

# JUNIOR LYCEUM ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS 2007

Educational Assessment Unit – Education Division

**FORM 5**

**EUROPEAN STUDIES**

**TIME: 1h 45 min**

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

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

## PART I (Total : 51 marks)

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

### Section I – Power and People

1.1 The trend in some European countries is towards a change from a ‘Welfare State’ to a ‘Welfare Society’.

(i) What do we mean by ‘Welfare state’?

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

(ii) What do we mean by a ‘Welfare Society’?

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

1.2 Give the full name of the following institutions:

(i) NATO \_\_\_\_\_ (1)

(ii) EEC \_\_\_\_\_ (1)

(iii) OSCE \_\_\_\_\_ (1)

(iv) EFTA \_\_\_\_\_ (1)

1.3 The European Union has developed slowly since the 1950s. In which year did these important events in the development of the EU happen?

(i) The Treaty of Rome \_\_\_\_\_ (1)

(ii) The Maastricht Treaty \_\_\_\_\_ (1)

(iii) The introduction of the Euro as a tangible currency \_\_\_\_\_ (1)

1.4 There are several means by which one can measure the wealth and poverty of a European State. One of them is the GDP.

(i) What does GDP stand for?

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

(ii) Explain the term 'absolute poverty'.

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

(iii) Explain the term 'relative poverty'.

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

(iv) Besides the GDP, mention one other way how poverty in a country can be measured.

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

**(Total = 17 marks)**

## **Section II – Economic Development and Changes in Europe**

2. Read the following paragraphs carefully and then answer the questions below:

Globalisation, defined as an increasingly integrated world economy, has the potential to generate the largest structural upheaval in economies since the industrial revolution. As in the past, this process is being underpinned by both technological change and by a shift in policies in many countries towards a more open, market based, system of economic governance. These policies reflect the realities of a new world order where knowledge creation and absorption and the flexibility of the regulatory and institutional frameworks will be the key determinants of the economic fortunes of economies. [p. 5]

While the gains from trade and specialisation are potentially very high when the income levels of the trading partners are very different (i.e. greater efficiency gains in the allocation of resources are possible from specialisation in conditions where there are large differences in the cost structures of countries, with consumers gaining through price reductions), the adjustment costs (i.e. re-skilling of displaced labour and redeployment of capital to new industries) are also very high. [p. 34]

Cécile Denis *et al.*, **Globalisation: Trends, Issues and Macro Implications for the EU**, in *EUROPEAN ECONOMY. ECONOMIC PAPERS*. No. 254. July 2006. European Commission. Brussels

2.1 The above extract is about globalisation and the European Union. According to the author, what are the advantages of globalisation, and what are its disadvantages?

Advantages: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (2)

Disadvantages: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (2)

2.2 Mention **two** European multinational/transnational companies.

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

2.3 Which of the following countries is considered by the European Union as a major competitor in the Globalised economy? (Choose one) (1)

a. Nigeria      b. Brazil      c. Argentina      d. Iran      e. China

2.4 What is the CAP?

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

2.5 Give **one** advantage and **one** disadvantage of transporting goods by:

*Air transport:*

Advantage:

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

Disadvantage:

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

*Sea Transport:*

Advantage:

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

Disadvantage:

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

2.6 What do the following stand for?

a. WTO

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

b. OPEC

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

**(Total = 17 marks)**

### **Section III – Demography and Social Realities**

3.1 Define the following terminology associated with employment in Europe:

(i) Worker participation \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (2)

(ii) Freedom of association \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (2)

(iii) Safety at work \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (2)

3.2 Name **three** European countries with a high rate of unemployment (normally associated with more than 15%):

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

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

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

3.3 Mention **two** ways how a European country can be affected by a rapid change in the pattern of employment:

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

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

3.4 Explain how European countries can deal with problems of high unemployment which are the result of a rapid change in the pattern of employment:

---

---

---

---

(4)

**(Total = 17 marks)**

#### **Section IV – Europeans and their Environment**

4.1 Explain how physical exercise and sports are beneficial for the development of a person's health and personality.

---

---

---

(2)

4.2 Identify **three** ways how a healthy diet can be beneficial for a better quality of life:

- (i) \_\_\_\_\_ (1)
- (ii) \_\_\_\_\_ (1)
- (iii) \_\_\_\_\_ (1)

4.3 Identify **one** positive and **one** negative effect that **each of the following factors** have on the environment:

(i) Modern Farming

Positive: \_\_\_\_\_ (1)

Negative: \_\_\_\_\_ (1)

(ii) Tourism

Positive: \_\_\_\_\_ (1)

Negative: \_\_\_\_\_ (1)

(iii) Modern Transportation System

Positive: \_\_\_\_\_ (1)

Negative: \_\_\_\_\_ (1)

(iv) Modern Industry

Positive: \_\_\_\_\_ (1)

Negative: \_\_\_\_\_ (1)

4.4 Explain what is 'sustainable development' and give a concrete example to explain how conservationists and developers can come into conflict over environmental issues.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

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

**(Total = 17 marks)**

**Section V – The Cultural Heritage**

5.1 Explain the following events:

(i) The Enlightenment

\_\_\_\_\_

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

(ii) The French Revolution

\_\_\_\_\_

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

5.2 What do we mean by 'Universal Suffrage'?

\_\_\_\_\_

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

5.3 Why were the following technological innovations very important in Modern European History?

(i) The printing press:

---

---

---

(3)

(ii) Steam energy:

---

---

---

(3)

(iii) Gunpowder:

---

---

---

(3)

5.4 Give an example of:

(i) A famous Baroque building in Europe: \_\_\_\_\_ (1)

(ii) A famous Baroque sculpture in Europe: \_\_\_\_\_ (1)

**(Total = 17 marks)**

## **Part II (Total : 34 marks)**

**Students have to choose TWO questions from Sections I to V and answer EACH question in essay form.**

### **Section I – Power and People**

1. The ‘Organisation for Security and Co-operation in Europe’ developed through the years. Write down the history of the OSCE, its role and some of its responsibilities.

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

2. What is the CAP? Why is it important for the European Economy? What are the arguments in favour of retaining the CAP? What are the arguments against?

### **Section III – Demography and Social Realities**

3. Explain when and what are the issues that a worker representative can address with the employers regarding the working conditions of the employees.

### **Section IV – Europeans and their Environment**

4. Account for the ways the environment can be polluted, and give examples how this process can be mitigated.

### **Section V - The Cultural Heritage**

5. Three major political ideologies of the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> Century were Liberalism, Socialism, and Communism. Write in detail about any **two** of them.

**(Total for each essay = 17 marks)**