



		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Less noise pollution;</li> <li>• Relatively cheap;</li> <li>• Lower cost of building, running and maintaining locomotives.</li> </ul>
2.1	1	Secondary sector
2.2	1	Primary sector
2.3	1,3 (4)	Services sector Examples of related jobs: teacher; lawyer; nurse; consultant; doctor, etc. <i>(Students should give three examples.)</i>
2.4	1	Quota
2.5	1,3 (4)	Protectionism occurs when the government of a country protects home industries from foreign competition. This gives infant industries the time to establish themselves both economically and as regards the quality of their product to be ready to participate in the competitive market.
3	1,1,1 (3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It is convenient as people can access shops from the comfort of their homes;</li> <li>• One can compare prices;</li> <li>• One can access shops which are not easily accessible.</li> <li>• Products bought online are usually cheaper due to the vast competition.</li> </ul> <i>(Students should give three advantages.)</i>
	<b>Total: 17</b>	
<b>Section 3 – Demographic and Social Realities</b>		
1.1	1,1 (2)	Increase in birth rate, decrease in death rate, increase in immigration. <i>(Students should give two reasons.)</i>
1.2	1,1,1, 1,1,1 (6)	<b>Push factors</b> Unemployment Poverty Lack of respect for human rights Discrimination Dictatorship <i>(Students should give three examples.)</i> <b>Pull factors</b> A higher standard of living Better paid jobs Greater respect for human rights Good climate To be closer to other family members <i>(Students should give three examples.)</i>
1.3	9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Differences in culture, religion, language and political interests may lead to discrimination;</li> <li>• There is the fear of loss of job opportunities by the locals which results in xenophobia;</li> <li>• Migrants are given low-paid jobs;</li> <li>• Often migrants carry out jobs which are usually unpopular among locals;</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Migrants find problems with the availability of housing as landlords do not want to rent their property to them;</li> <li>• Marginalisation or segregation of immigrants.</li> </ul>
	<b>Total: 17</b>	
<b>Section 4 – Europeans and their Environment</b>		
1.1	3	The World Health Organisation defines health as ‘a complete state of physical, mental, spiritual and social well-being, not merely the absence of disease’. It can also be seen as the extent to which an individual is able, on the one hand, to realise aspirations and satisfy needs, and on the other hand, to change or cope with the environment.
1.2	9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Chronic diseases, such as heart disease, cancer and strokes are the leading causes of death and disability in several countries;</li> <li>• These diseases also cause major limitations in daily living for the persons concerned;</li> <li>• Although chronic diseases are amongst the most common and costly health problems, they are also amongst the most preventable;</li> <li>• Adopting healthy behaviours such as eating nutritious foods, being physically active and avoiding tobacco use can prevent or control the devastating effects of these diseases.</li> </ul>
1.3	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Life expectancy rose rapidly in the 20<sup>th</sup> century due to improvements in public health and medicine;</li> <li>• There have been reductions in infant mortality. Childhood infectious diseases are diminishing due to immunisation control;</li> <li>• Other factors which account for an increase in life expectancy are better nutrition, a rise in living standards, improved lifestyles and better education.</li> </ul>
	<b>Total: 17</b>	
<b>Section 5 – Cultural Heritage</b>		
1.1	8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A nation is a group of people who share a common culture, ethnicity and language;</li> <li>• National identity specially refers to the distinction of specific features of a group;</li> <li>• Some factors affecting national identity are language, territory, religion, culture and traditions;</li> <li>• Some people, for example us Maltese, have a clear perception of what their national identity is;</li> <li>• However, in some countries this is not so clear, for example, where territories of a nation are not clearly identified.</li> </ul>

1.2	7	In spite of its relatively small size, Europe is the most diverse continent on the face of the Earth. This is due to the fact that it includes a variety of political units, ethnic groups, forms of government, economic policies and traditional practices. Besides the main languages spoken in European countries, there are also several dialects spoken in different regions.
1.3	2	Yes. Sometimes different countries or regions within the same country have a difficult time trying to reconcile their different internal ethnic, religious and nationalist sentiments. This sometimes results into conflicts between these countries or regions.
<b>Total: 17</b>		

## PART II

(Total: 34 marks)

Answer any TWO questions in essay form.

Question	Mark	Answer
<b>Section 1 – Power and People</b>	4,13 (17)	<p>a) While <b>national citizenship</b> belongs to citizens of countries or nations, <b>European citizenship</b> is limited to those who possess the nationality of one of the Member States of the European Union.</p> <p>b) An EU citizen is entitled to the following rights which were introduced in the Maastricht Treaty:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The right to free movement and residence where the European citizen so wishes.</li> <li>• The right to vote and stand in local elections in the Member State of residence.</li> <li>• The right to vote and stand in elections of the European Parliament in the Member State of residence.</li> <li>• The right to petition the European Parliament on matters coming within the Community's fields of activity.</li> <li>• The right to file a complaint to the European Ombudsman on matters relating to maladministration by one of the institutions of the EU.</li> <li>• Diplomatic or consular protection in a non-member country by another Member State of the EU if their own Member State is not represented there.</li> <li>• The right to access to the European Parliament, Council and Commission documents.</li> </ul>
<b>Section 2 – Economic Development and Changes in Europe</b>	9,8 (17)	<p>a) <b>Advantages of air transport</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It is faster than transport by land or sea;</li> <li>• Technological advancements make it even safer and faster;</li> <li>• It is convenient;</li> <li>• Minimum cost as no money is spent on road construction;</li> <li>• It is free from geographical constraints;</li> <li>• It has strategic importance;</li> <li>• Cheaper since the introduction of low-cost airlines.</li> </ul>

		<p><b>Disadvantages of air transport</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Expensive to some countries due to high operational costs;</li> <li>• Causes air pollution</li> <li>• Connects only major cities, leaving small towns uncovered;</li> <li>• Limited and restricted service between places;</li> <li>• Luggage may get lost or doesn't come on time.</li> </ul> <p><b>b) Heathrow Airport</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Heathrow airport is located in West London;</li> <li>• It is the busiest airport in the United Kingdom and the third busiest airport in the world in total passenger traffic;</li> <li>• It handles more international passengers than any other airport around the globe;</li> <li>• It sustains thousands of jobs, both directly and indirectly;</li> <li>• It has five terminals.</li> </ul>
<b>Section 3 – Demographic and Social Realities</b>	17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It is a major contributor to the economy of several countries;</li> <li>• It has a direct effect on the social, cultural, educational, and economic sectors of society;</li> <li>• It brings in large amounts of income in payment for goods and services available to tourists;</li> <li>• Modern tourism encompasses a growing number of new destinations. This has turned tourism into a key driver for socio-economic progress;</li> <li>• Tourism fosters employment in the services sector of the economy such as transportation services, hospitality services, and entertainment venues;</li> <li>• Online travel sales continue to grow;</li> <li>• Tourism can help both the country's economy and its infrastructure;</li> <li>• There has been a growth in tourism due to more affluence, improvements in technology, more leisure time and more choice (such as new destinations and the introduction of ecotourism).</li> </ul>
<b>Section 4 – Europeans and their Environment</b>	17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Air pollution is a mixture of solid particles and gases in the air;</li> <li>• Smog hanging over cities is the most familiar and obvious form of air pollution, but there are different kinds of pollution that contribute to global warming;</li> <li>• Any substance that people introduce into the atmosphere, that has damaging effects on living things and the environment is considered as air pollution;</li> <li>• Carbon dioxide is the main pollutant that is warming the Earth. It is considered to be a pollutant when associated with cars, planes, power plants, and other human activities that involve the burning of fossil fuels;</li> <li>• Other greenhouses gases include methane and chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs). Another pollutant associated with climate change is sulphur dioxide;</li> <li>• Most people agree that to curb global warming, a variety of measures need to be taken;</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• On a personal level, driving and flying less, recycling, and conservation reduces a person's "carbon footprint"— the amount of carbon dioxide a person is responsible for putting into the atmosphere;</li> <li>• On a larger scale, governments are taking measures to limit emissions of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases;</li> <li>• Polluter pays principle;</li> <li>• The only way to fight air pollution is by curbing the release of the pollutants which cause it.</li> </ul>
<b>Section 5 – Cultural Heritage</b>	17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Media refers to the most important means of mass communication such as newspapers, the television, radio broadcasts and the internet;</li> <li>• Technological progress and the process of globalisation feed on each other and have a great impact on people;</li> <li>• Media globalisation is the result of new communications technology;</li> <li>• Multinational media is critical to global industries;</li> <li>• As the majority of all media is owned by a very small percentage of wealthy corporations, these drown out the voice of local media, thus threatening freedom of speech;</li> <li>• It has resulted in the breaking down of cultural and other barriers;</li> <li>• On a positive note, media development interventions can contribute to policy changes and accountability and can mobilise communities towards better health outcomes.</li> </ul>

**Total: 85 marks**