



Annual Examinations for Secondary Schools 2014

FORM 5

EUROPEAN STUDIES

MARKING SCHEME

PART I

(Total: 51 marks)

Candidates are to choose any **THREE** sections from Part I and answer **ALL** the questions in the chosen sections.

The answers in the marking scheme are just indicative and any other possible and valid answers are to be accepted.

Question	Mark	Answer
Section 1 – Power and People		
1.1	3	Several countries suffer from poverty because of unequal distribution of the world’s resources. Many developing countries lack essential raw materials and the knowledge and skills gained through formal education and training. A high population density is another determinant of poverty as the resources available in a country can only support a certain number of people.
1.2	5	Poverty can be seen as a ‘vicious circle’, made up of a wide range of factors which are interlinked and hard to overcome. For example, without a good level of education, a person is incapable of having a decent career. Without a decent career, a person cannot have good income. Without good income, a person may end up below the poverty line. Deprivation of resources and opportunities makes it impossible for anyone to satisfy the most basic human needs.
1.3	3	Education is perhaps the most effective strategy to tackle poverty. When people have basic life and literacy skills, economies grow more quickly and poverty rates decline. Children who have the opportunity to learn are able to earn more money and get out of the poverty trap.
1.4	6 (1,5)	Absolute poverty. Discrimination is often a barrier to essential services for certain groups of people, for example, migrants, ethnic and racial minorities, refugees, women, and persons with special needs. Such discrimination often results in social exclusion and, in the worst cases, violent conflict.
	Total: 17	

Section 2 – Economic Development and Changes in Europe		
1	6	The EU is committed to multilateralism and has acknowledged the fundamental importance of the WTO in the international trade system. Being the world’s major global player in international trade, the EU supports the work of the WTO on multilateral rule making, trade liberalisation, and sustainable development. By actively promoting a fairer and more stable international trade system, the EU strives to ensure new markets for European companies, and create tangible benefits in the everyday life of EU citizens.
2.1	5	Fair trade is a trading partnership based on dialogue, transparency and respect that seeks greater equity in international trade. It contributes to sustainable development by offering better trading conditions to marginalised producers and workers and securing their rights.
2.2	4 (1,1,1,1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. To protect businesses from extra competition. ii. To help infant businesses develop before they face competition. iii. To protect jobs. iv. To prevent imports of harmful goods.
2.3	2 (1,1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Quota ii. Tariff
Section 3 – Demographic and Social Realities	Total: 17	
1.1	2 (1,1)	Austria, Germany
1.2	2 (1,1)	Greece, Spain
1.3	2	Many young people are studying full-time and, therefore, are neither employed nor looking for a job.
1.4	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Several women in Malta are not coming forward for top posts, because of the difficulties in reconciling long hours of work and family responsibilities, lack of spouse support, and very little use of childcare facilities. • Several structural and cultural barriers are preventing Maltese women from reaching higher grades. These include jobs without opportunities for promotion and training, discriminatory practices that favour men for promotions, attitudes towards gender roles and lack of flexibility in working hours.
1.5	6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Malta there is a strong identity to the role of women as caregivers and men as breadwinners. Legislative reforms towards equal opportunities together with the increase in the number of women who are achieving higher levels of education, started to very slowly shift this idea with women trying to fit in some hours of part-time work around the schedules of children’s schooling hours. More recently the model is shifting towards a dual earner model since the majority of women in paid labour are now in full-time work.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • With Malta's entry into the EU, more emphasis was placed on equal opportunities and female economic independence. The Lisbon Agenda has targeted an increase in female employment.
	Total: 17	
Section 4 – Europeans and their Environment		
1.1	6 (2,2,2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Eating a variety of different foods ii. Eating the right amount for a healthy weight iii. Ensure an adequate amount of vitamins and minerals in your food.
1.2	6 (2,2,2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Gender: women tend to need less energy than men ii. Age: older adults need less energy than adolescents and young adults iii. Being physically active: the more active a person is, the greater their energy needs.
1.3	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Europe today, 6 of the 7 biggest risk factors for premature death – blood pressure, cholesterol, Body Mass Index, inadequate fruit and vegetable intake, physical inactivity and alcohol abuse – relate to how we eat, drink and move. • Rising overweight and obesity across Europe is particularly worrying. • The European Commission advocates an integrated approach, involving stakeholders at local, regional, national and European levels.
	Total: 17	
Section 5 – The Cultural Heritage		
1.	9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Globalisation, economic developments and changes in social environments have put the relationships between work, leisure, social structure and quality of life in the spotlight. • The North American leisure industry has had a profound influence on the contemporary European leisure. • This can be seen in travel, sports, the arts, entertainment and hospitality. • Students should refer in particular to aspects related with the cinema and music industry.
2.	8 (4,4)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One of the most significant industrial challenges of the 18th century was the removal of water from mines. Steam was used to pump the water from the mines. The steam engine developed by James Watt is generally credited as being the first efficient steam engine. • The invention of the printing press was a breakthrough in European history, since the printing press made information accessible to a wider spectrum of people. It also made it easier for people to publish their ideas.
	Total: 17	

PART II**(Total: 34 marks)****Answer any TWO questions in essay form.**

Question	Mark	Answer
Section 1 – Power and People	17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One of the most common ways of measuring poverty is to set a monthly average on which a family can survive. This is called poverty line. • Another way of measuring poverty is to measure the poverty gap. The poverty gap shows the depth of, or degree of poverty. • <i>Per capita</i> income is way of measuring poverty. This is the income per head or per person of the population. • Population growth can also be used to measure poverty. Many of the problems associated with underdevelopment in the world are linked to high population growth rates. • Infant mortality and life expectancy are also indicators of poverty. • Illiteracy and the absence of education are also a sign of poverty. Poverty is not simply the absence of financial resources, but also the lack of capability to function effectively in society. Inadequate education can, therefore, be considered a form of poverty. • Students can also refer to other aspects related with GDP and employment.
Section 2 – Economic Development and Changes in Europe	17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Lomé Convention is an international aid and trade agreement between the ACP (African, Caribbean and Pacific Countries) group and the European Union. • It is aimed at supporting the ACP states' efforts to achieve comprehensive, self-reliant, and self-sustained development. • Four such Conventions have been signed to date. • Lomé I was signed in 1975, Lomé II in 1979, Lomé III in 1984, while Lomé IV covered the period between 1990 to 2000. • On 23rd June 2000, the Lomé Conventions were replaced by the Cotonou Agreement, which entered into force on 1st April, 2003.
Section 3 – Demographic and Social Realities	17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Many migrants and refugees have valuable skills and experiences. Yet, there are marked differences in the level of language skills, qualifications, and experiences of employment. This entails that these migrants and refugees have a wide range of needs. Therefore, countries need to plan for tailored provision to meet these individual requirements. This has cost and resource implications. • There is the need for more training to enhance the understanding and knowledge of how a country's labour market operates. • Employers require information on the permission to work documentation and legal situations surrounding employment of migrants and refugees. If there are changes in the legal framework, this becomes further complicated. • As trends in migration change, it is difficult to project levels of migration into the future. A lack of information on numbers of migrants poses problems for planning.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Xenophobia may result when local people feel threatened to lose their jobs because of migrants and refugees.
Section 4 – Europeans and their Environment	17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tourism is one of the largest industries in today’s world economy. • The environmental quality of a country determines the success of the tourism industry. • Some people regard tourism as beneficial to the environment. When compared to other industries, such as manufacturing, tourism is much less harmful. Besides, tourism has also encouraged the conservation of natural resources in several countries by establishing national parks and reserves. • However, tourism also affects the environment in a negative way. • There are limits to the use of natural resources. The environment will be damaged if overused, with the ecosystem losing its sustainability. • Tourism can have a detrimental effect on vegetation especially where land is replaced by infrastructure to build roads and hotels. • Tourism also has an effect on air and water quality. Air pollution can be attributed to car exhaust in resort areas. Meanwhile, the pollution of lakes, rivers and oceans is caused by large quantities of waste material and inadequately treated sewage from tourist facilities and from oil spills from cruiseliners. • Wildlife can also be adversely affected by tourism. By intruding on the animals’ natural lives, tourism can disturb feeding and breeding patterns and sometimes can even force the relocation of wildlife.
Section 5 – The Cultural Heritage	17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Islamic values influence the way Muslim architects conduct the design practices. • Such values include equality, fairness, social justice, and hospitality. • Islamic influences can also be seen on Western architecture. • Examples: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - One theory of the pointed arches of Gothic architecture is that they are influenced by Islamic arches. For example, looking at the arches of early mosques and at the arcades of the Doge’s Palace in Venice, one can see great similarity. - The Renaissance saw the usage of domes in architecture, especially in special buildings such as churches. An example is St. Mark’s Basilica in Venice with its multiple domes. The plan of the church itself follows Byzantine examples with mosaics seeming to be recreated by Byzantine artisans. It is possible that the Western world utilizes domes, learning the techniques used to build them from their Eastern counterparts. - In the Renaissance, there was appreciation of intricate scroll-work and vegetal motifs (Arabesques). Here, Islamic influences are possible. Islamic geometric designs were also used although less complex than the original Islamic counterparts.