

JUNIOR LYCEUM ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS 2004

Educational Assessment Unit – Education Division

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 I of the Paper.

N.B. Another 15 marks are to be allocated to the European Studies School Project.

Section I - Power and people

1. Answer the following questions about the EU and European institutions.

1.1 Give the full name for any four of the following shortened versions of these institutions associated with European integration:

- (i) NATO: _____
- (ii) OSCE: _____
- (iii) EFTA: _____
- (iv) EEA: _____
- (v) EEC: _____
- (vi) EU: _____

(4 x 1 = 4)

1.2 Name one other European institution not included in question 1.1 that has its headquarters:

- (i) in Strasbourg: _____
- (ii) in Brussels: _____

(2 x 2 = 4)

1.3 Which European organisation caters for improvement in relations between European and non-European countries in the Mediterranean? _____ (2)

1.4 Give one reason for the decline of EFTA since the 1970s.

_____ (2)

1.5 Put these landmarks in the development of European integration in chronological order using numbers from 1 to 5.

(i)	The Treaty of Rome	
(ii)	The adoption of the Euro	
(iii)	The European Coal and Steel Association	
(iv)	The Treaty of Maastricht	
(v)	The entry of the U.K., Ireland and Denmark in the EEC	

(5 x 1 = 5)

(Total = 17 marks)

Section II - Economic Development and Changes

2. Read carefully the following extract and then answer all the questions.

There are three main economic sectors. These are usually classified as primary, secondary and tertiary. The primary sector tends to dominate the economies of undeveloped and developing nations. But as the secondary and tertiary sectors are developed, its share of the economic output tends to decrease. The region known as the 'hot banana' is considered as the most highly industrialised region in Europe.

2.1 Classify these European countries shown in the table below having a **low primary sector economy** or a **low tertiary sector economy** by marking a (✓) in the right column:

		Low Primary Economy	Low Tertiary Economy
i	France		
ii	Germany		
iii	Portugal		
iv	Poland		
v	Romania		
vi	Albania		
vii	Sweden		
viii	Luxembourg		

(8 x 1 = 8)

2.2 Mention one example of:

(i) a primary sector industry found in Europe: _____

(ii) a secondary sector industry found in Europe: _____

(iii) a tertiary sector industry found in Europe: _____

(3 x 1 = 3)

2.3 Name two countries that form part of the region known as the ‘hot banana’.

(i) _____ (ii) _____ (2)

2.4 (i) Mention one advantage for EU citizens brought about by the ‘Single European Market’.

_____ (2)

(ii) Which EU measure helped to bring about the setting up of the ‘Single European Market in day-to-day business among EU citizens?

_____ (2)

(Total = 17 marks)

Section III – Demographic and Social Realities

3. Study carefully the following table and then answer all the questions.

EU countries	1993	2000
Belgium	10.2	8.6
Denmark	8.6	4.8
Germany	7.9	8.3
Greece	10.8	n.a.*
Spain	23.7	14.5
France	11.6	9.6
Ireland	15.9	4.4
Italy	7.7	10.5
Luxembourg	2.5	2.2
Netherlands	6.5	2.5
Portugal	5.6	3.8
United Kingdom	10.0	5.4
Austria	10.9	3.2
Finland	n.a.	9.4
Sweden	n.a.	5.9
EU average	n.a.	6.8

Table showing rate of % unemployment in EU countries

Source: *Eurostat 2001*

* n.a. = not available

3.1 Which country in the table has:

(i) the least unemployment rate for 1993? _____ (1)

(ii) the highest unemployment rate for 2000? _____ (1)

3.2 (i) What does the overall table show about unemployment figures in the EU between 1993-2000? (2)

(ii) Give one reason for such a development. (2)

3.3 (i) What will most probably happen to the average EU unemployment figure when the forthcoming enlargement, due on 1st May 2004, occurs? (2)

(ii) State one reason why you think this will be so. (2)

3.4 Mention three reasons that may lead to a rise in unemployment in Europe. (1)

(1)

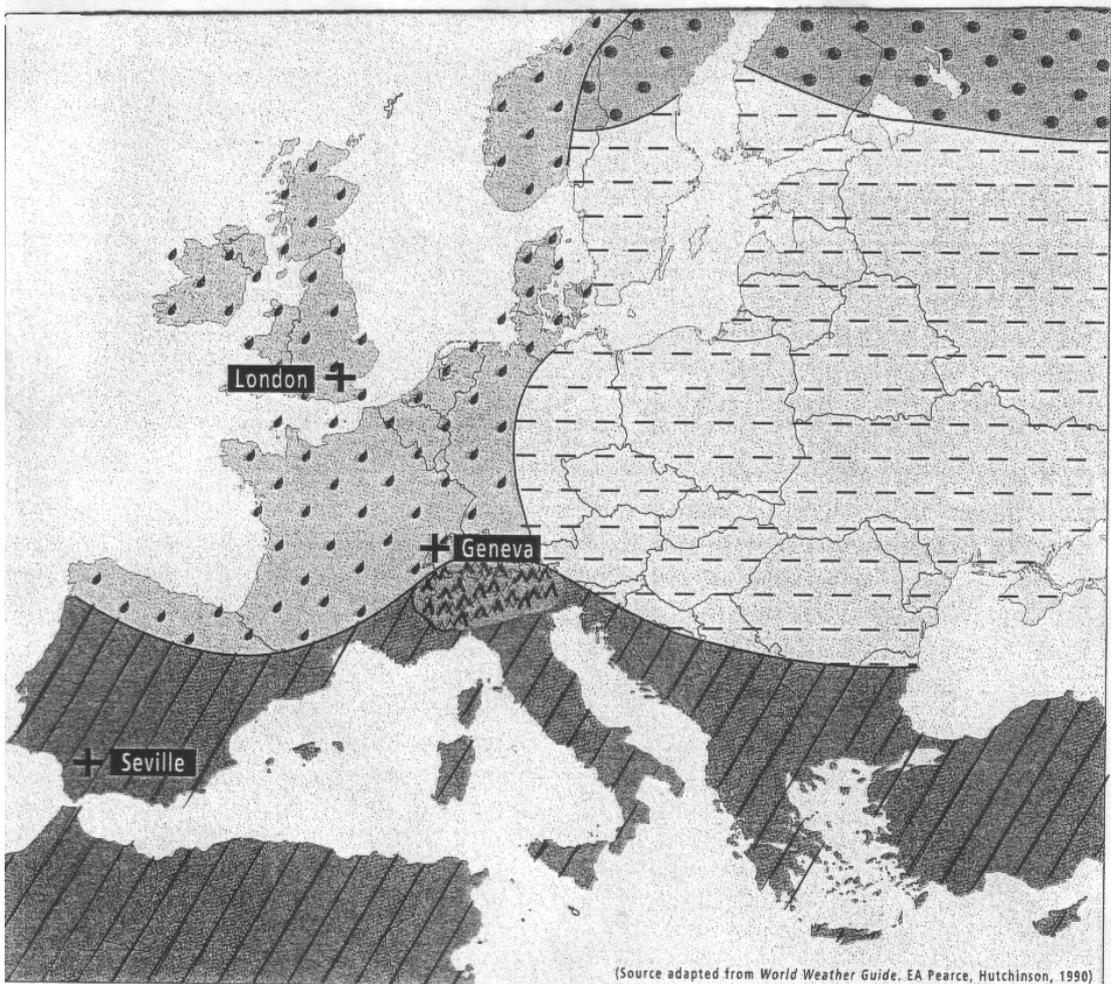
(1)

3.5 Two terms that are very often used in European industrial relations are collective bargaining and collective agreements. What do these terms mean in practice and how are these brought about? (4)

(Total = 17 marks)

Section IV – Europeans and their Environment

4. Study carefully the following map and then answer all the questions.



Source: *Europe: Places and Cases*, John Edwards, 1998, p. 15.

4.1 Write down the climate types in Europe in the blank spaces found in the key below:

Key	

Which one of the following is indicated by a cross in the map?

Underline the correct answer.

- nuclear power stations
- weather stations
- space research centres

(6 x 1 = 6)

4.2 Describe the main features of any one of the above climate types.

(3)

4.3 Climate affects the way that Europeans live. Describe two different ways how climate affects the life of school children in Sweden and in Sicily.

(4)

4.4 Why are Mediterranean countries considered good for farming?

(2)

4.5 Suggest one reason why northern Scandinavia has a very low population density.

(2)

(Total = 17 marks)

Section V - The Cultural Heritage

5. Look carefully at the following cartoon and then answer all the questions below:



Source: *Our World This Century*, Derek Heater, Oxford, 1996, p. 158.

5.1 Why is Europe depicted in this way in the cartoon?

_____ (2)

5.2 Underline ONE correct cause for the outbreak of World War I and World War II in Europe:

(i) revolutions

(ii) the invention of nuclear weapons

(iii) the acquisition of colonies in Africa

(iv) the search for oil

(v) excessive nationalism

(1)

5.3 Describe briefly how the medicine as shown in the cartoon affected Europe after the end of World War II?

_____ (2)

5.4 (i) Mention three regions in Europe where there are still unresolved conflicts due to sharp differences in nationality, language or religious creed.

(3 x 1 = 3)

(ii) Describe briefly the causes and the nature of one example of unresolved conflict you gave to question 5.4 (i).

_____ (5)

5.5 Give two reasons to show how the developments in European integration since 1949 have reduced sharp conflicts in Western Europe.

_____ (4)

(Total = 17 marks)

PART TWO (Total marks: 34%)

Students have to choose two questions from Sections I to V and answer each question in essay form.

Section I - Power and People

1. How far do you agree that the standard of living found in European countries varies from country to country?

Section II - Economic Development and Changes

2. Account for the advantages and disadvantages of one European international airport. How does it encourage economic activity on a local and international level?

Section III - Demographic and Social Realities

3. Industrialisation in 19th and 20th century Europe brought about a gradual but constant drift from the villages to the towns. Account for the causes and effects that this development had on the living conditions of many Europeans.

Section IV - Europeans and their Environment

4. Industrialisation and technical progress have brought a strain upon the natural resources and upon the environment in Europe. How does the constant demand for progress bring about conflict between developers and conservationists in the Mediterranean region?

Section V - The Cultural Heritage

5. Using Europe as your case study, show how pluralism in the media and the practice of democracy are interconnected with each other.

(Total for each essay = 17 marks)