

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

**SECONDARY EDUCATION CERTIFICATE LEVEL**

**MAY 2013 SESSION**

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SUBJECT:	<b>Social Studies</b>
PAPER NUMBER:	<b>I</b>
DATE:	3 <sup>rd</sup> May 2013
TIME:	4:00 p.m. to 6:00 p.m.

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**ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS FROM BOTH SECTIONS.**

**SECTION A**

**Read the text and answer ALL the questions.**

The historical trend in contemporary societies is in favour of democracy. Democracy is a political system in which power is distributed among and exercised by the people as protagonists in the life of society. Power is actually to be found in everyday life as it is found in politics and governance. One encounters power in social interactions, at the place of work and in the functioning of institutions. When someone takes decisions that influence and affect others' life, there is an exercise of power. An equally important aspect of power is authority. Authority is in fact the legitimate use of power. Power which is not acquired legitimately becomes an abuse of power. A democratic system of government is the best guarantee of the right exercise of power and authority. Major characteristics of democracy are freedom, equality, **pluralism, parliamentary representation** and civic participation. These characteristics are all part of the rights and duties of citizens in a democracy. The **Constitution** is the highest legal instrument of the State, which protects fundamental **human rights** and sets down rules for the different branches of power to function separately. The country's legal system and the administration of justice have to be in conformity with the Constitution while Government has the duty to bring about and maintain social order by ensuring that all citizens abide by the Rule of Law and are, as a consequence, treated equally before the law.

[Adapted from G. Baldacchino (2000). *Introducing Social Studies: A Maltese Reader*]

1. (a) Name the **three** branches of power in a democracy. (3)  
(b) Briefly explain the role of each of the three branches of power. (6)
2. Explain the terms: (i) pluralism (2)  
(ii) parliamentary representation (2)  
(iii) Constitution (2)  
(iv) Human Rights (2)
3. (a) Name **four** freedoms found in modern democracies. (4)  
(b) Explain each of the four freedoms you name by writing **one** sentence about each. (8)
4. Give **three** examples of how pluralism in a democracy can be exercised and explain each example given. (3+6)
5. Write a paragraph of 10 to 12 lines to elaborate on citizens' participation in society. (12)

**[TOTAL: 50 marks]**

## **SECTION B**

**Read the text and answer ALL the questions.**

More than 1 billion people in the world today, the great majority of whom are women, live in unacceptable conditions of **poverty**, mostly in the **developing countries**. As Malta faces an influx of immigrants mostly from Africa, we must be aware of situations affecting these people in their country, their traditions and culture. A large number of **migrants** have fallen victim to poverty for several reasons (e.g. the language barrier which prevents them from accessing well-paid jobs, discrimination, low levels of education, various causes leading them to take up illegal or low-wage jobs). Most of these are women, a large number of whom have children and may have lost their spouse or have their husband trapped in another country.

The risk of poverty for households led by women is one third greater than for other households. In fact, large families and single mothers appear to be in the same situation. One significant trend has been the increased poverty of women, the extent of which varies from region to region. The gender disparities in economic power are also an important contributing factor to the poverty of women.

Poverty has various manifestations, including lack of income and productive resources to ensure a sustainable livelihood; hunger and malnutrition; ill health; limited or lack of access to education and other basic services; increasing mortality from illness; homelessness and inadequate housing; unsafe environments; and **social discrimination** and **exclusion**. It is also characterised by lack of participation in decision-making and in civil, social and cultural life.

[Adapted from: *Women and Poverty* by Doreen Micallef and Doris Bingley in P.G. Xuereb (ed) *The Fight Against Poverty*. Civil Society Project Report, 2008.]

1. Define briefly the following terms:
  - (a) poverty (2)
  - (b) developing countries (2)
  - (c) migrants (2)
  - (d) social discrimination (2)
  - (e) exclusion (2)
2. “*The gender disparities in economic power are also an important contributing factor to the poverty of women.*”
  - (a) Explain briefly the above statement. (5)
  - (b) Mention **three** other areas in our society where gender disparities are still evident. (3)
3. (a) In about 8 lines, discuss the factors which may force people from poor countries to migrate to other countries. (8)  
(b) Mention some of the difficulties these migrants may encounter during this process. (8)
4. Why are *households* led by women more likely to be in poverty? (6)
5. What can be done to reduce poverty in developing countries? (10)

**[TOTAL: 50 marks]**

**LIVELL TAĊ-ĊERTIFIKAT TAL-EDUKAZZJONI SEKONDARJA**

**SESSJONI MEJJU 2013**

SUĠĠETT:	<b>Studji Soċjali</b>
KARTA NUMRU:	I
DATA:	3 ta' Mejju 2013
HIN:	mill-4:00 p.m. sas-6:00 p.m.

**WIEĠEB IL-MISTOQSIJET KOLLHA MIŻ-ŻEWĠ TAQSIMIET.**

**TAQSIMA A**

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

Ix-xejra storika fis-soċjetajiet kontemporanji hija favur id-demokrazija. Id-demokrazija hi sistema politika fejn il-poter huwa mqassam bejn in-nies u eżerċitat min-nies bħala l-protagonisti fis-soċjetà. Il-poter fil-fatt jinstab fil-hajja ta' kuljum kif jinstab ukoll fil-politika u fit-tmexxija tal-pajjiż. Wiehed jiltaqa' mal-poter fl-interazzjonijiet soċjali, fuq il-post tax-xogħol u fit-thaddim tal-istituzzjonijiet. Kull meta wiehed jiehu deċiżjonijiet li jinfluwenzaw u jaffettwaw il-hajja tal-oħrajn, ikun hemm l-eżerċizzju tal-poter. Aspett tal-poter tal-istess importanza huwa l-awtorità. L-awtorità hija fil-fatt l-użu legittimu tal-poter. Poter li ma jinkisibx b' mod legittimu jsir abbuż tal-poter. Sistema demokratika ta' gvern hija l-aqwa garanzija ta' thaddim tajjeb tal-poter u l-awtorità. Il-karatteristiċi ewlenin tad-demokrazija huma l-libertà, l-ugwaljanza, il-**pluraliżmu**, ir-**rappreżentanza parlamentari** u l-parteċipazzjoni ċivika. Dawn il-karatteristiċi huma parti mid-drittijiet u d-dmirijiet taċ-ċittadini f' demokrazija. Il-**Kostituzzjoni** hija l-oġġla strument legali tal-Istat li jħares id-**drittijiet** fundamentali **tal-bniedem** u jstabbilixxi regoli kif il-fergħat differenti tal-poter jahdmu b' mod indipendenti minn xulxin. Is-sistema legali tal-pajjiż u l-amministrazzjoni tal-ġustizzja jridu jkunu konformi mal-Kostituzzjoni waqt li l-Gvern għandu d-dmir li jġib 'l quddiem u jzomm l-ordni soċjali billi jassigura li ċ-ċittadini kollha joqogħdu għar-Regoli tal-Liġi, u b'hekk jiġu ttrattati kollha l-istess quddiem il-liġi.

[Addattat minn G. Baldacchino, *Introducing Social Studies: A Maltese Reader*, 2000]

1. (a) Semmi t-**tliet** fergħat tal-poter f' demokrazija. (3)  
(b) Fisser fil-qosor ir-rwol ta' kull waħda mill-fergħat tal-poter. (6)
2. Fisser dawn it-termini: (i) pluraliżmu (2)  
(ii) rappreżentanza parlamentari (2)  
(iii) Kostituzzjoni (2)  
(iv) Drittijiet tal-Bniedem (2)
3. (a) Semmi **erba'** libertajiet li nsibu f' demokraziji moderni. (4)  
(b) Fisser kull waħda mil-libertajiet li ssemmi billi tikteb sentenza waħda fuq kull waħda minnhom. (8)
4. Aġhti **tliet** eżempji ta' kif il-pluraliżmu f' demokrazija jista' jiġi eżerċitat u fisser kull eżempju li tagħti. (3+6)
5. Ikteb paragrafu ta' bejn 10 u 12-il vers biex telabora fuq il-parteċipazzjoni taċ-ċittadini fis-soċjetà. (12)

**[TOTAL: 50 marka]**

## **TAQSIMA B**

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

Aktar minn biljun ruħ fid-dinja tal-lum, li l-maġġoranza tagħhom huma nisa, jgħixu f'kondizzjonijiet mhux aċċettabbli ta' **faqar**, l-aktar f'**pajjiżi li qed jiżviluppaw**. Billi Malta tiffaċċja influż ta' immigranti l-aktar mill-Afrika, aħna għandna nkunu konxji tas-sitwazzjonijiet li jaffettwaw lil dawn in-nies f'pajjiżhom, it-tradizzjonijiet u l-kultura tagħhom. Għadd kbir ta' **emigranti** sfaw vittma ta' faqar għal diversi raġunijiet (pereżempju l-barriera tal-lingwa li żżommhom milli jkollhom aċċess għal xogħlijiet b'paga xierqa, diskriminazzjoni, livelli baxxi ta' edukazzjoni, varjetà ta' kawżi li jwassluhom biex jieħdu impjegi illegali jew b'paga baxxa). Hafna minn dawn huma nisa, li għadd kbir minnhom għandhom it-tfal u setgħu tilfu s-sieheb tagħhom jew kellhom lil żwieġhom maq'buda f'pajjiż iehor.

Ir-riskju ta' faqar għal *households* immexxijin minn nisa huwa terz aktar milli għal *households* oħra. Fil-fatt, familji kbar u ommijiet waħedhom jidhru li huma fl-istess sitwazzjoni. Tendenza importanti minnhom kienet iż-żieda tal-faqar tan-nisa, li l-kobor tagħha jvarja minn reġjun għal iehor. Id-differenzi bejn is-sessi fil-qawwa ekonomika huma wkoll fattur iehor importanti li jikkontribwixxi għall-faqar tan-nisa.

Il-faqar jidher b'diversi manjieri, fosthom nuqqas ta' dhul u riżorsi produttivi biex jassiguraw għajxien sostentibbli; għu u nuqqas ta' ikel sustanzjuż; mard; aċċess limitat jew nuqqas ta' aċċess għall-edukazzjoni u servizzi oħra bażiċi; zieda ta' mortalità minhabba mard; nuqqas ta' djar u djar inadekwati; ambjenti b'nuqqas ta' sigurtà; u **diskriminazzjoni soċjali** u **eskluzjoni**. Hu wkoll karatterizzat b'nuqqas ta' parteċipazzjoni fit-teħid ta' deċiżjonijiet u fil-ħajja ċivili, soċjali u kulturali.

[Addattat minn *Women and Poverty* ta' Doreen Micallef u Doris Bingley f'P.G. Xuereb (ed) *The Fight Against Poverty*, Civil Society Project Report, 2008]

1. Aġti definizzjoni fil-qosor ta' dawn it-termini:
  - (a) faqar (2)
  - (b) pajjiżi li qed jiżviluppaw (2)
  - (ċ) emigranti (2)
  - (d) diskriminazzjoni soċjali (2)
  - (e) esklużjoni (2)
2. “Id-differenzi bejn is-sessi fil-qawwa ekonomika huma wkoll fattur iehor importanti li jikkontribwixxi għall-faqar tan-nisa.”
  - (a) Spjega fil-qosor din is-sentenza. (5)
  - (b) Semmi **tliet** setturi oħra fis-soċjetà tagħna fejn id-differenzi bejn is-sessi għadhom evidenti. (3)
3. (a) F'madwar 8 linji, iddiskuti l-fatturi li jistgħu jgħiegħlu lil nies minn pajjiżi fqar biex jemigraw lejn pajjiżi oħra. (8)
  - (b) Semmi ftit mid-diffikultajiet li dawn l-emigranti jistgħu jiltaqgħu magħhom f'dan il-proċess. (8)
4. Għaliex il-*households* immexxijin minn nisa huma aktar probabbli li jkunu fil-faqar? (6)
5. X'jista' jsir biex jitnaqqas il-faqar f'pajjiżi li qed jiżviluppaw? (10)

**[TOTAL: 50 marka]**

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**MAY 2013 SESSION**

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SUBJECT:	<b>Social Studies</b>
PAPER NUMBER:	IIA
DATE:	4 <sup>th</sup> May 2013
TIME:	4:00 p.m. to 6:00 p.m.

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

**SECTION I**

1. Explain the causes and effects of *conflict of roles within the group*.
2. *Both national and international institutions are moving towards greater respect for cultural diversity.*  
Analyse the above with particular reference to Maltese institutions.

**SECTION II**

3. *Citizens are the main actors in any democratic process of their society.*  
Comment on the role of citizens in the political process.
4. *Work serves more than just an economic purpose.*  
Discuss the benefits of work for individuals and society.

**SECTION III**

5. What are the characteristics of a youth subculture and how may society react to such a subculture?
6. Explain ways in which people in society may be socially excluded and the various effects that this may have on vulnerable social groups.

**SECTION IV**

7. We are living in an ageing society. What are the causes and the effects of this demographic phenomenon on society?
8. Globalisation is a multidimensional process. Discuss the various aspects of globalisation and its effects on Maltese society.

**LIVELL TAĊ-ĊERTIFIKAT TAL-EDUKAZZJONI SEKONDARJA**

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KARTA NUMRU:	IIA
DATA:	4 ta' Mejju 2013
HIN:	mill-4:00 p.m. sas-6:00 p.m.

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**Wieġeb ERBA' mistoqsijiet, WAHDA minn KULL Taqsima.  
Kull mistoqsija għandha 25 marka.**

**TAQSIMA I**

1. Fisser il-kawżi u l-effetti ta' *konflitt ta' rwo li fi grupp*.
2. *Kemm istituzzjonijiet nazzjonali kif ukoll internazzjonali qed jersqu lejn aktar rispettt għad-diversità kulturali.*  
Analizza dan b' riferenza partikulari għal istituzzjonijiet Maltin.

**TAQSIMA II**

3. *Iċ-ċittadini huma l-atturi prinċipali fi kwalunkwe proċess demokratiku tas-soċjetà tagħhom.*  
Ikkummenta fuq ir-rwol taċ-ċittadini fil-proċess politiku.
4. *Ix-xogħol iservi aktar minn sempliċiment skop ekonomiku.*  
Iddiskuti l-benefiċċji tax-xogħol għall-individwi u s-soċjetà.

**TAQSIMA III**

5. Ghid x'inhuma l-karatteristiċi ta' sottokultura taż-żgħażaġh u kif tista' s-soċjetà tirreagixxi għal din is-sottokultura.
6. Fisser modi li bihom in-nies f' soċjetà jistgħu jiġu soċjalment esklużi u l-effetti varji li dan jista' jkollu fuq gruppi soċjali li huma vulnerabbli.

**TAQSIMA IV**

7. Qeghdin nghixu f' soċjetà li qed tixjieh. X'inhuma l-kawżi u l-effetti ta' dal-fenomenu demografiku fuq is-soċjetà?
8. Il-globalizzazzjoni hu proċess b' hafna dimensjonijiet. Iddiskuti l-aspetti varji tal-globalizzazzjoni u l-effetti tiegħu fuq is-soċjetà Maltija.

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SUBJECT:	<b>Social Studies</b>
PAPER NUMBER:	<b>IIB</b>
DATE:	4 <sup>th</sup> May 2013
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**Answer FOUR questions, ONE from EACH Section.**  
**Each question carries 25 marks.**

**SECTION I**

- Different social groups have different roles and different functions in society.*
  - Name **three** types of groups and identify their respective functions. (6)
  - Name **three** different roles in a group. (3)
  - Explain 'socialisation' as a function of the group. (6)
  - Elaborate on how the roles of members of a group can bring about conflict. (10)
- Like other European countries, Maltese society is becoming increasingly multicultural while still being proud of its national identity.*
  - Define 'national identity'. (3)
  - Name and describe **three** characteristics of Maltese national identity. (6)
  - Describe **three** processes by which Maltese society is becoming more multicultural. (6)
  - Write a paragraph of 10-12 lines to explain how Maltese society can promote its national identity. (10)

**SECTION II**

- Political activity is carried out not only by Government and Opposition, but also by the active participation of citizens.*
  - Name and explain **three** characteristics of a government which is not democratic. (6)
  - Explain briefly how citizens are being represented by Government and Opposition. (9)
  - Outline how citizens in society can participate in political activity. (10)
- The tertiary and fourth sectors in many industrialised countries now include the major part of the workforce, but they have also introduced new leisure patterns for workers.*
  - Explain with examples:
    - secondary sector of the economy (3)
    - tertiary sector of the economy (3)
    - fourth sector of the economy (3)
  - Describe the differences between old and new leisure activities. (6)
  - Explain in 10 lines how leisure patterns are related to working conditions in industrialised countries. (10)

### **SECTION III**

5. *Deviance can take many forms and does not necessarily involve breaking the law.*
- (a) Define deviance and give **three** examples of deviant behaviour. (5)
  - (b) Explain how a youth subculture may also be a deviant subculture. (5)
  - (c) Discuss different ways in which society may seek to control deviance. (15)
6. *In Malta, over 63,500 people are living with less than 6,500 Euro annually.*
- (a) Mention **three** indicators of poverty (3).
  - (b) Mention **three** vulnerable groups in society who are more likely to experience poverty and briefly explain why each group has a greater risk of poverty. (3+9)
  - (c) Explain different forms of poverty, giving some examples. (10)

### **SECTION IV**

7. *Demographic changes are among the factors which leave an impact on the structure of our society.*
- (a) What do you understand by demographic changes? (3)
  - (b) Mention **three** main trends which affect changes in the demographic structure of society. (6)
  - (c) Mention **three** factors which have led to higher life expectancy in Maltese society over the last few decades. (6)
  - (d) Since the middle of the 20<sup>th</sup> century the birth rate in Maltese society has declined significantly. Explain the factors which may have led to this and the effects this may have on society. (10)
8. *Waste management practices aim to improve people's health and their social and natural environment.*
- (a) Explain the term *waste management*. (3)
  - (b) Explain how waste management may improve our health and environment. (5)
  - (c) Mention **three** ways in which waste may be managed by the state and explain each process briefly. (3+6)
  - (d) Explain how we, as consumers, can contribute to the process of managing waste. (8)



**LIVELL TAČ-ĊERTIFIKAT TAL-EDUKAZZJONI SEKONDARJA**

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DATA:	4 ta' Mejju 2013
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**Wieġeb ERBA' mistoqsijiet, WAHDA minn KULL Taqsima.  
Kull mistoqsija għandha 25 marka.**

**TAQSIMA I**

- Gruppi soċjali differenti għandhom rwoli differenti u funzjonijiet differenti fis-soċjetà.*
  - Semmi **tljet** tipi ta' gruppi u identifika l-funzjonijiet rispettivi tagħhom. (6)
  - Semmi **tljet** rwoli differenti fi grupp. (3)
  - Fisser 'soċjalizzazzjoni' bħala funzjoni tal-grupp. (6)
  - Elabora fuq kif ir-rwoli tal-membri ta' grupp jistgħu jwasslu għal konflitt. (10)
- Bħal f'pajjiżi oħra Ewropej, is-soċjetà Maltija qed issir aktar multikulturali waqt li tibqa' mkabbra bl-identità nazzjonali tagħha.*
  - Iddefinixxi 'identità nazzjonali'. (3)
  - Semmi u ddeskrivi **tljet** karatteristiċi tal-identità nazzjonali Maltija. (6)
  - Iddeskrivi **tljet** proċessi li bihom is-soċjetà Maltija qed issir aktar multikulturali. (6)
  - Ikteb paragrafu ta' minn 10 sa 12-il vers biex tispjega kif is-soċjetà Maltija tista' tipromwovi l-identità nazzjonali tagħha. (10)

**TAQSIMA II**

- L-attività politika ssir mhux biss mill-Gvern u l-Oppożizzjoni, iżda wkoll bil-partecipazzjoni attiva tač-ċittadini.*
  - Semmi u fisser **tljet** karatteristiċi ta' gvern li mhux demokratiku. (6)
  - Spjega fil-qosor kif ič-ċittadini huma rappreżentati mill-Gvern u l-Oppożizzjoni. (9)
  - Agħti spjegazzjoni qasira ta' kif ič-ċittadini f'soċjetà jistgħu jipparteċipaw fl-attività politika. (10)
- It-tielet settur u r-raba' settur f'hafna pajjiżi industrijalizzati issa jinkludu l-parti l-kbira tal-ħaddiema, imma huma wkoll dahħlu modi ġodda ta' mogħdija taž-żmien għall-ħaddiema.*
  - Fisser b'eżempji:
    - is-settur sekondarju tal-ekonomija (3)
    - is-settur terzjarju tal-ekonomija (3)
    - ir-raba' settur tal-ekonomija (3)
  - Iddeskrivi d-differenzi bejn modi qodma u oħrajn ġodda ta' attivitajiet ta' mogħdija taž-żmien. (6)
  - F'10 linji fisser kif f'pajjiżi industrijalizzati, il-modi ta' mogħdija taž-żmien huma relatati mal-kondizzjonijiet tax-xogħol. (10)

### **TAQSIMA III**

5. *Id-devjazzjoni tista' tiegħu diversi forom u ma tinvolviex neċessarjament il-ksur tal-ligi.*
- (a) Agħti tifsira ta' devjazzjoni u agħti tliet eżempji ta' mgħiba devjanti. (5)
  - (b) Fisser kif sottokultura taż-żgħażaġh tista' tkun ukoll sottokultura devjanti. (5)
  - (c) Iddiskuti modi differenti li bihom is-soċjetà tista' tfittex biex tikkontrolla d-devjazzjoni. (15)
6. *F'Malta aktar minn 63,500 ruħ qed jgħixu b'anqas minn 6,500 Ewro fis-sena.*
- (a) Semmi **tliet** indikaturi tal-faqar. (3)
  - (b) Semmi **tliet** gruppi vulnerabbli fis-soċjetà li huma aktar possibbli li jesperjenzaw il-faqar u fil-qosor fisser għaliex kull grupp għandu riskju akbar ta' faqar. (3+9)
  - (c) Fisser forom differenti ta' faqar billi tagħti ftit eżempji. (10)

### **TAQSIMA IV**

7. *Il-bidliet demografiċi huma fost il-fatturi li jhallu impatt fuq l-istruttura tas-soċjetà taġhna.*
- (a) Għid x'tifhem b'bidliet demografiċi. (3)
  - (b) Semmi **tliet** tendenzi prinċipali li jwasslu għal bidliet fl-istruttura demografika tas-soċjetà. (6)
  - (c) Semmi **tliet** fatturi li wasslu għal stennija ta' hajja aktar twila fis-soċjetà Maltija f'dawn l-aħħar diċenji. (6)
  - (d) Min-nofs is-seklu 20 ir-rata tat-twelid fis-soċjetà Maltija naqset b'mod sinjifikanti. Spjega l-fatturi li setgħu wasslu għal dan u l-effetti li dan jista' jkollu fuq is-soċjetà. (10)
8. *Il-prattiċi tal-immaniġġjar tal-iskart għandhom l-għan li jtejbu s-saħħa tal-poplu u l-ambjent soċjali u naturali tiegħu.*
- (a) Fisser it-terminu *maniġġjar tal-iskart*. (3)
  - (b) Fisser kif l-immaniġġjar tal-iskart jista' jtejjeb is-saħħa u l-ambjent taġhna. (5)
  - (c) Semmi **tliet** modi li bihom l-iskart jista' jiġi mmaniġġjat mill-istat u agħti tifsira qasira ta' kull proċess. (3+6)
  - (d) Fisser kif aħna, bħala konsumaturi, nistgħu nġinu fil-proċess tal-immaniġġjar tal-iskart. (8)