

# JUNIOR LYCEUM ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS 2007

Educational Assessment Unit – Educational Division

**Form 3**

**EUROPEAN STUDIES**

**TIME: 1 h 30 min**

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Class: \_\_\_\_\_

**N. B. Part 1 of the examination paper carries 51 marks while Part 2 carries 34 marks. Another 15 marks are allocated to the European Studies Project done at School.**

## **PART ONE (Total 51 marks)**

**Candidates are to answer all the questions from any THREE Sections from Part One of the Paper.**

### **Section 1 – Power and People**

**Irina's story** - A day after her 29th birthday, on 5 March 1983, Irina Ratushinskaya, a poet from Ukraine, was sentenced to seven years hard labour and five years of imprisonment for anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda. Her sentence was based on five poems, which according to the government criticised the political system. She had also participated in demonstrations calling for greater governmental respect for human rights.

Irina went on hunger strikes to protest against the unheated cells and lack of proper food and medical attention. She suffered from numerous medical problems, yet her family could neither visit nor send medication. In prison she was beaten unconscious and left overnight in her underwear on the stone floor. After attempting to bring charges against the wardens who had beaten her, Irina was put in solitary confinement.

(BBC News)

**1.1 Read the above true story and then answer the following questions:**

a. Give **TWO** reasons why Irina was imprisoned.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ (2)

b. **Underline the correct answer.** Irina was a: - political prisoner  
- criminal  
- violator of human rights (1)

c. When it becomes dangerous to criticise the government, there is no longer democracy. What type of government does not allow criticism? \_\_\_\_\_ (2)

d. Name **THREE** human rights violated in the above case.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ (3)

**1.2**

- a. Name **ONE** NGO that protects human rights.  
\_\_\_\_\_ (1)
- b. Name **ONE** European organisation that protects human rights.  
\_\_\_\_\_ (1)
- c. Name **ONE** human rights document drawn up by this organization.  
\_\_\_\_\_ (2)

**1.3 True or False?**

- a. The Council of Europe meets in the Human Rights Building.
- b. The Council of Europe has 27 member states.
- c. All the EU member states are members of the Council of Europe.
- d. The Council of Europe was set up in 1949.
- e. The Human Rights building is in Brussels.

T	F

(5)

**Section 2 – Economic Development and Changes in Europe**

**2.1** Identify **TWO** primary sector, **TWO** secondary sector and **TWO** tertiary sector industries from the following examples:

- forestry*                      *shipbuilding*                      *mining*                      *printing of books*
- travel agencies*                      *furniture making*                      *banking*                      *textile manufacturing*

Primary industries: \_\_\_\_\_

Secondary industries: \_\_\_\_\_

Tertiary industries: \_\_\_\_\_ (3)

**2.2** Explain the meaning of ‘free trade’ and show how this works in the European single market.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ (4)

2.3 Give **TWO** advantages brought about by free trade in the European single market.

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(4)

2.4 Give the key word that corresponds to these definitions:

- a. The limit on the quantity of goods that may be imported - \_\_\_\_\_
- b. The policy adopted by the government to protect domestic products - \_\_\_\_\_
- c. The tax charged on the imports of a country - \_\_\_\_\_
- d. An agreement among companies to cooperate together in order to control the supply and the price of a product - \_\_\_\_\_
- e. Stopping cheap labour by giving producers in third world countries a fair share of the profits earned from the goods they themselves have produced - \_\_\_\_\_

(5)

2.5 Why do governments apply (a) and (c) when importing goods?

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(1)

**Section 3 – Demography and Social Realities**

3.1 *There are various **migration** patterns, both internal and external, towards and across **Europe**.* Keeping this fact in mind, answer the following questions regarding migration to and across European countries:

- a. Explain what you understand by “push” and “pull” factors. Give examples of particular cases of migration which you have studied so as to sustain your answer.

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(4)

- b. Various problems may arise as a result of migration in a receiving country. Give **TWO** advantages or disadvantages which the phenomenon does in fact bring about.

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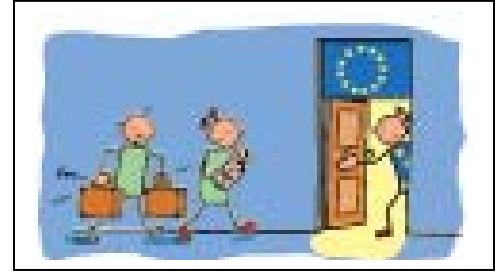
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(2)

3.2 *Most of the migrant population from outside the EU lives in Germany, France and the United Kingdom.*



a. From which two non-European countries does one find a large number of immigrants in the U.K.? \_\_\_\_\_ (2)

b. *Racial tension led to successively tighter restrictions on immigration, beginning in 1962. Controls on Commonwealth citizens were brought into line with those already applying to all foreigners* (Migration Watch UK).

What does such a comment show about the general feeling of the British people towards immigration into their country, even way back in the 1960's?

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (3)

3.3 *The population of Europe is unevenly distributed. Some parts of western Europe are very densely populated.*

Give the name of **two** European countries with a high population density and a reason why these regions have such a high population density.

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (4)

3.4 *Due to improvements in medical facilities, hygiene and vaccines, the death rate in western Europe has continued to decline and life expectancy to increase.* Explain what happens when:

a. The birth rate is higher  
\_\_\_\_\_ (1)

b. The death rate is higher  
\_\_\_\_\_ (1)

## Section 4 - Europeans and their Environment

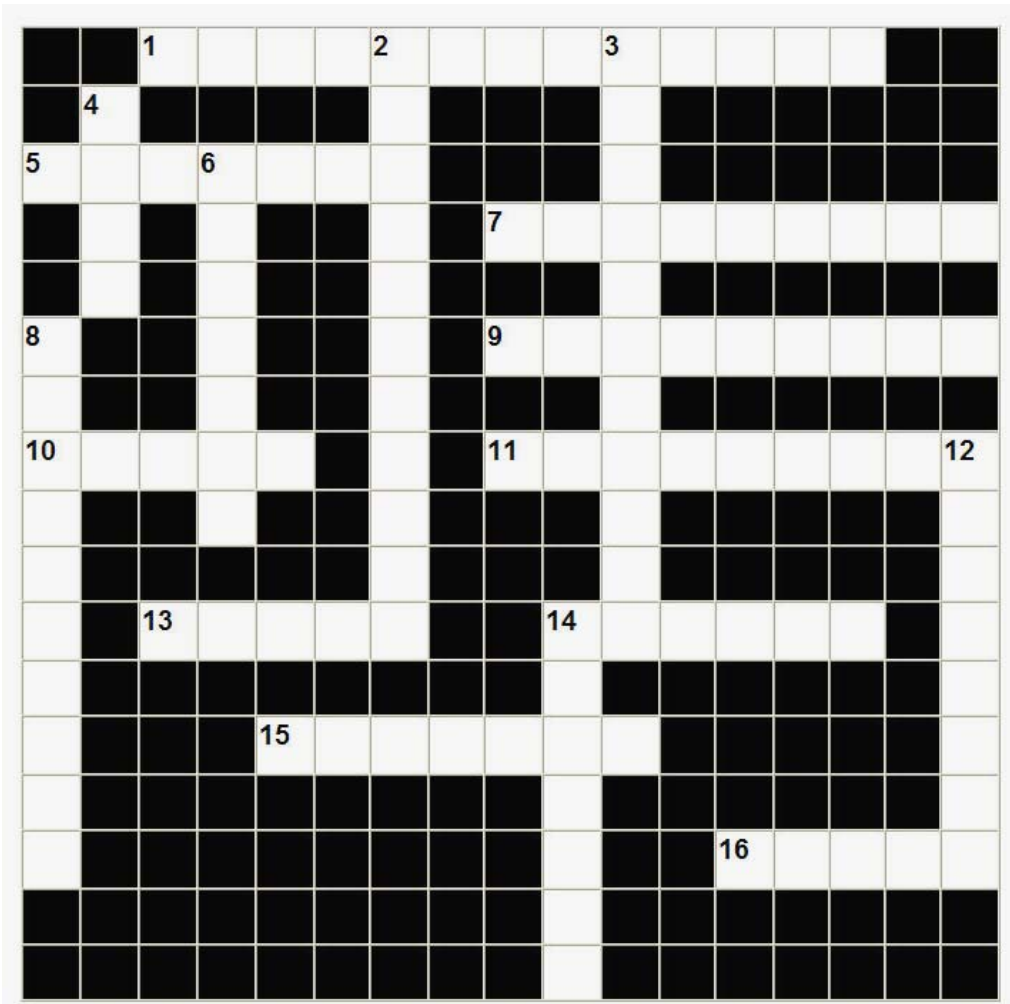
Fill in the following crossword by answering the following:

### Across:

1. A neighbouring country of Switzerland.
5. Helsinki is the capital city of this country.
7. The highest mountain in western Europe.
9. These animals provide food and clothing for the Lapps.
10. This river rises in the Swiss Alps and flows into the North Sea.
11. Large, long-legged birds that live permanently in the Camargue.
13. The Camargue is in the delta of this river.
14. Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania are bordered by this sea.
15. Dutch is spoken in this country.
16. The smallest EU member state.

### Down:

2. The water of the earth's surface are collectively called \_\_\_\_ .
3. This region includes Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Iceland and Finland.
4. The capital city of Ukraine.
6. The region in Scandinavia above the Arctic Circle.
8. The Palais de l'Europe is found in this city.
12. This country adopted the euro on 1<sup>st</sup> January 2007.
14. Belgium, Netherlands and Luxembourg are known as the \_\_\_\_ countries.



(17)

## Section 5 - The Cultural Heritage



**5.1** *Just as each individual state in Europe has its own national flag, national anthem and national feasts, so does the European Union; it has its own symbols - a flag, an anthem and Europe Day.*

- a. Keeping the above lines and pictures in mind, explain the difference between “National Identity” and “European Identity”.

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(2)

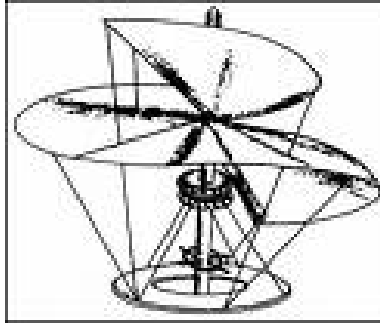
- b. Write a sentence about each of these various ‘National Identity’ aspects. You can give examples from different countries or a single European country.

(i) National Frontiers \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (1)

(ii) Language \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (1)

(iii) Historic Memory \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (1)

5.2 Throughout the years, the European nations have been divided and separated from each other and only in recent decades was the idea of a united Europe born. There were the classic Greek and Roman times, Medieval Times, the Early Modern Age and so on. The history of Europe is divided into different periods, with each period being given a particular name by those who came after.



Leonardo da Vinci designed this “helicopter” 500 years ago!

a. Give another word for “Renaissance”?

\_\_\_\_\_ (1)

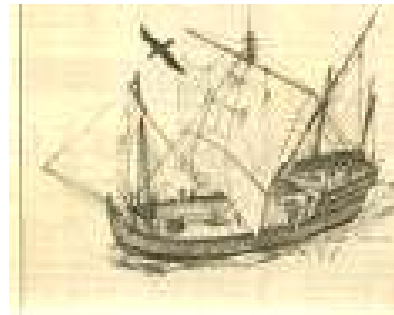
b. Leonardo da Vinci was one of the greatest Renaissance masters. Mention another famous Renaissance artist or architect. \_\_\_\_\_ (1)

c. Which event brought about the division of Western Christianity between Catholics and Protestants in the 16<sup>th</sup> century? \_\_\_\_\_ (1)

d.



Vasco da Gama – the first man to sail from Europe to India



One of Christopher Columbus' ships

Beneath the above pictures you can see the names of Columbus and da Gama. Can you give the name of a European country which was much interested in looking for new sea routes to Asia?

\_\_\_\_\_ (1)



e. Why has the European “Industrial Revolution” been so called by historians?

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(1)

f. Where in Europe did the Industrial Revolution start? \_\_\_\_\_ (1)

g. Give a cause which led to World War I.

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(1)

h. What led to the rise of Nazism during the inter-war period?

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(1)

5.3 *There are many different languages in Europe. There is a language for each country, and some countries have more than one language.*

a. Give two examples of the “endangered” languages of Europe.

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(2)



*Stickers publishing the 2004 European Day of Languages – promoting language learning and awareness.*

Each year the Council of Europe, with the support of the EU, organises a European Day of Languages on 26 September. The slogan chosen for 2004 was *Pack an extra language in your luggage*. Launched in 2001, the number of events taking place on this day has risen steadily each time. The idea behind the European Day of Languages is to raise public awareness of the importance of language learning in an increasingly interdependent Europe. The event recognises that linguistic diversity is one of Europe’s strengths and that language learning can spread tolerance and mutual understanding.

b. After having observed and read well the above sources (picture and information) what can you say about the EU policy on language?

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(2)

## PART TWO (Total 34 marks)

Choose only TWO questions and answer each question in essay form.

### Question 1 - Power and People

- a. Write a paragraph about the EU and the Council of Europe to show the differences and the similarities in these 2 organisations. (9)
- b. The EU created the single market which brought about the four freedoms, i.e. the free movement of persons, goods, services and capital, in the area of the EU member states. Describe the changes that these four freedoms have brought into the life of European citizens. (8)

### Question 2 - Economic Development and Changes in Europe

- a. Show the difference between the three sectors of the economy. (6)
- b. Choose any raw material and show what happens in each of the three sectors of the economy. (6)
- c. Show how the development of a country is a build-up of the economic sectors. (5)

### Question 3 - Demographic and Social Realities

With particular reference to either the **Costa del Sol** or **Chamonix**, write about the economic, social and cultural impact that **Tourism** has had on this particular region. Comment on any positive or negative effects that the industry of **tourism** has had on the particular area. (17)

### Question 4 - Europeans and their Environment

*Health Care for today's European citizens is of utmost importance and we all seem to be aware of our well being.* Write about how the high standard of living is affecting peoples' lives in today's Europe. (17)

### Question 5 - The Cultural Heritage

Write about the role of the Mass Media in Europe's Intercultural Communication. Make sure you write in detail about the following European media aspects:

- a. electronic media (radio and TV)
- b. newspapers
- c. news agencies. (17)