

JUNIOR LYCEUM ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS 2011

Directorate for Quality and Standards in Education
Educational Assessment Unit

Form 5

EUROPEAN STUDIES

TIME: 1h 45min

Name: _____

Class: _____

This examination paper consists of TWO Parts, Part I and Part II. Candidates are requested to attempt BOTH Parts and to read carefully the instructions within each Part.

PART I (Total: 51 marks)

Answer ALL the questions from any THREE Sections from Part I of the Paper.

Section 1: Power and People

1. What is meant by **ABSOLUTE** and **RELATIVE** poverty?

a. ABSOLUTE POVERTY

_____ (3)

b. RELATIVE POVERTY

_____ (3)

2a. What is the **Gross Domestic Product** (GDP) of a country?

b. What do we mean by *per capita* income?

_____ (1,1)

3. Education is considered crucial for the elimination of poverty. Why?

(4)

4. What is the result of an ageing population on the Welfare State system in Europe?

(4)

5. What does the acronym **OSCE** stand for?

(1)

Section 2: The European Economy

1. What do the following acronyms stand for?

a. WTO _____ (1)

b. OPEC _____ (1)

2. In about **50 words** explain what is the Lomé Convention.

(5)

3. Mention **ONE** major European International Airport in the United Kingdom. In about **100 words** explain what contribution to the European economy do similar international airports give.

(1)

(4)

4. Quotas, tariffs, and subsidies are the main difference in trade between EU countries and between EU and third countries.

a. What is meant by **Third Countries**?

(2)

b. What is the meaning of:

- i. Quotas? _____ (1)
- ii. Tariffs? _____ (1)
- iii. Subsidies? _____ (1)

Section 3: Demography and Social Realities.

1. A measure being taken today in most European countries is the adjustment of the pensionable age. In most countries the age when a worker can retire has risen from 60 to 65 and in some cases even to 68. What effect do you think this might have on the job market for younger people? Give examples which prove your arguments.

(5)

2. Highly qualified workers, especially in the health sector, are leaving economically weaker countries (like Malta and Poland) to work in richer and economically stronger European countries (like Germany and the United Kingdom), attracted by a better salary. Mention **THREE** measures you think could be adopted by these economically weaker countries to counter the effects of this trend and avoid the effects of a Brain and Skill drain.

i. _____ (1)

ii. _____ (1)

iii. _____ (1)

3. Unemployment, especially of unqualified persons, is a big problem in Europe today. Jobs which in the not too distant past were available to these persons, especially in factories, are now being lost to countries like China and India. Factories, especially in the manufacturing sector, are moving to countries which offer cheap labour. What in your opinion could European governments do to decrease unemployment?

_____ (5)

4. Mention **THREE** effects of **illegal employment** on the economy of a country.

i. _____ (1)

ii. _____ (1)

iii. _____ (1)

5. What is the term used to describe the following situation?

A process of voluntary negotiation between employers and trade unions aimed at reaching agreements which regulate working conditions, including wage scales, working hours, training, health and safety, overtime, grievance mechanisms and rights to participate in workplace or company affairs.

_____ (1)

Section 4: Europeans and their Environment

1. Give a negative **effect** the following can have on the environment and a mitigating **measure** for each:

Tourism

Negative effect: _____ (1)

Mitigating measure: _____
_____ (1)

Modern farming practices

Negative effect: _____ (1)

Mitigating measure: _____
_____ (1)

Industry

Negative effect: _____ (1)

Mitigating measure: _____
_____ (1)

Transportation

Negative effect: _____ (1)

Mitigating measure: _____
_____ (1)

2. Mention a particular European diet which is considered as healthy. Describe it briefly.

_____ (1)

_____ (2)

3. Give **THREE** measures we can take in everyday life to reduce our impact on the environment.
- a. _____ (1)
 - b. _____ (1)
 - c. _____ (1)
4. Sports is considered as very important for a healthy lifestyle, and European countries are encouraged to promote sports among their populations. What is the name of the government appointed body in Malta that coordinates and promotes sports activities? Mention **TWO** sports activities, besides football and basketball, which are available to young people in Malta.
- _____ (1)
- _____ (1)
- _____ (1)

Section 5: The Cultural Heritage

- 1a. Which 15th century invention made possible the transmission of knowledge to a wider population?
- _____ (1)
- b. Which Chinese invention, brought to Europe around the 13th century, made wars more destructive?
- _____ (1)
- c. Which invention made possible the Industrial Revolution?
- _____ (1)
2. Since the 8th century, Islam dominated the Middle East and part of the Mediterranean. For some time it even controlled parts of Europe like Spain, Portugal, Sicily, and Malta.
- a. Mention **ONE** contribution the Arabs made to the following disciplines:
 - i. **Mathematics** _____ (1)
 - ii. **Architecture** _____ (1)

b. A collection of Arabic folk stories became very famous in Europe and are now sold in book form in different languages. What is the name of this collection of stories?

_____ (2)

3. Write about **50 words** for **EACH** of the following ideologies.

Fascism _____

_____ (5)

Communism _____

_____ (5)

Part II: Answer any TWO questions in essay form. Each question carries 17 marks

Section 1: Power and People

The European Union is based on the different Treaties which establish laws and guidelines for the 27 member bloc. The most famous treaties are the Treaty of Rome (1957), the Treaty of Maastricht (1992), the Treaty of Nice (2001) and the Treaty of Lisbon (2007). Describe the most important aspects of the above treaties and discuss why each of the above is considered as a landmark in the history of the European Union. (17)

Section 2: The European Economy

- a. What is the **Common Agricultural Policy**? (4)
- b. Describe how it works. (5)
- c. Discuss the arguments in favour and against the CAP. (8)

Section 3: Demography and Social Realities

Popular perception is that irregular immigration can disrupt the job market and result in a higher rate of unemployment in the receiving country. Discuss. (17)

Section 4: The European Environment

- a. What is the **Camargue**? (7)
- b. Why is the Camargue often cited as a case-study in the conflict between conservation and development in Europe? (10)

Section 5: Cultural Heritage

Contemporary Europe, especially since the Second World War has become highly influenced by the United States in a wide spectrum of areas.

- a. Why was Europe influenced by the United States in these last 50 years? (4)
- b. How was Europe influenced by the United States? (5)
- c. What influences can you mention in the following areas: media, cuisine, fashion, everyday jargon? (8)