

JUNIOR LYCEUM ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS 2007
Educational Assessment Unit – Educational Division

Form 4

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

*1.1 The European Union is founded on the principles of liberty, democracy, respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms and the rule of law. Racism however comes in various forms. It can be abusive and sometimes fatal. One of the main aims of the EU is to combat **racism** and **xenophobia**. Give the meaning of these two words.*

(4)

*1.2 The European Union respects fundamental rights as guaranteed by the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms signed in Rome in 1950. Two such rights are **freedom of peaceful assembly and association** and **prevention of torture**. Explain what these rights entail.*

(4)

1.3 Women's rights have increasingly become an integral part of the EU's human rights concerns. Mention and explain two such rights.

(4)

2.6 Name **one** major advantage and **one** major disadvantage of e-commerce.

(2)

2.7 Do you think e-commerce has helped or hindered transnational companies? If you were the owner of the hotel, how would you make use of the internet to attract more customers?

(4)

(Total = 17 marks)

Section 3 – Demography and Social Realities

3.1 *The language we speak is part of our identity. It is one of the most obvious expressions of our nationality, culture and traditions. While committed to integration among its member countries, the EU actively promotes the linguistic diversity of Europe's peoples.*
How does the Council of Europe support language learning?

(4)

3.2 *The face of Europe is changing dramatically. Borders have changed, there is more mobility and in some places the balance between majorities and minorities has changed.*
a. What do you understand by **ethnic minority**?

(2)

b. How do ethnic minorities contribute to the culture of the society they are in?

(6)

3.3 *The Council of Europe encourages young Europeans to travel and discover the cultural diversity of our continent. It supports exchange programmes and seeks to remove any obstacles to mobility. One such programme is the Lifelong Learning Programme.*
Explain the role of this programme.

(5)

(Total 17 marks)

Section 4 – Europeans and Their Environment

For decades, the Rhine was one of Europe’s most repelling waste dumps. Today, concerted efforts by all the countries along its banks have restored the river’s health. The symbol of that recovery is the mighty salmon, which swims once more in its waters. Europe’s busiest waterway, the Rhine is navigable over a distance of 883 kilometers. For centuries, many cities and major industrial areas, such as the Ruhr Valley, have occupied its banks. One of the world’s densest road and railway networks follows its course. The river also irrigates areas of intensive agriculture and vineyards producing highly-prized wines. Other crops, such as maize, tobacco, sugar beet and market garden produce (often in greenhouses), which consume high amounts of fertiliser, are greater threats to the environment. Thousands of people drink water drawn from the river, while urban waste flows into it.

(Urs Weber, editor of the regional supplement of the Swiss daily newspaper Basler Zeitung, in Basel)

4.1 Why are rivers so important to industrial centres?

(2)

4.2 What is the Ruhr Valley known for? How does the economic activity in this area pollute the river?

(3)

4.3 Eutrophication results from another activity mentioned in the passage. Which activity is this?

(1)

4.4 Explain the term **Eutrophication**.

(2)

In Medieval times development occurred on the Thames, where Romans had once settled. Growth of shipbuilding industry led to the development of this area. The London Docks were built. However in 1967 the docks started to decline. A number of reasons were to cause the downfall to one of the world's greatest trading ports. With the competition a problem, the London Docks now had to battle through the decline of traditional trade that was associated with Europe and the docks.....The local population was living on council estates that were crumbling, and had no basic amenities. Counter urbanisation was happening to the area, over 20% had moved out. The communication network was poor, no rail links existed, roads were few and narrow, and public transport was little. Local residents were deprived of both leisure facilities and basics like schools and hospitals. (<http://www.planetpapers.com/Assets/1927.php>)

4.5 The London Docklands became derelict during the late 1960's. What was this area previously known for?

_____ (1)

4.6 This area was transformed from dereliction to a 'city within a city'. How can such a task be accomplished?

_____ (4)

4.7 *The Mediterranean Diet is said to be one of the healthiest diets to follow.* What makes it so healthy?

_____ (2)

4.8. *Diet and physical activity are necessary for a high standard of living with an increased life expectancy.* How does a healthy diet combined with physical or sporting activity protect from many diseases?

_____ (2)

(Total = 17 marks)

Section 5 - The Cultural Heritage

5.1 Which small island in the Mediterranean is divided in two because of a conflict?

_____ (1)

5.2 Which two neighbouring countries are also involved in this conflict?

_____ (2)

5.3 Briefly state the cause of the conflict and trace its development to the present day.

(5)



5.4 Caravaggio is known for his use of '**Chiaroscuro**'. Use the picture above to explain the meaning of this term.

(3)

5.5 Why was the period between the 17th and the 18th Century known as the **Enlightenment**?

(2)

5.6 Name two famous philosophers who lived during this period.

(2)

5.7 Briefly explain what is meant by the term **Universal Suffrage**.

(2)

(Total = 17 marks)

PART TWO (Total 34 marks)

Candidates have to choose only TWO questions and answer each question in essay form.

Question 1 – Power and People

Protecting and promoting human rights is central to the role of the Council of Europe. In 1961 it adopted the European Social Charter. The European Court of Human Rights ensures that human rights are respected. It can pass judgement on and condemn a state which has failed to respect the right of an individual.

- Name and explain **three** rights mentioned in this document. (6)
- Give **four** examples of cases presented before the European Court of Human Rights. (4)
- Describe briefly the conflicts in Northern Ireland. (7)

Question 2 – Economic Development and Changes in Europe

*Commerce depends on communication. Sea transport is cheap and extensive. Europe depends heavily on its ports to conduct business with the countries from other continents. Prove this statement by discussing Rotterdam's *Europoort* and the way it links the industrial heartland of Europe with the outside world.* (17)

Question 3 – Demographic and Social Realities

More and more people in the world now live in towns and cities. This increase in the number of city dwellers is called urbanisation.

- When did urbanisation increase rapidly? (4)
- Why do people move to towns and cities? (5)
- What are the advantages and disadvantages of inner-city housing. (8)

Question 4 – Europeans and their Environment

Water is essential to life. Yet we are facing an ever-increasing shortage of Malta. Discuss the problems Spain and Malta face in their attempts to ensure sufficient water supply and state what every citizen has the power to do to reduce this shortage. (17)

Question 5 – The Cultural Heritage

Democracy as we know it today goes back to the 17th Century. Show how the Enlightenment, the French Revolution and the advent of universal suffrage contributed to its rise and diffusion across Europe. (17)