

MATRICULATION AND SECONDARY EDUCATION CERTIFICATE EXAMINATIONS BOARD
UNIVERSITY OF MALTA, MSIDA

SECONDARY EDUCATION CERTIFICATE LEVEL

MAY 2016 SESSION

SUBJECT:	European Studies
PAPER NUMBER:	I
DATE:	3 rd May 2016
TIME:	9:00 a.m. to 11:05 a.m.

Choose any THREE sections out of FIVE and answer ALL the questions in the sections you have chosen. You may answer either in English or Maltese.

Section I – Power and People

1. (a) Explain briefly what the principles of **subsidiarity** and **decentralisation** mean in the European Union. (2 + 2 = 4 marks)
(b) Name **TWO** other basic principles which are pillars of the European Union. (2 marks)
2. (a) Give the names of **THREE** treaties of the European Union. (3 marks)
(b) Define a **treaty** in the context of the European Union. (3 marks)
3. Describe briefly the function of:
 - (a) the Council of Europe; (3 marks)
 - (b) the European Court of Human Rights. (3 marks)
4. (a) Name the **TWO** main European declarations which protect fundamental human rights. (2 marks)
(b) Distinguish between a **fundamental human right** and a **civil right** within the European context. (2 + 2 = 4 marks)
5. Membership in the European Union guarantees European citizenship.
 - (a) Explain what is meant by **European citizenship**. (2 marks)
 - (b) What is the **Schengen Agreement** and how does it affect European citizens? (4 marks)

(Total: 30 marks)

Section II – Economic Development and Changes in Europe

6. (a) Explain the difference between **tertiary** and **quaternary** sectors of employment in Europe. (2 marks)
(b) Give **TWO** examples from the tertiary sector of employment and **TWO** examples from the quaternary sector. (4 marks)
7. (a) What is the **Common Agricultural Policy**? (3 marks)
(b) Define the following terms with reference to the Common Agricultural Policy:
 - (i) import quotas (2 marks)
 - (ii) direct subsidies (2 marks)

8. (a) What is meant by **transnational companies**? (2 marks)
 (b) Give **TWO** examples of transnational companies that operate both in Malta and in other EU countries. (2 marks)
 (c) Mention **TWO** types of trade carried out by transnational companies. (2 marks)
9. The European Union is investing in communication infrastructure to bring European Union member states closer together.
 (a) Explain what is meant by **communication infrastructure**. (2 marks)
 (b) Give **TWO** advantages of **EACH** of these types of communication networks that operate across the European Union:
 (i) transport networks (2 marks)
 (ii) energy production networks (2 marks)
10. (a) Explain these terms with reference to trade and commerce in Europe:
 (i) protectionism (1 mark)
 (ii) custom barriers (1 mark)
 (iii) fair trade (1 mark)
 (b) Explain the relation between the European Union and the Lomé Convention. (2 marks)

(Total: 30 marks)

Section III – Demographic and Social Realities

11. Tourists can choose from a variety of destinations when planning their holiday. Identify **FIVE** cities which are major tourist destinations in Europe and name a main attraction for each destination mentioned. (5 marks)
12. ‘Population studies provide significant information about how a society evolves.’ Explain the following terms which are widely used in such studies:
 (a) dependency ratio;
 (b) death rate;
 (c) population density. (2 x 3 = 6 marks)
13. The statement ‘Nobody puts their children on a boat, unless the water is safer than land’ holds true for many refugees.
 (a) Explain the terms ‘push factor’ and ‘pull factor’ in emigration. (4 marks)
 (b) Give **ONE** example of ‘push factor’ and **ONE** example of ‘pull factor’. (2 marks)
14. (a) Mention **TWO** measures undertaken by some European governments to reduce unemployment. (4 marks)
 (b) ‘News bulletins cover a considerable number of accidents that often take place on the workplace.’ Mention **TWO** measures taken by employers to ensure more safety at work. (4 marks)
15. ‘Life expectancy is on the increase in Europe.’
 (a) Give **THREE** reasons behind this increase. (3 marks)
 (b) A longer life span brings about several implications. Identify **TWO** of these implications. (2 marks)

(Total: 30 marks)

Section IV – Europeans and their Environment

16. Identify **FIVE** benefits of a healthy diet for a better quality of life. (5 marks)
17. ‘The Mediterranean diet is based on moderation and balance.’ Elaborate on this statement. (5 marks)
18. ‘Agriculture is highly dependent on specific climate conditions.’ Explain how climate affects farming in Europe. (5 marks)
19. Give **FOUR** effects of acid rain across Europe. (4 marks)
20. Mention **THREE** advantages and **THREE** problems which Europeans living in inner city centres encounter nowadays. (3 + 3 = 6 marks)
21. To which European countries do these Mediterranean islands belong?
(a) Sardinia (b) Corsica (c) Rhodes (d) Majorca (e) Crete (5 marks)

(Total: 30 marks)**Section V – The Cultural Heritage**

22. Explain briefly **THREE** reasons why the Industrial Revolution started in Britain. (6 marks)
23. (a) Mention **TWO** basic principles of democracy practised in Europe nowadays. (2 marks)
(b) Mention **TWO** features that are commonly found in an undemocratic or a dictatorial form of government. (2 marks)
(c) Explain the difference between an absolute and a constitutional monarchy. (2 marks)
24. (a) Identify and explain briefly **ONE** impact of the Renaissance on the life of Europeans who happened to live at the time of the Renaissance. (3 marks)
(b) Mention **THREE** major Protestant movements that came into being during the Reformation in 16th century Europe, and name the country where each of these movements originated. (3 marks)
25. (a) Copy and complete the following matrix table with the appropriate European language group:

EUROPEAN LANGUAGES	LANGUAGE GROUP
French, Italian, Spanish, Romanian	
German, Danish, Dutch, Flemish	
Polish, Russian, Serbo-Croat, Czech	

(3 marks)

- (b) Why does the European Union encourage European youth to learn foreign languages? (2 marks)
- (c) Name **TWO** regional languages that are spoken in Spain. (2 marks)
26. (a) Copy and complete the following matrix about aspects of national identity for Germany and Italy:

Aspect of Cultural Identity		GERMANY	ITALY
(i)	a cultural centre, town or city		
(ii)	one of the colours found in the national flag		
(iii)	one major religious denomination.		

(3 x 1 = 3 marks)

- (b) Describe briefly **ONE** instance of excessive nationalism in 20th century European history. (2 marks)

(Total 30 marks)

MATRICULATION AND SECONDARY EDUCATION CERTIFICATE EXAMINATIONS BOARD
UNIVERSITY OF MALTA, MSIDA

SECONDARY EDUCATION CERTIFICATE LEVEL

MAY 2016 SESSION

SUBJECT:	European Studies
PAPER NUMBER:	IIA
DATE:	4 th May 2016
TIME:	9:00 a.m. to 11:05 a.m.

Choose any FOUR questions from at least THREE different sections. You may answer either in English or Maltese.

Section I – Power and People

1. ‘Democracy in Europe is not simply the right to vote in parliamentary elections.’ Discuss this statement. (20 marks)
2. The European Commission defines those at risk of poverty as people whose income is below 60 per cent of the national medium after adding social benefits.’ Comment on how European Union member states are addressing the challenge of poverty. Include also comments with reference to the Maltese experience in your answer. (20 marks)

Section II – Economic Development and Changes in Europe

3. Article 9 of the Treaty of Rome states that ‘The Community shall be based upon a customs union which shall cover all trade’. This includes the free movement of goods. Explain the benefits of the free movement of goods among the European Union member states. (20 marks)
4. Describe some of the advantages of the European Union’s relations with the European Free Trade Association (EFTA), the World Trade Organisation (WTO) and with the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) for the economic development of Europe. (20 marks)

Section III – Demographic and Social Realities

5. (a) ‘While immigrants contribute to a multicultural society, they also introduce new challenges to that particular society’. Discuss. (10 marks)
(b) Describe the attractions of tourist destinations in Europe in relation to site, season, culture, nature, sports and leisure facilities. (10 marks)
6. (a) Discuss some of the technological inventions and innovations that gave rise to the Industrial Revolution in Europe. (10 marks)
(b) Explain how industrial development affected urbanisation in Europe. (10 marks)

Section IV – Europeans and their Environment

7. 'Water is a scarce resource for several European countries, and water shortages have reached crises point in many regions. Some governments are doing their utmost to curb this problem.' Discuss with reference to Spain and Malta. (20 marks)

8. 'Pollution is the process of making land, water, air or other parts of the environment unsafe or unsuitable to use.' Identify and discuss the main sources of land, water and air pollution. (20 marks)

Section V – The Cultural Heritage

9. Discuss some of the causes of the French Revolution and some of its consequences on France and on the rest of Europe. (20 marks)

10. Discuss some of the cultural legacies of:
 - (a) Islamic influences on Medieval Europe; (10 marks)
 - (b) The Renaissance. (10 marks)

SECONDARY EDUCATION CERTIFICATE LEVEL

MAY 2016 SESSION

SUBJECT:	European Studies
PAPER NUMBER:	IIB
DATE:	4 th May 2016
TIME:	9:00 a.m. to 11:05 a.m.

Choose any FOUR questions from at least THREE different sections. You may answer either in English or Maltese.

Section I – Power and People

1. ‘European Union (EU) citizenship is not only about rights and duties of citizens. It also creates the opportunity for citizens to participate in social, cultural, educational and political activities.’
 - (a) (i) Which European Union Treaty has introduced the notion of European citizenship? (2 marks)
 - (ii) Mention **TWO** other decisions introduced in the European Union by this treaty. (2 marks)
 - (b) Mention **TWO** rights which EU citizens enjoy and elaborate on them. (3 x 2 = 6 marks)
 - (c) Write a paragraph about how EU citizens can participate in cultural, educational and political activities in their country. (10 marks)

2. ‘Poverty is one form of structural violence in Europe.’
 - (a) Mention **FOUR** other forms of structural violence in contemporary Europe. (4 marks)
 - (b) Identify and explain **THREE** causes of structural violence in Europe. (3 x 2 = 6 marks)
 - (c) Write a paragraph to explain some of the measures taken by European governments to combat structural violence. (10 marks)

Section II – Economic Development and Changes in Europe

3. ‘Integrated development in European countries occurs when there is interdependence of all economic sectors of employment and production.’
 - (a) (i) What is meant by **the economic sectors of employment and production**? (3 marks)
 - (ii) Name the **FOUR** economic sectors in Europe and give **ONE** example from **EACH** sector. (4 marks)
 - (b) Give **ONE** example of a primary sector role in Sweden, **ONE** example of a secondary sector role in Germany and **ONE** example of a tertiary sector role in Cyprus. (3 marks)
 - (c) Write a paragraph to explain how the European Union protects the farming industry in Europe. (10 marks)

4. ‘Back in the 1980’s, European countries believed that it was useless to introduce a single European market unless regions in Europe were linked by modern and efficient Trans-European Networks (TENs).’
 - (a) What is meant by **Trans-European Networks (TENs)**? (4 marks)
 - (b) Explain the aims of each of the following TENs:
 - (i) Trans-European Road Network;
 - (ii) Trans-European Rail Network;
 - (iii) Trans-European Airport Network;
 - (iv) Trans-European Seaport Network. (4 marks)
 - (c) What are the benefits of the European Economic Association (EEA)? (4 marks)
 - (d) Describe some of the activities carried out at Heathrow Airport in the United Kingdom. (8 marks)

Section III – Demographic and Social Realities

5. 'European society is becoming more multicultural.'
- (a) Describe **FIVE** challenges brought about by multiculturalism. (5 x 2 = 10 marks)
- (b) Discuss some of the reasons why tourists may choose to plan their holiday:
- (i) in a major European capital city;
- (ii) in the Black Forest region. (5 x 2 = 10 marks)
6. 'The Industrial Revolution has brought about many fundamental changes in Europe.' Discuss some of the changes it brought in:
- (i) urbanisation;
- (ii) workers' rights;
- (iii) family life;
- (iv) health and hygiene. (5 x 4 = 20 marks)

Section IV – Europeans and their Environment

7. 'Water shortage is one of the problems that several European countries face. This problem has reached crises point in many regions and is likely to become more acute in the future.'
- (a) Water is used for a multitude of scopes. List **SIX** of its uses. (3 marks)
- (b) Discuss **FOUR** problems which are resulting to water shortage in Spain **OR** Malta. (4 x 2 = 8 marks)
- (c) What measures can be taken by governments to ensure an adequate water supply? (7 marks)
- (d) Identify **TWO** other Mediterranean countries besides Spain and Malta that also suffer from water shortage. (2 marks)
8. 'Pollution is the process of making land, water, air or other parts of the environment unsafe or unsuitable to use.' Identify and discuss:
- (a) the sources of land pollution and how governments are tackling this problem;
- (b) the sources of water pollution and how such pollution can be reduced;
- (c) the sources of air pollution and how governments are trying to improve air quality;
- (d) the 3Rs. (4 x 5 marks = 20 marks)

Section V – The Cultural Heritage

9. (a) Identify **FIVE** causes of the French Revolution of 1789. (5 marks)
- (b) Describe the role which these persons played during the French Revolution:
- (i) King Louis XVI;
- (ii) Queen Marie Antoinette;
- (iii) Maximilian Robespierre. (3 x 3 = 9 marks)
- (c) Mention and describe **THREE** legacies that the French Revolution left behind and which Europe benefitted from. (3 x 2 = 6 marks)
10. (a) How did Islamic civilization influence Medieval Europe in the fields of mathematics, medicine, architecture and literature? (12 marks)
- (b) Describe some of the features that distinguish Renaissance art from that of the Middle Ages. (8 marks)