

LIVELL TAĊ-ĊERTIFIKAT TAL-EDUKAZZJONI SEKONDARJA

SESSJONI MEJJU 2014

SUGĠETT:	Studji Soċjali
KARTA NUMRU:	I
DATA:	7 ta' Mejju 2014
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.

Fl-1946, l-Għaqda Dinjija tas-Saħħa (W.H.O.) iddefinit is-saħħa bhala “stat ta’ hajja fiziku, mentali, u soċjali tajjeb minn kull aspett”. Din id-definizzjoni turi li s-saħħa hija aktar minn sempliciment kwistjoni bijoloġika. Il-fatturi soċjali bhall-fatturi tal-klasi u oħrajn jinfluwenzaw is-saħħa. Miljuni ta’ nies madwar id-dinja jiffaċċjaw problemi ewlenin ta’ saħħa u bosta minnhom mhumiex kapaċi jlahħqu sew mad-diffikultajiet li johlqu dawn il-problemi. Id-differenzi impressjonanti fl-opportunitajiet ta’ saħħa jagħzlu lis-soċjetajiet u l-prospetti ta’ hajja tal-individwi minn xulxin. Huwa stmat li aktar minn biljun ruh madwar id-dinja kollha jbatu minn mard serju minhabba l-faqar. Sanità hażina u malnutrizzjoni huma żewġ kawżi prinċipali ta’ mard u mewt, speċjalment fejn jidhlu t-tfal fil-pajjiżi l-fqar. L-industrijalizzazzjoni, ukoll, gabet tibdiliet drammatiċi fix-xejriet tas-saħħa umana. Iz-żieda fil-populazzjoni fl-ibliet, bin-nies ġejjin mill-kampanja jfittxu opportunitajiet ekonomiċi aħjar, tikkawża problemi serji ta’ sanità, rassa ta’ nies żejda, u nuqqas ta’ djar. Il-fabbriki l-hin kollu jħammgu l-arja bid-duħħan u l-inċidenti fuq il-post tax-xoġhol żdiedu. Fatturi soċjali oħra, bhall-istress biex nadattaw irwieħna għal ambjenti godda, wkoll jaffettwaw is-saħħa tan-nies. B’xorti tajba, bil-progress fir-riċerka xjentifika u fl-edukazzjoni, l-istat tas-saħħa tan-nies tjieb konsiderevolment minhabba standards aħjar ta’ għajxien, postijiet tax-xoġhol aktar ħielsa mill-perikli, u aktar aċċess għas-servizzi tas-saħħa. Kemm l-Istat u kemm is-settur privat jistgħu jipprovdu servizzi ta’ saħħa. Il-W.H.O. tqis is-saħħa bhala dritt bażiku uman għal kulhadd. Dan huwa bbażat fuq it-twemmin li “n-nies kollha fil-pajjiżi kollha għandu jkollhom almenu dak il-livell ta’ saħħa li bih ikunu jistgħu jaħdmu b’mod produttiv u jipparteċipaw b’mod attiv fil-hajja soċjali tal-komunità fejn jgħixu.”

[Adattata minn: J.J. Macionis u K. Plummer (2008). *Sociology - A Global Introduction* (2ni Edizzjoni), pp. 514-515]

II-Mistoqsijiet

1. Semmi t-**tl**iet aspetti ta' ħajja tajba li huma importanti għas-saħħa skont il-W.H.O. (3)
2. (a) L-industrijalizzazzjoni kif affettwat is-saħħa umana? (6)
(b) Minbarra l-industrijalizzazzjoni, semmi u kkummenta fuq erba' fatturi li għandhom impatt fuq is-saħħa tan-nies. (4+8)
3. (a) Semmi **tl**iet servizzi tas-saħħa fis-sistema tal-kura tas-saħħa f'Malta. (3)
(b) Iddistingwi bejn is-servizzi **pubbliċi** u **privati** tas-saħħa. (3)
4. Iddeskrivi s-sehem u l-funzjoni ta' dawn iż-żewġ organizzazzjonijiet lokali tas-saħħa:
(i) CARITAS (4)
(ii) MMDNA (4)
5. Spjega f'madwar 80 kelma kif għandek iżzomm stil ta' għajxien tajjeb għas-saħħa. (15)

[TOTAL: 50 marka]

TAQISMA B

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

Illum, aktar minn qatt qabel, nistgħu nosservaw bosta mill-istess xejriet kulturali mad-dinja kollha. Aħna u ngħaddu mit-toroq tal-ibliet f'partijiet differenti tad-dinja, insibu għamliet familjari tal-ilbies, nisimgħu muzika pop magħrufa, u naraw reklami għal ħafna mill-istess prodotti li nużaw f'darna. Importanti wkoll huwa li l-Ingliż qiegħed malajr jitfa'ċċa bhala t-tieni lingwa ppreferuta mal-biċċa l-kbira tad-dinja. Jigifieri qed naraw it-twelid ta' **kultura globali**? Minkejja dawn il-proċessi globali, id-dinja xorta għadha maqsuma f'madwar mitejn stat-nazzjon u eluf ta' sistemi kulturali differenti. Dan it-taqsim spiss iwassal għal xi konflitt. Kif turina l-istorja, bosta huma daww in-nies li huma intolleranti għal haddiehor li għandhom kultura differenti minn tagħhom. Fl-istess hin, is-soċjetajiet madwar id-dinja għandhom aktar kuntatt ma' xulxin, u jgawdu aktar **kooperazzjoni**, minn qatt qabel. Dawn il-**konnessjonijiet globali** jinvolvu ċ-ċirkulazzjoni tal-prodotti, tal-informazzjoni, u tan-nies:

- (a) Iċ-ċirkulazzjoni tal-prodotti – l-ekonomija globali.
Il-medda ta' **kummerċ internazzjonali** qatt ma kienet akbar u qed twassal għall-istess prodotti ta' konsum mad-dinja kollha.
- (b) Iċ-ċirkulazzjoni tal-informazzjoni – komunikazzjonijiet globali.
It-teknoloġija moderna tat iċ-ċans lin-nies biex jesperjenzaw dehriet u hsejjes ta' avvenimenti li jkunu qegħdin isiru eluf ta' mili 'l bogħod, ħafna drabi fl-istess hin li jkunu qegħdin isiru.
- (c) Iċ-ċirkulazzjoni tan-nies – migrazzjoni globali.
It-tagħrif fuq il-bqija tad-dinja jimmotiva lin-nies biex imorru fejn jistħajlu li l-ħajja se tkun aħjar. Il-forom moderni tat-trasportazzjoni għamlu ċ-ċaqliq tan-nies eħfef tant li illum il-għurnata bosta pajjiżi għandhom nies li twieldu xi mkien ieħor. It-turiżmu wkoll sar wieħed mill-industriji ewlenin tad-dinja.

Ir-rabtiet globali parzjalment għamli l-kulturi tad-dinja aktar jixbhu lil xulxin, almenu fuq il-livell superficjali. Madankollu, iġġeneraw ukoll għarfien ta' kuntrasti qawwijin fost il-popli tad-dinja. Xi wħud – ġeneralment fil-pajjiżi l-fqar u ta' dħul baxx – jibqgħu restritti ħafna għad-dinja lokali minħabba li ċ-ċirkulazzjoni tal-prodotti, tal-informazzjoni, u tan-nies mhijiex l-istess mad-dinja kollha.

[Adattata minn J. J. Macionis, K. Plummer (2012). *Sociology: A Global Introduction*, 5th edition, pp. 167-8]

II-Mistoqsijiet

1. Iddefinixxi fil-qosor dawn it-termini:
 - (a) kultura globali (2)
 - (b) kooperazzjoni (2)
 - (c) konnessjonijiet globali (2)
 - (d) migrazzjoni (2)
 - (e) kummerċ internazzjonali (2)
2. Spjega, bejn wieħed u ieħor f'60 kelma, kif is-sistemi ta' komunikazzjoni globali biddlu l-ħajja fis-soċjetà tal-lum. (10)
3. Spjega, bejn wieħed u ieħor f'60 kelma, kif il-kultura globali tista' tidher bħala theddida għall-kultura u l-identità nazzjonali. (10)
4. Iddiskuti f' madwar 30 kelma għal kull waħda:
 - (a) Is-sehem importanti tal-kumpaniji multinazzjonali fil-kummerċ internazzjonali. (5)
 - (b) Is-sehem tal-kummerċ ġust bħala alternattiva għan-negozjar iġust. (5)
5. “Xi wħud – ġeneralment fil-pajjiżi l-fqar u ta' dħul baxx – jibqgħu restritti ħafna għad-dinja lokali” Spjega din is-sentenza f' madwar 60 kelma. (10)

[TOTAL: 50 marka]

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HIN:	mill-4:00 p.m. sas-6:00 p.m.

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

L-EWWEL TAQSIMA

1. Is-soċjalizzazzjoni tissaħħaħ meta l-aġenti tas-soċjalizzazzjoni jeżerċitaw xi għamla ta' kontroll soċjali. Elabora fuq dan il-ħsieb.
2. Hemm diversi fatturi li jistgħu jwasslu għall-konflitt soċjali. Iddiskuti.

IT-TIENI TAQSIMA

3. Ir-relazzjonijiet fil-familja nbidlu minn dawk ibbażati fuq subordinazzjoni għal dawk ibbażati fuq ugwaljanza bejn il-koppja miżżewġa. Iddiskuti b'eżempji mis-soċjetà Maltija.
4. Iddiskuti l-vantaġġi u l-iżvantaġġi tan-*networking* soċjali miż-żgħażaġħ fuq l-Internet.

IT-TIELET TAQSIMA

5. Diversi organizzazzjonijiet lokali u internazzjonali llum qed jipprovdu sapport soċjali u ekonomiku lin-nisa biex jassiguraw l-ugwaljanza bejn is-sessi. Uri kif dan qiegħed isir f'Malta.
6. Iddiskuti l-influwenza tal-*mass media* fuq iż-żgħażaġħ.

IR-RABA' TAQSIMA

7. Uri x'qed jikkawża t-tiħin globali (*global warming*) u evalwa xi sforzi li qegħdin isiru biex jikkontrollawh.
8. L-urbanizzazzjoni affettwat l-aspetti soċjali, ekonomiċi, u ambjentali tal-pajjizi żviluppati. Iddiskuti.

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**Wieġeb ERBA' mistoqsijiet, WAHDA minn KULL taqsima.
Kull mistoqsija ghandha 25 marka.**

L-EWWEL TAQSIMA

1. L-imġiba soċjali ta' individwu tissaħħaħ meta wiehed ikun membru ta' komunità u jipparteċipa fis-soċjetà ċivili.
 - (a) (i) Spjega t-terminu mġiba soċjali. (3)
(ii) Agħti **tljet** eżempji ta' mġiba soċjali. (3)
 - (b) (i) X'nifhmu b'soċjetà ċivili? (3)
(ii) Semmi **tljet** tipi ta' organizzazzjonijiet ta' soċjetà ċivili f'Malta u ddeskrivi s-sehem rispettiv tagħhom. (3+3)
 - (c) Iddeskrivi f'madwar 60 kelma l-benefiċċji tal-parteeċipazzjoni fil-komunità. (10)
2. L-esperjenza tan-nies tal-mobilità soċjali turi li s-soċjetà hija organizzazzjoni hajja.
 - (a) X'nifhmu b'mobilità soċjali? (4)
 - (b) Semmi **żewġ** tipi ta' mobilità soċjali u spjega kull tip b'eżempju. (2 + 4)
 - (c) Ikteb paragrafu ta' bejn wiehed u ieħor 80 kelma fuq il-fatturi li jwasslu għall-mobilità soċjali. (15)

IT-TIENI TAQSIMA

3. Ir-rwoli, id-drittijiet, u r-responsabilitajiet tal-membri tal-familja nistgħu nippromovuhom kemm b'edukazzjoni formali u kemm b'edukazzjoni nonformali.
 - (a) X'nifhmu b'dawn:
 - (i) edukazzjoni formali? Uri b'eżempju. (2+1)
 - (ii) edukazzjoni nonformali? Uri b'eżempju. (2+1)
 - (b) (i) Spjega x'nifhmu bi rwoli, drittijiet, u responsabilitajiet. (2+2+2)
(ii) Agħti eżempju ta' rwoli, drittijiet, u responsabilitajiet tal-membri tal-familja. (3)
 - (c) Elabora f'madwar 60 kelma fuq kif l-edukazzjoni tgħin ir-relazzjonijiet fil-familja. (10)

4. Negożjar kollettiv fuq il-kondizzjonijiet tajbin fuq ix-xogħol fost is-sieħba soċjali jwassal għal relazzjonijiet industrijali aħjar fuq il-post tax-xogħol.
- (a) Iddefinixxi:
 - (i) negożjar kollettiv (2)
 - (ii) sieħba soċjali (2)
 - (iii) relazzjonijiet industrijali (2)
 - (b) Semmi **tliet** *trade unions* f'Malta u għid x'inhom s-sehem rispettiv tagħhom. (3+6)
 - (c) Ikteb paragrafu ta' madwar 60 kelma biex tispjega **tliet** eżempji ta' kondizzjonijiet ta' xogħol li jgħinu biex jinħoloq ambjent ta' xogħol li hu aktar ta' għid għas-saħħa. (10)

IT-TIELET TAQSIMA

5. L-inugwaljanzi bejn l-irġiel u n-nisa rabbew għeruw fondi fil-kulturi kollha, u biex ikun hemm aktar ugwaljanza bejn is-sessi x'aktarx li se jkun hemm bżonn aktar bidliet fl-istituzzjonijiet soċjali tagħna.
- (a) Iddistingwi bejn il-kunċetti ta' 'gender' u 'sex'. (6)
 - (b) Spjega kif jista' jkun hemm inugwaljanza bejn l-irġiel u n-nisa fil-qasam tal-impjeg. (9)
 - (c) Semmi **żewġ** organizzazzjonijiet Maltin li jipprovdut support lin-nisa biex jassiguraw ugwaljanza u fil-qosor iddeskrivi l-ħidma tagħhom. (10)
6. Iz-żgħożija hija żmien ta' tranzizzjoni u esplorazzjoni.
- (a) Spjega l-bidliet li individwu jesperjenza fuq livell soċjali mal-bidu taż-żgħożija u l-adoleszenza. (5)
 - (b) Iddiskuti kif l-involvement taż-żgħażaġh f'movimenti u organizzazzjonijiet voluntarji taż-żgħażaġh jista' jkun utli għall-iżvilupp personali u soċjali tagħhom. (5)
 - (c) Spjega kif u għala l-kompjuter u l-Internet saru l-mezzi dominanti tal-komunikazzjoni fost iż-żgħażaġh. (15)

IR-RABA' TAQSIMA

7. It-tiħin globali (*global warming*), li ġej l-aktar minn attivitajiet umani, qed jaffettwa l-ekonomija, is-saħħa, u l-komunitajiet tagħna f'diversi modi.
- (a) Xi jfisser 'it-tiħin globali'? (4)
 - (b) Semmi u ddeskrivi żewġ attivitajiet umani li qed jikkontribwixxu għat-tiħin globali. (6)
 - (c) Spjega x'jista' jsir biex nikkontrollaw it-tiħin globali. (15)
8. L-urbanizzazzjoni ta' Malta żdiedet f'dawn l-aħħar mitt sena u din għabet densità akbar ta' populazzjoni f'żoni urbani.
- (a) X'tifhem b' 'urbanizzazzjoni'? (5)
 - (b) Iddefinixxi 'densità ta' populazzjoni'. (5)
 - (c) Elabora fuq il-problemi li jiġu mill-urbanizzazzjoni. (15)

MATRICULATION AND SECONDARY EDUCATION CERTIFICATE EXAMINATIONS BOARD
UNIVERSITY OF MALTA, MSIDA**SECONDARY EDUCATION CERTIFICATE LEVEL****MAY 2014 SESSION**

SUBJECT:	Social Studies
PAPER NUMBER:	I
DATE:	7 th May 2014
TIME:	4:00 p.m. to 6:00 p.m.

ANSWER ALL THE QUESTIONS FROM BOTH SECTIONS.

SECTION A

Read the text and answer ALL the questions.

In 1946, the World Health Organisation (W.H.O.) defined health as “a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being.” This definition shows that health is more than just a biological issue. Social factors such as class and other factors influence health. Millions of people around the world face major health problems and many are unable to cope successfully with the difficulties that such problems create. Striking differences in health opportunities distinguish societies and the life chances of individuals. It is estimated that more than 1 billion people around the world suffer from serious illness because of poverty. Poor sanitation and malnutrition are two major causes of illness and death, especially with regards to children in impoverished countries. Industrialisation, too, has dramatically changed patterns of human health. Population growth in cities, with people drawn from the countryside in search of better economic opportunities, causes serious problems of sanitation, overcrowding and shortage of housing. Factories continually pollute the air with smoke and accidents in the workplace have increased. Other social factors like the stress of adapting to new environments also affect people’s health. Fortunately, with progress in scientific research and education, people’s state of health has improved considerably owing to better standards of living, a safer workplace and greater access to health services. Both the State and private sector may provide health services. The W.H.O. sees health as a basic human right for all. This is based on the belief that “all people in all the countries should have at least such a level of health that they are capable of working productively and participating actively in the social life of the community in which they live”.

[Adapted from: J.J. Macionis & K. Plummer (2008). *Sociology - A Global Introduction* (2nd Edition), pp. 514-515]

Questions

1. Name the **three** different forms of well-being that are important for health according to the W.H.O. (3)
2. (a) How has industrialisation affected human health? (6)

(b) Apart from industrialisation, name and comment upon four factors which have an impact on people's health. (4+8)
3. (a) Name **three** health services in Malta's healthcare system. (3)

(b) Distinguish between **public** and **private** health services. (3)
4. Describe the role and function of the following two local health organisations:
 - (i) CARITAS (4)
 - (ii) MMDNA (4)
5. Explain in about 80 words how to live a healthy life style. (15)

[TOTAL: 50 marks]

SECTION B

Read the text and answer ALL the questions.

Today, more than ever before, we can observe many of the same cultural patterns the world over. Walking through the streets of cities in different parts of the world, we find familiar forms of dress, hear well-known pop music, and see advertisements for many of the same products we use at home. Just as important, English is rapidly emerging as the preferred second language of most of the world. So are we witnessing the birth of a **global culture**? Despite these global processes, the world is still divided into around 200 nation-states and thousands of different cultural systems. This division often leads to conflict. As history has shown, many people are intolerant of others whose culture differs from their own. At the same time, societies around the world now have more contact with one another, and enjoy more **cooperation**, than ever before. These **global connections** involve the flow of goods, information and people:

- (a) The flow of goods - the global economy.

The extent of **international trade** has never been greater leading to the same consumer goods across the world.

- (b) The flow of information - global communications.

Modern technology has allowed people to experience sights and sounds of events taking place thousands of miles away, often as they happen.

- (c) The flow of people - global migration.

Knowledge about the rest of the world motivates people to move where they imagine life will be better. Modern forms of transportation have made the movement of people easier to the extent that nowadays most countries contain people born elsewhere. Tourism has also become one of the leading world industries.

Global links have partially made the cultures of the world more similar, at least on a superficial level. However, they have also generated awareness of deep contrasts in world peoples. Some – usually in poor and low-income countries – remain heavily restricted to a local world as the flow of goods, information and people has been uneven throughout the world.

[Adapted from J. J. Macionis and K. Plummer (2012). *Sociology: A Global Introduction*, 5th edition, pp. 167-8]

Questions

1. Define briefly the following terms:
 - (a) global culture (2)
 - (b) cooperation (2)
 - (c) global connections (2)
 - (d) migration (2)
 - (e) international trade (2)
2. Explain in about 60 words how global communication systems have changed life in society nowadays. (10)
3. Explain in about 60 words how global culture may be seen as a threat to national culture and identity. (10)
4. Discuss in about 30 words each:
 - (a) The important role of multinational companies in international trade. (5)
 - (b) The role of fair trade as an alternative to unfair trading. (5)
5. “*Some – usually in poor and low-income countries – remain heavily restricted to a local world*”. Explain this statement in about 60 words. (10)

[TOTAL: 50 marks]

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

SECONDARY EDUCATION CERTIFICATE LEVEL

MAY 2014 SESSION

SUBJECT:	Social Studies
PAPER NUMBER:	IIA
DATE:	8 th May 2014
TIME:	4:00 p.m. to 6:00 p.m.

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

SECTION I

1. Socialisation is strengthened when agents of socialisation exercise some form of social control. Elaborate.
2. There are various factors which may lead to social conflict. Discuss.

SECTION II

3. Family relationships have changed from ones based on subordination to those based on equality between the spouses. Discuss with examples from Maltese society.
4. Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of social networking by young people on the Internet.

SECTION III

5. Various local and international organisations today are providing social and economic support to women to ensure equality between the sexes. Illustrate how this is being done in Malta.
6. Discuss the influence of mass media on young people.

SECTION IV

7. Indicate what is causing global warming and evaluate efforts that are being made to control it.
8. Urbanisation has affected the social, economic and environmental aspects of developed countries. Discuss.

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DATE:	8 th May 2014
TIME:	4:00 p.m. to 6:00 p.m.

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

SECTION I

1. An individual's social behaviour is strengthened when one is a member of a community and participates in civil society.
 - (a) (i) Explain the term social behaviour. (3)
(ii) Give **three** examples of social behaviour. (3)
 - (b) (i) What is meant by civil society? (3)
(ii) Mention **three** types of civil society organisations in Malta and describe their respective role. (3+3)
 - (c) Describe in about 60 words the benefits of participation in the community. (10)
2. People's experience of social mobility shows that society is a living organisation.
 - (a) What is meant by social mobility? (4)
 - (b) Mention **two** types of social mobility and explain each type with an example. (2 + 4)
 - (c) Write a paragraph of about 80 words on the factors leading to social mobility. (15)

SECTION II

3. The roles, rights and responsibilities of family members can be promoted by both formal and non-formal education.
 - (a) What is meant by:
 - (i) formal education? Illustrate with an example. (2+1)
 - (ii) non-formal education? Illustrate with an example. (2+1)
 - (b) (i) Explain what is meant by roles, rights, responsibilities. (2+2+2)
(ii) Give an example of roles, rights and responsibilities of family members. (3)
 - (c) Elaborate in about 60 words how education helps relationships within the family. (10)

4. Collective bargaining on good work conditions among the social partners leads to better industrial relations at the work place.
- (a) Define:
 - (i) collective bargaining (2)
 - (ii) social partners (2)
 - (iii) industrial relations (2)
 - (b) Name **three** trade unions in Malta and state what their respective role is. (3+6)
 - (c) Write a paragraph of about 60 words to explain **three** examples of work conditions that help create a healthier work environment. (10)

SECTION III

5. Inequalities between men and women are deeply ingrained in all cultures, and the establishing of greater equality between the sexes is likely to demand more changes in our social institutions.
- (a) Distinguish between the concepts of 'gender' and 'sex'. (6)
 - (b) Explain how there may be inequality between men and women in the field of employment. (9)
 - (c) Indicate **two** Maltese organisations that provide support to women to ensure equality, and briefly describe their work. (10)
6. Youth is a time of transition and exploration.
- (a) Explain the changes that the individual experiences on a social level with the onset of youth and adolescence. (5)
 - (b) Discuss how the involvement of young people in youth movements and voluntary organisations may prove useful for their personal and social development. (5)
 - (c) Explain how and why the computer and the Internet have become the dominant means of communication among young people. (15)

SECTION IV

7. Global warming, mostly brought about by human activities, is affecting our economy, health and communities in diverse ways.
- (a) What does 'global warming' mean? (4)
 - (b) Mention and describe **two** human activities, which are contributing towards global warming. (6)
 - (c) Explain what can be done to control global warming. (15)
8. The urbanisation of Malta has accelerated during these last hundred years bringing about a higher population density in urban zones.
- (a) What do you understand by 'urbanisation'? (5)
 - (b) Define 'population density'. (5)
 - (c) Elaborate on problems resulting from urbanisation. (15)