

JUNIOR LYCEUM ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS 2003

Educational Assessment Unit – Education Division

FORM 4

EUROPEAN STUDIES

TIME: 1 h 30 min

Name: _____

Class: _____

Students are to attempt FIVE questions by choosing ONE question from each section. Each question carries a total of 20 marks.

Section I - Economic Development and the European Studies School Project

1. Name and describe the European project which you have developed at school during this year as part of the European Studies programme. (10 marks)
(N.B. *Another 10 marks are allocated to the European Project done at school during the year.*)
2. 'E-Commerce has changed the pattern of traditional and conventional trading both at the local and at the international level.'
 - (i) Explain why and how this development was brought about.
 - (ii) Explain how this development is transforming modern communication and trading patterns in Europe. (10 x 2 = 20 marks)

Section II - Power and People

3. Give the meaning of the following terms associated with violence and peace-making processes in European society.
 - 3.1 Physical violence: _____

 - 3.2 Structural violence: _____

 - 3.3 Mediation: _____

 - 3.4 Consensus: _____

 - 3.5 Compromise: _____

 - 3.6 Deadlock: _____

(6 x 2 = 12 marks)

3.7 Mention and explain one example of regional conflict in Europe and the attempts that are being made for a non-violent peaceful solution. (8 marks)

(Total = 20 marks)

4. Read carefully the following extract and then answer all the questions below:

‘In 1989 the heads of eleven member states agreed on broad principles which underpin the European model of labour law. This ‘Social Charter’, officially called the ‘Community Charter of Fundamental Social Rights of Workers’, proclaims the following rights for workers:

- freedom of movement
- employment and remuneration
- improvement of living and working conditions
- freedom of association and collective bargaining
- social protection
- vocational training
- equal treatment for men and women
- information, consultation and participation of workers
- health protection, safety in the workplace
- protection of children and adolescents

The Social Charter is not law. It is primarily the responsibility of individual member states to implement these rights. The European Commission also has an action plan on the Social Charter. Such action has to take account of the principle of subsidiarity (i.e. allow what can be implemented effectively at local level.).

4.1 Why were the signatory states eleven and not the present fifteen when the European Social Charter was signed in 1989?

4.2 What is the subject-matter of the European Social Charter?

Section III - Demographic and Social Realities

5. Read carefully the following extract and then answer all the questions below:

‘After Germany, France has the largest number of foreign residents within the European Union. France suffered heavy casualties during the First World War (1914-18) , causing a serious decline in population. The country became home to migrant workers from many nations in order to help fill the resulting labour shortage. The largest numbers came initially from Italy, Poland and then from Spain, as a result of the Spanish Civil War (1936-39).

‘Following the Second World War (1939-45) migrants increased, particularly following the end of colonial rule by European countries. People fled Africa due to the political instability which often followed independence from colonial occupation, as well as the fear of wars or ethnic hatred. Migrants came to France during this period mostly from North Africa...’

Source: *Europe: Places and Cases*, John Edwards, 1998, p. 89.

5.1 Suggest one reason why Germany attracted the largest number of foreign migrants into the EU.

5.2 What caused a huge influx of foreign migrants into France:
(i) after the First World War?

(ii) after the Second World War?

5.3 Suggest two implications brought about by these foreign migrants on contemporary French society.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

5.4 Suggest one reason why illegal migrants cannot obtain a working permit in the EU.

(6 x 2 = 12 marks)

5.5 'European countries are becoming evermore multicultural and multiracial.' Explain this statement. (8 marks)

(Total = 20 marks)

6. Give two examples of places in Europe which attract the following type of tourists:

- 6.1 tourists in search of sun, land and sea: _____
- 6.2 tourists in search of shopping complexes: _____
- 6.3 tourists in search of night life: _____
- 6.4 tourists in search of history and culture: _____
- 6.5 tourists in search of children's attractions: _____
- 6.6 tourists in search of the natural environment _____

(6 x 2 = 12 marks)

6.7 Comment on one tourist destination in Europe from the following options: Paris, Rome, London, Moscow, Athens. (8 marks)

(Total = 20 marks)

Section IV - Europeans and their Environment

7. Read carefully the following extract and then answer all the questions below:

‘East of the Tower of London, on the banks of the River Thames, another London begins. Seen from the air, it appears to be more water than land because of the huge docks that look like man-made lakes. These docks were enclosed areas of water used for the repair of ships. The area is very central, just four miles from Buckingham Palace, and it is all of historic importance...But it was also an area of great poverty and misery, the setting of Charles Dickens’ novels. Between 1967 and 1981 the docks closed, moving downstream to another area outside London. Since then, the area started to change completely due to redevelopment. It used to be a working class area, known as London’s East End. The people who lived there were not high earners, there was a high rate of unemployment and many migrants, but they were united as a community. The developers have built new high-quality housing and large expensive office blocks. Investors were offered incentives such as tax reductions. Old houses were demolished, forcing residents to move to apartments in cheaper areas, and making way for yuppies, or rich people with a successful career and expensive cars. New roads were built, as well as a special railway, but still there is too much traffic...’

7.1 What is the ‘historic importance’ of the London dock lands mentioned in line 4? (2)

7.2 Identify from the extract, four changes in the London dock lands since 1967.

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____ (4)

7.3 What type of people used to live in London’s East End:

(i) up to 1967? _____ (1)

(ii) after 1981? _____ (1)

7.4 Mention one example to show the difference in the standard of living of:

(i) those people living there before 1967? _____
_____ (2)

(ii) those people living there after 1981? _____
_____ (2)

7.5 Comment upon the environmental problems prevailing in the inner city zones of most major European cities. (8 marks)

(Total = 20 marks)

8. Read carefully the following extract and then answer all the questions below:

‘Although many Europeans are aware of what causes diseases, the most common diseases in Europe are those associated with a high standard of living, namely an unbalanced diet, lack of physical exercise, stress caused by over-work, chain smoking and excessive intake of alcohol. The most common causes of death are heart failure, cancer and traffic accidents. During the last decades many European countries have made awareness campaigns to inform the public what a healthy lifestyle entails.

‘As a result of a high standard of living, better health care and more general health awareness made many Europeans live longer. Today the average life expectancy in the EU is 75 years, in Eastern Europe it is 67, while in Malta it is 76 years. The birth rate and the death rate are the lowest in Europe compared with the other continents. On the other hand, the dependency ratio in Europe is very high, averaging 34 % for the EU countries, while in Malta the dependency ratio is 38 %. On consequence of this development is that there is an increase in demand for state and private homes for the elderly.’

8.1 Mention two common causes of death in Europe.

(2)

8.2 Name one negative consequence in the health state, brought about by a higher standard of living in most European countries.

(2)

8.3 Explain the following terms:

(i) birth rate: _____
_____ (2)

(ii) death rate: _____
_____ (2)

10. Read carefully the following extract and then answer all the questions below:

‘The word ‘drama’ comes from a Greek word meaning ‘to do’ and therefore drama is usually associated with the idea of action. The first evidence of dramatic literature dates from Classical Greece in the 6th century B.C. According to legend, Thespis, a choral leader, created drama when he played the part of a leading character in a story where he spoke and the chorus responded. From this, it was but a small step to the addition of other actors and characters and the evolution of drama as an independent form of expressive art.’

10.1 Which type of theatre is mentioned in the extract? _____ (1)

10.2 Explain what you mean by the following types of theatres:

(i) Medieval theatre: _____ (2)

(ii) Renaissance theatre: _____ (2)

(iii) Romantic theatre: _____ (2)

10.3 Match the respective European country of origin of the following famous playwrights:

(i) Luigi Pirandello: _____

(ii) William Shakespeare: _____

(iii) Miguel Cervantes: _____

(iv) Moliere: _____

(v) Goethe: _____

(5 x 1 = 5)
(12 marks)

10.4 Comment upon the development of the modern orchestra and the grand opera in European civilization. (8 marks)

(Total = 20 marks)