

Annual Examinations for Secondary Schools 2022

YEAR 9	EUROPEAN STUDIES	MARKING SCHEME
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PART I

(Total 60 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		
	3	A democracy is a system of government which involves all the citizens sharing power. It is the idea that citizens should take an active role in the government of their country.
2	4	A direct democracy is a system of government in which all citizens vote on rules and laws. Meanwhile, a representative democracy is a system of government in which citizens vote for representatives to make decisions on their behalf.
3	2	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.
4	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Running for office; ii. Voting in elections; iii. Being members of interest groups; iv. Attending community meetings; v. Engaging in voluntary work; vi. Attending events held in the community.
5	3	The rule of law is considered to be a fundamental part of a democratic society since it expresses the principle that all people are equal under the law and that everyone is accountable to the law.
6	5	The principle of majority rule is an important part of the democratic system. Free and fair elections are held at regular intervals for the election of representatives at all levels of government. Free and fair elections allow people to determine the future policy direction of their government and increase the likelihood of a peaceful transfer of power.
	Total: 20	

Section 2 – Economic Development and Changes in Europe		
1	2,2,2,2,2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. A trade gap is the difference in value over a period of time of a country's imports and exports; ii. A quaternary sector is one which offers a special kind of service in that it is a knowledge-based service which includes information generation and sharing, IT, consultancy, financial planning, research and development, etc. iii. A quota is the restriction in quantity of imported, exported or manufactured goods by official or government control; iv. A subsidy is a sum of money granted by the state aimed at helping an industry or business keep the price of a product or service low; v. A cartel is an association of manufacturers or suppliers with the purpose of maintaining prices at a high level and restricting competition.
2	10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Heathrow Airport, also known as London Heathrow, is one of six international airports serving the London region; • The airport facility is owned and operated by Heathrow Airport Holdings; • Heathrow was founded as a small airfield in 1929 but was developed into a much larger airport after World War II; • It has gradually expanded and now has two parallel east-west runways along with four operational passenger terminals and one cargo terminal; • Heathrow is the second busiest airport in the world by international passenger traffic; • It is also the busiest airport in Europe by passenger traffic and the 7th busiest airport in the world by total passenger traffic; • It is used by over 80 airlines flying to 185 destinations in 84 countries;. • Cargo is a huge part of Heathrow's operations with around 1.5 million cubic tonnes of cargo travelling through the airport each year; • As Britain's global gateway, Heathrow connects British exporters to global markets and makes it easier for investors to travel to the UK; • The airport is the primary hub of British Airways and is a base for Virgin Atlantic.
	Total: 20	

Section 3 – Demographic and Social Realities		
1	2	The term ‘life expectancy’ refers to the number of years a person can expect to live.
2	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The life expectancy of a country is calculated by adding the ages of people at the time of death and dividing the total by the number of deaths.
3	6	<p>Life expectancy is a measurement for assessing population health. It shows great differences in health across the world. Life expectancy in EU Member States has increased by 3.2 years from 2002 to 2017. This increase has been brought about mostly by a greater awareness on the importance of healthy eating and hygiene together with an increase in vaccines and an improvement in medical facilities. Unfortunately, the COVID-19 pandemic has led to a decrease in life expectancy as a result of the increase in the number of deaths.</p>
4	10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The share of older persons in the total population will increase significantly in the coming decades; • This will lead to an increased burden on those of working age to provide for the social expenditure required by the elderly for a range of related services; • The fact that a large number of people have a longer life span places an increase in the demand for pensions; • Moreover, a greater amount of money is also needed for medical care and for the establishment of more residential homes together with the provision of social services by the government; • A major problem that most governments in Europe are facing is how to provide sufficient funds to support the growth of their ageing populations; • A longer life span can also result in a rise in age-related chronic illnesses which will personally affect individuals; • The process of ageing also involves having a decline in energy; • It can also present a financial risk to individuals who can run out of retirement resources; • As the life span increases, people need to account for the financial and health issues that come with the possibility of living a longer life.
	Total: 20	

Section 4 – Europeans and their Environment		
1	2,2	<p><i>Students can mention four of the following sources for each environment or give any other relevant answers.</i></p> <p><u>Air</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture production; • Transportation; • Ashes from wildfires; • Evaporation of organic compounds and natural radioactivity; • Volcanic eruptions. <p><u>Land</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The dumping of waste and other toxins; • Waste that is washed ashore from boats, oil rigs and sewage outlets; • Mining activities; • Construction activities; • Overcrowded landfills.
2	3	A wetland is an area where water covers the soil or is present either at or near the surface of the soil all year round or for varying periods of time during the year.
3	7	Located in Southern France, the Camargue is a natural wildlife paradise. This region was declared a wetland of international importance in 1986. It is the largest wetland in France as well as a major bird migration route. However, climate change and rising sea levels are threatening the fragile eco-system of the Camargue. This rise in sea levels will cause irreversible changes in the Camargue ecosystem, with high tides altering salt production as well as the properties of the famous Camargue rice and the amount of grass in the meadows.
4	2	<p><i>Students can name four of the following islands or give any other relevant answers:</i></p> <p>Malta, Majorca, Ibiza, Sicily, Sardinia, Santorini, Minorca, Elba.</p>
5	2	<p><i>Students can name four of the following mountain chains or give any other relevant answers:</i></p> <p>The Ural and Caucasus mountains, the Carpathian Mountains, the Alps, the Apennines and the Pyrenees.</p>
6	2	<p><i>Students can name four of the following major rivers or give any other relevant answers:</i></p> <p>Volga, Danube, Elbe, Rhine, Loire, Po, Rhone.</p>
	Total 20	

Section 5 – The Cultural Heritage		
1	12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Roman Catholicism is the official religion in Malta; • The Constitution of Malta also establishes Catholicism as the state religion. However, freedom of religion is guaranteed as a constitutional right and is generally respected; • Religion has dominated Maltese history and is an important part of our culture; • Malta remains a very devout nation with a large percentage of the population claiming to be Catholic and participating in church services and celebrations; • Religion is a central theme of public discussion, especially when it comes to attitudes related to marriage, divorce, abortion, IVF and other matters of morality; • From a very young age, children are taught religion at school and encouraged to attend MUSEUM classes which prepare them for the Holy Communion and the Confirmation; • Several adults form part of church groups or prayer groups; • There are around 365 churches in the Maltese Islands; • Churches in Malta are considered to be great works of art both in terms of architecture as well as their embellished interior adorned with paintings, sculptures and luxurious artefacts; • Every town has its parish church as the focal point; • Each parish celebrates the day of the patron saint with marching bands, processions, fireworks and other festivities.
2	2	Language, natural frontiers, historic memories and culture and traditions.
3	3	The Renaissance is a period in European history which marked the transition from the Middle Ages to modernity. This period covers the 15 th and 16 th centuries and marks the revival of Classical learning and wisdom.
4	3	<p><i>Students can give the following three examples or give any other relevant answers.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Mona Lisa by Leonardo da Vinci ii. The Last Supper by Leonardo da Vinci iii. The Birth of Venus by Sandro Botticelli
	Total: 20	

Answer any TWO questions in essay form.

Question	Mark	Answer
Section 1 – Power and People	20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The European Union has seven institutions which have different levels and types of power; • The three main institutions involved in EU legislation are the European Commission, the European Parliament and the Council of the European Union; • One of the roles of the European Commission is the proposal of new regulations, which are presented to the European Parliament and the Council; • The European Commission also has the role of guardian of the treaties by ensuring, together with the Court of Justice, that Community legislation is properly enforced by the Member States of the EU; • This institution also draws up annual budgets for approval by the European Parliament and the Council of the European Union; • Another role of this institution is to negotiate international agreements for the EU; • Meanwhile, the European Parliament is the only directly-elected institution of the EU and is, thus, the expression of the democratic will of Europeans; • This institution is an important forum for political debate and decision-making at the EU level; • It acts as co-legislator, sharing with the Council of the European Union, the power to adopt and amend legislative proposals; • This institution also shares budgetary power with the Council of the European Union; • The European Parliament also has the power to approve the appointment of the Members of the Commission and can pass a motion to censure against them; • Together with the European Parliament, the Council of the European Union is the main decision-making body of the EU; • This institution brings together the ministers of EU member states to discuss, amend and adopt laws and coordinate policies; • Together with the European Parliament, this institution also adopts the annual EU budget and concludes agreements between the EU and other countries or international organisations.

Section 2 – Economic Development and Changes in Europe	20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The COVID-19 pandemic has had a profound impact on the retail sector since many stores were forced to close down during lockdown; • This has led to an increase in e-commerce since consumers have switched to online shopping to buy products, even for everyday necessities like groceries; • The COVID-19 pandemic has highlighted the many advantages of online shopping: • One advantage of e-commerce to the consumer is that of having a personalised shopping experience; • Another advantage of online shopping is that it speeds up the buying process. Consumers can search for a product and make a purchase in a short period of time and from the comfort of their home; • The lower costs of running an e-commerce store when compared to a physical store has resulted in lower prices for the consumer. This is one of the most important advantages of e-commerce; • Moreover, consumers have a wide variety of products to choose from; • Another important advantage of e-commerce is that customers can make more informed decision-making when buying a product since information is at their fingertips due to product reviews from other customers, product descriptions and product guides; • Despite these advantages, e-commerce also has a number of disadvantages that can discourage a consumer to buy products online; • One disadvantage of online shopping to consumers is that they cannot interact and explore products as is the case with traditional retail outlets. Online shopping lacks the tangibility of physical shopping and there is no face-to-face interaction with the seller; • Another disadvantage of making online purchases is that consumers have to provide credit card information and mailing addresses. E-commerce websites can also hold other information about consumers' online behaviour and preferences. This can lead to credit card fraud or identity theft; • Online shopping also results in lack of privacy since consumers have to provide their personal details before making a purchase. Some sites do not have advanced encrypted technology that can protect consumers' personal details from hackers;
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Late delivery is a common disadvantage of e-commerce platforms. There are several instances when a person has to wait long before he or she receives the product; • Another disadvantage of e-commerce is that consumers have to pay tax on a product and it often becomes difficult to calculate actual sales tax charged on a product in a particular country.
Section 3 – Demographic and Social Realities	20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Population size is the actual number of individuals in a population; • The birth rate can be defined as the number of live births per 1,000 population in a given year; • Some politicians believe that their country should have a birth rate restriction. For example, China already has its one-child policy. Such a policy impacts the population size of the country; • The death rate can be defined as the number of deaths per 1,000 population in a given year; • Meanwhile, migration is the movement of people across territories. It is the process of people travelling to a new place in order to live there; • Although migration is a much smaller factor of population change than births or deaths, in some countries the impact of migration on population size is considerable; • Cross-border migration affects the population size of both the host and destination countries; • Europe's population is increasing through a combination of natural growth and net migration; • However, the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic has increased mortality rates across Europe and worldwide, disrupting the natural process of demographic transition; • It has also denied vulnerable populations access to quality healthcare and driven many households into hunger, food insecurity, poverty and malnutrition, increasing their risks of a shorter life span.

Section 4 – Europeans and their Environment	20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Mediterranean Sea is the world’s largest inland sea; • This sea is located between the continents of Europe, Asia and Africa; • The Mediterranean Sea is a closed sea and has only a limited capacity of renewal of its waters; • Threats such as climate change and pollution are all taking their toll on the Mediterranean Sea; • Due to global warming, new species of seaweed and tropical fish are making headway into the Mediterranean Sea and overcoming the local flora and fauna, irreparably transforming the natural habitat of the Mediterranean; • Euthrophication causes enrichment in nutritional substances occurring in aquatic ecosystems which can modify the balance of the whole system and result in an excess of nutrients into the sea; • Another threat to the Mediterranean Sea is the pollution from oil-spills; • Another human activity which is a threat to the Mediterranean Sea is the dumping of chemicals and waste into the sea; • Overfishing, which can result in some fish becoming extinct and which is affecting reproduction, is another detriment to the biodiversity of the Mediterranean Sea; • While an important sector in the economy of several countries, tourism also puts a significant strain on this natural environment; • Moreover, every year, two hundred thousand tons of plastics are discharged into this sea; • One of the solutions adopted to minimise this problem is the Mediterranean Blue Flag campaign; • This campaign originated in Europe in 1985 to promote sustainable development and environmentally clean and healthy Mediterranean beaches, marinas and coastal residential and tourist resorts among Mediterranean countries; • Conservation areas are also set up where activities like fishing and tourism are strictly regulated in order to protect the diversity of marine life.
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Section 5 – Cultural Heritage	20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Globalisation is an important process taking place all over the world and affecting our daily lives; • It is linked to the running of politics and society and affects commercial trends, particularly through the media; • Globalisation can be defined as the growing interdependence of the world’s people through shrinking space, shrinking time and disappearing borders; • The internet is perhaps the most visible aspect of globalisation; • It serves as a major driving force in creating a unified global community; • Communications technology, in which the internet plays a major role, has revolutionised how people work, expanded global knowledge and provided a variety of ways of bringing people and cultures closer together; • The internet and globalisation have radically changed the business world, providing a platform where companies that are thousand of miles apart can communicate and share information; • Companies can also improve their competitive edge and increase productivity due to the speed of access to information and electronic transactions; • The internet has also altered the structure of the mass media. Nowadays, the news on all networks is available constantly, anywhere in the world, and is updated as the events occur; • The internet and globalisation have facilitated the transfer and communication of knowledge and resulted in greater social consciousness and awareness of the needs of the world; • People can also form new friendships around the globe via social networking sites.
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