

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

SECONDARY EDUCATION CERTIFICATE LEVEL

MAY 2015 SESSION

SUBJECT:	European Studies
PAPER NUMBER:	I
DATE:	25 th May 2015
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

1. (a) Identify **TWO** main European Union (EU) institutions. (2 marks)
- (b) Explain **TWO** characteristics of democratic government. (4 marks)

2. Explain how EU citizens choose their representatives in the EU. (6 marks)

3. (a) Explain the phrase ‘fundamental human rights’. (2 marks)
- (b) Compare the standard of living of Northern and Southern Italy. Give **TWO** examples. (4 marks)

4. (a) What is xenophobia? (2 marks)
- (b) Mention **TWO** examples of xenophobia. (2 marks)
- (c) Why should xenophobia be avoided? (2 marks)

5. (a) What is the role of the European Commission? (3 marks)
- (b) How are European Commissioners chosen? (3 marks)

(Total: 30marks)

Section II – Economic Development and Changes in Europe

6. Why did Rotterdam-Europoort develop as Europe’s largest port? Give **THREE** reasons. (6 marks)

7. (a) Give (i) **THREE** examples of primary industry in Europe; (3 marks)
- (ii) **THREE** examples of secondary industry in Europe. (3 marks)
- (b) Why is the CAP a major concern for the EU? (3 marks)

8. (a) Explain what is meant by ‘free movement in the EU’. (4 marks)
- (b) Mention **THREE** types of free movement. (3 marks)

9. (a) What is e-commerce? (2 marks)
- (b) How does e-commerce give us unrestricted access to all products and services in the European internal market? (2 marks)
- (c) Name **TWO** advantages of e-commerce. (2 marks)
- (d) Name **TWO** disadvantages of e-commerce. (2 marks)

(Total: 30 marks)

Section III – Demographic and Social Realities

10. *In Europe we are having lower birth rates and a longer life expectancy, thus resulting in a welfare gap.*
 Explain the terms:
 (a) birth rate;
 (b) life expectancy; and
 (c) welfare gap. (6 marks)
11. Identify and explain **THREE** new challenges which European countries are facing because of multiculturalism. (6 marks)
12. Name and briefly explain **THREE** factors which attract tourists to European countries. (6 marks)
13. *The European Union (EU) emphasises various workers’ rights such as leave entitlement, freedom of association and occupational health and safety.*
 Explain the terms:
 (a) leave entitlement;
 (b) freedom of association; and
 (c) occupational health and safety. (6 marks)
14. What is causing unemployment to rise in Western Europe? (6 marks)
- (Total: 30 marks)**

Section IV – Europeans and their environment

15. Why does the European Union (EU) regulate hunting and trapping in Malta? (6 marks)
16. (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 d’Alta Velocità*). (6 marks)
 (b) Mention **TWO** advantages that these high velocity trains will provide. (4 marks)
17. Copy out this table and then correctly fill in the grid with the labels provided:

SOPHIA ZAGREB PIRAEUS ADRIATIC LISBON MEDITERRANEAN
VARNA BLACK PORTO ATLANTIC ATHENS DUBROVNIK

COUNTRY	BORDERING SEA	CAPITAL CITY	IMPORTANT PORT
GREECE			
BULGARIA			
CROATIA			
PORTUGAL			

(6 marks)

18. (a) Give **TWO** reasons why the EU has laws on sea pollution. (4 marks)
 (b) Why does the olive tree grow well in the Mediterranean region but fails to grow in the Baltic countries? (4 marks)

(Total: 30 marks)

Section V -- The Cultural Heritage

19. Give **ONE** historic consequence of each of the following:
- (a) The Enlightenment;
 - (b) The Industrial Revolution;
 - (c) The Second World War. (6 marks)
20. (a) What does Universal suffrage mean? (2 marks)
(b) Why is the media such an important factor in the practice of democracy in contemporary Europe? (4 marks)
21. (a) What was the Renaissance? (3 marks)
(b) Where did this movement start? (1 mark)
(c) Give **TWO** examples of the progress registered during this period. (2 marks)
22. Name **SIX** European countries which had colonies in countries within or outside Europe. (6 marks)
23. (a) Explain briefly why excessive nationalism may lead to conflict. (2 marks)
(b) Mention and describe briefly **TWO** instances in 20th century European history when excessive nationalism brought about conflict between European states or peoples. (4 marks)

(Total: 30 marks)

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SECONDARY EDUCATION CERTIFICATE LEVEL

MAY 2015 SESSION

SUBJECT:	European Studies
PAPER NUMBER:	IIA
DATE:	26 th May 2015
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.

Section I – Power and People

1. *The European Union (EU) is said to be a democratic entity which promotes democracy all over the world. Yet, the European Commissioners are not elected following a democratic election. Discuss.* (20 marks)
2. *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)*
 - (a) Explain the above statement. (10 marks)
 - (b) Is the European Union a welfare state? (5 marks)
 - (c) Illustrate differences in two countries with regard to their welfare systems. (5 marks)

Section II – Economic Development and Changes in Europe

3. *Malta has benefitted from European Union (EU) funding of €855 million over the past seven years. Why does the EU invest in our roads, our environment and our schools? Why should other countries in the EU care about what happens in Malta?* (20 marks)
4. *Discuss the meaning of globalisation and its positive and negative effects on the EU and ultimately on the Maltese economy.* (20 marks)

Section III – Demographic and Social Realities

5. *A lot of economic activity is shifting from Europe to the Far East. Discuss what is causing this shift.* (20 marks)
6. *Though free movement of people is guaranteed in the European Union (EU), only few EU citizens live in a member state other than their own. What may be contributing to this low rate of population movement in Europe?* (20 marks)

Section IV – Europeans and their Environment

7. *The European Union (EU) protects habitats and gives particular importance to birds, aquatic life and fauna. It has a long list of Natura 2000 sites, some of which are also found in Malta, where any development is carefully scrutinised and any intervention is assessed with regard to its impact on the environment and its inhabitants.* Explain the above statement and give your views as to whether the EU should keep enacting laws in the environment sector. (20 marks)
8. *The EU restricts the amount of tuna that a Maltese fisherman can catch as well as the size of the tuna that can be sold. Tuna which is too small has to be thrown back to the sea.* Discuss this policy and state whether it is in the interest of Malta and the Maltese fishermen. (20 marks)

Section V – The Cultural Heritage

9. *European countries have shared many historical experiences such as the Islamic influence, feudalism, the Crusading movement, the Reformation, the Renaissance and the Industrial Revolution.* Choose any **two** of these shared historical experiences and explain their effects on the European continent in general. (20 marks)
10. How did the ideologies of liberalism, socialism, communism and fascism influence the development of European political thought since the 18th century? (20 marks)

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MAY 2015 SESSION

SUBJECT:	European Studies
PAPER NUMBER:	IIB
DATE:	26 th May 2015
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.

Section I – Power and People

1. (a) Name the **THREE** main European Union (EU) institutions. (3 marks)
 (b) Describe the role of any **ONE** of these institutions. (8 marks)
 (c) Name **THREE** landmarks in the history of the EU since its origins in 1951 and explain their importance. (9 marks)
2. (a) Mention and describe **FOUR** human rights found in the European Social Charter. (12 marks)
 (b) *The EU is founded on the principles of subsidiarity and democracy.* Define these principles. (8 marks)

Section II – Economic Development and Changes in Europe

3. *The leisure industry is a major job-creating sector in Malta.*
 - (a) Explain what the leisure industry is. (2 marks)
 - (b) Give **FOUR** examples of jobs in the leisure industry. (4 marks)
 - (c) Choose any **ONE** large project in the leisure industry in Malta. Describe some of its activities and its impact on the immediate environment. (14 marks)
4. (a) What is the difference between ‘free trade’ and ‘protectionism’? (4 marks)
 (b) Describe the main advantages and disadvantages of e-commerce. (10 marks)
 (c) Give **THREE** examples of investment by the European Union (EU) through EU funding in Malta. (6 marks)

Section III – Demographic and Social Realities

5. (a) What is mass migration? (4 marks)
 (b) Give **THREE** examples of mass migration towards Europe. (6 marks)
 (c) Explain in some detail **FIVE** measures taken by the European Union (EU) to address the consequences of mass migration. (10 marks)
6. *Today high-technology industries are replacing manufacturing industries in Europe.*
 - (a) What are ‘high-technology industries’? Give **TWO** examples of such industries. (4 marks)
 - (b) Identify and explain **THREE** distinctive characteristics of high-technology industries. (6 marks)
 - (c) What are the challenges European countries are facing in view of the shift to high-technology industries? Why are European countries facing such challenges? (10 marks)

Section IV – Europeans and their Environment

7. (a) (i) Name the ocean bordering Spain and Portugal. (1 mark)
(ii) Name the sea bordering the Netherlands. (1 mark)
(iii) Name **TWO** countries bordering the Baltic Sea. (2 marks)
(iv) Name **TWO** island nations in Europe (other than Malta). (2 marks)
- (b) Name a mountain region in Europe and explain some of the advantages and disadvantages of living in such a region. (6 marks)
- (c) Name a country in the north of Europe and a country bordering the Mediterranean Sea, and compare and contrast their climate. (8 marks)
8. *Many studies show that the traditional Mediterranean diet helps to prevent diabetes.*
- (a) Describe the characteristics of the traditional Mediterranean diet. (6 marks)
- (b) Mention **THREE** items in the Maltese diet and explain how these can bring about diabetes. (9 marks)
- (c) How does the European Union (EU) promote a healthy lifestyle among its citizens? (5 marks)

Section V – The Cultural Heritage

9. (a) What does one mean by the word ‘nationalism’? (4 marks)
- (b) Name **TWO** European countries that were united in the 19th century as a result of nationalist movements. (2 marks)
- (c) Identify **THREE** European countries which became independent during the last thirty years and state from which states they obtained their independence. (6 marks)
- (d) Nationalism can also be a source of conflict. Identify **ONE** example of nationalism and explain how brought about conflict. (8 marks)
10. Write a short paragraph about the implications of **FOUR** of the following on the history of Europe:
- (a) Progress in communication
(b) The Internet
(c) Classical architecture
(d) The Islamic influence on Europe
(e) Pluralism and the media
(f) The European Union (EU) (4 x 5 marks = 20 marks)