
SUBJECT:	European Studies
PAPER NUMBER:	I
DATE:	15 th May 2012
TIME:	9:00 a.m. to 11:00 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

- Identify **TWO** types of state governments found in Europe today. (2)
 - Explain **TWO** different ways by which democracy is practised. (4)
- Define the meaning of these **THREE** important rights:
 - equality of opportunities
 - the right to work
 - minority rights. (6)
- Explain the phrase: *standard of living*. (2)
 - Mention **TWO** causes for the great differences in the standard of living of people living in Northern Italy from those living in the south of this country. (4)
- What is xenophobia? (2)
 - Why should xenophobia be avoided? (2)
 - Mention **TWO** examples of xenophobia in Europe. (2)
- What is the work of the organisation called OSCE? (2)
 - What do the letters O.S.C.E. stand for? (2)
 - Why is it that all countries of the European Union are members of OSCE? (2)

(Total: 30 marks)

Section II: Economic Development and Changes in Europe

- Explain why the European Union needs to work closely with the organisation called OPEC. (3)
- Give **TWO** examples of:
 - Primary industry in Europe; (2)
 - Secondary industry in Europe. (2)
- Explain the great importance of the underground rail system (the Metro` in Paris. (3)
 - Explain how such an underground network would help communications in the Malta's harbour area. (4)
- What are custom barriers? (4)
 - Why are there custom barriers between Malta and Brazil? (2)
 - Why are there permanent custom barriers between Malta and France? (2)

10. (a) What is e-commerce? (2)
- (b) Which recent improvements in technology helped to bring it about? (2)
- (c) Name **TWO** advantages of e-commerce. (2)
- (d) Name **TWO** disadvantages of e-commerce. (2)

(Total: 30 marks)

Section III: Demography and Social Realities

11. (a) Explain the term *demographic ageing*. (3)
- (b) Give **THREE** reasons why demographic ageing is on the increase in Europe. (3)

12. What are the challenges faced by European countries due to high-tech. industries? (6)

13. *Most of the people in Western Europe live in urban areas.*
Mention **THREE** advantages and **THREE** disadvantages of living in urban areas in Europe. (6)

14. (a) What is environmental degradation? (3)
- (b) Name **THREE** examples of sites in Europe which are suffering from environmental degradation. (3)

15. *Europe has become a multicultural society.*
(a) Explain the phrase ‘multicultural society’. (2)
- (b) How is it that contemporary Europe is becoming more and more a multicultural society? (2)
- (c) Give **TWO** advantages of living in such a society. (2)

(Total: 30 marks)

Section IV: Europeans and their environment

16. (a) Describe the **TWO** main aquifers in Malta. (2)
- (b) Give **TWO** negative effects that too many boreholes have on the aquifers. (2)
- (c) Mention **TWO** reasons that are causing scarcity of fresh water supply in the Mediterranean region. (4)

17. (a) Give **TWO** reasons why people in Val di Susa in Northern Italy are protesting against the construction of railways for high velocity trains (*Treni Alta Velocità*). (4)
- (b) Mention **TWO** advantages that these high velocity trains will provide. (4)

18. Copy out this table below and insert the correct words from the given list under the right caption:

SOPHIA ZAGREB WARSAW NARVIK RIJEKA GDANSK
VARNA BALTIC BLACK ADRIATIC ATLANTIC OSLO

COUNTRY	BORDERING SEA	CAPITAL CITY	IMPORTANT PORT
NORWAY			
BULGARIA			
CROATIA			
POLAND			

(6)

19. (a) Give **TWO** reasons why the Mediterranean region has little rain in summer and most of the rain in winter. (4)
(b) Why does the olive tree prosper in the Mediterranean region but fails to grow in the Baltic Sea countries? (4)

(Total: 30 marks)

Section V: The Cultural Heritage

20. *Many European countries vied to acquire various colonies.*
(a) Name two countries that acquired various colonies. (2)
(b) What benefits did they gain from their colonies? (3)
21. (a) How and why has the Internet become an important means of communication today? (4)
(b) Identify another **THREE** types of media influences in contemporary Europe. (3)
22. Explain what these terms mean:
(a) nationalism (3)
(b) socialism (3)
23. Identify and elaborate on **THREE** influences of Islam on Europe throughout the centuries. (6)
24. What was the impact of the Enlightenment and the French Revolution on the development of modern democracy in Europe? (6)

(Total: 30 marks)

SECONDARY EDUCATION CERTIFICATE LEVEL

MAY 2012 SESSION

SUBJECT:	European Studies
PAPER NUMBER:	IIA
DATE:	16 th May 2012
TIME:	9:00 a.m. to 11:00 a.m.

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

Section 1: Power and People

- The European Court has been established in 1959 to ensure that the European Convention of Human Rights would be respected by those European countries that ratified the Convention.*
 - Which rights and freedoms are protected by the Convention? (8)
 - Explain the meaning of FOUR of these rights and freedoms. (8)
 - Who can bring a case to the Court? (4)
- The welfare state is a "concept of government in which the state plays a key role in the protection and promotion of the economic and social well-being of its citizens".*

Britannica Online Encyclopaedia

 - Explain the above statement. (10)
 - Describe how financial and economic problems can create difficulties in sustainability of the welfare state. (10)

Section II: Economic development and changes in Europe

- The leisure industry in Malta has attracted investments from some foreign transnational companies.*

Comment on this statement by referring to one local case study of a large property project by such companies in a prime site in Malta, its benefits and its negative impacts. (20)
- Discuss the meaning of globalisation and its positive and negative effects on the European economy. (20)

Section III: Demography and Social Realities

- Education, employability and sustainable growth are very important in today's world. Discuss their close relationship with reference to Europe. (20)
- The exchange of people coming from different cultures has given rise to ethnic minorities which are affecting the social fabric of the richer European receiving countries.*
 - Explain what ethnic minorities are and give three examples of ethnic minorities in Europe. (8)
 - Explain how ethnic minorities are affecting social life in Europe in the receiving countries. (12)

Section IV: Europeans and their environment

7. *After 1981, the Government of the United Kingdom set up a corporation to regenerate the depressed Docklands area of East London.*
 - a) Explain the reasons which led to the decline of these docklands. (10)
 - b) Describe the land use changes in these docklands that led to the re-birth of this area. (10)
8. *Many studies show that the traditional Mediterranean diet helps in the prevention of diabetes.*
 - a) Discuss this statement by commenting on the reasons for this. (15)
 - b) Explain how certain food items in the Mediterranean diet can actually cause diabetes instead of prevent it. (5)

Section V: The Cultural Heritage

9. The Renaissance and the Reformation may be said to have ushered in the modern era in the history of Europe. Discuss the effects of these **two** developments on the life of Europeans of the 15th and 16th centuries. (10 +10)
10. *Various factors contribute to the shaping of a national identity.*
 - a) Discuss this statement using examples to illustrate your answer. (10)
 - b) Choose **ONE** example and explain how national identity had an effect on the course of history. (10)

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

SECONDARY EDUCATION CERTIFICATE LEVEL

MAY 2012 SESSION

SUBJECT:	European Studies
PAPER NUMBER:	IIB
DATE:	16 th May 2012
TIME:	9:00 a.m. to 11:00 a.m.

Choose any FOUR questions from at least THREE different sections. You may answer either in English or Maltese. Each question carries equal marks.

Section 1: Power and People

- (a) Why was the European Union founded? (8)
 - (b) Describe **FOUR** major landmarks in the history of the European Union since its origins in 1951. (8)
 - (c) Choose **ONE** of these major landmarks in EU history and explain its importance. (4)
- The *Welfare State originated in Europe with the aim to protect the economic and social well-being of the most needy citizens.*

 - (a) Give **FOUR** examples of measures introduced in European countries to help the most needy, socially and economically. (8)
 - (b) Explain why a sustainable welfare state has been important for the progress of European countries. (8)
 - (c) Why is it that at present many European countries need to strengthen the benefits of the welfare state? (4)

Section II: Economic development and changes in Europe

- The leisure industry is a major job-creating sector in Malta.*

 - (a) Explain what is the leisure industry. (2)
 - (b) Give **FOUR** examples of jobs in the leisure industry and describe each type of mentioned job. (8)
 - (c) Choose any **ONE** large project in the leisure industry in Malta. Describe some of its activities and the impact it has on the environment of its location. (10)
- (a) What is the meaning of the phrase *freight transport*? (4)
 - (b) Describe **FOUR** advantages of freight transport by land, sea or air routes. (8)
 - (c) Describe **FOUR** disadvantages of freight transport by land, sea or air routes. (8)

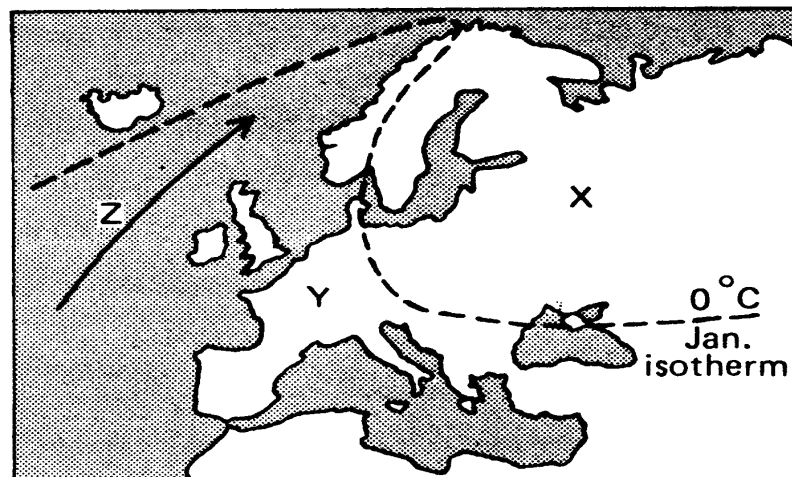
Section III: Demography and Social Realities

5. (a) What is mass migration? (4)
 (b) Give **THREE** examples of mass migration towards Europe. (6)
 (c) Explain in some detail **FIVE** measures taken by Europe to address the consequences of mass migration. (10)

6. *The concept of competitiveness is very much at the heart of opportunities of employment in European countries, including Malta.*
 - (a) What does 'competitiveness' mean in relation to employment? (5)
 - (b) Which factors should a country consider and develop to become competitive in the world of work and employment? (5)
 - (c) Taking Malta as an example, discuss how the economy and the employment sector can become competitive. (10)

Section IV: Europeans and their environment

7.



Study the outline map of Europe above with the marked signs and answer the following questions:

- (a) Name and describe the sea current marked Z. (4)
- (b) Every January, the place marked X is colder than the place marked Y. Explain why. (6)
- (c) The Northern part of the Baltic Sea freezes in winter. Explain why. (4)
- (d) Name **THREE** European countries north or east of the 0 degrees Celsius January temperature (isotherm). (3)
- (e) Name **THREE** European countries south or west of the 0 degrees C January temperature (isotherm). (3)

8. *Many studies show that the traditional Mediterranean diet helps in the prevention of diabetes*
 - (a) Describe some of the characteristics of the traditional Mediterranean diet. (8)
 - (b) Why is the traditional Mediterranean diet considered by many as preventing diabetes? (6)
 - (c) Mention **THREE** food items in the Maltese diet and explain how these can bring about diabetes. (6)

Section V: The Cultural Heritage

9. *The Industrial Revolution started in Britain but soon spread to other countries in Europe. It was soon to have a great impact on the life of man.*
- (a) What was the Industrial Revolution? (4)
 - (b) Why did it start in Great Britain? (6)
 - (c) Mention **TWO** countries, besides Great Britain, which were very advanced in industrialisation by the middle of the 19th century. (2)
 - (d) Mention **TWO** countries which were rather backward in industrialisation by the middle of the 19th century. (2)
 - (e) What were the main results of the Industrial Revolution? (6)
10. Write a short paragraph about the implications of **FOUR** of the following on the history of Europe: (4 x 5 = 20)
- (a) National identity
 - (b) The invention of the printing press
 - (c) Progress in communications
 - (d) Contemporary music
 - (e) Globalisation
 - (f) The Internet
 - (g) Classical architecture
 - (h) North American influences on contemporary Europe