



SUĖĠETT:	Studji Soċjali
KARTA NUMRU:	I
DATA:	28 ta' Settembru 2020
FIN:	mill-4:00 p.m. sas-6:05 p.m.

Wieġeb il-mistoqsijiet **KOLLHA** miż-żewġ taqsimiet.

TAQSIMA A

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

Mill-2010, il-pajjiżi fl-UE, inkluż Malta, ilhom jaddottaw miżuri differenti sabiex inaqqsu l-faqar u **l-eskluzjoni soċjali** sas-sena 2020.

Fl-isfond lokali, il-Politika Strateġika Nazzjonali għat-Tnaqqis tal-Faqar u għall-Inklużjoni Soċjali 2014-2024' ippubblikata mill-Ministeru għall-Familja u Drittijiet tat-Tfal u Solidarjetà Soċjali, użat din id-definizzjoni tal-faqar u l-eskluzjoni soċjali għall-kuntest Malti: "In-nies qed jgħixu fil-faqar jekk ir-riżorsi finanzjarji, materjali, soċjali u personali tagħhom jimpeduhom milli jkollhom **livell ta' għajxien** li ġeneralment huwa meqjus bħala n-norma medja mis-soċjetà Maltija." Din id-definizzjoni tittratta b'mod aktar speċifiku **l-faqar relattiv** minflok **il-faqar assolut**. Tirreferi tassew għall-fatt li jkollok ir-riżorsi meħtieġa biex wieħed jippermetti dak li fis-soċjetà Maltija jitqies biżżejjed għal stil ta' ħajja deċenti.

Ħsbijiet bħal dawn huma konformi ħafna ma' dawk ta' Caritas Malta. Il-Caritas temmen li kull persuna għandha d-dritt li tiġi mharsa mill-Istat jew mill-komunità, speċjalment jekk dik il-persuna qed tgħix fi stat ta' ċaħda għal raġuni jew oħra. Il-Caritas tippromwovi bis-saħħa d-dritt għas-sigurtà soċjali xierqa li tiġi rispettata sabiex tiggarrantixxi d-dinjità tal-bniedem għall-persuni kollha, speċjalment meta jiġu miċhuda ingustament l-opportunitajiet li jeżerċitaw id-drittijiet tagħhom.

(Adattat minn: Caritas Malta (2016), A Minimum Essential Budget for a Decent Living – A research study focusing on three low-income household categories)

1. Iddefinixxi l-kunċetti li ġejjin:
 - (a) L-eskluzjoni soċjali; (2)
 - (b) Il-livell tal-għajxien; (2)
 - (c) Il-faqar relattiv; (2)
 - (d) Il-faqar assolut. (2)
2. X'effetti jista' jkollu l-faqar fuq is-soċjetà? (5)
3. (a) Spjega kif il-faqar jista' jkun marbut mal-eskluzjoni soċjali? (6)
(b) Semmi **TLIET** fatturi li jistgħu jwasslu għall-eskluzjoni soċjali. (6)
4. Iddiskuti **TLIET** modi kif il-welfare state jikkontribwixxi sabiex itejjeb il-ħajja ta' nies foqra. (10)
5. F'paragrafu ta' madwar 80 kelma, iddiskuti entitajiet oħra li jipprovdu l-welfare apparti l-Istat. (15)

(Total: 50 marka)

TAQSIMA B

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

In-numru ta' refuġjati u immigranti, li dejjem qed jizdied, qed joħloq diversi reazzjonijiet fost l-Ewropej. Uħud mill-Ewropej jitolbu li l-Ewropa tagħlaq il-fruntieri tagħha. Dawn qed imorru kontra **l-valuri** Ewropej tad-diversità kulturali? Oħrajn li jemmnu bis-sħiħ fil-valur li jhaddnu kulturi differenti, jitolbu għall-ftuħ tal-fruntieri.

Dawk li huma miftuħa għall-**immigrazzjoni** jargumentaw li l-pajjiżi għandhom obbligu morali li jaċċettaw mhux biss ir-refuġjati iżda wkoll nies minn pajjiżi bi dħul baxx li qed jfittxu impjieg u futur aħjar. **F'dinja globalizzata** l-bnedmin kollha għandhom obbligu morali lejn il-bnedmin l-oħra kollha u dawk li ma jirrispettawx dawn l-obbligi huma egoisti jew razzisti. Ma jimpurtax kemm hitan u ċnut jinbnew, nies iddisprati dejjem isibu mod kif jgħaddu. Għalhekk huwa aħjar li tillegalizza l-immigrazzjoni u tindirizzaha b'mod miftuħ milli toħloq netwerk ta' traffikar uman.

Dawk li jopponu l-immigrazzjoni jargumentaw li wiehed mid-drittijiet bażiċi ta' kull nazzjon, huwa li jiddefendi ruħu kontra l-invażjoni, kemm jekk tkun fil-forma ta' armati kif ukoll ta' immigranti. Fuq il-bażi ta' dan l-argument huma jsostnu li l-immigrazzjoni għandha tiegħa kompletament ħlief f'każijiet fejn l-immigranti u **r-refuġjati** jaħrabu minn persekuzzjoni brutali f'pajjiż ġar. Huma jaraw l-immigrazzjoni bħala privileġġ, u jargumentaw ukoll li mhux sew li jsejthulhom razzisti sempliċiment għax iħaddnu dan it-twemmin.

Punt li dwaru jaqblu ż-żewġ opinjonijiet huwa li ladarba jiġu aċċettati, l-immigranti għandhom l-obbligu morali li jintegraw fil-kultura lokali.

(Adattat minn: Yuval Noah Harari (2018), 21 Lessons for the 21st Century, Jonathan Cape, London, pp. 138-141)

- Spjega fil-qosor it-termini li ġejjin:
 - Il-valuri; (3)
 - L-immigrazzjoni; (3)
 - Id-dinja globalizzata; (3)
 - Ir-refuġjati. (3)
- Iddiskuti l-effetti tad-diversità kulturali fuq is-soċjetà. (8)
- Semmi **ŻEWĠ** pajjiżi bi dħul baxx li ġejjin minnhom l-immigranti. (4)
- (a) X'jista' jsir mis-soċjetà sabiex tiffaċilita l-integrazzjoni tal-immigranti? (7)
(b) Semmi **ŻEWĠ** organizzazzjonijiet Maltin li jgħinu lill-immigranti jintegraw fis-soċjetà. (4)
- F'paragrafu ta' madwar 80 kelma, evalwa b'mod kritiku l-argumenti ewlenin favur u kontra l-immigrazzjoni. (15)

(Total: 50 marka)



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DATE:	28 th September 2020
TIME:	4:00 p.m. to 6:05 p.m.

Answer **ALL** the questions from both sections.

SECTION A

Read the text and answer ALL the questions.

Since 2010, countries within the EU, including Malta, have been adopting different measures in order to reduce poverty and **social exclusion** by 2020.

Within the local setting, the 'National Strategic Policy for Poverty Reduction and for Social Inclusion 2014-2024' published by the Ministry for the Family, Children's Rights and Social Solidarity, used the following working definition of poverty and social exclusion for the Maltese context: "People are living in poverty if their financial, material, social and personal resources preclude them from having a **standard of living** that is generally regarded as the average norm by Maltese society." This definition deals more specifically with **relative poverty** rather than with **absolute poverty**. Indeed, it refers to having the resources necessary to enable one to afford what in Maltese society is considered standard for a decent way of life.

Such thinking is very much in line with that of Caritas Malta. Caritas believes that every person has the right to be looked after by the State or the community, especially if that person is living in a state of deprivation for one reason or other. Caritas strongly promotes the right for adequate social security to be respected in order to guarantee human dignity for all persons, especially when they are unjustly denied the opportunities to exercise their rights.

(Adapted from: Caritas Malta (2016), A Minimum Essential Budget for a Decent Living – A research study focusing on three low-income household categories)

- Define the following concepts:
 - Social exclusion; (2)
 - Standard of living; (2)
 - Relative poverty; (2)
 - Absolute poverty. (2)
- What effects may poverty have on society? (5)
- How may poverty be linked to social exclusion? (6)
 - Mention **THREE** factors which may lead to social exclusion. (6)
- Discuss **THREE** ways in which the welfare state contributes to improve the life of poor people. (10)
- In a paragraph of about 80 words, discuss other welfare providers besides the State. (15)

(Total: 50 marks)

SECTION B

Read the text and answer ALL the questions.

The growing number of refugees and immigrants produces mixed reactions among Europeans. Some Europeans demand that Europe should shut its borders. Are these going against the European **values** of cultural diversity? Others who strongly believe in the value of embracing different cultures, call for the opening of borders.

Those who are open to **immigration** argue that countries have a moral obligation to accept not just refugees but also people from low income countries who seek jobs and a better future. In a **globalised world** all humans have a moral obligation towards all other humans, and those who do not respect these obligations are egoists or racists. No matter how many walls and fences we build, desperate people will always find a way through. So it is better to legalise immigration and address it openly than create a network of human trafficking.

Those who oppose immigration argue that one of the basic rights of every nation, is to defend itself against invasion, whether in the form of armies or migrants. On the basis of this argument they contend that immigration should completely stop except in the cases of immigrants and **refugees** fleeing brutal persecution in a neighbouring country. They see immigration as a privilege, further arguing that it is not right to call them racists simply because they hold these beliefs.

A point about which both views agree is that once they are accepted, immigrants have the moral obligation to integrate into the local culture.

(Adapted from: Yuval Noah Harari (2018), 21 Lessons for the 21st Century, Jonathan Cape, London, pp. 138-141)

1. Briefly explain the following terms:
 - (a) Values; (3)
 - (b) Immigration; (3)
 - (c) Globalised world; (3)
 - (d) Refugees. (3)
2. Discuss the effects of cultural diversity on society. (8)
3. Name **TWO** low income countries which immigrants come from. (4)
4. (a) What can be done by society to facilitate the integration of immigrants? (7)
 (b) Mention **TWO** Maltese organisations that help immigrants integrate in society. (4)
5. In a paragraph of about 80 words, critically evaluate the main arguments in favour and against immigration (15)

(Total: 50 marks)



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Wieġeb **ERBA'** mistqosijiet, **WAHDA** minn **KULL** taqsima.
Kull mistoqsija fiha 25 marka.

TAQSIMA I: L-INDIVIDWU U S-SOĊJETÀ

1. Spjega kif ir-relazzjonijiet soċjali jagħmluna individwi soċjali.
2. L-imġiba devjanti sseħħ kull meta persuna taġixxi b'mod li ma jkunx soċjalment aċċettabbli. Iddiskuti.

TAQSIMA II: L-ISTITUZZJONIJIET SOĊJALI

3. Iddiskuti l-importanza tat-tagħlim tul il-ħajja fis-soċjetà tal-lum.
4. Il-midja tal-massa għandha diversi funzjonijiet u għanijiet importanti. Spjega dawn, u agħti xi eżempji.

TAQSIMA III: IL-KWISTJONIJIET SOĊJALI

5. Għalkemm illum il-ġurnata hemm twemmin b'saħħtu fil-prinċipju tal-ugwaljanza, il-moviment femminista għadu qed jiġġieled kontra l-isterjotipi tas-sessi. Iddiskuti din id-dikjarazzjoni.
6. Iddiskuti kif il-valuri tal-konsumeriżmu jaffettwaw l-istil ta' ħajja taż-żgħażaġh.

TAQSIMA IV: L-IŻVILUPP U L-BIDLA

7. Ir-rimi tal-iskart sar problema serja għal ħafna gvernijiet. Iddiskuti.
8. Iddiskuti b'mod kritiku l-effetti pożittivi u negattivi tal-globalizzazzjoni fuq it-tradizzjonijiet tas-soċjetà Maltija.



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

SECTION I: THE INDIVIDUAL AND SOCIETY

1. Explain how social relationships make us social beings.
2. Deviant behaviour occurs whenever a person acts in a way that is not socially acceptable. Discuss.

SECTION II: SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS

3. Discuss the importance of lifelong learning in today's society.
4. The mass media has various important functions and purposes. Explain these, giving some examples.

SECTION III: SOCIAL ISSUES

5. Although nowadays there is a strong belief in the principle of equality, the feminist movement is still fighting against gender stereotypes. Discuss this statement.
6. Discuss how the values of consumerism affect the lifestyle of young people.

SECTION IV: DEVELOPMENT AND CHANGE

7. Waste disposal has become a serious problem for many governments. Discuss.
8. Critically discuss the positive and negative effects of globalisation on the traditions of Maltese society.



SUĠĠETT:	Studji Soċjali
KARTA NUMRU:	IIB
DATA:	29 ta' Settembru 2020
FIN:	mill-4:00 p.m. sas-6:05 p.m.

Wieġeb **ERBA'** mistqosijiet, **WAHDA** minn **KULL** taqsima.

TAQSIMA I: L-INDIVIDWU U S-SOĊJETÀ

1. L-interazzjoni soċjali tippermetti lin-nies jiżviluppaw relazzjonijiet soċjali, kuntatti u komunikazzjoni.

- (a) Iddefinixxi t-terminu 'relazzjonijiet soċjali'. (2)
- (b) Il-komunikazzjoni mal-oħrajn kif tgħinna nsiru individwi soċjali? (8)
- (c) F'paragrafu ta' madwar 80 kelma, spjega kif iseħħ il-proċess ta' interazzjoni soċjali. (15)

(Total: 25 marka)

2. Imġiba devjanti tista' sseħħ f'diversi modi u mhux neċessarjament tinvolvi atti kriminali.

- (a) Agħti **TLIET** eżempji ta' mġiba devjanti. (3)
- (b) Spjega kif il-kontroll soċjali mhux dejjem iwassal għal konformità totali. (7)
- (c) Spjega f'madwar 80 kelma kif imġiba devjanti fost iż-żgħażaġh tista' tkun ta' sfida kif ukoll mezz ta' bidla soċjali. (15)

(Total: 25 marka)

TAQSIMA II: L-ISTITUZZJONIJIET SOĊJALI

3. L-edukazzjoni hija proċess tul il-ħajja li permezz tagħha s-soċjetà tittrażmetti għarfien, ħiliet u valuri.

- (a) Spjega għaliex l-edukazzjoni hija meqjusa bħala dritt bażiku tal-bniedem. (4)
- (b) Spjega l-kunċett tal-kurrikulu moħbi u agħti **ŻEWĠ** eżempji. (6)
- (c) Ikteb paragrafu ta' madwar 80 kelma dwar it-tifsira u l-importanza tat-tagħlim tul il-ħajja fis-soċjetà tal-lum. (15)

(Total: 25 marka)

4. Illum ma nistgħux nimmaġinaw il-ħajja mingħajr xi forma ta' midja tal-massa.

- (a) Semmi **ŻEWĠ** tipi ta' midja tal-massa. (2)
- (b) Iddefinixxi t-terminu 'pluraliżmu tal-midja' u ddiskuti **TLIET** modi kif dan jaffettwa s-soċjetà. (8)
- (c) F'paragrafu ta' madwar 80 kelma, ikteb dwar id-diversi funzjonijiet u skopijiet tal-midja fis-soċjetà. (15)

(Total: 25 marka)

Jekk jogħġbok aqleb din il-paġna.

TAQSIMA III: KWISTJONIJIET SOĊJALI

5. Il-moviment femminista jipprova jikseb l-ugwaljanza bejn l-irġiel u n-nisa billi jikkontesta l-irwoli tradizzjonali tal-ġeneru.
- (a) Iddefinixxi 'l-irwoli tal-ġeneru' u agħti **ŻEWĠ** eżempji. (4)
 - (b) Iddiskuti **ŻEWĠ** kwistjonijiet indirizzati mill-moviment femminista sabiex jikseb l-ugwaljanza bejn is-sessi. (6)
 - (ċ) F'paragrafu ta' madwar 80 kelma iddiskuti kif l-irwoli tal-ġeneru qed jinbidlu. (15)
- (Total: 25 marka)**
6. Il-konsumeriżmu sar ċentrali għall-kultura taż-żgħażaġħ.
- (a) Iddefinixxi 'l-kultura taż-żgħażaġħ'. (2)
 - (b) Iddiskuti r-rabta bejn il-midja u l-kultura taż-żgħażaġħ. (8)
 - (ċ) Ikteb paragrafu ta' madwar 80 kelma sabiex turi kif il-konsumeriżmu huwa rifless fl-istil ta' ħajja u fil-ħin liberu taż-żgħażaġħ. (15)
- (Total: 25 marka)**

TAQSIMA IV: L-IŻVILUPP U L-BIDLA

7. Ir-rimi tal-iskart tagħna jeħtieġ sistema effiċjenti tal-immaniġġjar tal-iskart.
- (a) Iddefinixxi 'r-rimi tal-iskart' u 'l-immaniġġjar tal-iskart'. (4)
 - (b) Spjega **TLIET** metodi tar-rimi tal-iskart. (6)
 - (ċ) F'paragrafu ta' madwar 80 kelma, iddiskuti kif l-għarfien pubbliku huwa importanti għal sistema effiċjenti tal-immaniġġjar tal-iskart. (15)
- (Total: 25 marka)**
8. Minkejja li s-soċjetà Maltija kienet parti mill-proċess tal-globalizzazzjoni, irnexxielha żżomm uħud mit-tradizzjonijiet tagħha.
- (a) Idefinixxi 'globalizzazzjoni' u ddiskuti **TLIET** aspetti tagħha. (8)
 - (b) Semmi **ŻEWĠ** tradizzjonijiet li għadhom jiġu pprattikati fis-soċjetà Maltija. (2)
 - (ċ) F'paragrafu ta' madwar 80 kelma, iddiskuti modi kif is-soċjetà Maltija rnexxielha żżomm uħud mit-tradizzjonijiet tagħha f'din id-dinja globalizzata. (15)
- (Total: 25 marka)**



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Answer **FOUR** questions, **ONE** from **EACH** section.

SECTION I: THE INDIVIDUAL AND SOCIETY

1. Social interaction enables people to develop social relationships, contacts and communication.
- Define the term 'social relationships'. (2)
 - How does communication with others help us become social beings? (8)
 - In a paragraph of about 80 words, explain how the process of social interaction takes place. (15)

(Total: 25 marks)

2. Deviance can take many forms and does not necessarily involve criminal acts.
- Give **THREE** examples of deviant behaviour. (3)
 - Explain how social control does not always lead to total conformity. (7)
 - Explain in about 80 words how deviance among youth may be a challenge as well as a means of social change. (15)

(Total: 25 marks)

SECTION II: SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS

3. Education is a lifelong process through which society transmits knowledge, skills and values.
- Explain why education is considered to be a basic human right. (4)
 - Explain the concept of the hidden curriculum and give **TWO** examples. (6)
 - Write a paragraph of about 80 words about the meaning and importance of lifelong learning in today's society. (15)

(Total: 25 marks)

4. Today we cannot imagine life without some form of mass media.
- Mention **TWO** types of mass media. (2)
 - Define the term 'pluralism of the media' and discuss **THREE** ways in which it affects society. (8)
 - In a paragraph of about 80 words, write about the various functions and purposes of the media in society. (15)

(Total: 25 marks)

Please turn the page.

SECTION III: SOCIAL ISSUES

5. The feminist movement tries to bring about equality between men and women by challenging traditional gender roles.
- (a) Define 'gender roles' and give **TWO** examples. (4)
 - (b) Discuss **TWO** issues addressed by the feminist movement to bring about gender equality. (6)
 - (c) In a paragraph of about 80 words discuss how gender roles are changing. (15)
- (Total: 25 marks)**
6. Consumerism has become central to youth culture.
- (a) Define 'youth culture'. (2)
 - (b) Discuss the link between the media and youth culture. (8)
 - (c) Write a paragraph of about 80 words to show how consumerism is reflected in the lifestyle and leisure of youth. (15)
- (Total: 25 marks)**

SECTION IV: DEVELOPMENT AND CHANGE

7. The disposal of our waste requires an efficient system of waste management.
- (a) Define 'waste disposal' and 'waste management'. (4)
 - (b) Explain **THREE** methods of waste disposal. (6)
 - (c) In a paragraph of about 80 words, discuss how public awareness is important for an efficient system of waste management. (15)
- (Total: 25 marks)**
8. In spite of being part of the process of globalisation, Maltese society has managed to retain some of its traditions.
- (a) Define 'globalisation' and discuss **THREE** of its aspects. (8)
 - (b) Mention **TWO** traditions which are still practised in Maltese society. (2)
 - (c) In a paragraph of about 80 words, explain ways in which Maltese society has managed to retain some of its traditions in this globalised world. (15)
- (Total: 25 marks)**