

JUNIOR LYCEUM ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS 2005

Educational Assessment Unit – Education Division

Form 3

EUROPEAN STUDIES

TIME: 1h 30 min

Name: _____

Class: _____

PART ONE (Total marks: 51%)

**Students are to answer all the questions from any THREE Sections from Part I of the Paper.
N.B. Another 15% of the marks are allocated to the European Studies Project done at school.**

Section I - Power and People

- 1.1 Name **two** European countries that have a republican form of government. _____ (2)
- 1.2 Name **one** European country that has a constitutional monarchy. _____ (1)
- 1.3 Mention three principles that are present in any democracy as practised in Europe.
(i) _____
(ii) _____
(iii) _____ (6)
- 1.4 How is the principle of decentralisation practised in many European countries?

_____ (2)
- 1.5 Describe in **one** sentence the principal aim of:
(i) the Council of Europe: _____ (2)

(ii) the European Commission: _____ (2)

- 1.6 What does the term ‘freedom of movement’ imply in practice for those Europeans living in the EU?

_____ (2)

(Total = 17 marks)

Section II - Economic Development and Changes in Europe

2. Read the following passage carefully and then answer all the questions.

‘The economic structure of the EU has changed fundamentally in the last 30 years. In 1970, secondary industries contributed 42% of the Gross National Product of the Community. Manufacturing industries dominated employment as a whole. By 1996, there had been a decline in employment in both primary and secondary industries. Even in the peripheral areas of the EU, agriculture employed fewer and fewer people. Population movement away from rural areas left fewer people to work on farms. In the UK 5% of the population was employed in primary industries in 1970. This figure had declined to 3% by 1996. This decline has been matched by the fall in employment in manufacturing industries where traditional manufacturing regions have struggled in the face of competition from overseas. The UK has seen employment in secondary industry fall from 46% to 25% in 30 years. Throughout the EU, as with other industrialised nations, the growth area has been in service industries...Nearly two-thirds of the EU’s wealth is generated by service industries, and the figure is continuing to rise.’

(Source: Simon Ross, *Europe*, 2001 edition, p. 57).

2.1 (i) Which **three** industrial sectors are mentioned in the above extract?

_____ (3)

(ii) Give **one** example of an industry for each of these three sectors.

_____ (3)

2.2 Give **one** valid reason that explains why there was:

(i) a decline in the primary sector in the UK after 1970.

_____ (2)

(ii) a general decline in Europe in the manufacturing sector after 1970.

_____ (2)

(iii) a rise in service industries in Europe after 1970.

_____ (2)

2.3 Name **three** transport systems that facilitate trade and communication between Europeans.

_____ (3)

2.4 How did the advent of the computer age since the 1970s affect trade and communication among Europeans?

_____ (2)

(Total = 17 marks)

Section III - Demography and Social Realities

3.1 Write the letter, shown in bold in brackets, in the shaded blank column in order to match the descriptions in the table below:

- (A) a pull factor (B) a push factor (C) a brain or skill drain
 (D) a guest worker (E) a returned migrant

i.	Heavy unemployment in African countries.	
ii.	Lucio who decided to return to Sicily with his family after thirty years living in Switzerland.	
iii.	Omar, a Turk who went to work in Germany in 1964.	
iv.	Pedro, from Portugal, applied and was accepted to lecture on biochemistry at higher secondary college in Amsterdam.	
v.	The development of an extensive tourist complex at <i>Costa Brava</i> in Spain.	

(5 x 1 = 5)

3.2 (i) Why are there millions of non-European immigrants living in the United Kingdom today?

_____ (2)

(ii) Mention two ethnic or racial groups that have settled in the United Kingdom after World War II.

_____ (2)

(iii) Why does the migration flow tend to be mostly from Southern Mediterranean countries to countries in Central and Northern Europe?

_____ (2)

3.3 Separate the countries in the Table below according to their population density by inserting a tick (✓) in the appropriate column.

	Country	Low population density	Medium population density	High population density
i	Sweden			
ii	Netherlands			
iii	Poland			
iv	Turkey			
v	Ireland			
vi	Spain			

(6 x 1 = 6)

(Total = 17 marks)

Section IV - Europeans and their Environment

4.1 What happened to Czechoslovakia on 1st January 1993? Tick the correct answer.

- (i) it joined the EU.
- (ii) it ceased to be a Communist state.
- (iii) it became a member of NATO.
- (iv) it was separated into two independent states.
- (v) Vaclav Havel was elected as its first non-Communist President. (2)

4.2 Using the map below as your source, name the countries that have a common border with ROMANIA.



(5)

4.3 Match the capital cities with their respective countries by writing the numbers from **1 to 6** in the blank column of the table below.

	Capital City		Country
1	Zagreb		Slovenia
2	Bucharest		Macedonia
3	Tirana		Bosnia-Herzegovina
4	Ljubljana		Croatia
5	Sarajevo		Albania
6	Skopje		Romania

(6)

4.4 Match the type of pollution that could bring about environmental damage to these places in Europe:

	Place		Type of Pollution
1	Lapland		acid rain
2	The Norwegian coast		sewage disposal
3	Historical buildings in Europe		oil spills
4	The Mediterranean Sea		urban development

(4)

(Total = 17 marks)

Section V - The Cultural Heritage

5.1 Explain briefly the difference in meaning between:

(i) National identity: _____
_____ (2)

(ii) European identity: _____
_____ (2)

5.2 Underline **three** features from those given below that are common to both Maltese and Italian identities.

- (i) Catholicism
 - (ii) Baroque architecture
 - (iii) Romance Language
 - (iv) Football as a national sport
 - (v) The village feast in honour of the Patron Saint
 - (vi) Climate
- (3)

5.3 Which of the following statements are **true** or **false**?

		True	False
i	The Renaissance is considered to have started in Northern Italy.		
ii	The Industrial Revolution ushered the age of steam and nuclear energy.		
iii	Europeans started to colonize the world in the 20 th century.		
iv	The Second World War was followed by the Cold War.		

(4)

5.4 (i) Name **two** European countries that have more than one official language.

_____ (2)

(ii) Give also the official languages spoken in the two countries you mentioned when answering question 5.4 (i).

_____ (2)

_____ (2)

(Total = 17 marks)

Part Two (Total marks: 34%)

Students have to choose two questions from Sections I to V and answer each question in essay form.

Section I - Power and People

1. What do you mean by civil, social and political rights of citizens in a democracy as practised in Europe? How does membership in the EU affect such rights in the context of freedom of movement, of capital and of services within the EU?

Section II - Economic Development and Changes in Europe

2. What do you understand by the term TENs? How did they come into being? What are their advantages and disadvantages on European commerce and communication systems nowadays?

Section III - Demography and Social Realities

3. Describe in some detail the tourist attractions in any two of the following case studies during the summer.
 - (a) *Costa del Sol* in Spain
 - (b) *Chamonix* in France
 - (c) The Maltese Islands

Section IV - Europeans and their Environment

4. Describe the geographical features of the European continent from the Atlantic Coast to the Ural Mountains, mentioning the major seas, rivers, lakes, mountain chains, plains and Europe's outstanding physical and political boundaries.

Section V - The Cultural Heritage

5. Account for the factors that shape one's own national identity. To what extent are our Maltese culture and identity different or similar to that of **either** Italy **or** the United Kingdom?

(Total for each essay = 17 marks)

N.B. Please write your essays on the blank sheets provided.

