### 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>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Section 1 – Power and People</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Direct democracy is a system of government in which all the citizens vote on rules and laws.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 1.2 | 3 (2,1) | A ‘referendum’ is an example of direct democracy as it allows citizens to vote on a particular issue which has been referred to them for decision. A number of referendums were held in recent years in Malta. These are:  
- The referendum for integration into the EU in 2003;  
- The divorce referendum in 2011;  
- The spring hunting referendum in 2015. |
| 1.3 | 2 | Representative democracy is a system of government in which citizens vote for representatives to make decisions on their behalf. |
| 1.4 | 2 | It means that every person carries the same weight when expressing his or her preference in an election. |
| 1.5 | 2 | It means that people and groups in society can voice their different opinions and ideas and that these should all be respected. Pluralism is based on the recognition that each individual is equal and has a right to participate as a full member of society. |
| 1.6 | 2 (1,1) | *Students should choose any two of the following:*  
- Citizens can participate in different interest groups;  
- They can show their opinion through the media;  
- They can vote for any political party they want to see in government;  
- They can practice any religion they want. |
### Section 2 – Economic Development and Changes in Europe

1.1 **Other relevant answers are to be accepted.**
- Raw materials
- Fishing, farming, quarrying, forestry and mining
- Manufacturing
- Construction, car assembling, textile production, chemical industries, engineering industries and shipbuilding.
- Tertiary
- Teaching, nursing, transportation and insurance services.
- Quaternary
- Primary and secondary
- Tertiary and quaternary

**Total: 17**

### Section 3 – Demographic and Social Realities

1.1 **To search of better economic opportunities;**
- To learn new skills;
- To gain new experiences;
- To flee insecurity due war or natural disasters, diseases, and persecution.

**Total: 17**

1.2 **Migrants have been arriving in Britain from other countries for more than 2,000 years;**
- Britain has always been a country of mixed races and cultures;
- These include the Romans, the Vikings, the Saxons, the Normans and the Irish;
- Some of the largest groups of immigrants are from countries that were once part of the British Empire, like India, Pakistan and the West Indies;
After the war there were serious labour shortages in Britain and, thus, the government invited people from these countries to come and fill job vacancies;

- These migrants are referred to as guest workers;
- The majority of guest workers settled permanently in Britain;
- They had families, and along with their descendants became UK citizens;
- This has altered the mix of people in the country and produced a multicultural society where people with different beliefs and traditions live and work together.

1.3 4

Population density is calculated by dividing the number of people in a country by its area. Countries which have very few people living in them are said to be ‘sparsely populated’.

Section 4 – Europeans and their Environment

1.1 13

- Arctic
- South
- Atlantic Ocean
- Alps
- France
- Italy
- Lake Geneva
- Rhone
- Switzerland
- Italy
- Mediterranean Sea
- River
- Ocean

1.1 4

- To identify, collect and process environmental, economic and social information of use to all stakeholders and decision-makers;
- To evaluate the interaction between the environment and economic and social development in order to measure what progress is being made towards sustainable development;
- To conduct analyses and prospective studies to help shape visions for the future;
- To broadcast and circulate products and outcomes in the manner best-suited to the public.

Total: 17
### Section 5 – Cultural Heritage

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
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</table>
| 1        | 7    | • The physical artefacts created by our society;  
|          |      | • Our language which has Semitic origins;  
|          |      | • The Innu Malti which is our official national anthem;  
|          |      | • The different buildings originating from the different periods including the temples and forts;  
|          |      | • The traditional food which includes bigilla, minestra, pastizzi, rabbit stew and others;  
|          |      | • Our customs and Catholic values;  
|          |      | • Our traditions such as the village festas and activities related to religion. |

| 1.2      | 10   | • The medieval ages were characterised by abuses and corruption within the Catholic Church;  
|          |      | • High positions within the Catholic Church were sold and powerful church offices went to relatives of princes and popes;#  
|          |      | • The Church sold indulgences for a person to bypass the purgatory and go straight to heaven;  
|          |      | • Martin Luther, a former German monk, heavily criticised the sale of indulgences;  
|          |      | • In 1517, he nailed the 95 Theses on the Wittenberg Church door;  
|          |      | • These consisted of propositions to reform the Church;  
|          |      | • This eventually led to the Reformation, which was the split within the Catholic Church and the foundation of Protestantism by Martin Luther. |

**Total: 17**

### PART II

(Total: 34 marks)

Answer any TWO questions in essay form.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Mark</th>
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</thead>
</table>
| **Section 1 – Power and People** | 17   | • The European Commission is the EU’s executive body;  
|                            |      | • It represents and upholds the interests of Europe as a whole and is independent of the national governments;  
|                            |      | • Its main building, the Berlaymont, is found in Brussels;  
|                            |      | • The European Commission proposes legislation to the European Parliament and the Council of Ministers;  
|                            |      | • It writes the EU budget;  
|                            |      | • It enforces EU law together with the European Court of Justice;  
|                            |      | • It represents the EU on the international state, for example when negotiating with non-EU countries;  
|                            |      | • The European Parliament is the only directly elected institution of the EU; |
• It is elected by European citizens to represent their interests;
• The European Parliament passes EU laws together with the Council of Ministers;
• It exercises democratic supervision over the other EU institutions;
• It shares power with the Council of Ministers over the approval of the EU budget;
• The Council of Ministers is the EU’s main decision-making body and it is the voice of the Member States;
• It passes laws together with the European Parliament;
• It also shares responsibility for the approval of the EU budget together with the European Parliament;
• It signs international agreements that have been negotiated by the European Commission.

Section 2 – Economic Development and Changes in Europe

17 (10,7) Heathrow Airport

• Heathrow Airport, which is located in London, is the largest and busiest airport in the UK;
• It is considered as a commercial airport because of its activity which is non-stop and which includes services to its customers;
• This airport is owned and operated by BAA, a company which also owns and operates six other UK airports;
• Heathrow Airport is used by over 90 airlines which fly to over 170 destinations worldwide;
• It has five passenger terminals and a cargo terminal;
• It handles around 100 million passengers a year;
• It is considered as a hub airport due to its ongoing activity and the connection flights it offers to other countries.

Advantages of air transport

• It is comfortable and convenient;
• It is ideal for medium and long journeys;
• It is relatively safe;
• It links countries with each other;
• It causes less pollution than cars and trains;
• There are cheap flights as a result of low-cost airlines;
• It is good for the transportation of light goods.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section 3 – Demographic and Social Realities</th>
<th>17</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Although it is an important sector of the economy for several countries, tourism has a number of unfavourable impacts on the host community;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Most of the negative effects from tourism occur when the amount of tourists is greater than the environment’s ability to cope with the number of tourists;</td>
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<tr>
<td>• A negative effect of tourism is the strain it places on already scarce resources such as water and energy;</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Unchecked tourism development may lead to soil erosion, increased pollution and waste, increased pressure on endangered species of animals and plants and the loss of biodiversity;</td>
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<tr>
<td>• The development of tourism facilities and road and airport construction can lead to land degradation and loss of wildlife habitats and deterioration of scenery;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Development of marinas and breakwaters can cause changes in currents and coastlines;</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Mass tourism may also negatively impact traditional values by introducing foreign elements which are in conflict with a country’s cultural, historical and religious heritage.</td>
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<th>Section 4 – Europeans and their Environment</th>
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<tr>
<td>• The Camargue is famous for its wildlife which has inhabited the region longer than its people;</td>
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<tr>
<td>• The marshes attract birds on their migration routes to and from Africa;</td>
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<tr>
<td>• The pink flamingos and other wildlife live permanently in the delta;</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Black bulls roam the remote areas of the Camargue where there is little sign of human impact;</td>
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<tr>
<td>• The area surrounding the Etang de Vaccares forms the Camargue Nature Park;</td>
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<tr>
<td>• This reserve restricts public access in order to conserve the environment;</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Unfortunately, the Camargue faces increasing pressure from people who want to use this precious land.</td>
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</tbody>
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<tr>
<td>• European citizenship belongs to those who are the citizens of one of the Member States of the EU;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• European citizenship is additional to national citizenship and does not replace it;</td>
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<tr>
<td>• It is best seen as a special type of status which enables a Member State national to enjoy certain rights covered by the Maastricht Treaty;</td>
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<tr>
<td>• These right include the right to free movement and residence where the European citizen so wishes;</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>• The right to vote and stand in local elections in the Member State of residence;</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>• The right to stand and vote in elections of the European Parliament;</td>
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<tr>
<td>• The right to petition the European Parliament;</td>
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<tr>
<td>• The right to file a complaint to the European Ombudsman.</td>
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</tbody>
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**Total: 85 marks**