

Annual Examinations for Secondary Schools 2022

YEAR 11	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		
1	4	Extreme poverty is the most severe type of poverty. It is a condition characterised by the severe deprivation of basic human needs, including food, safe drinking water, sanitation facilities, health, shelter, education and information.
2	3	Poverty increases the chances of poor health amongst individuals. In turn, poor health traps communities into poverty.
3	3	The poverty line is the minimum level of income deemed adequate in a particular country. Where the income of a person or a family falls below a certain level considered to be the minimum required for a reasonable standard of living, then this person or family is considered poor.
4	10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education is the most powerful tool for combating poverty, social exclusion and inequality; • Education is key to prosperity and opens up a world of opportunities for individuals; • Education is directly related to employment. The higher the level of education in the country, the lower is the unemployment rate of that country; • Quality education, which is a basic human right for all, supports a child's social, emotional and cognitive development, enabling the child to reach his/her full potential; • Access to education also empowers people, increasing equality and representation; • Through education, the active participation of people in societies is enhanced;

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education also benefits people's health throughout their entire lives and increases their knowledge of how to live a healthy lifestyle. This, ultimately, improves their standard of living, perpetuating the vicious circle of poverty; • Education helps to address the issue of gender inequality which is an obstacle to participation in society and which can lead to marginalisation and poverty.
	Total: 20	

Section 2 – Economic Development and Changes in Europe		
1	2	The CAP, which stands for Common Agricultural Policy, was launched in 1962.
2	8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It supports farmers and improves agricultural productivity, ensuring a stable supply of affordable food; • It safeguards farmers in the member states of the EU so that they can make a reasonable living; • It helps tackle climate change and the sustainable management of natural resources; • It maintains rural areas and landscapes across the EU; • It keeps the rural economy alive by promoting jobs in farming, agri-food industries and associated sectors.
3	3	Agriculture depends more on the weather and climate than many other sectors of production. Weather plays an important role in agricultural production, highly influencing crop growth, development and yields.
4	2, 2	<u>Import quotas</u> The method of restricting the amount of food being imported in the EU. <u>Direct subsidies</u> Financial aid given to farmers to promote a cleaner, safer and environmental-friendly production of agricultural foods.
5	½, ½, ½, ½, ½, ½,	The CAP covers the main agricultural products which include cereals, potatoes, milk and its products, sugar, cotton, olive oil, tobacco, fruit and vegetables.
	Total: 20	

Section 3 – Demographic and Social Realities		
1	2,2,2,2,2	<p><u>Salaries and wages</u> Remuneration paid to employees for work performed on behalf of an employer or for services provided.</p> <p><u>Worker participation</u> It is a process by which employees become involved in one or more aspects of organisational decision-making at their place of work.</p> <p><u>Safety at work</u> Ensuring that the right safety measures are in place to safeguard workers from danger.</p> <p><u>Work opportunities in an inclusive society</u> When efforts are made to ensure equal working opportunities for all, regardless of a person's background.</p> <p><u>Collective bargaining</u> Negotiation of wages and other conditions of employment between an employer and a group of workers.</p>
2	10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technological progress is changing the way we work; • Labour markets are changing and new work patterns are emerging; • There has also been a change in the skills needed for employment; • Technological change has reduced the need for routine mechanised work and increased the demand for high-skilled technical work; • Work is becoming increasingly flexible, decentralised and knowledge-based; • STEM (science, technology, engineering and mathematics) education is accelerating the adaptation of the new working environment; • The robotics, automation and artificial intelligence industries are growing rapidly; • Technological progress is also resulting in advances in productivity, creating high-paying employment for many; • While jobs could be lost as a result of new technologies, new job opportunities are created.
	Total: 20	

Section 4 – Europeans and their Environment		
1	4	Environmental conservation is the practice of saving the environment from the loss of species and the destruction of the ecosystem, primarily due to pollution and human activities. It refers to the responsible management of the environment and its resources for present and future use.
2	10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One way to conserve the environment is by using less energy and embracing alternative energy sources such as solar energy and wind power; • Households should incorporate the concepts of sustainable living and reduce their carbon footprint; • This can be done by altering methods of transportation, energy consumption and diet; • They should also switch to reusable items and make a commitment to use them as often as possible; • Recycling items such as electronics, batteries and appliances is also instrumental in conserving the environment; • It is also vital to avoid the use of harmful chemicals since these have long-term negative effects on the environment; • The choices we make about how we commute can have an enormous impact, not only on the environment, but also on traffic congestion and people's health; • Buying local is another way by which to conserve the environment since packaging, combined with the fuel needed for delivery, takes a toll on the environment; • Conserving water at home is another way to protect the environment. Small changes carried out individually, such as collecting and using rainwater for watering plants, make a big difference in this regard.
3	2,2,2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is the home for more than 400 unique species of migrating birds; • Camargue horses galloping through water is a popular image of the region; • It is famous for its pink flamingos and black bulls; • Its many pathways crossing over the reserve make it an ideal spot for pedestrians and cyclists.
	Total: 20	

Section 5 – The Cultural Heritage		
1	6	The Enlightenment is also referred to as the 'Age of Reason' because most of its spokesmen considered this movement as one inspired by the principles of the Scientific Revolution. It was the age when mankind was emerging from centuries of ignorance into a new age enlightened by reason, science and respect for humanity. More emphasis was given to man's reasoning power over established dogma and superstition.
2	3,3	<u>Universal suffrage</u> The right to vote to all adult citizens regardless of wealth, income, gender, social status, race, ethnicity, etc. <u>Socialism</u> It is a political and economic system in which property and the means of production are owned in common, typically controlled by the state or government.
3	8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jogging, athletics, skiing, baseball and basketball, which were American types of sports, became popular also in Europe; • Films, television, books and magazines, which were formerly popular in the USA, spread around the world especially amongst young people; • Several shops in Europe started selling jeans, trainers and sweatshirts; • Records by famous artists became very popular even in Europe.
	Total: 20	

PART II

(Total 40 marks)

Answer any TWO questions in essay form.

Question	Mark	Answer
Section 1 – Power and People	20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poverty is often associated with long-term unemployment, yet instability of employment and low-wage employment can also increase the risk of poverty and financial hardship; • The COVID-19 pandemic has shaken economies around the world and resulted in a job crisis which increased poverty and widened inequalities amongst people and countries; • During the early stages of the pandemic, governments implemented several measures to support businesses and prevent unemployment. Yet, many businesses

		<p>could not operate in the usual way and could not carry on running their business. This resulted in many people losing their jobs;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employees with uncertain working conditions have been particularly exposed to job losses because of the pandemic; • There was a sharp decline in job vacancy rates and in the amount of temporary contracts. Young people were the most impacted by reductions in employment levels; • The pandemic largely impacted the accommodation, food and beverage, travel and tourism and arts and entertainments sectors; • There was also a large shift to telework. While telework was possible for highly educated people, this option was not available to all; • The COVID-19 pandemic has constituted a challenge for the European economy and the livelihoods of citizens; • Its impact will be felt for years to come. Therefore, governments need to create better and more resilient labour markets by investing across a range of development dimensions such as education, health, infrastructure and governance.
Section 2 – Economic Development and Changes in Europe	20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Globalisation is a process of economic, cultural, political and technological interdependence; • Globalisation has largely increased in recent years as a result of rapid advancements in communication and transportation; • Economic globalisation has also been facilitated by advances in technology which have reduced the costs of trade; • International banks such as the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund and the European Central Bank all help in the globalisation process; • Transnational companies around the world too are leaving their impact on economic globalisation; • Globalisation creates many opportunities as well as challenges; • Globalisation has increased trade for European companies. In fact, the EU is one of the largest players in international trade; • It is often claimed that globalisation allows the importation of cheaper products, thus decreasing the costs of living of EU citizens and increasing their standard of living; • As a result of globalisation, European consumers also have access to a larger variety of goods;

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yet, this also means that the European economy has to face increased competition in all traded goods and services; • Moreover, goods produced in EU member states have to comply with international standards. As a result the quality of these products is improved.
Section 3 – Demographic and Social Realities	20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Working conditions refer to the context within which a worker is expected to perform his job; • Working conditions cover a broad range of topics and issues, from working time to remuneration as well as the physical conditions and mental demands that exist in the workplace; • The physical conditions of the workplace and the physical demands of the job constitute an important part of working conditions. These include the size of the space in which a worker must perform his/her job, lighting, exposure to potential toxins or other hazards and the physical strain that the worker is expected to undergo; • Mental health conditions are very important for the well-being of employees. Anxiety and depression can be caused by work-related issues. Problems at work can bring on symptoms or make their effects worse; • Health and safety at the workplace are also important working conditions since these prevent occupational accidents and diseases; • Employee benefits also form part of working conditions. These include insurance, pension, parental leave, vacation leave, sick leave and wellness programs, amongst others; • The hours of work as well as the work schedule also form part of working conditions; • An integral part of working conditions is the work-life balance which is the degree to which employees feel that their job compliments and supports their quality of life as opposed to reducing it; • Working conditions and work environments have a significant impact on employee productivity and on the eventual success of a business. Moreover, they are instrumental in protecting the well-being of employees. Therefore, it is of utmost importance that they are modified and improved where necessary.
Section 4 – Europeans and their Environment	20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • While industry contributes largely to the economy and prosperity of a country, industrial processes have several negative impacts which can lead to environmental deterioration; • Industrial processes cause climate change and acid rain; • They lead to the depletion of natural resources and the degradation of land quality;

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Industrial processes also result in air, water and soil pollution; • Water pollution has rendered many groundwater resources useless for humans and wildlife; • Soil pollution is creating problems in agriculture and destroying local vegetation; • Meanwhile, air pollution largely impacts human health and ecosystems; • As humans are exposed to air, water and soil pollution, they are at a risk of being victims to illnesses and diseases; • These effects of industrial pollution are far-reaching and liable to affect the ecosystem for many years to come; • It leads to the generation of hazardous waste whose safe disposal is a problem; • The destruction of wildlife and the extinction of species are other negative effects of industrial processes.
Section 5 – Cultural Heritage	20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The French Revolution, which lasted from 1789 to 1799, had a long-lasting effect on French history and transformed the rest of Europe; • It unified France and enhanced the power of the national state; • The Revolution and Napoleonic Wars tore down the ancient structure of Europe; • It abolished feudalism in France and changed their form of government from a monarchy to a republic; • It resulted in the forming of a constitution based on the principle of equality and freedom, with France becoming the first state to grant universal male suffrage; • Prior to the French Revolution, Catholicism had been the official religion in France with the French Catholic Church being very powerful. An agreement between Napoleon and the Church ended this period and established rules for a relationship between the Church and the French state; • The French Revolution played a vital role in establishing the precedents of democratic institutions in Europe such as elections, representative government and constitutions; • It triggered the global decline of absolute monarchies and replaced them with republics and liberal democracies; • The French Revolution also gave birth to ideologies. Several ideologies arose due to this revolution including liberalism, socialism and eventually communism.