

DIRECTORATE FOR QUALITY AND STANDARDS IN EDUCATION  
Department for Curriculum Management and eLearning  
Educational Assessment Unit

**Annual Examinations for Primary Schools 2011**

**Year 6**

**SOCIAL STUDIES**

**Time: 1h 15min**

**Name:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Class:** \_\_\_\_\_

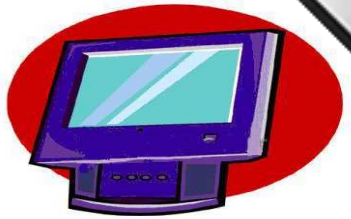
\_\_\_\_\_  
**100**

**Total mark (out of 100)**

1. The television is one of the MEANS OF COMMUNICATION.

Four (4) of the following are also means of communication. Mark these four with an (X) as in the example:

<b>Example</b>	a television	<b>X</b>
a	a table	
b	a mobile phone	
c	a wardrobe	
d	a newspaper	
e	a telephone	
f	a pair of spectacles	
g	a rubble wall	
h	a radio	



(2 marks x 4 = 8 marks)

2. Would you say that the following strengthen SOCIAL COMMUNICATION?

Write Yes or No.

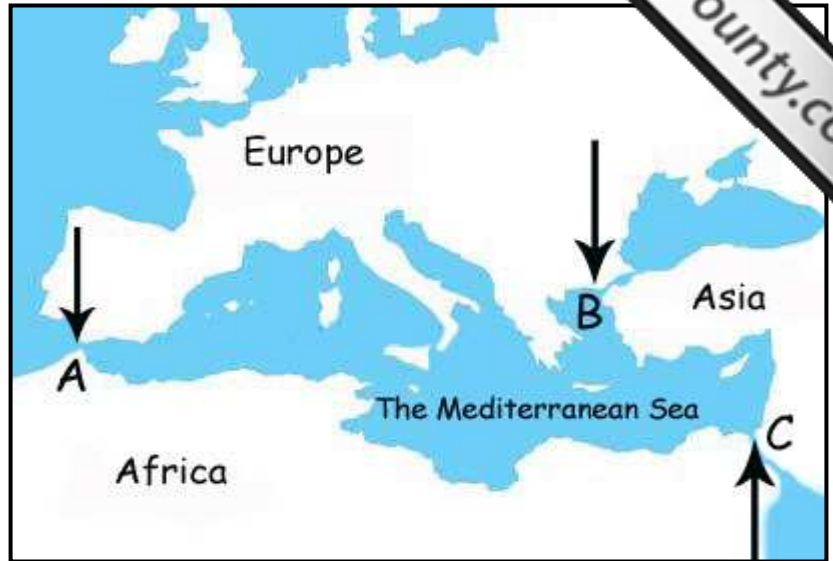
a	Before going on a school outing the teacher discusses different issues with her students.	
b	The Mayor and Local Councillors always act in their own interests; they never consult the villagers.	
c	The children and their parents hold a family meeting about how to tackle household chores.	
d	The speakers on a tv talkshow speak ill of each other.	
e	Very patiently, the referee explained his decisions to the players.	
f	The local warden stopped Alfred and explained to him why he should wear a helmet while cycling.	

(2 marks x 6 = 12 marks)



Study the map and then answer the questions:

3. (a) The arrows and letters A, B and C show us the three openings out of the Mediterranean Sea. Write the names of these three openings in the table underneath:




(2 marks x 3 = 6 marks)

(b) Why does it take so long for the Mediterranean Sea to get rid of pollutants?

Mark the correct answer with an (X).

The word 'Mediterranean' means dirty water.	<input type="checkbox"/>
There are many forests surrounding the Mediterranean Sea.	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rivers which flow into the Mediterranean Sea are all very polluted.	<input type="checkbox"/>
The Mediterranean Sea is almost enclosed; it has only three narrow openings and therefore it takes a long time for the water to renew itself.	<input type="checkbox"/>

(3 marks)

(c) Mark with an X the five countries which border the Mediterranean Sea.

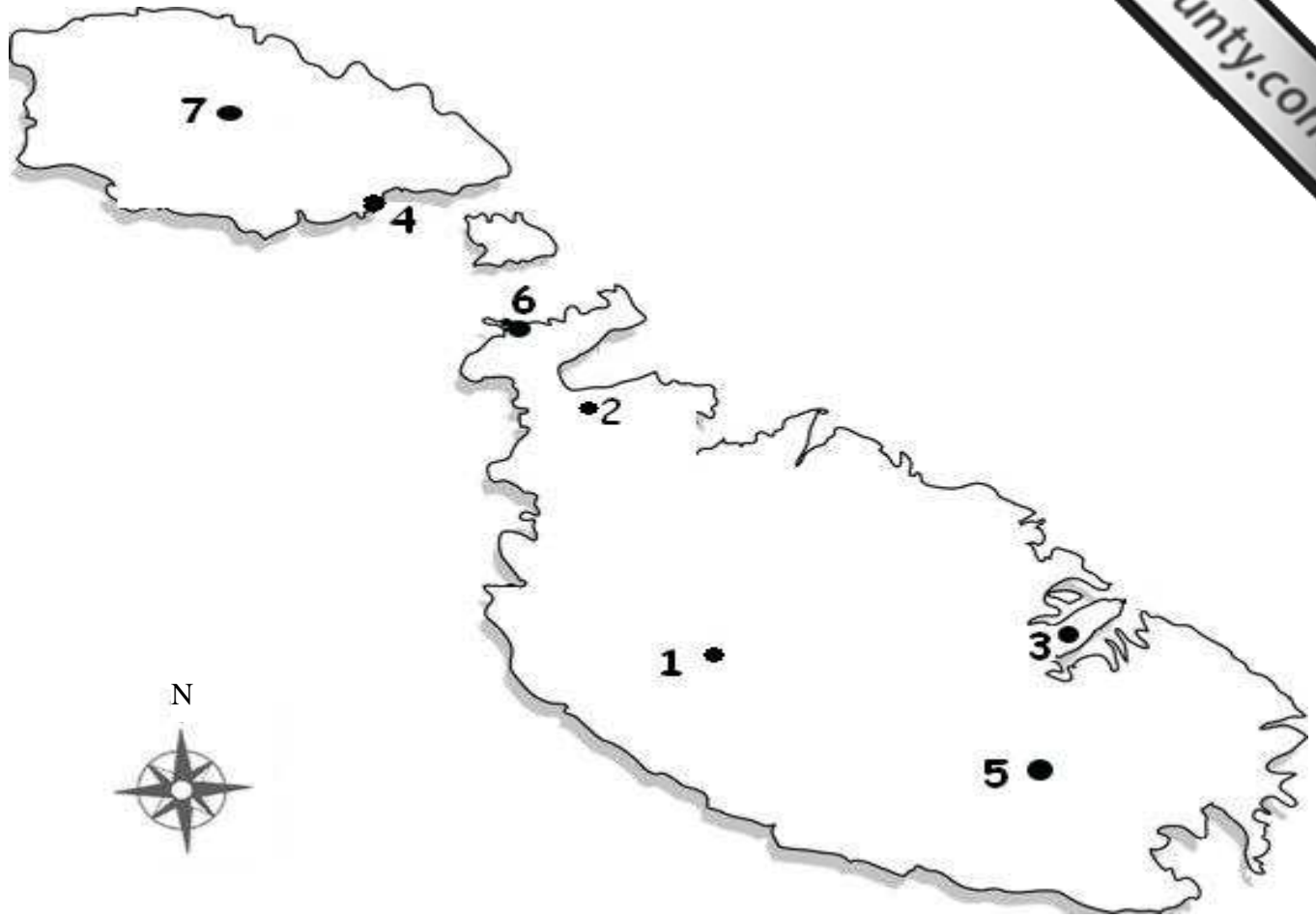
France	<input type="checkbox"/>
Romania	<input type="checkbox"/>
Libya	<input type="checkbox"/>
Turkey	<input type="checkbox"/>
Denmark	<input type="checkbox"/>

Egypt	<input type="checkbox"/>
Germany	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tunisia	<input type="checkbox"/>
Austria	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sweden	<input type="checkbox"/>

(1 mark x 5 = 5 marks)

(Total marks for Exercise 3 = 14 marks)

4. Using this map of the Maltese Islands, answer the questions.



- (a) To travel from Malta to Gozo we take a ferry from point number 6. What is the name of the port at number 6? \_\_\_\_\_ (2)
- (b) When we get to Gozo, we arrive at the port of Mġarr. What number shows Mġarr on the map? \_\_\_\_\_ (2)
- (c) Which number shows the village of Mellieħa? \_\_\_\_\_ (2)
- (d) Match the numbers on the map with each one of these places:

*Victoria Gozo, Rabat Malta, Valletta, Malta International Airport*

1	
3	
5	
7	

(2 marks x 4 = 8 marks)

(Total marks for Exercise 4 = 14 marks)

5. The photo on the right shows some exhibits at Ghar Dalam Museum. Mark the answer with an X:

(a) The remains at Ghar Dalam show us that

in Malta we have megalithic temples	
in Malta there are more temples than there are in Gozo	
at one time Malta was physically joined with Southern Europe	
Malta was joined to Asia	

(2)



(b) In the top photo we can see

pebbles from Marsaxlokk Bay	
hare bones	
fossils of animals that today are no longer found in the Maltese Islands	
fossils of prehistoric people	

(2)

(c) In prehistoric times, people

used to write only on walls	
did not know how to write	
did not talk	
did not cultivate crops; they only hunted	

(2)



*prehistoric remains*

(d) The first houses or huts in Malta were built

at Haġar Qim, limits of Qrendi	
at Ghar Dalam near Birżebbuġa	
at Rabat (Malta) near the Domus Romana	
at Skorba near Mgarr, Malta	

(2)

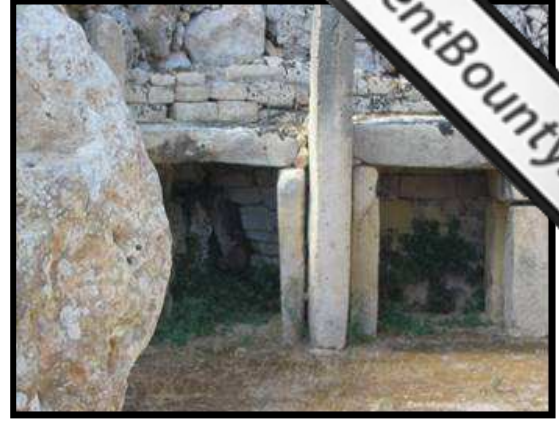
(e) We learn about prehistory

through archaeology	
through Phoenician writings	
from Ghar Dalam	
from books by Sir Temi Zammit	

(2)

(2 marks x 5 = 10 marks)

6. In the photo you can see part of the Megalithic Temples at Ġgantija. **Answer the questions:**



(a) Near which village are Ġgantija Temples found?  
\_\_\_\_\_ (2)

(b) What do we mean by ‘megalithic’?  
\_\_\_\_\_ (2)

(c) Mark with an (X) the two places where remains of megalithic temples were found:

Hagar Qim	<input type="checkbox"/>
Valletta	<input type="checkbox"/>
Fort St Elmo	<input type="checkbox"/>

Ghar Dalam	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mnajdra	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ghajn Tuffieħa	<input type="checkbox"/>

(2 marks x 2 = 4 marks)

(d) The main difference between a **temple** and a **hypogeum** is:

Hypogeums are found only in the North of Malta while Temples are found both in Malta and Gozo.	<input type="checkbox"/>
A hypogeum is part of prehistory while temples were built at the time of the Knights of St John.	<input type="checkbox"/>
A hypogeum is found in built up areas while temples are found in the open countryside.	<input type="checkbox"/>
A temple is built on the land surface; a hypogeum is dug out of the rocks.	<input type="checkbox"/>

(3)

(e) (i) Imagine you were present when the Hal Saflieni Hypogeum was being made.

If the Hypogeum were to be made today, the work on it would have been much:

(Mark with an X) \_\_\_\_\_ (2)

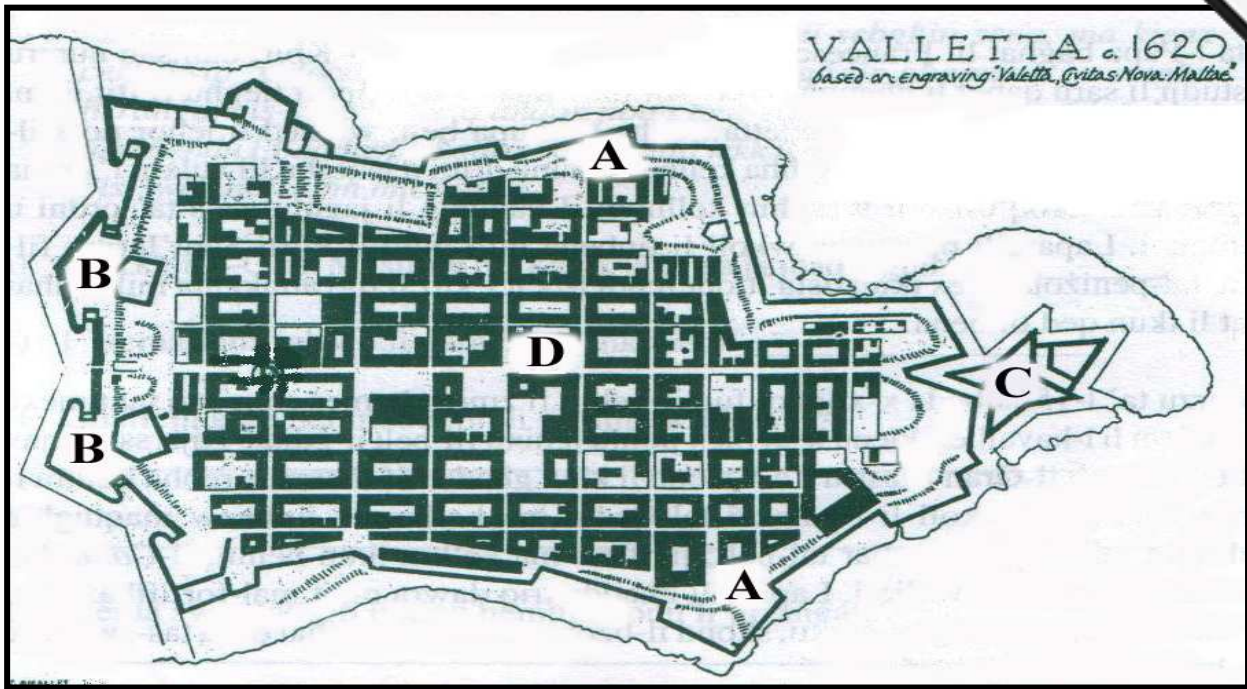
a	easier	<input type="checkbox"/>
b	more difficult	<input type="checkbox"/>

(ii) Give one reason for your answer.

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (4)

(Total marks for Exercise 6 = 17 marks)

7. This is a plan of Valletta.



Fill in or underline the correct answer:

- (a) Letter C shows (Fort St Angelo, Fort St Elmo, Fort St Michael, Senglea). (1)
- (b) At D, in the centre of Valletta, we find (Fort St Elmo, the bastions, the Main Entrance into Valletta, the Grand Masters' Palace). (1)
- (c) Letter B shows us (Fort St Elmo, the Main Entrance into Valletta, the Grand Masters' Palace, the Church of St John). (1)
- (d) Who was the architect who designed Valletta? \_\_\_\_\_ (2)
- (e) Who designed the Church of St John, the Auberges and the Grand Masters' Palace? \_\_\_\_\_ (2)
- (f) The letter A shows us a road that goes all round Valletta. What was the aim behind the building of this road? \_\_\_\_\_ (3)
- (g) Give one reason for the building of Valletta. \_\_\_\_\_ (3)

(Total marks for Exercise 7 = 13 marks)

Mark the correct answer with an X:

8. (a) We can make new products out of waste

if we throw more rubbish into the sea	
if it rains more	
if we separate waste at bring-in-sites	
if we use skips better	

(2)



(b) If we recycle paper collected at bring-in-sites,

we will be taking better care of forests and trees	
we will be creating a big problem for Wasteserv	
in summer our village feasts will be more beautiful	
we will have more books to read	

(2)

(c) At Bring-in-Sites,

we cannot throw away carton	
we shouldn't throw away magazines and newspapers because of the ink	
we can dispose of dead animals	
we should not throw away used batteries	

(2)

(Total marks for Exercise 8 = 6 marks)

9. Give a reason why the countryside air is healthier to breathe than the air in built-up areas.

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(3)

10. Suggest one thing we can do to reduce air pollution.

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(3)

**END OF PAPER**