

LIVELL TAČ-ĊERTIFIKAT TAL-EDUKAZZJONI SEKONDARJA

SESSJONI MEJJU 2014

SUGĠETT:	L-Istudji Ambjentali
KARTA NUMRU:	I
DATA:	22 ta' Mejju 2014
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

- Ekosistema hija r-relazzjoni bejn oġġetti ħajjin u l-habitat tagħhom.*
 - Semmi **ŻEWĠ** ekosistemi Maltin differenti. (2)
 - Fil-qosor iddeskrivi l-komponenti prinċipali ta' **WAHDA** mill-ekosistemi msemmija f'(a) hawn fuq. (2)
- Spjega fil-qosor għaliex ir-reġjun tal-Mediterran spiss ikollu xi terrimoti u attività volkanika. (3)
- Madwar 20% tat-territorju Malti huwa mħares bil-liġi minħabba li ssib ħabitats u ħlejjaq uniċi u importanti go fih.*
 - Semmi **TLIET** riservi tan-natura jew parks naturali li jinsabu fil-Gzejjer Maltin. (3)
 - Dawn l-erjas jipprovdu wkoll santwarju għal ħlejjaq fil-periklu li jsiru estinti. Semmi speċi endemika **WAHDA**. (1)
- Il-materjal jitqies li jkun skart jekk jitwarrab, jekk ikun maħsub li jitwarrab, jew jekk ikun meħtieġ li jitwarrab.* Fisser fil-qosor kull waħda minn dawn li ġejjin:
 - Engineered landfill* (1)
 - Bring-in sites* (1)
 - Incineration* (1)
- Agħti **ŻEWĠ** raġunijiet għala d-densità tal-populazzjoni f'Għawdex hija inqas minn dik ta' Malta. (2)
- Għaliex bosta Maltin emigraw fis-sekli 19 u 20? (1)
 - Semmi **ŻEWĠ** pajjiżi li l-Maltin emigraw spiss lejhom fis-seklu 19. (2)
 - Semmi **ERBA'** pajjiżi li illum jattiraw Maltin li jridu jemigraw. (2)
- X'importanza kellu r-Rapport ta' Keenan fuq l-iżvilupp tal-edukazzjoni f'Malta? (2)
 - Dan ir-rapport kif affettwa l-lingwi użati f'Malta dik il-ħabta? (2)

Taqsim B

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

1. Xi postijiet ta' abitazzjoni Maltin imorru lura sekli sħaħ u kienu jikkonsistu kemm f'postijiet mibnijin bil-ġebel u kemm f'postijiet maqtuġħin fil-blat. Id-djar mibnijin bil-ġebel minn dejjem kienu t-tip ta' djar ippreferuti. Imma hemm xi nħawi fil-kampanja Maltija fit-Tramuntana u l-Majjistral ta' Malta fejn il-postijiet abitati tħaffru fil-blat. L-ġħajxien fl-ġħerien kellu l-vantaġġi tiegħu. Bosta ġħerien minn ġewwa kienu relattivament sħan fix-xitwa u friski fis-sajf. Anki meta kien ikun hemm xi ħbit tal-furbani, u d-djar fl-ġħerien kienu jinsterqu u jinħarqu, il-ħsara ma kinitx tkun kbira fihom. Kien hemm ġħadd minn dawn l-ġħerien li kienu jintużaw ukoll bħala knejjes. Ĥafna minn dawn il-postijiet mibnijin u mħaffrin fil-blat fit-Tramuntana u l-Majjistral ta' Malta kienu jinstabu direttament fuq il-*perched aquifer* u kellhom aċċess faċli ġħall-ilma frisk. Din il-ħaġa ma kinitx tinsab f'dawk il-postijiet abitati fiċ-ċentru u x-Xlokk ta' Malta, li l-provvista tal-ilma tagħhom kienet tiddependi bosta drabi mill-ilma tax-xita miġmugh f'ġibjuni taħt l-art. Il-postijiet abitati fl-inħawi tal-Port il-Kbir huma eżempju ta' dawn it-tipi ta' abitazzjoni.
 - a) Semmi **ŻEWĠ** postijiet Maltin/Għawdxin ta' abitazzjoni mibnijin li jmorru lura ġħall-Perjodu Medjevali. (2)
 - b) Aġħti eżempju **WIEHED** ta' post Malti/Għawdxi ta' abitazzjoni fl-ġħerien ta' kwalunkwe perjodu u fil-qosor iddeskrivi l-lokalità ġeografika tiegħu. (1+1)
 - c) Semmi vantaġġ u żvantaġġ (**WIEHED** minn kull wiehed) ta' ġħajxien f'ġħar bħala dar. (1+1)
 - d) Aġħti eżempju **WIEHED** ta' knisja mħaffra fil-blat li nsibu Malta. (1)
 - e) Lokalment insibu żewġ tipi ewlenin ta' *aquifers*: il-*perched* u l-*mean-sea-level aquifers*.
 - i) X'inhu *aquifer*? (2)
 - ii) Spjega fil-qosor kif jiffurmaw ruħhom il-*perched aquifer* u l-*mean-sea-level aquifer*. Pingi skeċċ biex turi dak li tkun qed tispjega. (4)
 - f) Fi żmien il-Kavallieri, ġħadd ta' nixxighat tal-*perched aquifer* fl-inħawi tar-Rabat Malta kienu utilizedati biex jipprovdu l-ilma ġħall-Belt Valletta.
 - i) Fil-qosor spjega kif kien jitwassal l-ilma sal-Belt Valletta. (2)
 - ii) Min kien il-Gran Mastru li beda dan il-proġett? (1)
 - iii) Ġħaliex provvista permanenti tal-ilma kienet meqjusa importanti ġħall-Belt Valletta bħala post ta' abitazzjoni? (4)
 - g) Matul il-ħakma Inġliża, kien hemm proġett iehor bħal dan. Minn fejn u sa fejn kien iwassal l-ilma dan il-proġett? (1+1)
 - h) L-ilma tal-*perched aquifer* mhux dejjem kien tajjeb ġħas-saħħa tal-bniedem. Semmi marda **WAHDA** li fl-imġhoddi kienet tiġi mill-ilma mnigges. Fil-qosor iddeskrivi l-effetti li kellu fuq is-saħħa tal-bniedem. (1+2)

aqleb

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

2. Is-sena 2013 fakkret iċ-ċelebrazzjoni tal-20 anniversarju mill-introduzzjoni tal-Kunsilli Lokali f'Malta. Il-Kunsilli Lokali huma istituzzjoni politika stabbilita mill-Parlament Malti permezz tal-Att tal-Kunsilli Lokali tal-1993, b'diversi amendi fil-ligi matul iż-żmien biex jirriflettu aħjar l-ambjent politiku u soċjali li qed jinbidel f'Malta. Ir-responsabilità ewlenija tal-Kunsilli Lokali hija li jiehdu ħsieb il-ħtiġijiet tal-ambjent ġenerali fil-lokalitajiet rispettivi partikulari tagħhom. Kull waħda mit-tmienja u sittin lokalità f'Malta u Għawdex għandha l-ambjent naturali, storiku, u soċjali partikulari tagħha li jagħti lill-ibliet u l-iṅħula Maltin l-identità speċifika tagħhom. Il-kampanja tipika Maltija bil-ħitan tas-sejjeħ, il-giren, u l-irziezet, u l-arkitettura Maltija tad-djar, il-palazzi, u l-bereġ isawru l-wirt ambjentali tal-Gżejjer Maltin. Aktar important minn hekk, il-lokalità hija magħmula minn komunità ta' residenti bl-interazzjonijiet ta' kuljum bejn in-nies u mal-ambjent ta' madwarhom. Is-sena 2014, imbagħad, tfakkar iċ-ċelebrazzjoni ta' tliet anniversarji importanti li jikkommemoraw żviluppi kostituzzjonali sinifikanti fil-ġrajja politika Maltija. Wieħed jista' jgħid li l-bidu ta' dawn l-iżviluppi kienu l-irvellijiet tas-7 ta' Ġunju, 1919, li wasslu għall-għoti tas-*self-government* fl-1921. Is-šhubija ta' Malta fl-Unjoni Ewropea hija r-riżultat ta' din is-sensiela ta' żviluppi politiċi u kostituzzjonali.

[Adattata mill-Att tal-Kunsilli Lokali 1993 Kap. 363, u G. Said-Zammit (ed.) (2012) *Environmental Education: Malta & Beyond*].

- a) L-ambjent fil-lokalitajiet Maltin huwa magħmul minn aspetti naturali, storiċi, u soċjoekonomiċi. Spjega x'niħmu bl-aspett soċjoekonomiku tal-ambjent. (3)
- b) Semmi **ŻEWĠ** modi li bihom il-Kunsill Lokali jista' jtejjeb l-ambjent ġenerali tal-lokalità tiegħek. Elabora fuq kull wieħed. (2+2)
- c) Spjega xi jfissru għall-istorja politika Maltija t-**TLIET** żviluppi kostituzzjonali ewlenin li qed jifakkru fl-2014. (2+2+2)
- d) Hemm tliet istituzzjonijiet ewlenin tal-Unjoni Ewropea.
 - i) Semmi dawn it-**TLIET** istituzzjonijiet ewlenin tal-Unjoni Ewropea. (3)
 - ii) Ikteb paragrafu ta' madwar 6 linji fuq il-funzjonijiet ta' **WAHDA** minn dawn l-istituzzjonijiet. (3)
- e) Fisser x'niħmu b'ħitan tas-sejjeħ, giren, u rziezet. (1+1+1)
- f) Iddeskrivi fil-qosor l-irvellijiet tas-7 ta' Ġunju, u semmi **ŻEWĠ** kawżi għal dawn l-irvellijiet.

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KARTA NUMRU:	IIA
DATA:	30 ta' Mejju 2014
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. Iddeskrivi l-formazzjoni tal-arċipelago Malti. Fit-tweġiba tiegħek trid tinkludi tagħrif fuq il-blat, il-ksur fil-blat, u d-depożiti ta' ħamrija. (20)
2. Malta hija pajjiż b'riżorsi naturali limitati. Ikkummenta fuq l-użu u l-esplojtazzjoni tal-lum ta' **ŻEWĠ** riżorsi li nsibu lokalment. (20)

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

3. Iddeskrivi l-iżvilupp storiku ta' **WAHDA** mill-ibliet storici ffortifikati ta' Malta u Għawdex. Din il-belt kif qiegħda tiġi ppriservata u rrestawrata llum? (20)
4. Spjega l-iżvilupp tad-difiża u l-fortifikazzjonijiet ta' Malta mill-1500 W.K. sal-bidu tal-Ewwel Gwerra Dinjija. (20)

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

5. Iddiskuti l-influenza tal-*Media* tal-Komunikazzjoni fuq l-istil tal-ħajja tan-nies. (20)
6. Il-Kunsilli Lokali għandhom sehem importanti fid-deċentralizzazzjoni tas-setgħa u l-iżvilupp ta' ambjent demokratiku. Iddiskuti. (20)

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DATA:	30 ta' Mejju 2014
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-Rizorsi

- Agħmel lista tal-**HAMES** depożiti prinċipali tal-blat li jiffurmaw il-ġeoloġija Maltija. Il-lista ibdieha mill-aktar formazzjoni reċenti ta' blat. (5)
 - Ma' liema familja ta' blat jagħmlu d-depożiti Maltin ta' blat? Kif kienu ffurmati dawn? (5)
 - Semmi *fault* ġeoloġiku **WIEHED** li jinsab fil-Gzejjer Maltin. Fil-qosor spjega għaliex isir il-ksur fil-blat (faults). (5)
 - Semmi **TLIET** tipi differenti ta' ħamrija li nsibu fil-Gzejjer Maltin. Spjega fil-qosor il-karatteristiċi ewlenin tagħhom. (5)
- Spjega d-differenza bejn rizorsi li jiġġeddu (renewable) u dawk li ma jiġġeddux (non-renewable). (6)
 - Semmi **ERBA'** rizorsi naturali li nsibuhom Malta. (4)
 - Spjega fil-qosor kif **TNEJN** mir-rizorsi naturali li semmejt f'(b) hawn fuq jintuzaw f'Malta. (5+5)

Taqsima B: Il-Populazzjoni Umana
Il-Komunitajiet Umani

- Spjega l-importanza kulturali u storika ta' **TNEJN** minn dawn l-ibliet storiċi ffortifikati ta' Malta u Għawdex.
 - l-Imdina
 - il-Birgu
 - iċ-Ċittadella ta' Għawdex (2x10)
- Fisser l-importanza ta' dawn il-fortifikazzjonijiet fis-sistema ta' difiża tal-Gzejjer Maltin miż-żmien ta' meta nbnew sal-imġhoddi reċenti:
 - il-fortifikazzjonijiet tal-Belt Valletta
 - it-torrijiet u l-fortizzi tal-kosta mibnijin fis-seklu 17
 - il-Victoria Lines
 - il-Forti Rinella u l-Forti Cambridge. (4x5)

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

5. *L-użu wiesa' tal-Media tal-Komunikazzjoni biddel l-istil ta' hajja tan-nies fis-soċjetà Maltija.*
- (a) Aġħti **ŻEWĠ** eżempji tal-Media tradizzjonali tal-Komunikazzjoni u **ŻEWĠ** eżempji tal-Media moderna tal-Komunikazzjoni. (2+2)
 - (b) Semmi t-**TLIET** funzjonijiet primarji tal-Media fis-soċjetà u kkummenta fuq kull waħda. (6)
 - (c) (i) X'nifhmu biha meta ngħidu stil ta' hajja? (2)
(ii) Iddeskrivi **ERBA'** mill-bidliet li ġabu l-Media fl-istil tal-hajja tal-Maltin. (8)
6. F'dawn l-aħħar 20 sena, l-ambjent politiku f'Malta sar aktar immaniġġjat demokratikament meta l-Parlament illegiżla fuq id-deċentralizzazzjoni tas-setgħa, meta l-Kunsilli Lokali ngħataw sehem sinifikanti fl-iżvilupp tal-komunità lokali.
- (a) Spjega:
 - (i) ambjent demokratiku (1)
 - (ii) deċentralizzazzjoni tas-setgħa (1)
 - (iii) żvilupp tal-komunità (1)
 - (b) Semmi t-**TLIET** funzjonijiet prinċipali ta' Kunsill Lokali u ikteb sentenza fuq kull funzjoni. (3+6)
 - (c) F'paragrafu ta' bejn 6 u 8 linji, issuġġerixxi **ERBA'** modi li bihom Kunsill Lokali jista' jippromovi ambjent aktar demokratiku fil-lokalità, li jista' jwassal għal żvilupp tal-komunità. (8)

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

SECONDARY EDUCATION CERTIFICATE LEVEL

MAY 2014 SESSION

SUBJECT:	Environmental Studies
PAPER NUMBER:	I
DATE:	22 nd May 2014
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

- An ecosystem is the relationship between living things and their habitat.*
 - Mention **TWO** different Maltese ecosystems. (2)
 - Briefly describe the principal components of **ONE** of the ecosystems mentioned in (a) above. (2)
- Briefly explain why the Mediterranean region experiences frequent earthquakes and volcanic activity. (3)
- Around 20% of the Maltese territory is protected by law because of the presence of important and unique habitats and species contained within.*
 - Mention **THREE** nature reserves or natural parks present in the Maltese Islands. (3)
 - Such areas also provide sanctuary to endangered species. Mention **ONE** endemic species. (1)
- Materials are considered to be waste if they are discarded, intended to be discarded or required to be discarded.* Briefly explain each of the following:
 - Engineered landfill (1)
 - Bring-in sites (1)
 - Incineration (1)
- Give **TWO** reasons why the population density of Gozo is much less than that of Malta. (2)
- Why did many Maltese emigrate in the 19th and 20th centuries? (1)
 - Name **TWO** countries which Maltese commonly emigrated to in the 19th century. (2)
 - Name **FOUR** countries that nowadays attract Maltese who want to migrate. (2)
- What importance did the Keenan Report have on the development of education in Malta? (2)
 - How did this report affect the languages in use in Malta at that time? (2)

8. Two of the following are or have Greek archaeological remains. List the **TWO** correct answers. (2)
a. Alhambra b. Agrigento c. Sabratha d. Acropolis
9. Malta's socio-economic environment has changed from one based on a centralised economy to what is known as a varied economy.
 - a. What is meant by:
 - (i) varied economy? (1)
 - (ii) centralised economy? (1)
 - b. Explain briefly the benefits of the digital sector of the economy. (2)
10. Briefly explain the following terms:
 - a. Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (1)
 - b. Industrial Estate (1)
11. Tourists travel to a foreign country for various reasons. Name **TWO** of these reasons and elaborate on **ONE** of them. (2+1)
12. As a Member State of the European Union, Malta has faced various social and economic challenges.
 - a. Briefly explain the difference between social and economic challenges. (2)
 - b. Mention **ONE** example of economic challenges and **ONE** example of social challenges. (2)

Section B

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

1. Some Maltese settlements are centuries old and consisted of both stone-built and rock-cut settlements. The stone-built houses were always the preferred type of housing. However, there are areas of the Maltese countryside in north and northwest Malta where settlements were dug in the rock. Living in caves had its own advantages. The interior of most caves was relatively warm in winter and cool in summer. Even if in the eventuality of a pirate raid, cave houses were plundered and burnt, these would have sustained very little damage. In a number of instances caves were also used as churches. Many of the built and rock-cut settlements in north and northwest Malta were located directly above the perched aquifer and had an easy access to fresh water. This was generally not the case with settlements located in central and southeast Malta, the water supply of which often depended on rain water collected in underground cisterns. Settlements in the Grand Harbour area are one such instance.
 - a) Mention **TWO** Maltese/Gozitan built settlements which date back to the Medieval Period. (2)
 - b) Give **ONE** example of a Maltese/Gozitan cave settlement of any period and briefly describe its geographic location. (1+1)
 - c) Give **ONE** advantage and **ONE** disadvantage of living in a cave house. (1+1)
 - d) Give **ONE** example of a rock-cut church found in Malta. (1)
 - e) Two main types of aquifers are found locally: the perched and the mean-sea-level.
 - i) What is an aquifer? (2)
 - ii) Briefly explain how the perched and the mean-sea-level aquifers are formed. Draw a sketch to illustrate your explanation. (4)
 - f) During the Knights' period, a number of perched aquifer springs in the Rabat area of Malta were utilised to supply Valletta with a water source.
 - i) Briefly explain how water was conveyed to Valletta. (2)
 - ii) Who was the Grandmaster that started this project? (1)
 - iii) Why was it considered to be important for the Valletta settlement to have a permanent water supply? (4)
 - g) During the British rule, another such project was undertaken. From where and to where did this project transport water? (1+1)
 - h) Perched aquifer water was not always good for human health. Mention **ONE** disease which in the past was caused by contaminated water. Briefly describe its effects on human health. (1+2)

Please turn the page.

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

2. The year 2013 marked the celebration of the 20th anniversary of the introduction of Local Councils in Malta. Local Councils are a political institution established by the Maltese Parliament by means of the Local Council Act of 1993, with several amendments in the law in the course of time to better reflect the changing political and social environment in Malta. The main responsibility of Local Councils is to see to the needs of the general environment of their respective localities. Each of the sixty-eight localities in Malta and Gozo has its particular natural, historical and social environment which gives Maltese towns and villages their specific identity. The typical Maltese countryside with its rubble walls, ‘giren’ and ‘irziezet’, and the Maltese architecture of the houses, palaces and auberges make up the Maltese Islands’ environmental heritage. Most important of all, the locality is made up of the community of residents with the everyday interactions among the people and with the environment which surrounds them. The year 2014, then, is marked by the celebration of three important anniversaries which commemorate significant constitutional developments in Maltese political history. One might say that the starting point of these developments was the riots of 7th June, 1919 leading to the granting of self-government in 1921. Malta’s membership of the European Union is the result of this series of political and constitutional developments.

[Adapted from the Local Councils Act 1993 Cap. 363, & G. Said-Zammit (ed.) (2012) Environmental Education: Malta & Beyond].

- a) The environment in Maltese localities is made up of natural, historical and socio-economic aspects. Explain what is meant by the socio-economic aspect of the environment. (3)
- b) Mention **TWO** ways in which the Local Council can improve the general environment of your locality. Elaborate on each. (2+2)
- c) Explain the significance to Maltese political history of the **THREE** major constitutional developments commemorated in 2014. (2+2+2)
- d) There are three main European Union institutions.
 - i) List these **THREE** main European Union institutions. (3)
 - ii) Write a paragraph of about 6 lines on the functions of **ONE** of these institutions. (3)
- e) Explain what is meant by ‘rubble walls’, ‘giren’ and ‘irziezet’. (1+1+1)
- f) Briefly describe the 7th June riots, and mention **TWO** causes for these riots. (1+2)

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

SECONDARY EDUCATION CERTIFICATE LEVEL

MAY 2014 SESSION

SUBJECT:	Environmental Studies
PAPER NUMBER:	IIA
DATE:	30 th May 2014
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. Describe the formation of the Maltese archipelago. Your answer is to include information on its rocks, land faulting and soil deposits. (20)
2. Malta is a country of limited natural resources. Comment on the present-day use and exploitation of **TWO** locally available resources. (20)

**Section B: Human Population
Human Communities**

3. Trace the historic development of any **ONE** of the historic fortified cities of Malta and Gozo. How is this city being preserved and restored today? (20)
4. Account for Malta's defence and fortifications from 1500 A.D. to the outbreak of the First World War. (20)

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

5. Discuss the influence of the Media of Communication on people's lifestyle. (20)
6. Local Councils play an important role in the decentralisation of power and the development of a democratic environment. Discuss. (20)

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PAPER NUMBER:	IIB
DATE:	30 th May 2014
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**

- List the **FIVE** principal rock deposits which form the Maltese geology. List these rocks starting with the youngest rock formation. (5)
 - To which family of rocks do the Maltese rock deposits belong? How were these formed? (5)
 - Mention **ONE** geological fault found in the Maltese Islands. Briefly explain why land faulting takes place. (5)
 - Name **THREE** different types of soils found in the Maltese Islands. Briefly explain their principal characteristics. (5)
- Explain the difference between renewable and non-renewable resources. (6)
 - List **FOUR** natural resources which are found in Malta. (4)
 - Briefly explain how **TWO** of the natural resources you listed in (b) above are made use of in Malta. (5+5)

**Section B: Human Population
Human Communities**

- Account for the historic and cultural importance of **TWO** of these historic fortified cities of Malta and Gozo.
 - Mdina
 - Vittoriosa
 - the Gozo Citadel (2x10)
- Explain the importance of the following fortifications in the defence system of the Maltese islands from the time in which they were built to the recent past:
 - Valletta fortifications
 - the coastal towers and forts built in the 17th century
 - the Victoria Lines
 - Fort Rinella and Fort Cambridge. (4x5)

Section C: Work and Leisure
Managing a Nation

5. *Wider use of the Media of Communication has changed the lifestyle of people in Maltese society.*
- (a) Give **TWO** examples of the traditional Media of Communication and **TWO** examples of the modern Media of Communication. (2+2)
 - (b) Mention the **THREE** primary functions of the Media in society and comment on each. (6)
 - (c) (i) What is meant by lifestyle? (2)
(ii) Describe **FOUR** of the changes in Maltese people's lifestyle brought about by the Media. (8)
6. In the last 20 years, the political environment in Malta has become more democratically managed when Parliament legislated on the decentralisation of power, with Local Councils being given a significant role in local community development.
- (a) Explain:
 - (i) democratic environment (1)
 - (ii) decentralisation of power (1)
 - (iii) community development (1)
 - (b) Mention the **THREE** main roles in a Local Council and write a sentence on the function of each role. (3+6)
 - (c) In a paragraph of 6 to 8 lines, suggest **FOUR** ways in which a Local Council can promote a more democratic environment in the locality, which can lead to community development. (8)