Annual Examinations for Secondary Schools 2015

FORM 3 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Mark</th>
<th>Answer</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Section 1 – Power and People</strong></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>To foster economic cooperation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>3 (½ x 6)</td>
<td>France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Belgium and Luxembourg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>2 (1,1)</td>
<td>Students should choose any two: Jean Monnet, Robert Schuman, Paul-Henri Spaak, Altiero Spinelli, Sicco Mansholt, Konrad Adenauer, Joseph Bech, Johan Beven, Winston Churchill, Alcide de Gaspari and Walter Hallstein.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>The European Parliament</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>2 (1,1)</td>
<td>• It drafts proposals for new European laws; • It manages the day-to-day business of implementing EU policies.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Every five years.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>6 (3,3)</td>
<td>Students should choose any two: • Free movement of capital which is intended to permit movements of investments such as property purchases and buying of shares between countries. • Free movement of goods which means that member states have removed custom barriers between themselves and introduced a common customs policy toward other countries. • Free movement of services which allows self-employed persons to move between member states in order to provide services on a temporary or permanent basis.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total: 17</strong></td>
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**Section 2 – Economic Development and Changes in Europe** | | |
| 1.1 | 2 | Trade gap refers to the difference in exports and imports of a country. |
1.2 3  A trade deficit takes place when the amount of a country’s visible imports exceeds that of visible exports.

1.3 4 (2,2)  Fair trade is a social movement devoted to creating a more equitable trade environment for producers in the developing countries. It aims to promote sustainability, to give better prices and fairer terms of trade for farmers and workers in developing countries as well as to improve their working conditions.

1.4 2  Governments impose trade barriers in order to protect local businesses.

1.5 6 (2,2,2)  
- Import quotas are trade restrictions that set a physical limit on the quantity of a good that can be imported into a country at a given time.
- Import tariffs are taxes collected on imported goods. Imported goods from other EU states are exempted from importation tariffs.
- Cartels are illegal agreements among industries. They aim to increase the individual members’ profits by reducing competition.

**Section 3 – Demographic and Social Realities**

1.1 1  By dividing the number of people by the area.

1.2 2  Belgium, the Netherlands

1.3 1  These countries are referred to as being ‘sparsely populated’.

1.4 6 (3,3)  **Human Factors**
- Stable governments
- Good job opportunities
- Political and religious freedom

**Physical Factors**
- Nature of the terrain
- Climate
- Natural resources

1.5 7  
- Tourism has grown to a great extent as an industry over the past century for a variety of reasons;
- There are a wider range of ways to travel as a tourist;
- There is the facility of low-cost airlines;
- Holiday entitlement has increased in many countries;
- People are having more disposable income;
- The ability and type of holiday has increased;
- Mass tourism and package holidays have opened up markets to huge numbers of people;
- Extensive coverage of holiday types through the media has increased the demand to travel.

**Total: 17**
### Section 4 – Europeans and their Environment

<table>
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<th>1.1</th>
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| - Life expectancy has increased due to improvements in public health, nutrition and medicine;  
- Children are healthier as childhood infectious diseases are diminishing through immunization control;  
- Dental health is also improving;  
- Young people are developing adult forms of behaviour;  
- Premature death caused by heart disease, strokes, cancer and accidents is frequent enough in middle age;  
- Chronic diseases and disablement, such as joint problems, sensory disabilities, mental disabilities and dementia, are predominant in older people;  
- New risks to health are emerging such as the spread of food-borne infections. |

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| - The promotion of healthy and active ageing for European citizens is very important;  
- More years in good health means a better quality of life, more independence and the possibility to remain active;  
- The EU is actively supporting Member States in their efforts to promote healthy ageing with initiatives to improve the health of older people;  
- This is done by improving the working conditions and their adaptation to the needs of older workers, offering better access to training and encouraging lifelong learning. |

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<tr>
<td>In order to prevent disease it is important that a person follows a healthy diet, to keep a healthy weight by exercising and going to regular visits to the doctor.</td>
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**Total: 17**

### Section 5 – Cultural Heritage

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<tr>
<td>Language, religion, culture, traditions, history, territory, buildings and artefacts are some of the most important elements of national identity.</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>1.2</th>
<th>10</th>
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</table>
| An EU citizen is entitled to the following rights which were introduced in the Maastricht Treaty:  
- The right to free movement and residence in the Member States of the EU;  
- The right to vote and stand in local elections in the member state of residence;  
- The right to vote and stand in elections of the European Parliament in the member state of residence;  
- The right to file a complaint to the European Ombudsman on matters relating to maladministration by one of the institutions of the EU;  
- The right for diplomatic or consular protection in a non-member country by another member state of the Union if their own member state is not represented there. |
The term ‘Renaissance’ means rebirth and refers to the cultural movement which started with the resurgence of learning based on sources from the classical era after a long period of decline during the Middle Ages.

Students should choose any two:
- The dome of Florence Cathedral and Chapel of the Pazzi family by Brunelleschi;
- The sculptures of Pieta’ and David by Michelangelo;
- The paintings of Monalisa and The Last Supper by Leonardo da Vinci.

Total: 17

**PART II**

(Total: 34 marks)

Candidates are to choose any TWO questions and write in essay form.

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Question</th>
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</table>
| **Section 1 – Power and People** | 17 | – The Council of Europe was set up in 1949, immediately after the Second World War;
- The main buildings of the Council of Europe are found in Strasbourg;
- It is the oldest international organisation working towards European integration;
- It has 47 member states and includes around 800 million citizens;
- All the member states of the European Union make part of the Council of Europe;
- Its aims are to protect human rights, democracy and the rule of law;
- Its most famous achievement is the European Convention on Human Rights which was adopted in 1950;
- This Convention led to the establishment of the European Court of Human Rights in Strasbourg. |
| **Section 2 – Economic Development and Changes in Europe** | 17 | – A country’s economy is often divided into four sectors of production namely the primary sector, the secondary sector, the tertiary sector and the quaternary sector;
- Primary industries employ people to extract raw materials from the land or sea. Examples of primary industries are farming, fishing, forestry, mining and quarrying;
- Secondary industries employ people to produce things from raw materials. Examples include construction, manufacturing, carpentry and car assembling;
- Tertiary or service industries provide services to people. Tertiary industry occupations include teachers, nurses and lawyers;
- Quaternary industries also refer to services but ones which are knowledge-based and include information gathering and sharing. |
IT, consultation, research and development and financial planning;

- The economic sectors are interdependent on one another. For example, a farmer grows grain (primary sector). The grain is then produced as bread (secondary sector) which is then sold to customers (tertiary sector). A company may invest in research on bread to ensure the best health and safety standards (quaternary sector).

### Section 3 – Demographic and Social Realities

17

- Migration is the movement by people from one place to another with the intention of settling temporarily or permanently in the new location;
- Migration carries a number of risks to the migrants themselves;
- Many migrants, particularly those who migrate through irregular channels, find themselves in vulnerable positions before, during and after their journey;
- This may result in migrants having to face harassment, exclusion and increased debt;
- It also results in human trafficking and exploitative labour conditions;
- This also puts pressure on the countries of destination;
- The increase in migration flows may lead to labour replacement, and thus unemployment, among the citizens of the destination country;
- This, in turn, may lead to xenophobia and conflict;
- There is also the fear that migrants may impose a fiscal burden on the welfare state of that country;
- The source countries risk losing human capital. The outflow of talented individuals can lead to a “brain and skill drain”, depriving these countries of the most productive individuals.

### Section 4 – Europeans and their Environment

17

- Recent studies show that water pollution has increased substantially in the past three centuries as industrial discharge and run-off from farms and coastal cities has increased;
- Solid waste like bags, foam and other items dumped into the oceans from land or by ships at sea are frequently consumed, often with fatal effects, by marine mammals, fish and birds that mistake it for food;
- Waste from the numerous industrial and urban areas surrounding the sea is a big problem;
- Nutrients from fertilisers used in farming deprive the sea of oxygen, killing marine life;
- Overfishing has caused a significant collapse in the number of fish;
- Oceans are polluted by oil from oil spills, routine shipping, run-offs and dumping;
- Domestic households produce wastewater that can cause pollution of many lakes and rivers;
- Nuclear waste is produced from industrial and scientific processes that use radioactive material, having a detrimental effect on marine habitats.
### Section 5 – Cultural Heritage

| 17 | World War II involved virtually every part of the world;  
|    | The majority of the war was dominated by unimaginable misery and destruction;  
|    | The Holocaust describes the mass murders made by the Nazis of approximately six million Jews;  
|    | This was done in concentration camps like Drachau in Germany and extermination camps like Auschwitz-Birkenau in Poland;  
|    | Allied forces became occupiers, taking control of Germany, Japan and much of the territory they had formerly ruled;  
|    | Factories were destroyed and former leadership was removed or prosecuted;  
|    | War crimes trials took place in Europe and Asia, leading to many executions and prison sentences;  
|    | Millions of Germans and Japanese were forcibly expelled from territories they called home;  
|    | Allied occupations and UN decisions led to long-lasting problems for the future;  
|    | The UN Partitions Plan for Palestine paved the way for Israel to declare its independence in 1948;  
|    | The growing tensions between Western powers and the Soviet Eastern Bloc developed into the Cold War;  
|    | This war also encouraged the movement towards decolonisation;  
|    | The post-World War II era was dominated by very important diplomats and statesmen who made a positive impact and whose fruitful effects carry on today. These include Jean Monnet, Robert Schuman, Konrad Adenauer and Winston Churchill. |

**Total: 85 marks**