

**JUNIOR LYCEUM AND SECONDARY SCHOOL
ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS 2009**

Directorate for Quality and Standards in Education
Educational Assessment Unit

FORM 5

EUROPEAN STUDIES

TIME: 1h 45min

Name: _____

Class: _____

PART ONE (Total marks: 51%)

Students are to answer all the questions from any **THREE** sections from **Part ONE** of the Paper.

N.B. Another 15% of the marks are allocated to the European Studies Project done at school.

Section 1 - Power and People

1.1 When was the Council of Europe founded and what are its aims?

(5)

1.2 The Council of Europe also looks for solutions to the major problems of our times. Give four examples of such problems.

(4)

1.3 One of the main component parts of the Council of Europe is the Committee of Ministers. What is its role?

(2)

1.4 Write a short paragraph identifying the similarities which exist between the Council of Europe and the European Union.

(6)

(Total 17 marks)

Section II - Economic Development and Changes in Europe

Globalisation is a phenomenon affecting our daily lives. It is linked to the running of politics and society and affects commercial trends, particularly through the media. Globalisation is seen as a new engine for producing prosperity and higher income in many countries. However, it is creating a new problem with regards to income distribution within countries as well as among countries.

2.1.1 Discuss the advantages brought about by globalisation.

(3)

2.1.2 Discuss the disadvantages brought about by globalisation.

(3)

2.2 What do the following abbreviations stand for?

CAP _____

OPEC _____

WTO _____

CSCE _____

EEC _____

(5)

2.3 Explain the following terms:

Fair-trade

_____ (2)

Protectionism

_____ (2)

Quota

_____ (2)

(Total 17 marks)

Section III - Demography and Social Realities

Developed countries provide different aids to the unemployed as part of the welfare state. Unemployment benefits include unemployment insurance, welfare, unemployment compensation and subsidies to help re-training.

3.1 Why is it important for the state to help the unemployed?

(2)

'Unemployed people who have been registering for work for more than five years will have to start doing community work for 30 hours per week and their social assistance will be increased to 75 per cent of the national minimum wage. The scheme does not apply for those following a training course.' Extract from www.timesofmalta.com as at 3rd November 2008.

One of the aims as explained by the government is to reduce abuses.

3.2 What abuse can be related to people receiving unemployment benefits?

(2)

3.3 Why is it important to reduce such abuses?

(2)

3.4 One of the main logos of the European Union is that of ***'building unity through diversity.'*** Referring to this statement, state four factors which make people living within the European continent different from other societies.

(4)

3.5 Referring to the above statement, explain one factor which is common for the people living within the European continent.

(1)

3.6 The European Union spends a lot of funds on such campaigns because it considers them very important. Give one reason why this particular logo campaign is so important.

(2)

3.7 Give two reasons why many irregular immigrants are leaving their home land and migrating to the Mediterranean region.

(2)

3.8 Explain why the southern part of the European Continent is if by far more affected than the Northern Part of the European Continent.

(2)

(Total 17 marks)

Section IV - Europeans and their Environment

In the last few years, scientific research and knowledge on climate change have progressed substantially, confirming that the current warming of the Earth's climate is very likely to be due to human activities. The Earth's warming is already having measurable consequences and future impacts are expected to be wide-ranging and costly.

4.1 Which human activities are resulting in the warming of the Earth's climate?

(5)

5.3 The European Union has approved different projects presented by the Maltese Government in order to restore important cultural heritage sites. Amongst others, these sites include bastions found at Mdina, the Three Cities in Cottenera, Valletta and the Cittadella in Gozo.

Give **two reasons** why it is important to restore such sites.

(2)

5.4 Why can one say that Malta has natural frontiers?

(1)

5.5 What does the word 'renaissance' mean?

(1)

5.6 Explain in brief how the invention of the printing press by Gutenberg pushed forward the renaissance period.

(2)

5.7 Give the name of a painter from the renaissance period. _____ (1)

5.8 Name one painting painted by the painter you have mentioned in the previous question.

(1)

5.9 Give the name of a philosopher from the Enlightenment period.

(1)

5.10 Explain in brief how the French Revolution changed the face of European Politics.

(3)

(Total 17 marks)

Part II (Total marks: 34%)

Students have to choose two questions from Sections 1 to V

Section I - Power and People

The OSCE is an organisation which works in close co-operation with UN, EU, NATO and other organisations. Discuss the main functions of this organisation.

Section II - Economic Development and Changes in Europe

When deciding which method of transport to use, a person needs to weigh up both the advantages and disadvantages of the different types of transport and consider factors such as distance, destination, volume and the type of goods to be delivered. Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of transport by road, rail, air and sea.

Section III - Demography and Social Realities

Explain the changes in employment patterns in Europe from after World War II to date. How have these changes affected the way of life of the European workers and their families?

Section IV - Europeans and their Environment

Food is one of our basic needs. It gives us the energy for everything we do and supplies the nourishing substances our bodies require to build and repair tissues and to regulate body organs and systems. Discuss the characteristics of the Mediterranean type of diet and how the EU is ensuring food quality.

Section V - The Cultural Heritage

Trace the major characteristics and developments in Early Modern Europe (i.e. from 1500 to 1750) with regard to painting, architecture, literature and music. You can use the various case studies you have studied during your European Studies programme.