

**Worksheet C6.1.1**

To identify the main characteristics which form the Maltese cultural heritage.

**A: Underline the correct answer.**

1. The Maltese language is Semitic because it is:
  - a. half Arabic and half Italian.
  - b. derived from Arabic.
  - c. used by all the Maltese.
2. The Maltese language has many words from the European languages. Mostly:
  - a. from Russian.
  - b. from Latin.
  - c. from Greek.
3. Malta has two official languages; these are:
  - a. Maltese and English.
  - b. Maltese and Italian.
  - c. Maltese and French
4. The names Malta, 'Għawdex' and 'Kemmuna' are:
  - a. Semitic.
  - b. Latin.
  - c. Irish.
5. The word football comes from the:
  - a. English language.
  - b. German language.
  - c. Arabic language.
6. The word 'kaċċa' is derived from the word caccia, which is an:
  - a. English word.
  - b. French word.
  - c. Italian word.

**B: Answer.**

1. What colours does the Maltese flag have?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

2. What colour is found next to the pole?

\_\_\_\_\_

3. What is the name of the symbol found at the corner of the flag near the pole?

\_\_\_\_\_

4. What does this symbol represent?

\_\_\_\_\_



**C: Underline the correct answer or fill-in the blanks.**

1. The photo on the right shows the National Maltese poet. What is his name?

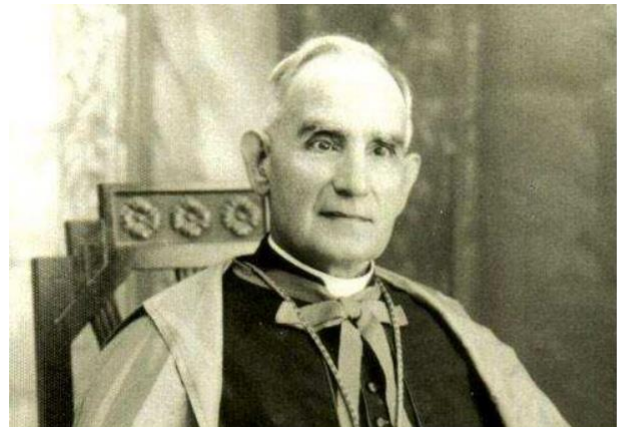
\_\_\_\_\_

2. This poet wrote (the verses, the music) of the Maltese National Anthem.

3. Write the first four words of the Maltese National Anthem.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



4. The second photo shows a stamp released in commemoration of the birth of Dr Robert Samut. What is the connection between Dr Robert Samut and the Maltese National Anthem?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

5. Mention two occasions when the Maltese National Anthem is played:

(a) \_\_\_\_\_

(b) \_\_\_\_\_



for

6. For our interest: The Maltese National Anthem was written around 1922 and was played for the first time on the 3<sup>rd</sup> of February 1923 at the Manoel Theatre, during a concert organised by the Association of Maltese Writers.

**D: For our interest:**

**How can we describe the Coat of Arms of Malta?**

- It is composed of a shield with the same colours as those of the National Flag.
- Above the shield there is a golden crown.  
There is also a wreath surrounding the shield. This wreath is made up of two branches: an olive and a palm branch.
- At the bottom, there is written: REPUBBLIKA TA' MALTA (REPUBLIC OF MALTA).



**E: Which of the following are related to village feasts? Write ✓ or ✗ :**

1. flags attached to poles \_\_\_\_\_
2. cars in the village square \_\_\_\_\_
3. having market stalls in the square \_\_\_\_\_
4. banners in roads \_\_\_\_\_
5. hanging bunting (*pavaljuni*) \_\_\_\_\_
6. the church is lit up on the outside \_\_\_\_\_
7. the church is decorated with damask \_\_\_\_\_
8. wearing carnival masks \_\_\_\_\_
9. the church bells ring more than usual \_\_\_\_\_
10. colourfull fireworks \_\_\_\_\_
11. we eat 'figolli' \_\_\_\_\_
12. ivy (*liedna*) is hung in the roads \_\_\_\_\_
13. bands playing during marches \_\_\_\_\_
14. nougat stalls \_\_\_\_\_
15. a band playing on the bandstand \_\_\_\_\_
16. car races \_\_\_\_\_



**F: Mention two ways in which village feasts can be beneficial for the community.**

- (a) \_\_\_\_\_  
 (b) \_\_\_\_\_

**G: Write the name of the feast near each phrase or sentence.**

Choose from: CHRISTMAS, CARNIVAL, GOOD FRIDAY, EASTER, MNARJA, L-ISTRINA.

1	On the morning of the feast, a procession is held from Mdina Cathedral to the Church of St. Paul in Rabat.	
2	MUSEUM children make a procession with Baby Jesus.	
3	Exhibitions of the Last Supper Table are held.	
4	Animal races are held in Saqqajja, Rabat.	
5	We wear masks.	
6	Saint Ġorġ Preca held the first procession with Baby Jesus in Hamrun in 1921.	
7	We eat 'figolli'.	
8	Processions with the statues of the passion of the Christ are held.	
9	There are nativity scenes (cribs).	
10	It is traditional to cook a turkey for this feast.	
11	The Christians attend the Midnight Mass.	
12	We eat 'prinjolata'.	
13	Bearers run with the statue of the Risen Christ.	
14	The feast of the first day of the year.	
15	We listen to the Boy's/Girl's sermon.	
16	We go to Valletta to see the floats.	
17	We listen to traditional folk singing ( <i>ghana</i> ) in Buskett.	
18	Two days before Ash Wednesday.	
19	An exhibition of fruit, vegetables and animals is presented in Buskett.	
20	The feast of St. Peter and St. Paul.	
21	House blessings are carried out after this feast.	
22	The 25 <sup>th</sup> December	

**H: Fill in the blanks with the following words.**

December	British	Freedom	National
Victory	Sette Giugno	President	Independence

1. On 21<sup>st</sup> September 1964, Malta was no longer a British colony because it gained its \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Malta became a Republic on the 13<sup>th</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ 1974.
3. When Malta became a Republic, the head of State become the \_\_\_\_\_.
4. The last \_\_\_\_\_ soldiers left Malta on the 31<sup>st</sup> March 1979. This day is now celebrated as \_\_\_\_\_ Day.
5. On the 7<sup>th</sup> June 1919, there were riots in Valletta and some people died. This day is remembered as the \_\_\_\_\_.
6. On 8<sup>th</sup> of September we celebrate \_\_\_\_\_ Day. This day reminds us of the two sieges.
7. So far, we have mentioned the five \_\_\_\_\_ feasts.

**I: Write the name of the national day under every monument or commemoration.**





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