

# JUNIOR LYCEUM ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS 2006

Educational Assessment Unit – Education Division

**FORM 4**

**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 The articles of the Charter of Fundamental Social Rights for Workers (known as The European Social Charter) are grouped under various headings. Give an example of a social right that is included under the following headings:

- (i) Employment: \_\_\_\_\_ (2)
- (ii) Social protection: \_\_\_\_\_ (2)
- (iii) Protection of children: \_\_\_\_\_ (2)

1.2 Read the following extract carefully and then answer the questions set below.

‘Once a petition is accepted, the Court encourages the parties to reach a friendly settlement. If this is not possible there will be a public hearing. The Court may sit as a Chamber of seven judges, or, in exceptional cases, as a Grand Chamber of seventeen judges. The judgements are delivered in open court and there is no appeal. The Court’s judgements are final and binding on the states concerned.’

[Adapted from ‘*The Council of Europe and Human Rights*’, a leaflet published by the Council of Europe Information Service, 2000.]

- (i) The extract describes the functions of one of these institutions. Underline the correct one:  
**Council of Europe, European Court on Human Rights, European Parliament** (1)
- (ii) Where is its headquarters situated? \_\_\_\_\_ (1)
- (iii) What is its main function? \_\_\_\_\_ (2)
- (iii) Who can present a petition to it? \_\_\_\_\_ (1)
- (iv) How is this institution composed? \_\_\_\_\_ (2)
- \_\_\_\_\_

1.3 Demonstrate the meaning by giving a concrete example of each of the following conflict processes:

- (i) mediation: \_\_\_\_\_ (2)
- \_\_\_\_\_
- (ii) compromise: \_\_\_\_\_ (2)
- \_\_\_\_\_

**(Total = 17 marks)**

**Section II - Economic Development and Changes in Europe**

- 2.1 (i) Some (**20%, 30%, 50% 80%**) of Sweden is covered by trees. Underline the correct percentage figure.
- (ii) One reason why Sweden has so many trees is \_\_\_\_\_
- (iii) In the past, Sweden used to use its forests to \_\_\_\_\_
- (iv) Nowadays Swedish timber is used to manufacture \_\_\_\_\_
- (4 x 1 = 4)

- 2.2 (i) A company is said to be a transnational one when it \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (2)
- (ii) One advantage of a transnational company is \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (2)

- 2.3 (i) *Europoort* is situated in \_\_\_\_\_ (1)
- (ii) What makes it so important? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (2)

2.4 How can traditional retail outlets compete with the challenges of competition from e-Commerce?  
\_\_\_\_\_ (2)

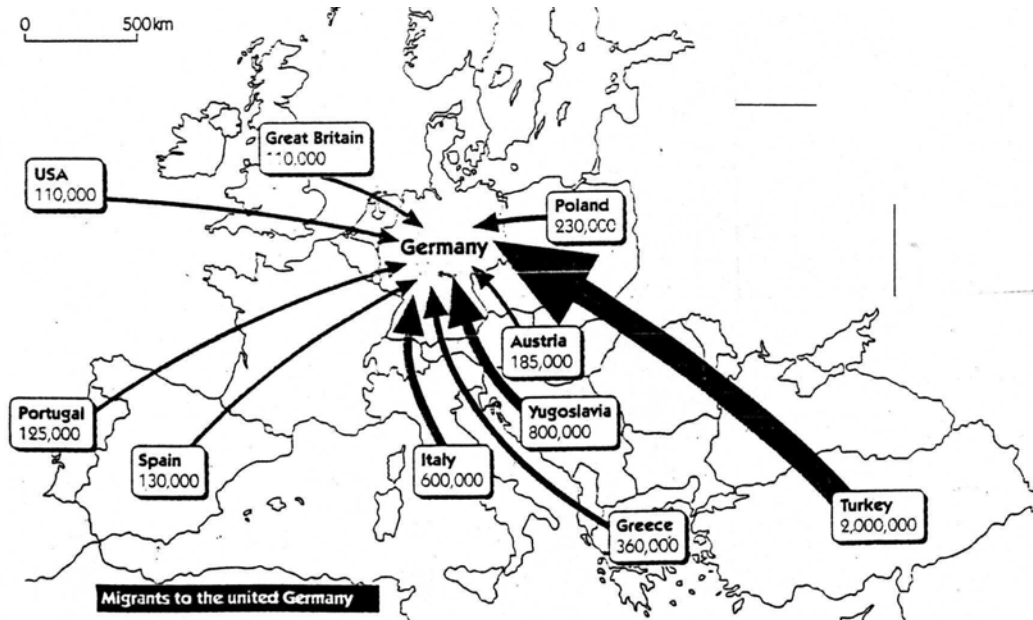
- 2.5 (i) Give the full name of the abbreviation EFTA.  
\_\_\_\_\_ (2)
- (ii) Explain briefly why EFTA was set up in 1960. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (2)

**(Total = 17 marks)**

**Section III - Demography and Social Realities**

3. Look carefully at the following map and then answer all the questions:

Source: *Europe*,  
Simon Ross, 1999, p. 85.



3.1 Which country provided Germany with the largest number of immigrants? \_\_\_\_\_ (1)

3.2 Why did so many foreigners from different countries go to Germany in the 1960s and the 1970s?  
\_\_\_\_\_ (2)

3.3 (i) Underline the correct word by which Germans called these foreigners?  
**illegal immigrants, refugees, guest workers, VIPs, clandestine workers** (2)

(ii) Why were they called so? \_\_\_\_\_ (2)

3.4 Mention **one** cause and **one** effect of the Industrial Revolution in Europe.  
(i) Cause: \_\_\_\_\_ (2)  
(ii) Effect: \_\_\_\_\_ (2)

3.5 (i) Explain briefly the meaning of the word **urbanisation** in a European context.  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (2)

(ii) How does the process of urbanisation effect the countryside of most Europe countries?  
\_\_\_\_\_ (2)

(iii) How can urbanisation effect the **population density** in a particular country?  
\_\_\_\_\_ (2)

**(Total = 17 marks)**

## Section IV - Europeans and their Environment

4.1 Why do most Mediterranean countries face water shortages in summer? Give **two** reasons.

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(2)

4.2 Mention **two** possible solutions to these water shortages.

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(2)

4.3 Why do most countries in northern Europe rarely have problems caused by water shortages?

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(2)

4.4 Explain briefly the main features of any one type of climate in Europe.

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(3)

4.5 How were the London Docklands redeveloped in the 1970s and the 1980s?

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(2)

4.6 Explain briefly why the Rhine ended up as being one of the most polluted rivers in Europe.

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(4)

4.7 Mention **two** reasons to show the health benefits of the Mediterranean type of diet.

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(2)

**(Total = 17 marks)**

**Section V - The Cultural Heritage**



5.1 Mark on the map (X) the Basque region in Spain. (2)

5.2 What is the main cause for the conflict in the Basque provinces of Spain?  
 \_\_\_\_\_ (2)  
 \_\_\_\_\_

5.3 What type of violence has characterised this Conflict since the 1970s?  
 \_\_\_\_\_ (2)  
 \_\_\_\_\_

5.4 Underline the name of the organisation that has been using violence to achieve its aim.  
**IRA, PLO, ETA, ILO, UNO** (2)

5.5 (i) Has this organisation succeeded in its aim? **YES** or **NO** (1)

(ii) Give a reason for your answer. \_\_\_\_\_ (2)  
 \_\_\_\_\_

5.6 Explain briefly **one** feature of **Classical Europe** in relation to each of the following:  
 (i) painting: \_\_\_\_\_ (2)  
 (ii) architecture: \_\_\_\_\_ (2)  
 (iii) drama: \_\_\_\_\_ (2)

**(Total = 17 marks)**

**PART TWO (Total marks: 34%)**

**One essay question has been set for each of the five Sections of the Syllabus. Students are to answer any TWO essay questions either in English or in Maltese.**

1. Account for the causes, effects and main developments that have characterised the question of Cyprus since its independence from British rule in 1960. How did the various parties involved try to bring about a lasting solution to this conflict?
2. Account for the reasons that brought about the development of the leisure industry in Europe from the early 1960s to the present.
3. Account for the various problems caused by thousands of illegal migrants and refugees entering the EU from Africa and Asia.
4. Sustainable development does not imply no further development, but rather more planned development. Comment upon this statement with reference to the European environment.
5. What do you mean by the term nationalism? With reference to Europe's history in the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries, show how excessive nationalism has brought violent and bloody conflicts between Europeans.

**(17 marks for each essay)**