



FORM 3

EUROPEAN STUDIES

TIME: 1h 30min

Name: _____

Class: _____

PART ONE (Total: 51 marks)

Students are to answer **ALL** the questions from any **THREE** Sections from Part One of the Paper.

Section 1 – Power and People

Read carefully the passage below and then answer **ALL** questions that follow.

Ireland votes in favour of EU treaty

Ireland has voted in favour of the Lisbon Treaty, which would modernize the structure of the European Union, according to official government results released Saturday.

The agreement passed 67.13 percent to 32.87 percent.

A "yes" vote had been anticipated in the Friday referendum for the controversial plan.

Ireland is the only EU member whose citizens were allowed to vote on the treaty; national parliaments ratified the treaty elsewhere. Ireland's constitution mandates that citizens be allowed to vote on any major changes to its own governmental structure.

(Source: <http://edition.cnn.com/2009/WORLD/europe/10/03/ireland.vote/index.html>)

1.1 From the extract, mention **ONE** example of direct democracy.

_____ (2)

1.2 Certain countries, such as Ireland, often allow citizens to vote on whether a particular decision is right or wrong. Others, like Malta, rarely do so.

(a) How does a bill (proposed law) become law in Malta?

_____ (2)

(b) Which method of decision-making is fairer? Why?

 _____ (1, 2)

(c) In 2003, the Maltese citizens were allowed to vote on an important decision. What was this decision?

_____ (2)

1.3 Name the EU institution that:

(a) makes proposals for new EU laws _____ (1)

(b) makes decisions, sometimes together with the European Parliament
 _____ (1)

1.4 Explain briefly **THREE** of the four freedoms of the EU single market.

(a) _____

(b) _____

(c) _____
 _____ (2, 2, 2)

Total: 17 marks

Section 2 – Economic Development and Changes in Europe

2.1 Read the case study carefully and then answer ALL the questions that follow:

Sara is a schoolgirl. After her breakfast of a French croissant and an English muffin, she slips on her Italian shoes and goes to school in her father's German car – which uses petrol from the Middle East. After school, Sara and her brother Jack stop off at the local music shop to buy the latest chart topper.

Although the album is by a famous Swedish pop star, the CD itself is made in China, and the brother and sister cannot wait to give it a spin on their Japanese stereo. After dinner, Jack sends mysterious SMS messages – using his Finnish mobile phone – to his friends and Sara switches on their made-in-Taiwan PC and surfs the net with their American web browser.



Source: http://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/docs/2005/june/tradoc_123710.pdf

- (a) The buying and selling of objects and products is called _____.
- (b) When a country buys something from another country, this is called an import; when something it is called an _____.
- (c) Sarah's father's car is German. Car-making is a _____ industry. (1)
- (d) On the other hand, the muffins and croissants she eats for breakfast are made from wheat and other products which come from farming. Farming is normally classified as a _____ industry. (1)
- (e) The case study mentions another product of the type of industry in (d) above. This product is extracted from the earth. What is it? _____ (1)
- (f) The American web browser is providing Sarah and her family with a service. Services are products of _____ industries. (1)
- (g) Sarah's father often buys things over the internet. The buying and selling of products over the internet is called _____. (1)
- (h) After having read this case study, how would you define **globalization**?

_____ (2)

2.2 Say if the following statements are **TRUE** or **FALSE**: (note: EU = European Union)

(a) In the EU, every country has a quota of goods that it can import.	
(b) The EU does not help developing countries.	
(c) Imports into the EU from developing countries have increased recently.	
(d) The EU member states are in favour of protectionism in internal trade.	
(e) In the EU, member states trade mainly with each other.	
(f) The EU has a right to defend its industries against internal unfair competition.	
(g) The European Single Market became reality in 1993.	
(h) Dumping and subsidies in internal trade are seen by the EU as unfair competition.	

(1 x 8 = 8 marks)

Total: 17 marks

Section 3 – Demography and Social Realities

3.1 The following exercise is about Migration. Complete **ALL** the following sentences.

1. Migration _____ is the difference between emigrants and immigrants in a country.
2. Rural _____ is the drift from the countryside to the town.
3. A person who goes into a country to live there is called an _____.
4. The movement of people from one place to another is known as _____.
5. _____ depopulation is the drift from the towns to the countryside.
6. Migration from one part to another part of the same country is _____ migration.
7. A person who leaves a country to live in another is an _____.
8. A person who flees his country for fear of persecution, war, etc. is a _____.
9. Migration to another country is _____ migration.
10. The free movement of migrants is _____ migration.

(1 x 10 = 10 marks)

3.2 Study the two maps then complete this exercise:

- (a) Name **ONE** country which has its territory in both Asia and Europe.

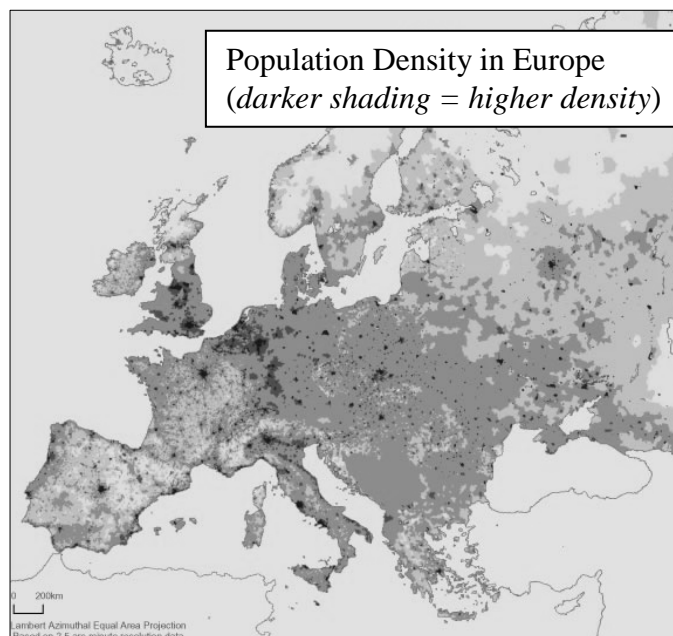
_____ (1)

- (b) Name **ONE** country in Europe that is densely populated.

_____ (1)

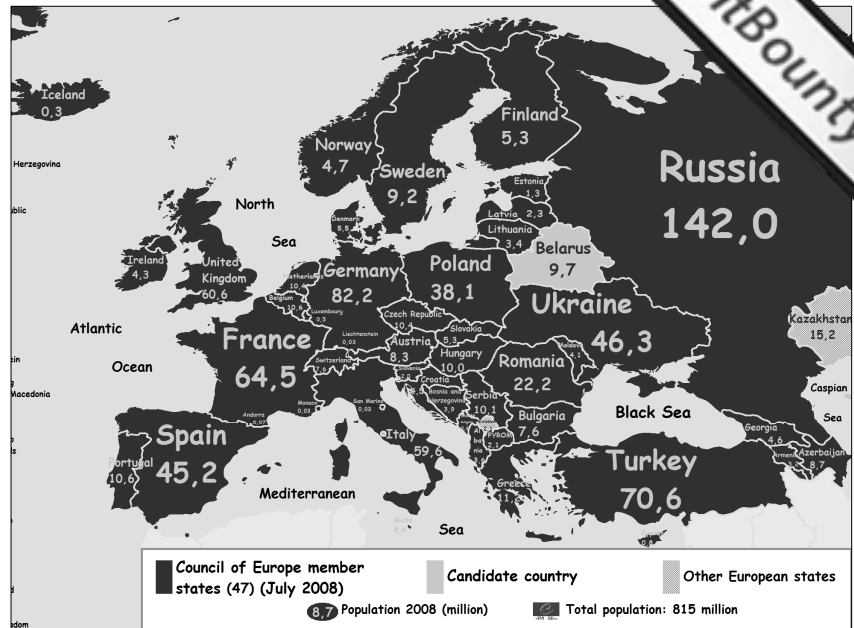
- (c) Explain why the country you mentioned in (b) above is densely populated.

_____ (2)



- (d) Name **ONE** country in Europe that is sparsely populated.

(1)



- (e) Explain why the country you mentioned in (d) above is sparsely populated.

(2)

Total: 17 marks

Section 4 - Europeans and their Environment

4.1 Match the word with its meaning by matching the letters:

(a)	Hazardous waste		Waste produced by people living in towns and villages.
(b)	Municipal waste		The separation of waste into plastic, paper, glass etc.
(c)	Mining tips		A place where waste is dumped.
(d)	Landfills		A place where waste from mines is dumped.
(e)	Incineration		Burning of waste.
(f)	Spontaneous ignition		Waste which is dangerous because it is toxic, radioactive etc.
(g)	Leaching		The burning of recently dead biological matter.
(h)	Waste separation		The seepage of waste water into the soil.
(i)	Biomass burning		Water table.
(j)	Aquifer		Catches fire without an external ignition source.
(k)	Eutrophication		A ship with only one hull.
(l)	Single hulled		Lack of oxygen in the water prompting growth of algae.

(0.5 x 12 = 6)

4.2 Study the opposite map and then answer **ALL** the questions that follow:



- (a) Give the name of **ONE** country that is found in the North European Plain:
_____ (1)
- (b) The Alps divide Italy from some other countries. Mention **TWO** of them:

_____ (1, 1)
- (c) Name **ONE** mountain region separating Europe from Asia.
_____ (1)

- (d) Which **TWO** countries are separated by the Kjolen mountains?
_____ AND _____ (1, 1)
- (e) Which river begins in the Black Forest region of Germany, flows across central Europe and the countries of Austria, Hungary, Croatia and Serbia, and empties into the Black Sea?
_____ (1)
- (f) **ONE** advantage of life on mountains is _____ (1)
- (g) **ONE** disadvantage of living in a mountainous region is _____ (1)
- (h) Living on plains has its advantages too. Name **TWO** of them:

_____ (1,1)

Total: 17 marks

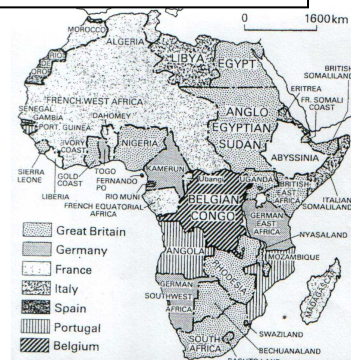
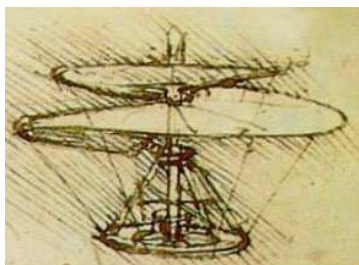
Section 5 - The Cultural Heritage

5.1 Which historical experiences are depicted in the pictures below? (Choose from the list below)

World War I
Renaissance

Reformation
Colonialism

World War II
Industrial Revolution



(a) _____

(b) _____

(c) _____

(1, 1, 1)

5.2 Match these common European historical experiences with the century by matching the letters:

a	The beginning of the Renaissance		19th century
b	The two World Wars		16th Century
c	The Protestant Reformation		20th Century
d	The beginning of colonization in Africa		18th Century
e	The beginning of the Industrial Revolution in Britain		15th Century

(1 x 5 = 5 marks)

5.3 Choose **ONE** of the above historical experiences and briefly explain what happened during this period.

(4)

5.4 Match the languages with the corresponding language family using letters a to c.

a	Turkish		Germanic language
b	English		Slavic language
c	Polish		Turkic language

(3)

5.5 Which **ONE** of the above language families are not derived from the Indo-European family of languages?

(1)

5.6 Maltese is a unique language in Europe. To which family of languages does it belong?

(1)

Total: 17 marks

PART TWO (Total: 34 marks)

Choose any **TWO** questions from Sections 1 to 5 and answer each in essay form. Students are reminded that, when a question consists of (a) and (b), they should attempt both questions.

Section 1 – Power and People

The Council of Europe and the European Union are two distinct organizations. However, although they differ in certain aspects, some of their aims are common and they share certain things. They have also done things together like, for example, the setting up of the European Day of Languages, which is celebrated annually on 26 September.

Mention and explain any similarities and differences between the European Union and the Council of Europe. (17)

Section 2 – Economic Development and Changes in Europe

The transport sector generates 10% of EU wealth in terms of gross domestic product (GDP) and provides more than ten million jobs (http://ec.europa.eu/transport/index_en.htm).

- (a) List the main types of transport in Europe and briefly describe them. (7)
- (b) Choose **TWO** of these means of transport and write in detail about the advantages and disadvantages associated with each. (10)

Section 3 – Demographic and Social Realities

Read these interesting facts and figures:

- ❖ *Already by 2000, tourism employed more people worldwide than any other industry.*
- ❖ *In 2008, international tourist arrivals grew by 2% to reach 924 million. This is 16 million more than in 2007. More than 54% of these tourists travelled in Europe.*
- ❖ *International tourism generated €625 billion in 2007 which is equal to 30% of the world's exports of services.*
- ❖ *It is forecast that by 2010, there will be 1 billion tourists worldwide and 1.6 billion by 2020.*

<http://www.unwto.org/index.php>

Comment on the above facts and figures with special reference to Europe. Make sure to discuss the attractions of tourist destinations in Europe according to site, season, culture, nature, sports and leisure facilities. Give concrete examples (*the case studies covered in class should help you*). (17)

Section 4 - Europeans and their Environment

How are Europeans dealing with different forms of pollution? Answer with specific reference to acid rain, Lapland, the Camargue and the Mediterranean. (17)

Section 5 - The Cultural Heritage

Thanks to globalization, today information is available to everyone, everywhere and all the time. Do you agree? Give reasons for your answer. (17)

Another 15% of the marks are allocated to the European Studies Project carried out at School.