

C 4.3 WORK



C4.3.2

Researching about some Maltese traditional crafts.

A. Fill in the names of crafts and jobs from the following list.

shepherd	taxi-driver	tinsmith	the roof beater (<i>ballata</i>)	farmer
blacksmith	lacemaker	weaver	guide	filigree

1. Two jobs that the Maltese no longer do today:

a) _____

b) _____

2. Two crafts that artisans do patiently by hand:

a) _____

b) _____



3. Two jobs connected with tourism:

a) _____

b) _____

4. Two traditional crafts that are still practised today:

a) _____

b) _____

5. Two workers whose job is always done in the countryside:

a) _____

b) _____

B. Answer the following questions after reading the texts.

1. The roof-beaters called "ballata" made a mix which was called "deffun". The mix consisted of baked clay and earthenware. The roof-beaters used this mix to make the roofs of houses water-proof. What do we use today instead of this mix to protect our roofs from rain water?

2. Weavers used looms to produce bedsheets made out of sheep's wool. In winter these bedsheets protected the people against the cold. How do we produce bedsheets today?

3. The picture shows Maltese filigree, often known as "ganutell". Is filigree made by hand or by machines?



4. Where do we usually find a lot of filigree objects in Malta and Gozo?

5. Why, in your opinion, should we continue encouraging young people to learn the craft of filigree making?

6. What do we call the product seen in the picture?



7. Who buys a lot of these Maltese products?

8. Why, in your opinion, should we continue encouraging young people to learn this traditional craft?

9. We see tables such as the one in the picture at Maltese village festas. What is usually sold from such tables?



10. Underline the main ingredient used to make this product.

Choose one from this list: oranges, pears, sugar, meat.

11. This is a sort of curtain. What is it called in Maltese?



12. What is it made from?

13. Why is it used?

C. The Folklore Museum

Watch the following video about the Folklore Museum:

<http://youtu.be/OItKcC41xuM>



1. We can visit the Folklore Museum at:

- a) Mdina.
- b) Birgu.
- c) The Gozo Citadel.

2. The Folklore Museum is housed in:

- a) a modern building.
- b) a very old building.
- c) a prehistoric building.

3. In the Folklore Museum we can see tools that were onced used by:

- a) farmers.
- b) aluminium craftsmen.
- c) computer technicians.

4. At the Museum we can see how a very long time ago:

- a) children used to play with cars.
- b) fishermen used to catch fish.
- c) men used to play basketball.

5. The Folklore Museum was opened to the public
- a) five years ago.
 - b) nearly 30 years ago.
 - c) two hundred years ago.



6. In the Museum we can learn how in the past

- a) corn was ground.
- b) cars were repaired.
- c) mobiles were used.

7. Tools that were used by farmers in the past can be viewed at

- a) the upper floor.
- b) the middle floor.
- c) the ground floor.

8. At the Folklore Museum we can see old bobbins that were used to make

- a) honey.
- b) lace.
- c) salt.

9. At the Folklore Museum we can see how in the past Maltese women wore

- a) the faldetta.
- b) long boots.
- c) coats.

D. Interview

Interview an old person, such as a grandfather, grandmother or an old neighbour. Ask him/her about the jobs that existed in the past. Write a paragraph about your findings.


