

**L-Università
ta' Malta**

**MATSEC
Examinations Board**



Specimen Papers
SEC31 European Studies

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Specimen Assessments: Controlled Paper LEVEL 1-2

MATRICULATION AND SECONDARY EDUCATION
CERTIFICATE EXAMINATIONS BOARD



L-Università
ta' Malta

SECONDARY EDUCATION CERTIFICATE LEVEL

SAMPLE PAPER

SUBJECT: **European Studies**
PAPER NUMBER: **Level 1 – 2**
DATE:
TIME: 2 Hours

SECTION A

Answer **ALL** Questions.

1. Give a definition on the term culture. (3)

2. What are human rights? (Give a definition) (3)

3. List **ONE** type of job for each of these sectors of production; (4)

- a) Primary Sector _____
- b) Secondary Sector _____
- c) Tertiary Sector _____
- d) Quaternary Sector _____

SECTION B

Answer **ALL** Questions.

4. Answer **ALL** the following questions.

'The Renaissance emphasised the importance of 'Mankind' and the idea that if humans were important, humans therefore could and should think for themselves. Moreover, during the Enlightenment period, many Europeans started to think that they should use their reason to question things that did not make sense. They became more optimistic as they realised that they could use science and reason to make the world a better place.'

a) Define 'Humanism'. (1)

b) Describe **TWO** values of Renaissance Humanism. (2)

c) Define 'Reformation'. (1)

d) Outline **ONE** main principle of the Reformation and **ONE** main principle of the Counter-Reformation. (2)

e) List **TWO** values that are the perfect example of an Enlightenment idea. (2)

'The Enlightenment also led to rational ideas about government. Kings no longer ruled by divine right; this meant a rise in republican thought and nationalism—because it was thought that the people could best govern themselves according to what they needed. Nationalism not only dramatically shaped European history, it also underwent significant changes in its very nature and definition. In its initial phase, nationalism was conceived as an emancipating idea, one that led to previously repressed cultures asserting their identities and throwing off the cultural and political domination of foreign powers. Yet, in a number of instances, what began as an exercise in liberation quickly turned into a mere replacement of one type of domination with another.'

f) Define 'Nation State'. (1)

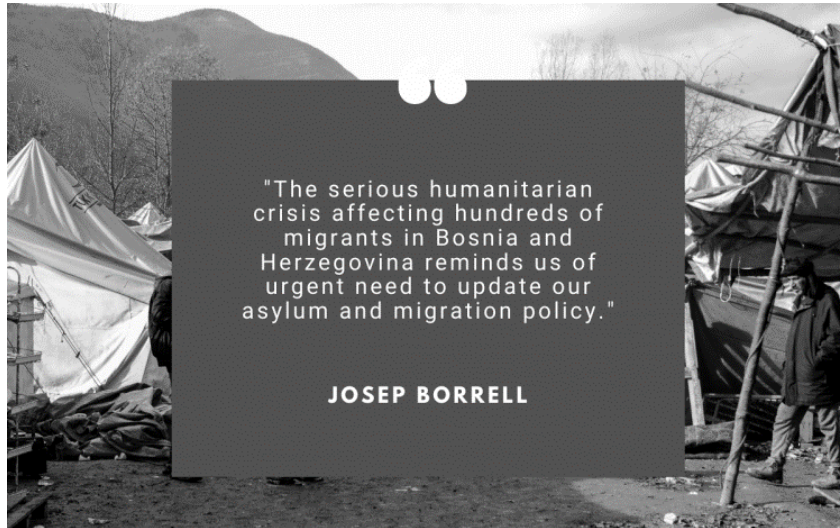
g) Define 'Nationalism'. (1)

h) Describe the effects of nationalism in the shaping of modern Europe. (5)

(Total: 15 marks)

c) List **FOUR** advantages of EU membership. (4)

6. Answer **ALL** the following questions.



(Source: https://eeas.europa.eu/headquarters/headquarters-homepage/91182/bosnia-and-herzegovina-migration-crisis-far-over_en)

a) Define human migration. (2)

b) What is the definition of push and pull factors? (4)

c) Explain the term asylum seekers. (4)

d) Explain what is political migration. (5)

(Total: 15 marks)

SECTION C

Answer all **THREE** questions. Follow the instructions given in each question.

7. **Answer EITHER part a) or part b).**

EITHER

a) Democracy is far more than just voting.

i. List **SIX** democratic values. (6)

ii. Describe **THREE** democratic values. (9)

OR

b) Citizen participation is generally agreed to be an essential ingredient for a healthy democracy.

i. Give **THREE** examples of active participation. (6)

ii. Describe ways how active participation is exercised in a democratic society. (9)

8. Answer EITHER part a) or part b).

EITHER

a) Education is a key institution in European societies.

i. Define inclusive and equitable quality education. (6)

ii. Explain the characteristics of inclusive and equitable education. (9)

OR

b) The World Health Organisation's (WHO) role is to lead the way in international health issues, and to guide partners in global health responses.

i. What is the definition of health provided by WHO? (3)

ii. List **THREE** factors that affect people's health. (3)

iii. Explain the characteristics of a quality healthcare system as recommended by WHO. (9)

9. **Answer EITHER part a) or part b).**

EITHER

a) According to data from Eurostat, in 2017, the social protection expenditure in the European Union stood at 27.9% of the GDP.

i. Define welfare state and welfare society. (6)

ii. Outline the main types of services and benefits provided by the welfare state. (9)

OR

b) Reducing poverty has become an international concern.

i. Define 'absolute' and 'relative' poverty. (6)

ii. Describe the main causes of poverty in Europe. (9)

End of Paper

Specimen Assessments: Controlled Paper LEVEL 2-3



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MATRICULATION AND SECONDARY EDUCATION
CERTIFICATE EXAMINATIONS BOARD

SECONDARY EDUCATION CERTIFICATE LEVEL SAMPLE PAPER

SUBJECT: **European Studies**
PAPER NUMBER: **Level 2 – 3**
DATE:
TIME: 2 Hours

SECTION A

Answer **ALL** Questions.

1. Define Culture. (3)

2. Explain cultural rights. (3)

3. Discuss **ONE** achievement of the Council of Europe (4)

SECTION B

Answer **ALL** Questions.

4. Answer **ALL** the following questions.

'The Renaissance emphasised the importance of 'Mankind' and the idea that if humans were important, humans therefore could and should think for themselves. Moreover, during the Enlightenment period, many Europeans started to think that they should use their reason to question things that did not make sense. They became more optimistic as they realised that they could use science and reason to make the world a better place.'

a) Describe the values of Renaissance humanism. (5)

b) Discuss how humanist values inform contemporary European culture. (10)

(Total: 15 marks)

5. Answer **ALL** the following questions.

On 1st of May 2004 the biggest enlargement in the history of the European Union took place. 10 countries: Estonia, Latvia, Poland, Czech Republic, Slovakia, Hungary, Slovenia, Cyprus and Malta joined the EU structures hoping for a better future. Divisions caused by the Iron Curtain and Cold War made the process of unification long but not impossible. After many years of negotiations and hard work on adjusting mainly the economies of 10 countries, it was officially stated that they could become members of the EU.

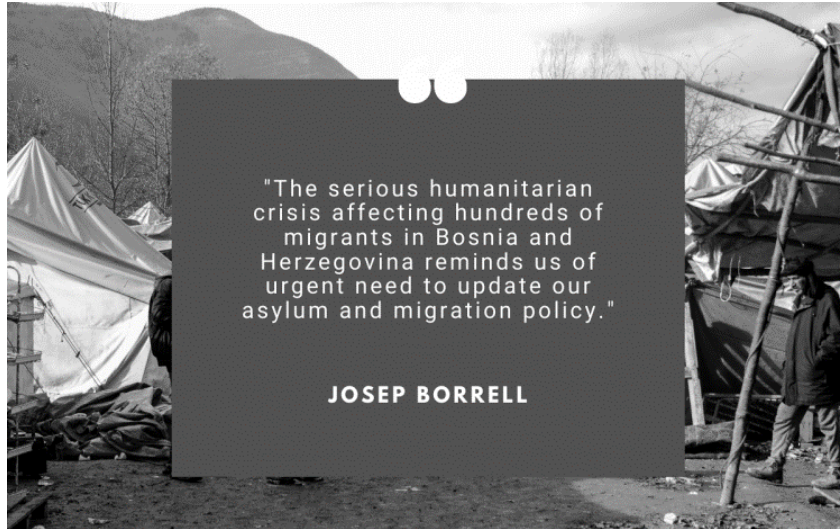
(<https://enrs.eu/en/news/1010-10th-anniversary-of-the-biggest-enlargement-of-eu>)

a) Explain **TWO** advantages and **TWO** disadvantages of EU membership. (8)

b) Discuss the EU's reasons for the 2004 enlargement. (7)

(Total: 15 marks)

6. Answer **ALL** the following questions.



(Source: https://eeas.europa.eu/headquarters/headquarters-homepage/91182/bosnia-and-herzegovina-migration-crisis-far-over_en)

a) Explain the terms 'asylum seekers' and 'undocumented migration'. (6)

b) Discuss push and pull factors in relation to the different types of migration. (9)

(Total: 15 marks)

SECTION C

Answer all **THREE** questions. Follow the instructions given in each question.

7. **Answer EITHER part a) or part b).**

EITHER

a) Democracy is far more than just voting.

i. Describe **THREE** democratic values. (6)

ii. Explain the development of democratic values as part of European culture and thought. (9)

OR

b) Citizen participation is generally agreed to be an essential ingredient of a healthy democracy.

i. Describe ways how active participation is exercised in a democratic society. (6)

ii. Discuss how the areas that shape educational policies promoted in Europe lead to increased social mobility and improvement in the quality of life of the individual. (9)

OR

b) The World Health Organisation's (WHO) role is to lead the way on international health issues and to guide partners in global health responses.

i. Explain the characteristics of a quality healthcare system as recommended by WHO. (6)

ii. Discuss the need (right and duty) for objective and scientifically backed information for the public as an effective way of implementing health measures. (9)

9. **EITHER**

a) According to data from Eurostat, in 2017, the social protection expenditure in the European Union stood at 27.9% of the GDP.

i. Outline the main types of services and benefits provided by the welfare state. (6)

ii. Discuss the sustainability of the welfare state. (9)

OR

b) Reducing poverty has become an international concern.

