

Annual Examinations for Primary Schools 2015

Year 6

SOCIAL STUDIES

Time: 1 hour

Maximum = 80 marks

Name: _____

Class: _____

1. Underline the correct answers.

1. The Maltese language is Semitic because it is derived from the (Arabic, Russian, American, English) language.
2. We have two Maltese official languages. These are Maltese and (Italian, English, Spanish, German).
3. The Maltese placenames Malta, Gozo, Żurrieq and Mqabba are all (Italian, English, Semitic, German).
4. The word 'frigg' is derived from 'refrigerator', and as such it is derived from the (Egyptian, Arabic, English, Italian) language.
5. The music for the Maltese national anthem was composed by (Dr Robert Cefai, Dr Robert Samut, Mro Giuseppe Camilleri, Giuseppe Verdi).
6. Fruit, agricultural products and animal displays, held at Buskett are an important characteristic of the feast of (Christmas, New Year, Mnarja, Independence Day).
7. We associate 'Id-Dar tal-Providenza' with the village of Siggiewi. So we can say that 'Id-Dar tal-Providenza' is a (national symbol, local symbol, monument, Church house).
8. UNESCO declared three Maltese sites as World Heritage Sites. These are Valletta, the megalithic temples and (Mdina, Birgu, The Citadel, The Hal Saflieni Hypogeum).
9. When we use Skype, SMSs and telephones to communicate among ourselves, we are using a (virtual, real, national, local) means of communication.
10. When we attend associations and take part in group discussions, we are communicating among ourselves in a (virtual, real, national, local) way.



(1 mark x 10 = 10 marks)

2. Mark the correct answers by the letter (X) .

1. The Maltese flag is an official symbol of the Maltese Islands, because

i	it is used during Maltese village festas	
ii	it represents the Maltese Islands	
iii	its red and white colours are very common in Malta	

2. The Maltese flag has the *George Cross* symbol

i	on the red part	
ii	on the white part	
iii	in the middle	

3. Dun Karm Psaila wrote the lyrics of the Maltese national anthem in the form of

i	a piece of prose with the theme of love	
ii	a hymn of praise to the Maltese Islands	
iii	a prayer to God	

4. Another official symbol of the Maltese Islands is

i	the King's Own Band's flag	
ii	the coat of arms of the Maltese Republic	
iii	St Paul's statue found in Rabat	

5. Among the characteristics of a Maltese village festa, we find

i	the <i>figolla</i> and <i>quaresimale</i>	
ii	street decorations such as ornamental flags (<i>bandalori</i>) and festa streamers (<i>pavaljuni</i>)	
iii	the <i>qagħaq tal-għasel</i> and the pudding	

6. The feasts that we celebrate in Malta can be of great benefit to our communities if we

i	eat and drink a lot	
ii	let off fireworks	
iii	meet our friends and relatives in a spirit of friendship and unity	

7. A characteristic of a typical Maltese Christmas is

i	the ground almonds pie and lamb	
ii	the procession with Baby Jesus held on Christmas Eve by MUSEUM members	
iii	the procession with the statue of our parish titular saint	

8. The Xarolla Windmill of Żurrieq is a local symbol, because

i	when we see it we think of the locality of Żurrieq	
ii	it lies on the border of the three localities of Żurrieq, Hal Safi and Mqabba.	
iii	windmills are plentiful in Malta and Gozo	

9. Local symbols are important to

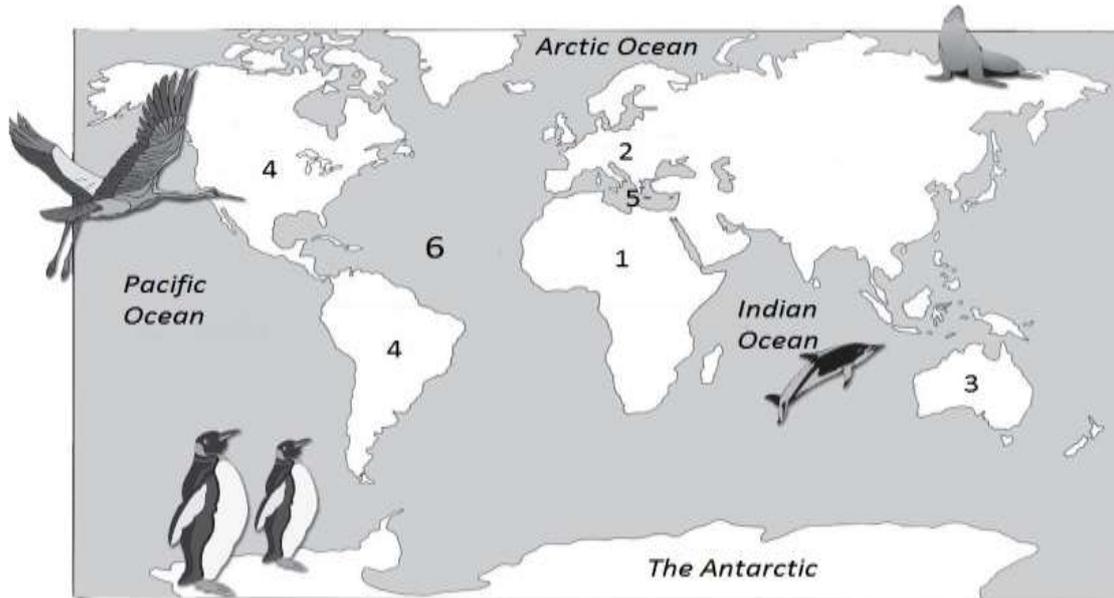
i	determine which is the best Maltese locality	
ii	give a sense of identity to the locality's residents	
iii	celebrate Christmas and the New Year	

10. The Caravaggio painting of Saint John's Beheading is

i	a local symbol of Cottonera	
ii	an official symbol of the Maltese Islands	
iii	a national symbol of the Maltese Islands	

(1 mark x 10 = 10 marks)

3. Using the given map, underline the correct answers or fill in the blanks.



1. A great mass of land that includes many countries, like for example Asia and The Antarctic is called (an ocean, a continent, a sea, a lake).
2. A large sea like for example the Pacific is called (a continent, an ocean, a lake, a river).
3. Australia is a continent. On the map Australia is marked by the number _____.
4. Number 6 on the map represents the (English, Pacific, Atlantic, Mediterranean) ocean.
5. The continent of America is marked by the number _____.
6. Europe is (an ocean, a continent, a country, a union) marked by the number _____ on the map.
7. The Mediterranean Sea is marked by the number _____.

(1 mark x 8 = 8 marks)

4. Answer the following by filling in the blanks or marking the correct answers.

1. In Rome we can visit a famous historic building called the Coliseum. Rome is the capital city of _____ (1)
2. In the French capital city of _____ we can visit the Eiffel Tower. (1)
3. The capital city of Egypt is _____. Egypt can be found in the continent of Africa. (1)
4. Mention one reason why the Pyramids are so important for Egypt today.

_____ (2)

_____ (2)

5. **Two** of the following countries have shores on the Mediterranean Sea. Underline the two countries. RUSSIA, ALGERIA, ENGLAND, BRASIL, CANADA, GREECE, GERMANY, INDIA, HOLLAND. (2)
6. Which Asian country has shores on the Mediterranean Sea? _____ (1)

(8 marks)

5. Match the following by writing numbers in the blank boxes.

The first one is ready as an example.

1	Two independent Mediterranean islands		The Straits of Gibraltar
2	A group of islands that politically form part of Spain		Sardegna and Sicily
3	Two islands in the Mediterranean Sea: politically, one island forms part of Greece, the other one forms part of France		The Dardanelles
4	From the Atlantic Ocean one can enter the Mediterranean Sea from this opening	1	Malta and Cyprus
5	From the Mediterranean Sea you pass from this opening on your way to the Indian Ocean		Crete and Corsica
6	From the Black Sea you can enter the Mediterranean from this opening		The Balearic Islands
7	Two Mediterranean islands that politically form part of Italy		The Suez Canal

(1 mark x 6 = 6 marks)

6. Answer the following. Give **two** reasons why we should never dump any plastic or oil in the Mediterranean Sea.

1. The first reason: _____
_____ (1)

2. The second reason: _____
_____ (1)

(2 marks)

7. Mark with a circle the three megalithic temples from the following list.

One of them is ready as an example.

Haġar Qim

Għar Dalam

Borġ in-Nadur

Valletta

the schools

Ġgantija

Floriana

sand quarries

Mnajdra

Marsaxlokk

Tarxien

Balzan

(1 mark x 3 = 3 marks)

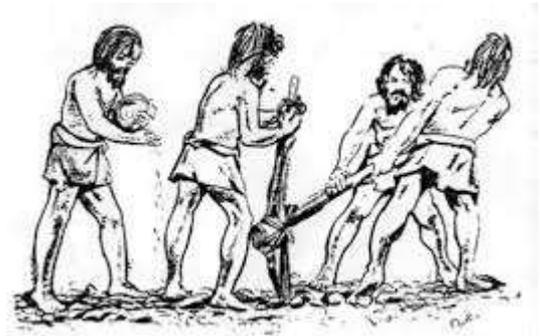
8. Answer the following.

1. What do the letters B.C. mean? _____ (1)
2. What do the letters A.D mean? _____ (1)
3. Write a sentence using the letters B.C or A.D.

_____ (2)

4. From where did the first people come to Malta? _____ (1)
5. How, in your opinion, did they arrive here?

_____ (1)



6. What does the word 'Prehistory' mean?

_____ (1)

7. From which material did the first people who came to Malta make their tools?

_____ (1)

8. The first people who came to Malta used different armaments. What was the scope of these armaments? (Mention just one use.) _____

_____ (1)

9. Mention one way how life in Prehistory could have been different from today's.

_____ (1)

(10 marks)

9. Answer about Ghar Dalam.

1. In which Maltese village can we visit Ghar Dalam?
_____ (1)
2. What do we call the person who digs for prehistoric remains in sites such as Ghar Dalam?
_____ (1)



3. At Għar Dalam, among other things, we found flint, ornaments and pottery. What do these remains teach us about those prehistoric times?

_____ (2)

4. Mention one important difference between the people who lived in Għar Dalam and the people who inhabited Skorba near Mġarr Malta.

_____ (2)

5. At Għar Dalam we found the fossils of various animals. What are fossils?

_____ (1)

6. Mention one animal whose fossils were excavated from Għar Dalam.

_____ (1)

7. What can we learn about Maltese Prehistory from the fossils that we excavated from Għar Dalam?

_____ (2)

(10 marks)

10. The picture shows the megalithic temples of Hagar Qim. Answer the following.

1. What does 'megalithic' mean?

_____ (1)

2. Which other set of megalithic temples lie about half a kilometre from Hagar Qim?

_____ (1)

3. Why did we cover the Hagar Qim temples by means of a tent? _____

_____ (2)



(4 marks)

11. Mark the correct answers.

1. A megalithic temple is normally found (built above the ground, dug underground, covered by a concrete ceiling, built on three storeys).
2. A hypogeum is normally found (built above the ground, dug underground, covered by a concrete ceiling, built on three storeys).
3. We find a most beautiful example of a Hypogeum at (Safi, Ghaxaq, Hal Saflieni, Luqa).
4. The Hypogeum was excavated during the (Temple Age, Bronze Age, English Rule, French Rule).
5. The most beautiful part of the Hypogeum is called the (*Sancta Sanctorum*, Dining Room, Burial Room, Almond Room).
6. We can make bronze by mixing copper with (wood, stone, tin, silver).
7. The Bronze Age people living in Malta buried many people at (Lija cemetery, Haġar Qim, the Tarxien Neolithic temples, the Hypogeum).
8. We found Bronze Age remains at Baħrija and (Ġgantija, Mnajdra, Mellieħa Sanctuary, Borg in-Nadur).
9. An important remain from the Bronze Age period is the (mazkan, Menhir, church, Hypogeum).



(1 mark x 9 = 9 marks)

END OF PAPER