (c) Mention **ONE** main reason why people live dangerously close to volcanoes. Discuss this in relation to social and/or economic realities for those people. (1+4)
- (d) Mention **THREE** dangers associated with volcanoes such as Vesuvius and Campi Flegrei. (3)
- (e) Discuss **ONE** way that governments are investing to minimise or mitigate the dangers associated with living next to a volcano. (4)
- (f) Briefly explain why volcanoes are essential to the planet's environments. (3)
- (g) The text refers to energy produced in Iceland because of the existence of volcanoes in that region.
What kind of alternative energy is referred to here? Is this kind of energy production an option in Malta? (2+2)

2. Malta formally applied to join the EC in 1990. An EC-Malta Joint Parliamentary Committee was set up. The European Commission Avis on Malta's application pointed out economic and institutional reforms needed to prepare the island for accession. A programme and timetable for implementing economic reforms was devised. Accession negotiations with Malta were held. The proposal of accession was put to the electorate in a referendum. The proposal was accepted and confirmed in the subsequent general election. So Malta became a full member of the EU.

As a result of EU accession, Malta has undertaken to *protect, preserve and improve the state of the environment and to ensure sustainable and environmentally sound development, recognising that adequate protection of the environment is essential to human well-being and the enjoyment of basic human rights, including the right to life itself* (Convention on Access to Justice in Environmental Matters, Denmark, Aarhus, 25 June, 1998). 'Din l-Art Helwa', a Maltese non-governmental voluntary organisation, draws on these environmental principles to safeguard Malta's natural and cultural heritage as part of the island's environment. This non-profit organisation has in fact restored several cultural sites, historic buildings and monuments. Through the intervention of 'Din l-Art Helwa', existing environmental laws are enforced and new ones are enacted for the conservation, protection and development of Malta's natural, cultural and built environment.

- (a) What is the EC referred to in the passage? (1)
- (b) Why was an Avis issued by the European Commission on Malta's application? (2)
- (c) The source says that '*The proposal of accession was put to the electorate in a referendum*'.
 - (i) Mention **TWO** main arguments that were put forth in favour of accession. (4)
 - (ii) Mention **TWO** main arguments that were put forth against accession. (4)
- (d) When were the referendum and subsequent general election mentioned in the source held (choose from: 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2005)? (1)
- (e) Name **TWO** countries which became full members of the EU at the same time as Malta. (2)
- (f) (i) What is meant by *cultural heritage*? (2)
(ii) Name **TWO** cultural sites of historic importance in Malta. (2)
- (g) According to the passage, development has to be '*environmentally sound*'.
Write **THREE** sentences to explain briefly how this is possible. (3)
- (h) Name and explain **TWO** reasons why the protection of the environment is *essential to the enjoyment of basic human rights*. (4)

(Total: 50 marks)

LIVELL TAĊ-ĊERTIFIKAT TAL-EDUKAZZJONI SEKONDARJA

SESSJONI MEJJU 2012

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

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

Taqsim A

It-tweġibiet iridu jkun fil-qosor u preċiżi.

1. *Id-deżerti jgħattu aktar minn wiehed minn hamsa tal-art tad-dinja, u jinsabu f'kull kontinent.*
Semmi u spjega fil-qosor il-karatteristika ewlenija komuni tal-klima tad-deżerti. (2)
2. *Il-Gżejjer Maltin huma magħmula minn ġebel sedimentarju.*
Iddeskrivi fil-qosor il-proċessi li jwasslu għall-formazzjoni tal-ġebel sedimentarju. (3)
3. (a) *Il-Gżejjer Maltin huma mxaqilba lejn il-Grigal u b'hekk għandhom żewġ tipi ewlenin ta' kosta.*
Semmi fil-qosor id-differenza prinċipali bejn il-karatteristiċi tal-kosta tal-Majjistral u l-kosta fix-Xlokk ta' Malta. (1)
(b) Semmi u spjega fil-qosor tip **WIEHED** ta' hamrija li jinsab fuq il-Gżejjer Maltin. (3)
4. (a) Ikkopja u imla n-nisġa tal-ikel fil-Figura numru 1 billi tuża dawn il-kelmiet:
KARNIVORI, PRODUTTURI, ERBIVORI (1)

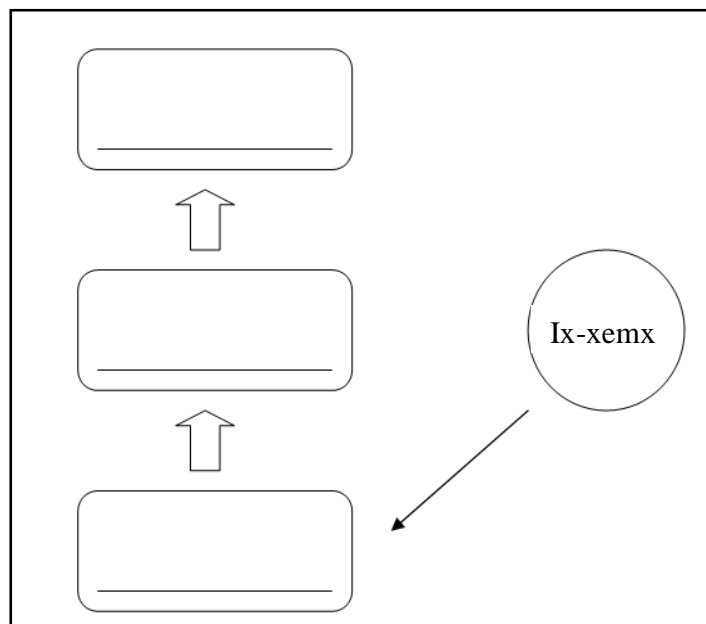


Figura 1: Nisġa simplifikata tal-ikel

ĊES13/1.12m

- (b) *Iċ-ċiklu tan-nutrijenti huwa l-moviment tan-nutrijenti fin-nisġa tal-ikel.*
Aġhti raġuni **WAHDA** għaliex iċ-ċiklu tan-nutrijenti huwa essenzjali għall-ekosistemi tad-dinja. (1)
- (c) X'inhu r-rwol tad-dekompożituri fl-ekosistema? (2)
- (d) Aġhti eżempju **WIEHED** ta' organiżmu dekompożitur. (1)
5. (a) X'importanza kellu r-Rapport ta' Keenan fuq l-iżvilupp tal-edukazzjoni f'Malta? (2)
(b) X'effett kellu dan ir-rapport fuq il-lingwi użati f'Malta f'dak iż-żmien? (2)
6. Fisser fil-qosor **ŻEWĠ** influwenzi barranin riċenti fuq il-kultura jew l-istil tal-ħajja tal-Maltin. (2)
7. (a) Semmi **ŻEWĠ** mezzi ta' trasport li kienu jintużaw f'Malta matul is-seklu dsatax. (2)
(b) Kif affettwa l-ħajja Maltija d-dhul tal-karrozzi tal-linja fis-seklu għoxrin? (1)
8. Aġhti eżempju **WIEHED** ta' wirt mibni **matul kull wiehed** minn dawn il-perjodi fl-istorja ta' Malta:
(a) Żmien ir-Rumani;
(b) Żmien il-Medjuevu;
(c) Żmien l-Ingliżi. (3)
9. Tnejn minn dawn huma jew fihom fdalijiet Griegi. Aghżel **IŻ-ŻEWĠ** twegibiet it-tajba.
(a) Alhambra (b) Parthenon (ċ) Delphi (d) Sabratha (e) Granada (2)
10. *L-Ekoturiżmu u l-Agroturiżmu saru aspetti importanti tal-industrija tat-turiżmu.*
X'nifhmu bil-kelmiet (a) ekoturiżmu? (1)
(b) agroturiżmu? (1)
11. *Il-Politika Nazzjonali Dwar l-Ambjent li tnediet dan l-aħħar f'Malta titkellem fuq il-holqien ta' green jobs.*
Din il-politika xi trid tgħid bi *green jobs*? (2)
12. Fil-qosor uri d-differenza bejn dawn l-**ERBA**' stadji kostituzzjonali fl-istorja demokratika ta' Malta.
(a) Is- 'Self-government' (b) L-Indipendenza
(c) Ir-Repubblika (d) Is-Shubija fl-U.E. (4)
13. Qabbel biex tohroġ ix-xebh u d-differenzi bejn ir-rwol ta' partit politiku u r-rwol ta' organizzazzjoni volontarja f'demokrazija. (4)

(Total: 40 marka)

Taqsim B

Wieġeb il-mistoqsijiet kollha f'din it-taqsim.

1. L-ispeċi umana għexet, mietet u ġiet imfixkla minn vulkani tul iż-żminijiet. Hemm madwar 550 vulkan attiv magħruf fuq wiċċ id-dinja u xi 500 miljun ruħ jgħixu viċin tagħhom. Il-Campi Flegrei jinsabu faċċata tal-Bajja ta' Napli mhux 'il bogħod mill-vulkan Vessuvju, il-qerried ta' Pompeii u Herculaneum fis-sena 79 W.K. Il-pjattaformi tettoniċi tal-Afrika u l-Ewrasja għadhom iħokku ma' xulxin taħt l-art. L-ewwel hjiel ta' eruzzjoni fil-Campi Flegrei ġew innutati għexur ta' snin ilu, iżda issa kollox jidher kwiet. Il-Vessuvju nnifsu wkoll jibqa' theddida għall-popolazzjoni ta' Napli. Ir-rekords juru li mill-1631 sal-1944, il-Vessuvju żbroffa diversi drabi u ta' spiss. Madankollu, issa kważi sebgħin sena għaddew mill-aħħar eruzzjoni, u perjodi twal ta' kwiet normalment jigu segwiti minn eruzzjoni kbira. Jekk il-vulkan jerġa' jżbroffa bħal m'għamel fis-sena 79 W.K., xita ta' irmied, flussi piroklastiċi, u slajds ta' tajn x'aktarx jeqirdu madwar nofs miljun dar, u l-imwiet huma stmati li jkunu madwar 200,000, jekk l-ebda twissija ma tingħata jew ma ssir ebda thejjija. Madankollu l-vulkani huma wkoll essenzjali għall-ambjent tad-dinja u għandhom ħafna vantaġġi għall-attività tal-bniedem. Perezempju, ir-regjuni vulkaniċi jistgħu jagħtu l-enerġija. Fl-Iżlanda l-magma ssahħan l-ilma ta' taħt l-art, li huwa sfruttat minn bjar li jipprovdu tişhin u ilma shun għall-biċċa l-kbira tad-djar tal-pajjiż.

(Addattat min-National Geographic Magazine, Diċembru 1992)

- (a) X'inhi d-differenza bejn vulkan attiv u wiehed rieqed? Aghti eżempju minn kull wiehed. (2+2)
- (b) X'tip ta' konfini tettoniċi jeżistu fil-limiti bejn il-pjattaformi tettoniċi tal-Ewrasja u tal-Afrika? (2)
- (c) Semmi raġuni prinċipali **WAHDA** għaliex in-nies jghixu perikolożament viċin il-vulkani. Iddiskuti din b'relazżjoni ma' realtajiet soċjali u ekonomiċi ta' dawk in-nies. (1+4)
- (d) Semmi **TLIET** perikli assoċjati ma' vulkani bħall-Vessuvju u l-Campi Flegrei. (3)
- (e) Iddiskuti mod **WIEHED** kif il-gvernijiet qed jinvestu sabiex jimminimizzaw jew jilqgħu għall-perikli assoċjati ma' hajja qrib vulkan. (4)
- (f) Spjega fil-qosor għaliex il-vulkani huma essenzjali għall-ambjenti tal-pjaneta. (3)
- (g) *Il-paragrafu ta' fuq jirreferi għall-enerġija prodotta fl-Iżlanda minħabba l-eżistenza tal-vulkani f'dak ir-reġjun.*
Għal liema tip ta' enerġija alternattiva qed jirreferi? Dan it-tip ta' produzzjoni tal-enerġija huwa xorta ta' għażla f'Malta? (2+2)

Q. 2

Malta applikat formalment biex tissieheb fil-K.E. fl-1990. Mill-ewwel twaqqaf Kumitat Parlamentari Kongunt K.E.- Malta. L-Avis tal-Kummissjoni Ewropea dwar l-applikazzjoni ta' Malta indika l-htieġa ta' riformi ekonomiċi u istituzzjonali bħala thejjija għas-shubija tal-Gżira. Ġew mfassla programm u orarju ta' żmien għall-implimentazzjoni tar-riformi ekonomiċi u bdew in-negozjati ta' shubija ma' Malta. Il-proposta ta' shubija tqegħdet quddiem l-elettorat f'referendum. Il-proposta giet aċċettata u kkonfermata fl-elezzjoni generali li saret wara. B'hekk Malta saret membru shih tal-U.E.

B'rizultat tas-shubija tagħha fl-U.E., Malta impenjat ruħha li *tiproteġi, tippriserva u ttejjeb l-istat tal-ambjent u li tassigura żvilupp sostenibbli li jirrispetta tajjeb l-ambjent. Malta rrikonoxxiet li l-protezzjoni xierqa tal-ambjent hija essenzjali għas-saħħa tal-bniedem u biex igawdi d-drittijiet umani bażiċi tiegħu, fosthom id-dritt tal-hajja (Il-Konvenzjoni dwar l-Aċċess għall-Ġustizzja fi Hwejjeġ Ambjentali, id-Danimarka, Aarhus, 25 ta' Ġunju, 1998).* 'Din l-Art Helwa', organizzazzjoni volontarja u mhux governattiva Maltija, tibni fuq dawn il-prinċipji ambjentali biex thares il-wirt naturali u kulturali ta' Malta bħala parti mill-ambjent ta' din il-Gżira. Din l-organizzazzjoni li taħdem minghajr profitt, fil-fatt, irrestawrat diversi siti kulturali, bini storiku u monumenti. Permezz tal-intervent ta' 'Din l-Art Helwa', liġijiet ambjentali li diġà jeżistu qegħdin jiġu infurzati u oħrajn godda qed jiġu ppubblikati għall-konservazzjoni, il-protezzjoni u l-iżvilupp tal-ambjent ippromulgati għall-konservazzjoni, protezzjoni, u żvilupp tal-ambjent normali, kulturali u l-mibni ta' Malta.

- (a) X'inhi l-K.E. li tirreferi għaliha s-silta? (1)
- (b) Għaliex il-Kummissjoni Ewropea ppubblikat l-Avis dwar l-applikazzjoni ta' Malta? (2)
- (c) Is-silta tal-qari tgħid li *Il-proposta ta' shubija tqegħdet quddiem l-elettorat f'referendum.*
 - (i) Semmi **ŻEWĠ** argumenti ewlenin li kienu tressqu favur is-shubija. (4)
 - (ii) Semmi **ŻEWĠ** argumenti ewlenin li kienu tressqu kontra s-shubija. (4)
- (d) F'liema sena saru r-referendum u l-elezzjoni generali li jissemmew fis-silta? (fl-2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2005) ? (1)
- (e) Semmi **ŻEWĠ** pajjiżi li saru stati membri shah tal-U.E. fl-istess żmien ta' Malta. (2)
- (f) (i) Xi tfisser il-frażi *wirt kulturali*? (2)
(ii) Semmi **ŻEWĠ** siti kulturali ta' importanza storika f'Malta. (2)
- (g) Skont is-silta tal-qari, l-iżvilupp għandu jkun "*sostenibbli li jirrispetta tajjeb l-ambjent*". Ikteb **TLIET** sentenzi biex tfisser fil-qosor kif dan huwa possibbli. (3)
- (h) Semmi u fisser **ŻEWĠ** raġunijiet għaliex il-protezzjoni tal-ambjent *hi essenzjali biex wiehed igawdi d-drittijiet umani bażiċi.* (4)

(Total: 50 marka)

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Wieġeb ERBA' mistoqsijiet, waħda minn kull taqsima u mistoqsija OHRA minn liema taqsima trid.

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

1. *“Il-preżenza ta’ gassijiet serra fl-atmosfera hija fenomenu naturali li tippermetti d-dinja biex iżżomm il-proċessi naturali tagħha u iżżomm għalhekk il-ħajja fi ħdanha. Dan il-bilanċ madankollu huwa attwalment mhedded. Attivitajiet tal-bniedem jikkontribwixxu għat-tibdil fil-klima billi jbiddu konċentrazzjonijiet tal-gassijiet serra fl-atmosfera tad-dinja”.*

(Website tal-MEPA, Jannar 2012)

Iddefinixxi x’ inhi *bidla fil-klima* u ddiskuti s-silta kkwotata, b’referenza partikolari għal kif u għaliex il-bnedmin ikkontribwew għal dan il-fenomenu u l-miżuri li qed jittiehdu mill-komunità internazzjonali biex jindirizzaha. (20)

2. Iddiskuti, b’referenza għall-fatturi ambjentali, ekonomiċi u soċjali, l-isfidi marbuta mal-biedja tar-raba’ fil-Gżejjer Maltin. (20)

Taqsima B **Il-Popolazzjoni Umana**
Il-Kommunitajiet Umani

3. Aghżel **WAHDA** mill-bliet storiċi antiki ta’ Malta u Ghawdex u spjega l-iżvilupp storiku tagħha. Spjega kif illum din il-belt storika qiegħda tiġi ppreservata u kif qed jieħdu ħsiebha. (20)
4. Agħti rendikont tal-iżvilupp tal-fortifikazzjonijiet ewlenin mill-Ingliżi f’ Malta fis-seklu 19. X’kontribut qed jagħtu dawn il-fortifikazzjonijiet lill-ekonomija u lill-wirt kulturali ta’ pajjiżna? (20)

Taqsima Ċ **Ix-Xogħol u l-Hin Hieles**
Il-Politika ta’ Nazzjon

5. *Il-livell ta’ ambjent demokratiku ta’ pajjiż huwa mkejjel b’kemm dan jipprovdi għall-multikulturaliżmu.*
Analizza din is-sentenza int u tikkonsidra s-sitwazzjoni fis-soċjeta` Maltija. (20)
6. *L-Organizzazzjonijiet Volontarji jistgħu jkunu gruppi ta’ pressjoni effettivi għat-tishih tal-azzjoni politika u għall-iżvilupp aħjar tal-komunita`.*
Agħti evalwazzjoni tar-rwol tal-Organizzazzjonijiet Volontarji fl-iżvilupp tal-komunita` politika. (20)

Section C

**Work and Leisure
Managing a Nation**

5. *Road construction works for the upgrading of the physical environment of a locality have to be accompanied by sufficient health and safety measures.*
- (a) Explain what is meant by *occupational health and safety*. (4)
 - (b) Name **THREE** health and safety measures at the place of work and write a sentence on the use of each measure mentioned. (2+2+2)
 - (c) More specifically, give **TWO** reasons for the need of health and safety measures in road construction works and elaborate on each reason given. (4+6)
6. *Civil society representatives believe that sustainable development is more possible through consultation among all stakeholders and a decentralised political power.*
- (The Times, 11 November, 2011 , p. 8)*
- (a) What is meant by *civil society*? (2)
 - (b) Identify **TWO** examples of civil society and state what their role is. (2)
 - (c) Briefly elaborate in **SIX** sentences on the statement *consultation helps sustainable development*. (6)
 - (d) Write a paragraph of 10-12 lines to explain how political power can be decentralised. (10)

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

- Iddefinixxi, bl-użu ta' dijagramma, it-terminu *Effett Serra*. (5)
 - Fil-qosor iddefinixxi t-terminu *Bidla fil-Klima*. (3)
 - Ghid kif iż- zieda fl-emissjonijiet tal-gassijiet serra tikkontribwixxi għat-tibdil fil-klima.(4)
 - Semmi **TLIET** attivitajiet umani speċifiċi li kkontribwew għall-bidla fil-klima. (3)
 - Bl-ghajjn ta' **ŻEWĠ** eżempji, iddiskuti dak li l-komunita` internazzjonali qed tagħmel biex tindirizza l-problema tat-tibdil fil-klima. (5)
- Iddefinixxi t-terminu *biedja tar-raba'*. (3)
 - Spjega raġuni **WAHDA** għaliex il-bdiewa għandhom tendenza li jużaw sistema ta' rotazzjoni tal-uċuħ, magħrufa bhala newba. (4)
 - Semmi u ddiskuti **ŻEWĠ** miżuri li huma effettivi fit-tnaqqis ta' telf ta' hamrija. (6)
 - Fil-qosor ddiskuti vantaġġ **WIEHED** fl-użu ta' kontroll bijologiku tal-insetti minflok dak kimikali.(3)
 - Iddiskuti raġuni **WAHDA** għaliex Malta qed tesperjenza tnaqqis ġenerali fl-ghadd ta' nies li jaħdmu fil-biedja. (4)

Taqsima B **Il-Popolazzjoni Umana**
Il-Komunitajiet Umani

- Ikteb paragrafu fuq **ERBGHA** minn dawn biex turi l-importanza storika u kulturali tagħhom.
 - Il-Belt Valletta (b) L-Imdina (ċ) L-Isla (d) Il-Birgu (e) Iċ-Ċittadella ta' Ghawdex.
(4 x 5 = 20)
- Għala l-Ingliżi bnew il-*Victoria Lines* u liema fortizzi u batteriji jharsu dawn il-Linji? (8)
 - Aghzel fortizza ohra li ma tifformax parti mill-*Victoria Lines* u spjega għala nbriet, kif din kienet tintuża u għala ma baqgħetx tintuża fis-seklu 20. (6)
 - Iddeskrivi fil-qosor x'sar biex jiżgura l-preservazzjoni ta' dawn il-fortifikazzjonijiet għal generazzjonijiet futuri. (6)

Taqsimat Ċ

**Ix-Xogħol u l-Hin Hieles
Il-Politika ta' Nazzjon**

5. *Ix-xogħlijiet fuq il-bini tat-toroq biex itejbu l-ambjent fiżiku tal-lokalita` għandhom jiġu akkumpanjati minn miżuri suffiċjenti ta' saħħa u sigurtà`.*
- (a) Agħti t-tifsira ta' *saħħa u sigurtà fuq il-post tax-xogħol*. (4)
 - (b) Semmi **TLIET** miżuri ta' saħħa u sigurtà' fuq il-post tax-xogħol u ikteb sentenza fuq kull miżura li ssemmi. (2+2+2)
 - (c) B' mod aktar speċifiku, agħti **ŻEWĠ** raġunijiet għall-htieġa ta' miżuri tas-saħħa u s-sigurtà` fuq ix-xogħlijiet ta' bini tat-toroq. Elabora kull waħda miż-żewġ raġunijiet li tagħti. (4+6)
6. *'Ir-rappreżentanti tas-soċjeta` ċivili jemmnu li l-iżvilupp sostenibbli hu aktar possibbli jekk ikun hemm konsultazzjoni bejn il-partijiet kollha interessati flimkien mad-deċentralizzazzjoni tal-poter politiku'.*
- (The Times, 11 ta' Novembru, 2011, p. 8)*
- (a) Fisser x'inhom *soċjeta` ċivili*. (2)
 - (b) Semmi **ŻEWĠ** eżempji tas-soċjetà ċivili u għid x'inhom r-rwol tagħhom. (2)
 - (c) Elabora f'**SITT** sentenzi *Il-konsultazzjoni tghin l-iżvilupp sostenibbli*. (6)
 - (d) Ikteb paragrafu ta' bejn 10 u 12-il vers biex tisser kif il-poter politiku jista' jkun deċentralizzat. (10)