

10. Sal-aħħar tas-snin tmenin kien hemm ħafna ħwienet żgħar tal-merċa fl-irhula Maltin. Minn dakinhar, in-numru ta' dawn il-ħwienet naqas b'mod stabbli. Indika **TLIET** raġunijiet għaliex, bl-istil ta' għajxien preżenti, aktar nies jagħżlu li jixtru minn *supermarkets* milli minn dawn il-ħwienet żgħar tal-merċa. (3)
 11. Semmi **TLIET** responsabbiltajiet li għandhom il-Kunsilli Lokali Maltin. (3)
 12. Il-libertà tal-espressjoni hija aspekk essenzjali fl-istil ta' ħajja demokratika. Spjega fil-qosor kif il-libertà tal-espressjoni hija pilastru tad-demokrazija u sostni dan b'eżempju **WIEHED**. (3)
- (Total: 40 marka)**

TAQSIMA B

1. Aqra sew is-silta li jmiss u wara wieġeb il-mistoqsijiet **KOLLHA** minn din it-taqsima:

Qegħdin nenfasizzaw wisq l-importanza tal-bijodiversità? Fil-bidu tas-sena 2004, ġie ssuġġerit li, sal-2050, bejn 15 u 37 fil-mija tal-ispeċi tal-annimali u l-pjanti fid-dinja jistgħu jmutu minħabba l-effett serra. ... Ħafna minna nistgħu nifhmu l-urġenza li nindirizzaw kwistjonijiet ambjentali bħall-bidla fil-klima, it-tnaqqis tal-ożonu u l-emissjonijiet tal-fjuwil. ... Madanakollu, b'kuntrast ma' bosta problemi globali u ambjentali urġenti oħra, il-każ tal-bijodiversità hu spiss imħares minn diversi nies bħala wieħed li jista' jstenna u jingħata l-ġenb. Għax il-bijodiversità ma tmantnix in-nies u jekk tinqala' l-għażla bejn medda ta' art għall-ħxejjex u l-protezzjoni tal-għasfur tal-għana lokali, allura l-għasfur għandu jiġi ssagrifikat dejjem.

Madanakollu, hadd ma jistaqsi dwar il-ħtieġa li jiġu kkonservati l-bini u l-monumenti storiċi, il-manuskritti rari, l-arkivji u s-siti arkeoloġiċi, anke jekk parti konsiderevoli ta' kif nirraġunaw illum huwa adattat għall-kapital kulturali bħala oġġetti li jaġixxu bħala dawk li jmantnu l-pajjiż billi jattiraw lit-turisti. Dak li għandna nistaqsu lilna nfusna huwa: Kieku hadd ma jibqa' jivvjaġġa aktar għall-mistrieħ, kieku nwaqqgħu l-mużewijiet tagħna biex nibnu l-oqsma tad-djar minflokhom?

Il-verità hija li l-kreaturi tan-natura huma wirt ta' pajjiż daqs il-lingwa u l-assi kulturali tiegħu. Jekk għandhom jiġu apprezzati, għandhom jiġu apprezzati għal raġunijiet tagħhom stess.

(Adattament minn Camilleri, A. *Environment Statistics 2006* - National Statistics Office, 2006)

- a) X'inhi ekosistema? (2)
- b) Semmi proċess **WIEHED** li jista' jagħmel ħsara lill-ekosistema. (2)
- c) X'inhi l-'bijodiversità'? (2)
- d) Identifika **ŻEWĠ** attivitajiet li jistgħu jnaqqsu l-bijodiversità. (2)
- e) Semmi **TLIET** modi kif nistgħu nippreservaw il-bijodiversità. (3)
- f) Semmi **ŻEWĠ** *Parks* Naturali fil-Gżejjer Maltin. (2)
- g) Semmi **ERBA** 'oġġetti' jew 'assi' storiċi li hemm referenza għalihom fis-silta. (2)
- h) Iddefinixxi t-termini 'manuskritti' u 'arkivji', imsemmija fis-silta. (2)
- i) Għaliex l-awtur tas-silta jorbot il-preservazzjoni tal-wirt storiku mal-industrija turistika? (2)
- j) X'inhuma l-oqsma tad-djar' u għaliex ġew mibnija f'diversi lokalitajiet f'Malta u f'Għawdex matul l-aħħar ħames deċenji? (2)
- k) Iddiskuti fil-qosor l-effett li d-djar vojta qed ikollhom fuq l-ambjent naturali. (4)

(Total: 25 marka)

2. Aqra s-silta li jmiss sew u wara wieġeb il-mistoqsijiet **KOLLHA** minn din it-taqsim:

Probabbilment, it-turiżmu jista' jitqies bħala attività umana bla preċedent li issa laħqet litteralment l-erbat irjieħ tad-dinja. F'Malta t-turiżmu huwa fattur importanti li l-pajjiż jibbaża ħafna fuqu minħabba li għandu ħafna x'joffri u qed jiġbed ħafna turisti. Dan il-fattur huwa wieħed mill-pilastri ewlenin tal-ekonomija Maltija.

Matul il-perjodu kolonjali, meta Malta kienet tiffirma parti mill-Imperu Brittaniku, iż-żjarat minn barranin kienu ħaġa ta' kuljum hekk kif suldati u baħrin kien jiġu fil-gżira biex jaqdu s-servizzi tagħhom jew biex jieqfu għal ftit żmien waqt li kienu jkunu qed jivjaġġaw lejn partijiet oħra tad-dinja. Nies ċivili wkoll ġew Malta, u wara l-perjodu ta' kwarantana kienu jduru dawra mal-gżira qabel ikomplu l-vjaġġ tagħhom lejn destinazzjonijiet oħra għan-negozju jew għall-btajjel.

Għalkemm it-turiżmu kif nafuh illum ma bediex qabel l-1950, Malta diġà setgħet tibbenefika mill-esperjenza miksuba mill-ospitar tal-viżitaturi li ġew minn diversi żoni tad-dinja, speċjalment mill-Gran Brittanja. ... Matul iż-żminijiet kolonjali, il-Maltin kienu bil-mod il-mod ... qed jippreparaw ruħhom għaż-żmien meta l-industrija tat-turiżmu kienet se ssir objettiv ewlieni fit-triq għall-iżvilupp soċjoekonomiku ta' Malta.

(Adattament minn Sociology of the Maltese Islands, Eds. M Briguglio, M. Brown, p. 242-243)

- a) Fil-ktejjeb tal-eżami iktab id-dati korretti (minn dawk ta' hawn taħt) għall-perjodu kolonjali Inġliż fl-istorja ta' Malta:
(1798-1956), (1800-1964), (1813-1974), (1824-1979) (1)
- b) Għaliex f'Malta kienu jiġu ħafna suldati u baħħara matul il-perjodu kolonjali Brittaniku? (1)
- c) Xi tfisser il-kelma 'kwarantana' fil-kuntest tal-istorja Maltija? (2)
- d) Matul liema seklu beda t-turiżmu tal-massa lejn Malta u x'kienet il-kawża prinċipali tiegħu? (2)
- e) Semmi **TLIET** modi kif il-bidu tal-industrija tat-turiżmu affettwa l-iżvilupp infrastrutturali ta' Malta f'dawn l-aħħar ħames deċenji? (3)
- f) Għaliex Strada Stretta kienet popolari ħafna mas-suldati u l-baħrin barranin matul il-perjodu kolonjali Brittaniku? (2)
- g) Semmi **ŻEWĠ** attrazzjonijiet storiċi li ħafna turisti jżuru matul iż-żjara tagħhom fil-Gżejjer Maltin. (2)
- h) Semmi s-settur ekonomiku li jaqa' taħtu t-turiżmu. Agħti **ŻEWĠ** eżempji ta' impjegi relatati mat-turiżmu f'dan is-settur tal-ekonomija. (3)
- i) Ħafna turisti jżuru Malta għall-kultura tagħha. Semmi **TLIET** elementi li jiffurmaw il-kultura. (3)
- j) Il-valuri Maltin ġew influwenzati mill-influss ta' turisti tal-aħħar deċenji. Iddefinixxi t-terminu 'valuri' u agħti **ŻEWĠ** eżempji ta' valuri li jgħinu fl-iżvilupp pożittiv tas-soċjetà. (3)
- k) Is-sħubija ta' Malta fl-Unjoni Ewropea tgħin jew tfixkel l-industrija tat-turiżmu f'Malta? Agħti **TLIET** raġunijiet biex tispjega r-risposta tiegħek. (3)

(Total: 25 marka)



SUBJECT:	Environmental Studies
PAPER NUMBER:	I
DATE:	22 nd May 2018
TIME:	4:00 p.m. to 6:05 p.m.

Answer **ALL** questions in this paper.

Section A carries 40 marks and Section B carries 50 marks.

SECTION A

1. Describe, in brief, how these two types of rock are formed:
 - a) Sedimentary rocks; (2)
 - b) Metamorphic rocks. (2)

2. a) Name the principal gas which is rapidly increasing in the atmosphere, is also largely responsible for global warming, and is produced by human activity. (1)
- b) Identify **THREE** processes, generated by humans, which account for the input of this gas into the atmosphere. (3)

3. Name **TWO** principal characteristics of Mediterranean climate. (2)

4. a) Mention **ONE** example of an area in Malta which is prone to flooding. (1)
- b) Identify **THREE** factors that contribute to localised flooding in Malta. (3)

5. a) What effects did the bad sanitary conditions in nineteenth century Malta have on the general health of the Maltese? (2)
- b) Mention **TWO** ways how the British colonial authorities and the Maltese Governments addressed the shortage in housing after the Second World War. (2)

6. a) What was the contribution of Canon Paolo Pullicino in the development of elementary education? (2)
- b) What did the Education Acts of 1924 and 1946 state about schooling age? (1)

7. a) Mention **TWO** characteristics found in most of the traditional Maltese villages. (2)
- b) How do modern constructions reflect the social change undergone by Maltese society after the second half of the twentieth century? (2)

8. Name the Mediterranean civilization that has left the following architectural legacy:
 - a) the Parthenon
 - b) the Alhambra (2)

9. a) Define the term 'eco-tourism'. (2)
- b) Mention **TWO** ways by which tourists can reduce their impact on the country they are visiting. (2)

Please turn the page.

10. Till the late 1980s there were many small grocery shops in Maltese villages. Since then, the number of these groceries has steadily declined. Indicate **THREE** reasons why, with the present lifestyle, more people opt for buying from supermarkets rather than from these small shops. (3)
11. Mention **THREE** responsibilities that Maltese Local Councils have. (3)
12. Freedom of expression is an essential aspect of a democratic way of life. Briefly explain how this is a pillar of democracy and illustrate your answer with **ONE** example. (3)

(Total: 40 marks)

SECTION B

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

Are we overstating the importance of biodiversity? In early 2004, it was suggested that, by 2050, between 15 and 37 per cent of the planet's animal and plant species could die out as a result of global warming. ... Most of us can be made to understand the urgency of tackling environmental issues such as climate change, ozone depletion and fuel emissions. ... However, in contrast to many other pressing global and environmental problems, the case for biodiversity is perceived by several people to be one that can be shifted time and again to the back-burner. For biodiversity does not put food into people's mouths and, if it comes to a choice between acreage for crops and the protection of a native songbird, then the songbird must be sacrificed every time.

Yet, nobody questions the need to conserve historic buildings and monuments, rare manuscripts, archives and archaeological sites, even given that a considerable part of our consciousness today is attuned to cultural capital as "goods" that act as the country's breadwinners by attracting tourists. What we should ask ourselves is: If nobody travelled for leisure any more, would we tear down our museums to make way for housing estates?

The truth is that nature's creatures are as much a country's heritage as its language and its cultural assets. If they are to be valued, they must be valued for their own sake.

(Adapted from Camilleri, A. *Environment Statistics 2006* - National Statistics Office, 2006)

- a) What is an ecosystem? (2)
- b) Name **ONE** process that can damage an ecosystem (2)
- c) What is 'biodiversity'? (2)
- d) Identify **TWO** activities that can reduce biodiversity. (2)
- e) Name **THREE** ways by which we can preserve biodiversity. (3)
- f) Name **TWO** Nature Parks in the Maltese Islands (2)
- g) Mention **FOUR** historical 'goods' or 'assets' referred to in the extract. (2)
- h) Define the terms 'manuscripts' and 'archives', mentioned in the extract. (2)
- i) Why does the author of the extract link the preservation of the historical heritage with the tourist industry? (2)
- j) What are 'housing estates' and why were they built in various localities in Malta and Gozo during the last five decades? (2)
- k) Briefly discuss the effect that vacant dwellings is having on the natural environment. (4)

(Total: 25 marks)

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

Arguably, tourism can be considered an indomitable human activity that has now reached literally the four corners of the world. Malta factors in this solid showing and is today a prominent tourist puller with its strong tourism offer. It constitutes one of the main pillars of the Maltese economy.

During the colonial period, when Malta formed part of the British Empire, visits by foreigners were the order of the day as soldiers and sailors came to the island to do their garrison service or stopped for some time while in transit to other parts of the world. Civilians too set foot on Malta, and after their period of quarantine went round exploring the island until they boarded their ships once again to proceed to other destinations for business or for pleasure.

Although tourism as we know it today did not start till the 1950s, Malta could already bank on experience derived from the hosting of visitors coming from various areas of the globe, especially from Britain. ... During colonial times the Maltese were slowly ... preparing themselves for the time when the tourism industry would become a main objective in the drive for Malta's socio-economic development.

(Adapted from Sociology of the Maltese Islands, Eds. M Briguglio, M. Brown, p. 242-243)

- a) Write, in the exam booklet, the correct dates (from the ones below) for the British colonial period in Malta's history:
(1798-1956), (1800-1964), (1813-1974), (1824-1979) (1)
- b) Why was Malta visited by many soldiers and sailors during the British colonial period? (1)
- c) What does the word 'quarantine' refer to in the context of Maltese history? (2)
- d) During which century did mass tourism to Malta start and what was its main cause? (2)
- e) Mention **THREE** ways how the advent of the tourism industry affected Malta's infrastructural development in the past five decades. (3)
- f) Why was Strait Street very popular with foreign soldiers and sailors during the British colonial period? (2)
- g) Mention **TWO** historic attractions that most tourists visit during their stay in the Maltese Islands. (2)
- h) Mention the economic sector under which tourism falls. Give **TWO** examples of jobs related with tourism within this sector of the economy. (3)
- i) Many tourists visit Malta for its culture. Mention **THREE** elements that form culture. (3)
- j) Maltese values were influenced from the influx of tourists of the last decades. Define the term 'values' and give **TWO** examples of values that help in the positive development of a society. (3)
- k) Did Malta's membership in the European Union help or hinder the tourism industry in Malta? Give **THREE** reasons to help explain your answer. (3)

(Total: 25 marks)



SUĠĠETT:	L-Istudji Ambjentali
KARTA NUMRU:	IIA
DATA:	24 ta' Mejju 2018
ĦIN:	mill-4:00 p.m. sas-6:05 p.m.

Wieġeb **ERBA'** mistoqsijiet, waħda minn **KULL** taqsima, u mistoqsija **OHRA** minn fejn ikun. Kull mistoqsija fiha 20 marka.

**TAQSIMA A: Id-Dinja – Id-Dar Tagħna
L-Immaniġġjar tar-Riżorsi**

1. a) Iddiskuti għaliex ir-regġun tal-Mediterran huwa tant vulnerabbli għat-terremoti u l-attività vulkanika. (12)
- b) Iddiskuti **ŻEWĠ** impatti tajbin u **ŻEWĠ** impatti negattivi tal-vulkani fuq il-bnedmin u l-ambjent ta' madwarhom. (8)
2. Il-ħitan tas-sejjeħ huma karatteristika ewlenija tal-pajsaġġ rurali Malti; speċjalment fil-widien imdawrin minn għoljiet weqfin.
 - a) Iddiskuti l-importanza tal-ħitan tas-sejjeħ għall-ambjent u l-agrikoltura Maltija. (12)
 - b) Iddeskrivi l-benefiċċji tan-newba fl-agrikoltura u semmi t-tipi ta' għelejjel utilizzati fiċ-ċiklu tan-newba. (8)

**TAQSIMA B: Il-Popolazzjoni Umana
Il-Komunitajiet Umani**

3. Kif tjiebet is-saħħa pubblika bil-proviżjoni ta' sptarjiet u faċilitajiet sanitarji aħjar f'Malta matul l-aħħar żewġ sekli? (20)
4. Iddeskrivi l-wirt arkitettoniku kemm tal-perjodu preistoriku u dak Ruman ta' Malta. Sostni t-tweġiba tiegħek bi skeċis fejn meħtieġ. (20)

**TAQSIMA Ċ: Ix-Xogħol u l-Ħin tal-Mistrieħ
It-Tmexxija ta' Nazzjon**

5. L-iżviluppi fl-ambjent tax-xogħol kif influwenzaw is-soċjetà u l-istil ta' ħajja tan-nies? Elabora. (20)
6. L-UE hija sħubija ta' pajjiżi li qed jgħinu lil xulxin għall-benefiċċju taċ-ċittadini tagħhom. Iddeskrivi kif il-Parlament Ewropew u l-Kummissjoni Ewropea jiffunzjonaw fl-interess taċ-ċittadin Ewropew. (20)



SUBJECT:	Environmental Studies
PAPER NUMBER:	IIA
DATE:	24 th May 2018
TIME:	4:00 p.m. to 6:05 p.m.

Answer **FOUR** questions, one from **EACH** section, and any **OTHER** question.
Each question carries 20 marks.

**Section A: The World – Our Home
Management of Resources**

1. a) Discuss why the Mediterranean region is so vulnerable to earthquakes and volcanism. (12)
- b) Discuss **TWO** beneficial and **TWO** negative impacts of volcanoes on humans and their surrounding environment. (8)
2. Rubble walls are a key feature of the Maltese rural landscape; especially in valleys dominated by steep slopes.
 - a) Discuss the importance of rubble walls for the Maltese environment and agriculture. (12)
 - b) Outline the benefits of crop rotation in arable agriculture and mention the type of crops utilised in the crop rotation cycle. (8)

**Section B: Human Population
Human Communities**

3. How did public health improve with the provision of better sanitation and hospital facilities in Malta during the last two centuries? (20)
4. Describe the architectural heritage of Malta's prehistoric and Roman period. Illustrate your answer with sketches where appropriate. (20)

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

5. How have developments in the working environment influenced society and people's lifestyle? Elaborate. (20)
6. The EU is a partnership of countries helping each other for the benefit of their citizens. Describe how the European Parliament and the European Commission function in the interest of the European citizen. (20)



SUĠĠETT:	L-Istudji Ambjentali
KARTA NUMRU:	IIB
DATA:	24 ta' Mejju 2018
FIN:	mill-4:00 p.m. sas-6:05 p.m.

Wieġeb **ERBA'** mistoqsijiet, waħda minn **KULL** taqsima, u mistoqsija **OHRA** minn fejn ikun. Kull mistoqsija fiha 20 marka.

**TAQSIMA A: Id-Dinja – Id-Dar Tagħna
L-Immaniġġjar tar-Riżorsi**

1. Ir-regġun tal-Mediterran huwa żona tettonika attiva ħafna.
 - a) Iddiskuti kif it-terremoti u l-vulkani jirriżultaw mill-instabilità tettonika. (10)
 - b) Semmi vulkan **WIEHED** attiv u **WIEHED** inattiv fir-regġun tal-Mediterran. (2)
 - c) Identifika **ŻEWĠ** impatti pożittivi u **ŻEWĠ** impatti negattivi tal-vulkani fuq il-bnedmin u l-ambjent ta' madwarhom. (8)

(Total: 20 marka)

2. a) Il-ħitan tas-sejjeħ huma karatteristika ewlenija tal-pajsaġġ rurali Malti; speċjalment fil-widien imdawrin minn għoljiet weqfin. Iddiskuti fil-qosor l-importanza tal-ħitan tas-sejjeħ għall-
 - (i) kultivazzjoni tal-għelieqi fl-għoljiet; (5)
 - (ii) flora u fauna Maltija. (5)
- b) Il-bdiewa f'Malta jiffaċjaw għadd ta' sfidi. Iddiskuti **ŻEWĠ** prattici tal-biedja minn dawn li ġejjin u sostni r-risposta tiegħek b'eżempji:
 - (i) In-Newba;
 - (ii) L-Irrigazzjoni u l-fertilizzazzjoni;
 - (iii) L-applikazzjoni tal-pestiċidi (kimiċi u bijoloġiċi). (10)

(Total: 20 marka)

**TAQSIMA B: Il-Popolazzjoni Umana
Il-Komunitajiet Umani**

3. a) Semmi **TLIET** tipi ta' mard li kienu komuni ħafna f'Malta tas-seklu dsatax. (3)
- b) X'għamli l-awtoritajiet Brittaniċi biex jippruvaw inaqqsu t-tixrid tal-mard u l-epidemiji fost il-popolazzjoni u l-forzi Ingliżi? (8)
- c) Spjega fil-qosor il-kontribut ta' dawn it-tliet sptarjiet għall-ħarsien tas-saħħa f'Malta:
 - (i) *is-Sacra Infermeria* (ii) L-Isptar Bighi (iii) L-Isptar San Luqa (9)

(Total: 20 marka)
4. a) Semmi **TLIET** tempji megalitiċi li jinstabu fil-Gzejjer Maltin. (3)
- b) Iddeskrivi fil-qosor **ŻEWĠ** karatteristiċi arkitettoniċi ta' tempju **WIEHED** li semmejt f'(a). (4)
- c) X'kien l-iskop originali tal-Ipoġew ta' Ħal Saflieni? (1)
- d) Iddeskrivi fil-qosor **ŻEWĠ** karatteristiċi arkitettoniċi tal-Ipoġew ta' Ħal Saflieni. (4)
- e) F'paragrafu ta' madwar 50 kelma spjega fil-qosor il-post attwali tad-*Domus* Ruman fir-Rabat (Malta) u għid kif il-kuntest tiegħu nbidel minn meta kien jiġi użat fiż-żminijiet Rumani. (8)

(Total: 20 marka)

**TAQSIMA Ċ: Ix-Xogħol u l-Ħin tal-Mistrieħ
It-Tmexxija ta' Nazżjon**

5. L-iżviluppi fl-ambjent tax-xogħol se jinfluwenzaw is-soċjetà u l-istil tal-ħajja.
- a) Spjega t-terminu 'imsieħba soċjali'. (4)
 - b) Semmi **TLIET** unjins differenti f'Malta u għid liema kategorija ta' ħaddiema jirrappreżentaw. (3)
 - c) Agħti **TLIET** raġunijiet għaliex is-saħħa u s-sigurtà fuq il-post tax-xogħol huma importanti fl-ambjent tax-xogħol. (3)
 - d) F'paragrafu ta' madwar 60 kelma, iddeskrivi kif il-bidliet fl-ambjent tax-xogħol jinfluwenzaw il-ħajja tan-nies. (10)
- (Total: 20 marka)**

6. L-UE hija sħubija ta' pajjizi li qed jgħinu lil xulxin għall-benefiċċju taċ-ċittadini tagħhom.
- a) Spjega l-irwoli u r-responsabbiltajiet prinċipali ta' **ŻEWĠ** istituzzjonijiet tal-Unjoni Ewropea minn dawn li ġejjin:
 - (i) Il-Parlament Ewropew;
 - (ii) Il-Kunsill tal-Unjoni Ewropea (Kunsill tal-Ministri);
 - (iii) Il-Kummissjoni Ewropea. (10)
 - b) Iddeskrivi f'madwar 60 kelma, l-iżvilupp ekonomiku ta' Malta minn meta saret membru fl-UE. (10)
- (Total: 20 marka)**



SUBJECT:	Environmental Studies
PAPER NUMBER:	IIB
DATE:	24 th May 2018
TIME:	4:00 p.m. to 6:05 p.m.

Answer **FOUR** questions, one from **EACH** section, and any **OTHER** question.
Each question carries 20 marks.

**Section A: The World – Our Home
Management of Resources**

1. The Mediterranean region is a highly active tectonic area.
 - a) Discuss how earthquakes and volcanoes result from tectonic instability. (10)
 - b) Name **ONE** active and **ONE** dormant volcano in the Mediterranean region. (2)
 - c) Identify **TWO** beneficial and **TWO** negative impacts of volcanoes on humans and their surrounding environment. (8)

(Total: 20 marks)

2. a) Rubble walls are a key feature of the Maltese rural landscape, especially in valleys dominated by steep slopes. Briefly discuss the importance of rubble walls to the:
 - (i) cultivation of fields along slopes; (5)
 - (ii) Maltese flora and fauna. (5)
 b) Farmers in Malta face a number of challenges. Discuss **TWO** of the following farming practices and illustrate your answer with examples:
 - (i) Crop rotation;
 - (ii) Irrigation and fertilisation;
 - (iii) Application of pesticides (chemical and biological). (10)

(Total: 20 marks)

**Section B: Human Population
Human Communities**

3. a) List **THREE** diseases that were very common in nineteenth century Malta. (3)
 - b) How did the British authorities try to reduce the spreading of disease and epidemics among the population and the British garrison forces? (8)
 - c) Explain briefly the contribution of these three hospitals to health care in Malta:
 - (i) the *Sacra Infermeria* (ii) Bighi Hospital (iii) St Luke's Hospital (9)

(Total: 20 marks)

 4. a) Mention **THREE** megalithic temples found in the Maltese Islands. (3)
 - b) Briefly describe **TWO** architectural features of **ONE** temple mentioned in (a). (4)
 - c) What was the original purpose of the Ħal Saflieni Hypogeum? (1)
 - d) Briefly describe **TWO** architectural characteristics of the Ħal Saflieni Hypogeum. (4)
 - e) In a paragraph of about 50 words briefly explain the current location of the Roman *Domus* in Rabat (Malta) and state how its context changed since its use in Roman times. (8)
- (Total: 20 marks)**

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

5. Developments in the work environment will influence society and people's lifestyle.
- a) Explain the term 'social partners'. (4)
 - b) Mention **THREE** different unions in Malta and state which category of workers these represent. (3)
 - c) Give **THREE** reasons why occupational health and safety is important in the work environment. (3)
 - d) In a paragraph of about 60 words, describe how changes in the work environment influence people's lives. (10)

(Total: 20 marks)

6. The EU is a partnership of countries helping each other for the benefit of their citizens.
- a) Explain the main roles and responsibilities of any **TWO** of the following European Union institutions:
 - (i) The European Parliament;
 - (ii) The Council of the European Union (Council of Ministers);
 - (iii) The European Commission. (10)
 - b) Describe in about 60 words, the economic development of Malta since its membership in the EU. (10)

(Total: 20 marks)