

Annual Examinations for Secondary Schools 2021

YEAR 11 EUROPEAN STUDIES MARKING SCHEME

PART I

(Total 45 marks)

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

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	2	Relative poverty can be defined as a condition in which persons or households are considered to be poor when their income and resources are worse than what is thought to be adequate or socially acceptable in the society in which they live.
2	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. The GDP of a country is one of the most common indicators used to measure the wealth and poverty of a country; ii. Per capita income is another means by which the wealth and poverty of a country can be measured; iii. Citizens’ access to education and healthcare also determine a country’s wealth and poverty level; iv. Another factor is that of employment by sector. The fact that a country’s largest economic activity is in the primary sector indicates that its level of economic growth is low.
3	2	The term ‘standard of living’ can be defined as the degree of wealth or material comfort available to an individual, group of people or nation.
4	3	A welfare state is a system in which the state undertakes to protect the health and well-being of its citizens, especially those in financial or social need, by means of grants, pensions and other benefits.
5	2,2,2	<p><i>Students should mention three of the following:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Better monitoring to minimise abuse of claims for social benefits; • Increasing retirement age to reduce the amount of money spent on pensions; • Combating tax evasion and strengthening the tax collection mechanism; • Decreasing the unemployment rate through more work opportunities and vocational training schemes.
	Total: 15	

Section 2 – Economic Development and Changes in Europe		
1	2	Launched in 1962, the EU's common agricultural policy (CAP) is a partnership between agriculture and society, and between Europe and its farmers
2	8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improve the quality of food - Give financial aid to farmers - Better animal health - Ensure sustainable farming in all regions of the EU
3	5	This statement was referring to the overproduction of agricultural products with a short shelf life that eventually had to go to waste.
	Total: 15	
Section 3 – Demographic and Social Realities		
1	6	<p><i>Students should mention three of the following:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As a result of the increase in information technology, a large number of jobs are now carried automatically, with no need for manual workers; • Factors such as globalisation and increased specialisation have led to rapid changes in the demand for skilled workers. This resulted in unskilled workers finding it more difficult to gain employment; • A significant number of people are unwilling to work; • A significant number of people have a low level of education and lack literacy skills.
2	5	<p><i>Students should mention five of the following:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that employees wear personal protective equipment; • Keep emergency exits clear; • Make sure that the workplace is equipped with all the items needed to face all sorts of emergencies; • Train employees on how to follow safety procedures; • Carry out regular safety inspections; • Create a team responsible for the safety of employees.
3	4	<p><i>Students should mention two of the following:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organisations encourage a wide diversity of talent; • Organisations embrace cultural diversity; • Equal opportunities are given to different genders; • Organisations eliminate any type of bias in the evaluation process and promotion opportunities.
	Total: 15	

Section 4 – Europeans and their Environment		
1.	11	While the growth of transportation in recent decades has been a great achievement in minimising distances, transportation activities result in environmental degradation. Transport systems put pressure on the environment that negatively impacts the quality of natural ecosystems to the extent that the prospect of achieving a high quality of life in several human societies is threatened. It adversely affects the environment in all the stages of its operation. Transport is a major source of air pollution and a significant contributor to global warming. Transport is also a source of noise pollution, negatively affecting the quality of life of those living in nearby roads, airports and stations. Spillage during the transportation of hazardous substances causes water pollution while oil spills devastate marine and coastal environments. Development of highways, railroads and airport facilities cause habitat fragmentation and result in biodiversity loss. Another challenge to the environment is the disposal of vehicles after their service life.
2	4	<p><i>Students should mention four of the following:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Turning off the light when leaving the hotel room; • Unplugging unused electronics; • Taking short showers; • Buying minimally packaged goods; • Taking public transport whenever possible.
	Total: 15	
Section 5 – The Cultural Heritage		
1 (i)	4	The Arabs left a huge impact on the development of medicine around the world. Medicine was a central part of medieval Islamic culture, with the Muslims being the first to write about medical ethics. The Muslims regarded physicians as “guardians of souls and bodies”. Their book on medicine was very influential in Europe as it discussed two very common diseases found in Europe at that time, namely measles and small pox. The main achievements of Medieval Arabic Medicine and its influence on European Medicine were mainly in the fields of Systemisation, the development of Pharmacology, the establishment of Surgery and Ophthalmology and the building of hospitals.

	(ii)	4	Arab influences in European literature began to appear in the poetry of the early Spanish and Provençal troubadours. Islamic influences in literature are quite numerous, coupled by various rediscoveries of ancient classic text, most notably the work of the Greek philosopher Aristotle. No Western author expressed Europe's fascination with any aspect of Arabism in a more dramatic and poetic form than did Shakespeare. Among his most attractive characters, two are Arabs, or as he calls them 'Moors'. The Oriental Fashion, in which Arab elements were often confused with Persian and Indian ones, persisted throughout most of the nineteenth century.
2	(i)	2,2	<u>Liberalism</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is the belief in the importance of liberty and equal rights; • It is an attitude towards social problems which stresses the role of reason and human ingenuity.
	(ii)		<u>Communism</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It aims for a classless society structured upon common ownership of the means of production; • It supports the view that people are equal in the eyes of the government and treated the same regardless of education and financial standing.
3		3	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. International: struggle for hegemony and Empire outstrips the fiscal resources of the state 2. Political conflict: conflict between the Monarchy and the nobility over the "reform" of the tax system led to paralysis and bankruptcy. 3. The Enlightenment: impulse for reform intensifies political conflicts; reinforces traditional aristocratic constitutionalism, one variant of which was laid out in Montequieu's <i>Spirit of the Laws</i>; introduces new notions of good government, the most radical being popular sovereignty, as in Rousseau's <i>Social Contract</i> [1762]; the attack on the regime and privileged class by the Literary Underground of "Grub Street;" the broadening influence of public opinion. 4. Social antagonisms between two rising groups: the aristocracy and the bourgeoisie 5. Ineffective ruler: Louis XVI 6. Economic hardship, especially the agrarian crisis of 1788-89 generates popular discontent and disorders caused by food shortages.
		Total: 15	

Answer any TWO questions in essay form.

Question	Mark	Answer
Section 1 – Power and People	20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poverty is a social condition in which the lack of resources reduce a person’s ability to lead a normal life; • There is no single root cause of all poverty and causes may vary between regions and countries; • Yet, there are a number of leading causes of poverty in the world; • The primary cause of poverty is unemployment, which reduces a person’s purchasing power and ability to obtain basic provisions; • Another important cause of poverty is conflict. Safety and stability are essential for economic prosperity and growth; • Lack of government support is another major cause of poverty since ineffective governments are unable to provide the necessary infrastructure or to ensure the safety and security of their citizens in the event of conflict; • Inequality and marginalisation are also major causes of poverty as they hinder groups of people from accessing the tools and resources needed to support themselves and lead a productive life; • Although reducing poverty is on the agenda of several nations across the world, a country’s vulnerability to natural disasters can be an obstacle to eradicating poverty; • The effects of climate change contribute to the cycle of poverty in several ways since many of the world’s poorest populations rely on farming or hunting and gathering to eat and earn a living; • Over-population is another factor which causes poverty since the amount of people living in a particular area exceeds the number of resources which is available in that area; • Poverty is also directly linked to the lack of education since this affects the economic growth of a country; • Little or no access to clean water, sanitation and hygiene is another factor which causes poverty since these are fundamental to a person’s wellbeing

<p>Section 2 – Economic Development and Changes in Europe</p>	<p>20</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The CAP is an agricultural policy of the European Union which was set up in 1962; • The CAP aims to support farmers, enabling them to make a reasonable living; • The CAP also ensures that farmers have access to the latest information on agricultural issues, farming methods and market developments and provides them with high-speed technologies so that they can operate in an efficient manner and remain productive; • It encourages modernisation of European agriculture and the use of more sustainable, environmentally-friendly farming methods; • This, in turn, helps to improve agricultural productivity, ensuring a stable supply of affordable and high-quality food; • Another important aim of the CAP is to help tackle climate change and the sustainable management of natural resources; • It also provides mechanisms to prevent an economic, health or weather-related crisis from destroying food production. • The CAP provides better animal health through its animal welfare standards which focus on the avoidance of inflicting pain and suffering on farm animals both in the way they are reared on the farm and in the way they are moved from farm to the market; • This policy also strives to address the specific needs and challenges facing rural areas and to keep the rural economy alive by promoting jobs in farming, agri-food industries and associated sectors. • The CAP has been highly criticised for the overproduction of agricultural products with a short shelf life, that eventually go to waste; • Another criticism is that the subsidies given to European farmers artificially lower the price of some crops leading to market distortions and hindering the progress of developing countries; • Another criticism is that the budget of the CAP is high when considering that this sector of employment generates a low GDP in all EU countries; • It has also been charged with having adverse environmental effects, including the overuse of water resources; • The CAP has been reformed several times and has evolved and changed significantly, with a focus on increased competitiveness, rural development and sustainability.
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Section 3 – Demographic and Social Realities	20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Due to globalisation, jobs linked to certain economic activities have disappeared while new jobs were created due to changing competitive advantages and patterns of specialisation; • Changing in the structure of jobs has also resulted from the increase in technological progress; • There has also been an increasing rise in the tertiary, quaternary and quinary sectors of employment in recent decades, such as in R & D; • Recent decades have also seen the rise of more skilled workers and a huge increase in part-time workers; • All these factors are creating major challenges for governments in managing labour supply; • One measure taken by governments to meet the changing patterns of employment is that of retraining its citizens and equipping them with the necessary skills needed for the new types of jobs, such as skills in computer literacy; • Another measure is that of adapting the education system to meet the new types of employment; • Governments also need to offer good job opportunities in order to avoid brain drain; • Since innovations in technology mean that a proportion of the population will become redundant, governments have to create new jobs in order to keep the unemployment rate low; • Governments also need to provide quality and affordable child caring facilities in order to accommodate the working parents.
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Section 4 – Europeans and their Environment	20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental conservation is an umbrella term that includes anything we do to protect our planet and conserve its natural resources so that every living thing can have an improved quality of life; • This term includes anything that furthers the goal of making life sustainable for our planet and includes the sustainable use and management of natural resources such as wildlife, water, air and earth deposits; • Environmental conservation has not always been of importance to those living in the Camargue, which is Western Europe’s largest river delta; • The Camargue is characterised by exceptional biological diversity which includes flamingos, many species of insects, bulls and the Camargue horses; • This area is also a centre of human history and culture; • Tourism is a major source of income for the Camargue. Over a million tourists visit this place every year to see its unique flora and fauna; • Agriculture is also an important source of income for this area;
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The northern marshes were drained and then irrigated with fresh water, following which rice was planted; • The Camargue is also known for its salt production; • Although the growth of agriculture, industry and tourism is vital for the economic prosperity of the region, yet all make demands upon the limited resources of this fragile environment; • Eventually the French Government bought land which became transformed into a National Nature Reserve; • The Camargue Regional Natural Park area includes a huge UNESCO designated wildlife reserve; • This reserve supports initiatives which reconcile farming and the environment, protect nature and control the overall management of water in this exceptional wetland; • Meanwhile, a marine reserve project focuses on the controlled use of the coastline, including the growth of endangered species of fish.
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Section 5 – Cultural Heritage	20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • European society has been largely impacted by a number of inventions and innovations which have led to great progress and remarkably affected the lives of people; • One such invention was the development of the printing press which increased the accessibility to knowledge and influenced human thought; • The invention of the printing press resulted in a wider reading public and an increase in literacy; • It influenced and brought significant changes in art, literature, philosophy and politics; • The rigidly fixed class structure, which determined the status of a person from birth, began to yield to the rise of an intellectual middle class as a result of this invention; • Meanwhile, the invention of gunpowder permanently altered the way that human beings conduct war; • Gunpowder has led to the building of stronger fortifications; • It led to the dominance of European nations over other continents; • Even the new technology of modern warfare is made possible by a version of this powder; • Another invention, that of steam power, allowed the generation of power, burning coal to create steam and converting that into physical energy; • It led to the development of transportation systems such as the railways; • It also led to the factory system with the use of steam-driven machines; • In turn, this invention led to the invention of electricity.
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