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CLASS XII · POLITICAL SCIENCE (028) · CONTEMPORARY WORLD POLITICS · CBSE BOARD EXAMINATION 2027

POLITICAL SCIENCE · CHAPTER 2

MODEL ANSWERS

New Centres of Power

Board-Style Answer Booklet · Answers as CBSE expects them

CBSE marking-scheme pattern | Word count on every answer | 59 model answers | Most-probable 2027 answers marked

INSIDE THIS BOOKLET

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HOW TO USE IT

1. Write your own answer first, in the practice notebook.
2. Then open this booklet. Tick each numbered point you also wrote.
3. Give yourself 1 mark per matching point – that is how the examiner marks.
4. Copy any point you missed into My Mistakes (last page of the Chapter Booklet).
5. Rewrite the answer after 3 days, from memory.

USE WITH **Chapter Booklet, Political Science Ch 2**

M

READ THIS FIRST · BASED ON THE CBSE SAMPLE PAPER AND MARKING SCHEME 2026–27

How CBSE Marks Political Science

Every answer in this booklet follows the official marking-scheme pattern: numbered value points, keyword first, inside the word limit. Under each answer you will see its word count and how the marks are split.

The Political Science paper in 2027 (as in Sample Paper 2026–27)

Paper 028 · 80 marks · 30 questions · 3 hours

Item	Type	Marks	Words	What earns the marks
Q1–Q12	MCQs: statements, matching, chronology, assertion–reason	1 each	–	Letter + answer
Q13–Q18	Short answer	2 each	50–60	2 points × 1 mark
Q19–Q23	Short answer; two with (A) **or** (B)	4 each	100–120	4 points × 1 mark
Q24–Q26	Picture-, passage- and map-based: four 1-mark parts each	4 each	–	One line per part
Q27–Q30	Long answer, (A) **or** (B)	6 each	170–180	6 points × 1, or 3 + 3

This chapter gives a **6-mark** choice question in almost every paper: SQP 2026–27 Q28, 2025 59/1/1 and 59/1/2 Q27, SQP 2024–25 Q29. Learn one six-point answer each on the EU, ASEAN, China, Japan and South Korea.

How the marking scheme gives marks

SEVEN RULES

- **Marks come from value points.** Each correct, relevant point earns 1 mark: one value point per mark – 2 marks = 2 points, 4 marks = 4 points, 6 marks = 6 points (or 3 + 3). The scheme accepts “any other relevant point”, so a correct NCERT point that is not in our answer also scores.
- **Points are numbered and backed by evidence.** The examiner wants a fact in each point: a site, a find, a writer, a date, a place or an example. Our long answers add one opening and one closing line so the answer reads well; the marks come from the numbered points.
- **Keyword first.** Start each point with the key word and underline it – the examiner scans for it. Then give one fact: a name, a date, a number or an example.
- **MCQs:** write the letter and the answer text. Combination questions are answered like “(b) Only a, b and d”.
- **Case / source-based:** (i) and (ii) need one clear line each; the 2-mark part needs two separate points. Use the passage’s own clues, then add chapter facts.
- **Internal choice:** write “(A)” or “(B)” in the margin and attempt only one. Map questions: attach the map to the answer book.
- **Do not repeat** one idea in two points – it earns one mark only.

Answer frames – copy this shape

2-mark answer — 50–60 words

1. Keyword: point + fact.
2. Keyword: second point + fact.

Two clear points, no introduction.

4-mark answer — 100–120 words

1–4 Four numbered points, keyword first, each with a year, a country or a leader.

Analyse / justify questions need a reason in each point.

6-mark answer 170–180 words

→ Opening line that answers the question in short.
1–6 Six numbered points, keyword first, each with a fact, a year, a leader or an example.
→ Closing line: "Thus / Hence …".

If the question has two parts, answer under two sub-headings.

Passage / picture / map 4 × 1 · Q24–Q26

(i)–(iv) One clear line for each part, using the clue in the source.
Map Write the name next to the letter or dot, as asked.

Never copy the whole passage.

Short of time? Learn these ten first

Most probable for 2027

C1	Analyse any six factors that make the European Union a …	[6]	C2	"The European Union has evolved into a supranational …	[4]
C4	Assess the effectiveness of the European Union as a …	[6]	C6	Analyse the three pillars of the ASEAN Community.	[6]
C7	"ASEAN is rapidly growing into a very important regional …	[6]	C9	Explain any six economic policies adopted by China that …	[6]
C10	Explain any three issues of conflict and three areas of …	[6]	C12	Explain any six factors that make Japan an important centre …	[6]
D1	Case: Passage – a region finds its own way	[4]	D2	Case: Picture – a crowded table (described)	[4]

A

ANSWERS · PART A

Textbook Check – Answers

Model answers to every Textbook Check question. Underlined words are the keywords the examiner looks for.

The European Union

A1. Why did countries look for new centres of power after 1991? [2]

1. **One superpower:** after the Soviet Union broke up, the USA was the only superpower and could dominate world politics.
2. **Alternatives:** regional groups like the EU and ASEAN and rising economies like China could limit that dominance and give their regions a stronger voice.

43 words · limit 60 | Marking: 2 points × 1 = 2

A2. Trace the steps by which the European Union was formed. [4]

1. **Post-war help:** after the Second World War the US Marshall Plan rebuilt Europe's economy and NATO gave it security.
2. **OEEC and Council of Europe:** the OEEC (1948) began economic cooperation and the Council of Europe (1949) political cooperation.
3. **EEC:** step-by-step economic integration led to the European Economic Community in 1957 and later a European Parliament.
4. **EU:** after the Soviet bloc collapsed, the Maastricht Treaty (1992) set up the EU with a common foreign policy and a single currency.

78 words · limit 120 | Marking: 4 points × 1 = 4 | MUST DO

A3. "The EU has evolved from an economic union into an increasingly political one." Explain. [4]

1. **Like a state:** it has its own flag, anthem, founding date and currency – the euro.
2. **Common policies:** it has a common foreign and security policy and cooperation on justice and home affairs.
3. **European Parliament:** a directly elected parliament gives it a political body above the member states.
4. **Limits:** an attempt at a common constitution failed, and members still keep their own foreign and defence policies.

65 words · limit 120 | Marking: 4 points × 1 = 4

A4. Explain the economic, political and military influence of the European Union. [6]

The EU is a centre of power in economic, political and military terms.

1. **Large economy:** the EU is one of the largest economies; its share of world trade is much larger than that of the USA.
2. **Euro:** its common currency can challenge the dominance of the US dollar.
3. **Voice in the WTO:** its economic weight gives it influence in the WTO and over neighbours in Asia and Africa.
4. **UN Security Council:** France, a member, holds a permanent seat, and other members serve as non-permanent members.
5. **Diplomacy:** it uses negotiation and investment rather than force, and has influenced US policy, e.g. on Iran's nuclear programme.
6. **Military and technology:** its combined forces are among the largest, its defence spending is second to the USA, and it leads in space and communications technology.

Thus the EU can act as a counterweight to the USA, though its unity has limits.

146 words · limit 180 | Marking: 6 points × 1 = 6 | Opening + closing line: 1 line each, no extra mark | MUST DO

A5. What are the limitations of the European Union? [4]

1. **Separate policies:** members still keep their own foreign relations and defence policies, which often pull in different directions.
2. **Iraq 2003:** Britain and many newer members backed the US-led invasion of Iraq, while Germany and France opposed it.
3. **Euro-scepticism:** there is deep distrust of integration in some countries; Denmark and Sweden resisted the Maastricht Treaty and the euro.
4. **Brexit:** the United Kingdom voted to leave in 2016 and left in 2020.

70 words · limit 120 | Marking: 4 points × 1 = 4 | MUST DO

ASEAN

A6. Why was ASEAN formed? Name its founding members. [2]

1. **Reason:** to overcome the region's colonial past, poverty and Cold War pressures through economic growth and regional peace.
2. **Founders:** Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand, by the Bangkok Declaration of 1967.

32 words · limit 60 | Marking: 2 points × 1 = 2 | MUST DO

A7. What is the 'ASEAN Way'? [2]

1. **Meaning:** a form of interaction among members that is informal, non-confrontational and cooperative.
2. **Sovereignty:** it rests on deep respect for each member's national sovereignty and non-interference in internal affairs.

29 words · limit 60 | Marking: 2 points × 1 = 2 | MUST DO

A8. Explain the three pillars of the ASEAN Community. [6]

ASEAN moved beyond economic cooperation to a wider community.

1. **Decision:** in 2003 ASEAN decided to build an ASEAN Community on three pillars.
2. **Security Community:** territorial disputes should not become armed conflicts; members promised peace, neutrality and non-interference.
3. **ARF:** the ASEAN Regional Forum (1994) coordinates security and foreign policy, including major outside powers.
4. **Economic Community:** it aims at a common market and production base, a free trade area and social and economic development.
5. **Dispute settlement:** it improves ways to settle economic disputes among members.
6. **Socio-Cultural Community:** it builds cooperation in society and culture so that people feel part of one region.

Thus the three pillars made ASEAN more than a trade group.

111 words · limit 180 | Marking: 6 points × 1 = 6 | Opening + closing line: 1 line each, no extra mark | MUST DO

A9. Why is ASEAN important for India? [4]

1. **Look East / Act East:** since 1991 India has sought closer economic and strategic ties with South-East Asia, its eastern neighbourhood.
2. **FTAs:** India signed FTAs with Singapore and Thailand and an FTA with ASEAN in force from 2010.
3. **Trade and investment:** ASEAN's fast-growing economy is a major market for Indian goods and services and a source of investment.
4. **Security:** through the ARF, India takes part in regional security dialogue.

69 words · limit 120 | Marking: 4 points × 1 = 4

China, Japan and South Korea

A10. What were the main features of China's economy before 1978? [4]

1. **Soviet model:** after the 1949 revolution China followed the Soviet model and built state-owned heavy industries.
2. **Isolation:** it stayed away from the capitalist world, relied on its own resources and had very little foreign trade.
3. **Low income:** growth of 5–6 per cent was eaten up by population growth of 2–3 per cent.
4. **Food shortage:** agricultural output was not enough to support industry.

64 words · limit 120 | Marking: 4 points × 1 = 4

A11. Describe the economic policies that led to China's rise. [6]

China rose by reforming its economy in its own way.

1. **End of isolation:** China established relations with the USA in 1972.
2. **Four modernisations:** in 1973 Zhou Enlai proposed modernising agriculture, industry, science and technology, and the military.
3. **Open door policy:** in 1978 Deng Xiaoping invited foreign capital and technology to raise productivity.
4. **Step-by-step privatisation:** agriculture was privatised in 1982 and industry in 1998 – no shock therapy.
5. **SEZs:** Special Economic Zones allowed foreign investors to set up businesses with few barriers.
6. **World market:** rising farm incomes fed rural industry, and China joined the WTO in 2001, becoming a top destination of foreign investment.

Thus China became the second largest economy and the engine of East Asian growth.

116 words · limit 180 | Marking: 6 points × 1 = 6 | Opening + closing line: 1 line each, no extra mark | MUST DO

A12. Mention the negative effects of China's economic reforms. [2]

1. **Uneven gains:** unemployment rose, and working conditions, especially for women, were poor.
2. **Inequality and harm:** the gap between rural and urban, coastal and inland grew, along with corruption and environmental damage.

31 words · limit 60 | Marking: 2 points × 1 = 2

A13. Give four reasons why Japan is regarded as a centre of power. [4]

1. **Technology:** brands like Sony, Toyota and Honda lead the world in high technology.
2. **Growth without resources:** it imports most raw materials, yet grew rapidly after 1945.
3. **Global bodies:** it is in the OECD (1964) and G-7 and is one of the largest contributors to the UN budget.
4. **Security role:** its alliance with the USA since 1951 makes it important in Asia, though Article 9 limits war.

66 words · limit 120 | Marking: 4 points × 1 = 4 | MUST DO

A14. Why is South Korea's rise called the 'Miracle on the Han River'? [4]

1. **Fast growth:** from the 1960s to the 1980s it grew from a poor, war-hit country into an industrial economy.
2. **Causes:** land reform, rural development, education and export-oriented industry.
3. **Recognition:** it joined the OECD in 1996 and the G-20; Samsung, LG and Hyundai are global brands.
4. **High HDI:** it ranks high on human development and spreads soft power through its culture.

60 words · limit 120 | Marking: 4 points × 1 = 4

B

ANSWER KEY · PART B

Objective – Answer Key

All 20 MCQ and assertion–reason answers, each with a one-line reason so you learn the fact, not only the letter.

Write the option letter **and** the answer, as the marking scheme does – e.g. "(b) ..." followed by the answer text.

Q	Answer	Why (one line)
B1	**(b) channel Marshall Plan aid**	It began economic cooperation in western Europe.
B2	**(c) Maastricht Treaty, 1992**	The EEC came in 1957.
B3	**(d) perfection, completeness and unity**	The number does not stand for members.
B4	**(d) France**	The UK left the EU in 2020.
B5	**(b) I, III and IV**	The common constitution failed.
B6	**(c) Vietnam**	Vietnam joined in 1995.
B7	**(a) informal, non-confrontational and cooperative**	With respect for sovereignty.
B8	**(b) coordinate security and foreign policy**	Part of the security pillar.
B9	**(a) a-ii, b-i, c-iv, d-iii**	Pillars agreed in 2003.
B10	**(c) ten stalks of paddy in a circle**	Ten members bound in friendship.
B11	**(c) Zhou Enlai**	Agriculture, industry, science and technology, military.
B12	**(a) II, III, IV, I**	1978 → 1982 → 1998 → 2001.
B13	**(b) 1962**	Rajiv Gandhi visited China in 1988.
B14	**(d) Japan**	Japan; allied with the USA since 1951.
B15	**(a) Miracle on the Han River**	1960s–1980s.
B16	**(c) a-iii, b-iv, c-i, d-ii**	Japan–OECD 1964; Korea–38th parallel.
B17	**(a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.**	R defines supranational.
B18	**(a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.**	Iraq 2003 is an example.
B19	**(d) A is false, but R is true.**	A is false – China reformed step by step; R is true.
B20	**(c) A is true, but R is false.**	A is true; R is false – its economy is smaller but grows faster.

C

ANSWERS · PART C

Board Pattern – Answers

Model answers in the marking-scheme pattern. Orange tags show where a similar question came in a board or sample paper.

The European Union

★★★ 4 of 6 papers · 2, 4 and 6 marks

C1. Analyse any six factors that make the European Union a highly influential regional organisation. [6]

The EU's influence rests on its economic, political and military strength.

1. **Economy:** one of the world's largest economies, with a share in world trade much larger than that of the USA.
2. **Euro:** its currency can challenge the US dollar in world trade and finance.
3. **Political weight:** France holds a permanent seat in the UN Security Council, and other members serve as non-permanent members.
4. **Diplomacy:** it prefers negotiation and economic engagement; it has influenced US policy on Iran and holds dialogues with China on human rights.
5. **Military:** its members' combined forces are among the largest, defence spending is second to the USA, and France has nuclear weapons.
6. **Technology:** it is the world's second most important source of space and communications technology.

Thus the EU is a major centre of power, though its members do not always act as one.

138 words · limit 180 | Marking: 6 points × 1 = 6 | Opening + closing line: 1 line each, no extra mark | Board 2025 59/1/2 Q27(A); SQP 2026–27 Q28(A) | MUST DO

C2. "The European Union has evolved into a supranational organisation." Explain with four points. [4]

1. **Above states:** it stands above its member states and can intervene in their economic, political and social affairs.
2. **Symbols:** like a nation-state, it has its own flag, anthem, founding date and currency.
3. **Common policies:** the Maastricht Treaty created a common foreign and security policy and a single currency.
4. **Parliament:** the directly elected European Parliament makes laws that apply across the whole union.

62 words · limit 120 | Marking: 4 points × 1 = 4 | 59/1/1 (year not printed) Q19(B) | MUST DO

C3. Explain the economic importance of the European Union. [4]

1. **Large economy:** taken together, its members form one of the largest economies in the world.
2. **Trade:** its share of world trade is far larger than the USA's, giving it a strong voice in the WTO.
3. **Euro:** its currency is a rival to the US dollar.
4. **Reach:** its economic power gives it influence over its neighbours and over countries in Asia and Africa.

62 words · limit 120 | Marking: 4 points × 1 = 4 | 59/1/1 (year not printed) Q19(A)

C4. Assess the effectiveness of the European Union as a regional organisation. [6]

The EU has been very effective in economics, less so in foreign policy and defence.

1. **Peace in Europe:** it ended old rivalries, such as between France and Germany, and brought lasting peace.
2. **Economic success:** a single market and the euro made it one of the largest economies and trading blocs.
3. **Global voice:** it influences the WTO and the UN and uses diplomacy rather than force.
4. **Expansion:** it absorbed many former Soviet-bloc states, spreading stability eastwards.
5. **Disunity:** members follow different foreign and defence policies, as over Iraq in 2003.
6. **Euro-scepticism and Brexit:** Denmark and Sweden resisted Maastricht and the euro, and the UK left in 2020.

So the EU is effective, but its political unity is still incomplete.

117 words · limit 180 | Marking: 6 points × 1 = 6 | Opening + closing line: 1 line each, no extra mark | SQP 2024–25 Q29(A)

MUST DO

C5. Mention two limitations of the European Union. [2]

1. **Different policies:** members keep separate foreign and defence policies, as when they split over the Iraq war of 2003.
2. **Euro-scepticism:** some members resisted the euro and Maastricht, and the UK left the EU in 2020.

35 words · limit 60 | Marking: 2 points × 1 = 2 | Board 2025 59/2/2 Q13 (summary only)*

ASEAN

★★★ 3 of 6 papers · 1 and 6 marks

C6. Analyse the three pillars of the ASEAN Community. [6]

In 2003 ASEAN agreed to build an ASEAN Community.

1. **Security Community:** territorial disputes should not turn into armed conflict; members promised peace, neutrality, cooperation, non-interference and respect for sovereignty.
2. **ARF:** the ASEAN Regional Forum (1994) coordinates security and foreign policy with outside powers too.
3. **Economic Community:** it aims at a common market and production base and a free trade area for investment, labour and services.
4. **Development:** it supports social and economic development and settles economic disputes.
5. **Socio-Cultural Community:** it promotes cooperation in culture, education and society.
6. **Result:** together the pillars turn ASEAN from a loose trade group into a regional community of peace, prosperity and shared identity.

Thus ASEAN works for security, prosperity and shared identity together.

117 words · limit 180 | Marking: 6 points × 1 = 6 | Opening + closing line: 1 line each, no extra mark | Board 2025 59/1/1 Q27(B)

MUST DO

C7. "ASEAN is rapidly growing into a very important regional organisation." Justify. [6]

ASEAN has become a centre of power in Asia.

1. **Fast growth:** its economy is smaller than the USA's, the EU's or Japan's but grows faster.
2. **Free trade:** it is building a free trade area; the USA and China have rushed to sign FTAs with it.
3. **Outward looking:** its Vision 2020 gave it a role in world affairs; it mediated in Cambodia and East Timor.
4. **Security dialogue:** the ARF brings major powers into regional security talks.
5. **ASEAN Way:** informal, cooperative interaction keeps peace among diverse members.
6. **India's interest:** India's Act East Policy and the India–ASEAN FTA (2010) show its value as a partner.

Thus ASEAN's influence is growing in Asia and beyond.

112 words · limit 180 | Marking: 6 points × 1 = 6 | Opening + closing line: 1 line each, no extra mark | SQP 2026–27 Q28(A)

MUST DO

C8. State any two objectives of ASEAN. [2]

1. **Growth:** to accelerate economic growth and through it social progress and cultural development.
2. **Peace:** to promote regional peace and stability based on the rule of law and the UN Charter.

30 words · limit 60 | Marking: 2 points × 1 = 2

Board 2025 59/2/1 (summary only)*; 59/1/1 Q1–Q2 (MCQs on the ASEAN Way and founders)

China and India–China relations

★★☆ 2 of 6 papers · 2, 4 and 6 marks

C9. Explain any six economic policies adopted by China that made it an economic power. [6]

China's rise is the result of planned, step-by-step reforms.

1. **Opening to the USA:** relations with the USA in 1972 ended China's isolation.
2. **Four modernisations:** Zhou Enlai's 1973 plan targeted agriculture, industry, science and technology, and the military.
3. **Open door policy:** Deng Xiaoping (1978) invited foreign capital and technology to raise productivity.
4. **Privatisation in stages:** agriculture was privatised in 1982 and industry in 1998, avoiding shock therapy; farm incomes rose and fed rural industry.
5. **SEZs:** Special Economic Zones attracted foreign investors with few trade barriers.
6. **WTO:** China joined the WTO in 2001 and became a top destination of foreign investment with huge foreign exchange reserves.

Thus China became the driving force of East Asian growth.

114 words · limit 180 | Marking: 6 points × 1 = 6 | Opening + closing line: 1 line each, no extra mark | SQP 2026–27 Q28(B)

MUST DO

C10. Explain any three issues of conflict and three areas of cooperation between India and China. [6]

India–China relations mix rivalry and cooperation.

1. **Border dispute:** the 1962 war over Aksai Chin and Arunachal Pradesh, and later clashes such as Galwan (2020).
2. **Pakistan factor:** China's close military and nuclear ties with Pakistan are a security worry for India.
3. **Trade imbalance:** India buys far more from China than it sells, a large trade deficit.
4. **New phase:** Rajiv Gandhi's 1988 visit began agreements on culture, science and technology.
5. **Trade links:** border posts were opened for trade and bilateral trade has grown many times since the 1990s.
6. **Global cooperation:** both work together in the WTO, on climate change and in BRICS.

Thus both need peace on the border to gain from cooperation.

112 words · limit 180 | Marking: 6 points × 1 = 6 | Opening + closing line: 1 line each, no extra mark | Board 2025 59/1/1 Q27(A) | MUST DO

C11. Which decisions taken by China in the 1970s ended its isolation and began its rise? [2]

1. **1972 and 1973:** relations with the USA (1972) and Zhou Enlai's four modernisations (1973).
2. **1978:** Deng Xiaoping's open door policy invited foreign capital and technology.

25 words · limit 60 | Marking: 2 points × 1 = 2 | Board 2025 59/2/3 Q13 (summary only)*

Japan and South Korea

★☆☆ 1 + 1 of 6 papers · 6 marks

C12. Explain any six factors that make Japan an important centre of power. [6]

Japan is an economic and technological power in Asia.

1. **High technology:** Sony, Panasonic, Canon, Toyota and Honda make it a world leader in technology.
2. **Growth without resources:** it imports most raw materials yet became one of the largest economies after 1945.
3. **OECD and G-7:** it joined the OECD in 1964 and is a G-7 member.
4. **UN role:** it is one of the largest contributors to the UN budget.
5. **Alliance:** its security alliance with the USA since 1951 makes it a key power in Asia.
6. **Peaceful role:** Article 9 renounces war, and it gives aid and investment abroad, e.g. the Delhi Metro.

Thus Japan is a centre of power without being a military power.

113 words · limit 180 | Marking: 6 points × 1 = 6 | Opening + closing line: 1 line each, no extra mark | Board 2025 59/1/2 Q27(B) | MUST DO

C13. Explain how South Korea emerged as a new centre of power. **[6]**

South Korea rose from war and poverty to become a major economy.

1. **Divided start:** divided along the 38th parallel and hit by the Korean War (1950–53), it began poor.
2. **Miracle on the Han River:** from the 1960s to the 1980s it grew very fast.
3. **Reforms:** land reform and rural development spread the gains of growth.
4. **Human resources:** heavy investment in education created a skilled workforce.
5. **Exports:** export-oriented industry built global brands like Samsung, LG and Hyundai.
6. **Recognition:** it joined the OECD in 1996 and the G-20, ranks high on HDI, and spreads soft power through its culture.

Thus South Korea is a centre of economic and cultural power in Asia.

111 words · limit 180 | Marking: 6 points × 1 = 6 | Opening + closing line: 1 line each, no extra mark | SQP 2024–25 Q29(B) | MUST DO

ANSWERS · PART D

D Case-Based – Answers

One line each for the 1-mark parts; separate points for the 2-mark parts. The whole answer stays within the word limit.

D1. Case-Based · Passage – a region finds its own way (printed in the booklet) **[4]**

(i) Name the organisation described. **[1]**
ASEAN – the Association of South East Asian Nations.

(ii) Where was the declaration signed? **[1]**
Bangkok (the Bangkok Declaration, 1967).

(iii) What is the style of working described called? **[1]**
The ASEAN Way – informal, non-confrontational and cooperative.

(iv) Name the three pillars of the community decided in 2003. **[1]**
Security Community, Economic Community and Socio-Cultural Community.

27 words in all · limit 100 | Marking: 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 = 4

D2. Case-Based · Picture – a crowded table (described) (printed in the booklet) **[4]**

(i) Which organisation does the table stand for? **[1]**
The European Union.

(ii) What does the empty chair with the Union Jack show? **[1]**
Brexit – the United Kingdom left the EU in 2020.

(iii) What weakness is shown by the different maps? **[1]**
Members follow different foreign and defence policies.

(iv) Why does the man with the dollar look nervous? **[1]**
The euro could challenge the dominance of the US dollar.

29 words in all · limit 100 | Marking: 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 = 4

D3. **Case-Based · Map clues – South-East and East Asia** (printed in the booklet) **[4]**

(i) **Identify A.** **[1]**
Indonesia.

(ii) **Identify B.** **[1]**
Singapore.

(iii) **Identify C.** **[1]**
China.

(iv) **Identify D.** **[1]**
South Korea.

5 words in all · limit 100 | Marking: 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 = 4 | Map items carry 1 mark each