

WARNING

Answer all questions in the spaces provided on this paper.

Write your Examination Number here.

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JUNIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION, 2001

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL STUDIES

HIGHER LEVEL

MONDAY, 11 JUNE – AFTERNOON 1.30 – 3.30

For Examiner's Use only:

Question	MARK
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
TOTAL	
GRADE	

All **FIVE** Questions should be answered. The numbers in brackets denote the number of marks. All Questions must be answered in this answer-book using the spaces provided.

QUESTION 1. ANSWER (A) AND (B) AND (C)

(A) MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

(12 marks)

Answer 12 of the following questions, by placing a tick (✓) in the correct box in each case.

Example: Which of the following is **NOT** an ocean?

- (a) Atlantic (b) Pacific
(c) Indian (d) Baltic (1)

1. Dendrochronology is a method used by archaeologists to:

- (a) state a period of time (b) describe a type of excavation
(c) date a wooden object (d) label artefacts (1)

2. An archive is a place where:

- (a) old documents are kept (b) photographs are developed
(c) music is played (d) stone tools are displayed (1)

3. A *souterrain* was a:

- (a) Celtic festival (b) underground passageway
(c) metal workshop (d) wooden fence (1)

4. Contour lines on an Ordnance Survey map show:

- (a) height above sea-level (b) built-up areas
(c) historical sites (d) motorways (1)

5. The main building in a stone castle was known as a:

- (a) turret (b) keep
(c) bailey (d) demesne (1)

6. Which of the following is a metamorphic rock?

- (a) basalt (b) granite
(c) sandstone (d) marble (1)

7. In Medieval times, a *fief* was a:

- | | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|-----|
| (a) tenant farmer | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) nobleman | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| (c) craftsman | <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) piece of land | <input type="checkbox"/> | (1) |

8. Name the country known as the “Workshop of the World” during the Industrial Revolution:

- | | | | | |
|-------------|--------------------------|-------------|--------------------------|-----|
| (a) Ireland | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) Germany | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| (c) Britain | <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) France | <input type="checkbox"/> | (1) |

9. In 1973, Ireland became a member of the:

- | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|-----|
| (a) United Nations Organisation | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) Council of Europe | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| (c) European Economic Community | <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) European Monetary System | <input type="checkbox"/> | (1) |

10. In which of the following countries has Ireland been involved in United Nations peace-keeping?

- | | | | | |
|------------------|--------------------------|---------------|--------------------------|-----|
| (a) China | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) Lebanon | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| (c) South Africa | <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) Indonesia | <input type="checkbox"/> | (1) |

11. The Richter Scale measures:

- | | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|-----|
| (a) earthquakes | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) precipitation | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| (c) temperature | <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) volcanoes | <input type="checkbox"/> | (1) |

12. Which of the following is a renewable resource?

- | | | | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|----------|--------------------------|-----|
| (a) coal | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) peat | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| (c) hydro-electricity | <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) oil | <input type="checkbox"/> | (1) |

13. Which of the following is a tertiary industry?

- | | | | | |
|--------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|-----|
| (a) mining | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) car manufacturing | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| (c) forestry | <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) tourism | <input type="checkbox"/> | (1) |

14. Urbanisation means the development of:

- | | | | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------|-----------|--------------------------|-----|
| (a) farmland | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) roads | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| (c) towns and cities | <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) parks | <input type="checkbox"/> | (1) |

(C) INEQUALITY IN THE WORLD TODAY

(6 marks)

Study the table below and then answer the questions which follow.

	TANZANIA	IRELAND
Life Expectancy in Years	52	73
Infant Mortality Rate per Thousand	111	10
Daily Calorie Supply (in Food) as a % of Daily Need	98	143
Number in Primary School as a % of Age Group	87	97
Literacy as a % of the Population	79	98
People per Doctor	17,560	760

- (i) Which country has the higher life expectancy?
_____ (1)
- (ii) Which country has the lower number of children attending primary school?
_____ (1)
- (iii) Give **ONE** reason to explain why the infant mortality rate is much higher in Tanzania than in Ireland.

_____ (2)
- (iv) Health services in Tanzania are inferior to those in Ireland. Using information from the table, explain why this statement is true.

_____ (2)

QUESTION 2. ANSWER THE QUESTION ON (A) PLANTATIONS IN 17TH CENTURY IRELAND OR (B) BRAZIL IN THE 20TH CENTURY

(A) PLANTATIONS IN 17TH CENTURY IRELAND

(24 marks)

Source A

Read the following extract and then answer the questions which follow.

Every ...undertaker of a great portion (2,000 acres), shall within 3 years ...build thereupon a stone house, with a strong court or bawn about it; and every undertaker of a middle portion (1,500 acres), shall within the same time, build a stone or brick house thereupon, with a strong court or bawn about it; and every undertaker of a small portion (1,000 acres), shall within the same time make thereupon a strong court or bawn at least.

Every undertaker shall within three years,....plant or place upon a small portion,...24 able men of the age of 18 years or upwards, being English or Inland Scottish; and at the same rate upon the other portions; 10 families at least, to be settled upon every small portion, and at the same rate upon the other portions, in this manner; the principal undertaker and his family to be settled upon a demesne (principal farm of estate) of 300 acres; two fee farmers (owners) upon 120 acres a piece; three leaseholders (have written agreement with undertaker to hold land for a number of years at fixed rent)....four families or more of husbandmen (farmers)....

Every of the said undertakers shall have their tenants build houses for themselves and their families, not scattering, but together, near the principal house or bawn, as well for their mutual defence and strength, as for the making of Villages and Townships.

Every of the said undertakers, before he be received to be an undertaker, shall take the Oath of Supremacy, either in England or Scotland, or before the Commissioners to be appointed for the establishing of the Plantation.

(i) Each undertaker was obliged to place 24 able men upon a small portion. What size was a small portion?

_____ (2)

(ii) Name **TWO** places from where the 24 able men were to originate:

1. _____ 2. _____ (2)

(iii) The *undertakers* were required to build with stone and brick rather than wood. Can you suggest **ONE** reason for this?

_____ (2)

(iv) Using information from the above extract, explain how this plantation helped the development of towns and villages.

_____ (2)

(v) Explain the following terms used in the above extract.

Undertaker: _____

Bawn: _____

Oath of Supremacy: _____

_____ (6)

(vi) Name **TWO** counties which were planted during the Ulster Plantation.

1. _____ 2. _____ (2)

Source B

Study the table below and then answer the questions which follow.

	Catholic Ownership of Land	Protestant Ownership of Land
1600	90%	10%
1640	60%	40%
1700	15%	85%

(vii) One effect of the plantations in 17th century Ireland was the change in land ownership. Using information from Source B, write down two points to explain these changes.

1. _____

2. _____

_____ (4)

(viii) The change in land ownership was one effect of the plantations in Ireland in the 17th century. Give **TWO** other effects of the plantations in Ireland.

1. _____

2. _____

_____ (4)

(B) BRAZIL IN THE 20TH CENTURY

(24 marks)

Source A

Read the following passage and then answer the questions which follow.

From the mid-sixties Brazil has pursued an export-led model of industrialisation financed by foreign loans and investments from multi-national companies.

This involved rapid industrialisation and the growth of agribusiness. Three large-scale industries to be developed were steel, chemicals and motors. This changed the pattern of exports from a reliance on primary products to a greater variety of processed and manufactured goods and cash crops.

The Brazilian 'economic miracle' was hailed world-wide. Through the seventies Brazil enjoyed a high annual growth rate of almost 10%. Exports grew at a yearly rate of 20%.

The miracle was bought at a price. By 1976 foreign investors controlled over 60% of the machinery industry, 61% of iron and steel and 100% of automobiles. Today over 50% of industry is foreign owned. Up to 60% of export earnings are now spent to service Brazil's foreign debt.

Income distribution is among the most uneven in the world. Between 1960 and 1976 the income of the richest 10% of the population rose from 39% to 50% of the country's total income. The share of the poorer half of the population meanwhile dropped from 17% to 13%.

Industry and wealth have been concentrated in the South-East at the expense of other areas, particularly the impoverished North-East, where malnutrition, low life expectancy rates, lack of educational facilities and poor health are common features. It is estimated that up to 70% of children are malnourished.

Higher wages among industrial workers attract huge numbers of the landless poor to the cities, thus swelling the growth of slum areas with their many problems.

(i) From the above passage, name **TWO** industries developed in Brazil in the 1960s.

1. _____ 2. _____ (2)

(ii) From the above passage, state **TWO** economic developments enjoyed by Brazil in the 1970s.

1. _____ 2. _____ (2)

(iii) Explain the following terms from the above extract.

Multi-national company:

Cash crop:

Foreign debt:

(6)

(iv) Using the above passage identify:

1. a very wealthy area of Brazil _____

2. a very poor area of Brazil _____ (2)

(v) Using the above passage, state **TWO** problems encountered by the poorer region of Brazil.

First Problem:

Second Problem:

(2)

(vi) Using the above passage, give **TWO** reasons why people leave rural areas to live in the cities.

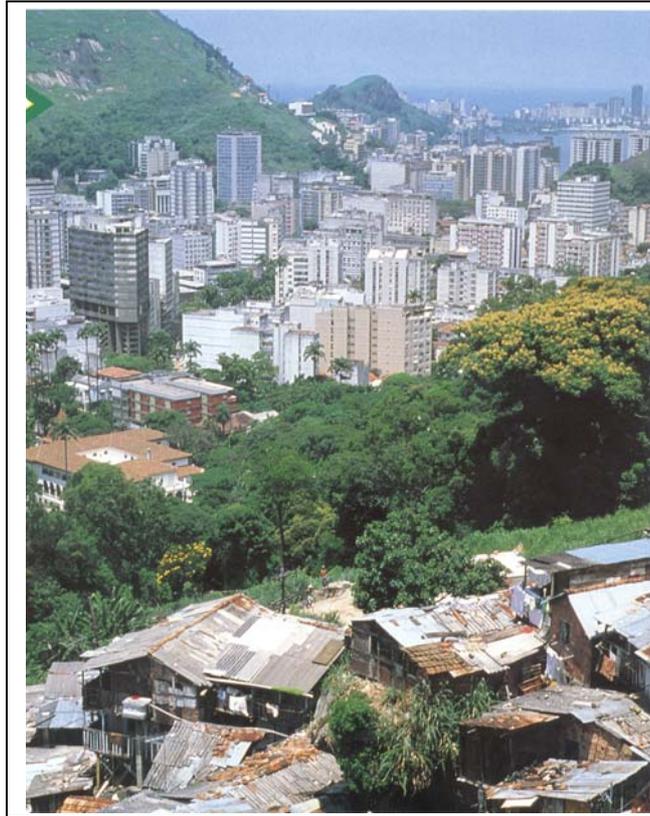
First Reason:

Second Reason:

(2)

Photograph: A city in Brazil

Study this photograph and then answer the questions which follow.



- (vii) Using the above photograph, give **TWO** differences between the wealthier part of this city and the poorer part.

First Difference:

Second Difference:

(4)

- (viii) Suggest **TWO** ways in which people in the poorer region of a city could improve their way of life.

1. _____

2. _____

(4)

QUESTION 3. ANSWER THE QUESTION ON:
(A) THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION
AND ON
(B) EITHER WORLD WAR I OR WORLD WAR II

(A) THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

(12 marks)

Source A

Study the table below and then answer the questions which follow.

Urban Areas	1801	1851
Glasgow	77,000	345,000
Leeds	53,000	172,000
Manchester	75,000	303,000
Birmingham	71,000	233,000
Liverpool	82,000	376,000

- (i) The table above shows that urban areas had a rapid growth in population between 1801 and 1851. Give **TWO** reasons to explain this rapid growth in population.

First Reason:

Second Reason:

(4)

- (ii) Explain **TWO** problems associated with living in urban areas in 1851.

First Problem:

Second Problem:

(4)

- (iii) Explain any **TWO** of the following terms:

Cottage Industry;
Tenement;

Industrial Revolution;
Trade Union.

First Term:

Second Term:

(4)

(B) WORLD WAR I OR WORLD WAR II

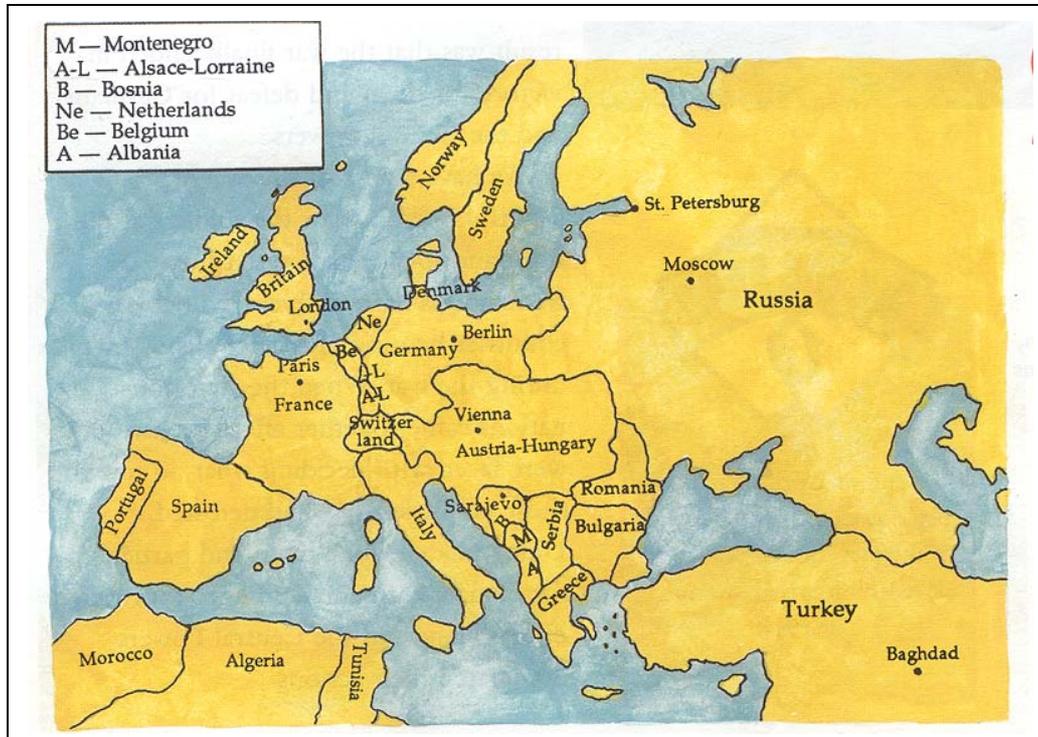
(12 marks)

Answer the questions on either World War I OR World War II.

WORLD WAR I

Source A

Study the map below and then answer the questions which follow.



(i) Using the map of Europe 1914, name **TWO** countries which were members of each of the following:

(a) The Triple Alliance 1. _____ 2. _____

(b) The Triple Entente 1. _____ 2. _____

(c) The Balkan States 1. _____ 2. _____ (6)

(ii) Write an account of **ONE** of the following in World War I:

- Trench Warfare;
- New Weapons;
- The Battle of the Somme;
- The Treaty of Versailles.

(6)

OR
WORLD WAR II

Source A

Read the newspaper article below and then answer the questions which follow.

Through an inferno of bombs and shells the B.E.F. is crossing
the Channel from Dunkirk—in history's strangest armada

TENS OF THOUSANDS SAFELY HOME ALREADY

*Many more coming
by day and night*

SHIPS OF ALL SIZES DARE
THE GERMAN GUNS

UNDER THE GUNS OF THE BRITISH FLEET, UNDER THE
WINGS OF THE ROYAL AIR FORCE, A LARGE PROPORTION
OF THE B.E.F. WHO FOR THREE DAYS HAD BEEN FIGHTING
THEIR WAY BACK TO THE FLANDERS COAST, HAVE NOW
BEEN BROUGHT SAFELY TO ENGLAND FROM DUNKIRK.

First to return were the wounded. An
armada of ships—all sizes, all shapes—were
used for crossing the Channel. The weather
which helped Hitler's tank to advance has
since helped the British evacuation.



Tired, dirty, hungry Signposts
they came back to be
—unbeatable removed

THREE
DESTROYERS
LOST

SEE 4000 20. 4. Dunkirk
Evacuation—continued, 20.

Daily Express, May 31, 1940

- (i) Using the above newspaper article, why were the British (B.E.F.) forced to leave Dunkirk and return to Britain?

(2)

- (ii) How did the British forces return home?

(2)

- (iii) Name the Prime Minister of Britain at this time.

(2)

- (iv) Explain **THREE** of the following terms associated with World War II:

Blitzkrieg;	The Phoney War;
Rationing;	Collaborator;
Concentration Camp;	Anti-Semitism.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

(6)

QUESTION 4. AID AND DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

(24 marks)

Source A

Read the following extract and then answer the questions which follow.

DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS SUPPORTED BY IRISH BILATERAL AID

Much of Ireland's aid supports projects which aim to do the following:

1. **To improve social services** available to the poor of the Third World. *Water supplies, sanitation and basic health care* have been improved. Primary and vocational *education* are supported. *Roads and footbridges* are built in rural areas. *Tree planting* programmes are supported in countries of the Sahel.
2. **To help people create employment** for themselves. *A fisheries project* (in Mozambique) and *a woman's self-employment* scheme (in Zambia) are examples of such projects.

(i) Bilateral aid means aid given by one country to another. From the above extract, name **TWO** countries to which Ireland gives aid.

1. _____ 2. _____ (2)

(ii) Using the above extract, state the **TWO** aims of Ireland's aid projects.

1. _____
2. _____ (2)

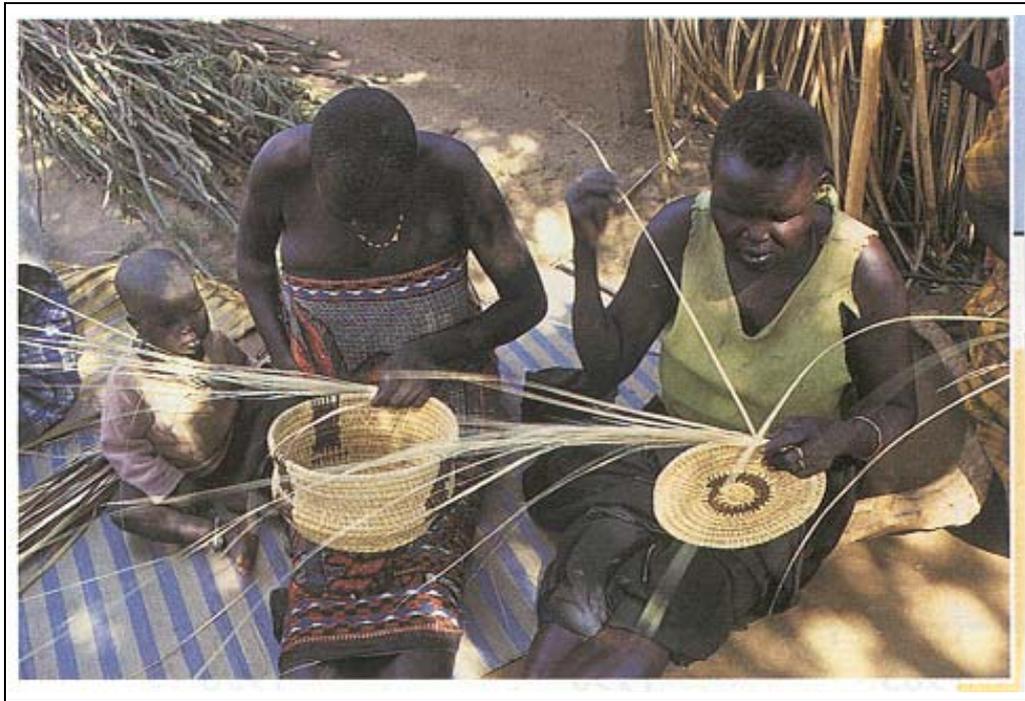
(iii) Using the above extract, explain **TWO** ways in which people in the *developing world* benefit from Ireland's aid projects.

1. _____

2. _____
_____ (4)

Study **Photograph A** and **Photograph B** and then answer the questions which follow.

Photograph A: An Irish-aided employment project in Zambia.



(iv) What work is being done by the women in the above photograph?

(2)

(v) State **TWO** reasons why projects, as seen in **Photograph A**, can be particularly important in helping the progress of countries in the *developing world*.

First Reason:

Second Reason:

(4)

Photograph B: Famine in the *developing world*.



(vi) Give **TWO** reasons why you think famine occurs in the *developing world*.

First Reason:

Second Reason:

(4)

(vii) The people in **Photograph B** need emergency aid from the *developed world*.
What do you understand by this type of aid?

(4)

(viii) Emergency aid is needed in countries where a natural disaster such as a famine occurs. Name **TWO** other types of natural disaster which cause an urgent need for emergency aid.

1. _____
2. _____

(2)

QUESTION 5

ORDNANCE SURVEY (O.S.) MAP AND COLOUR AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH.

(24 marks)

Note: Please ensure that you have a map and a photograph before you answer this question.

Examine the 1:50,000 O.S. Map and Colour Aerial Photograph which accompany this paper and then answer the questions which follow:

The photograph shows the lakeside town of Virginia in Co. Cavan.

The map shows Virginia and its surrounding areas.

(i) Give **TWO** examples of land use as seen in the photograph.

1. _____

2. _____

_____ (2)

(ii) Name the highest point on the map **and** give its height.

Highest point: _____ Height in metres: _____ (2)

(iii) The church in the foreground of the photograph stands between two roads leading into the town of Virginia. Using the O.S. map, name the **TWO** roads.

1. _____ 2. _____ (2)

(iv) Calculate the distance along the lakeside road between the junction of the N3 and R178 in Virginia and Maghera Crossroads to the South-East.

_____ kilometres. (4)

(v) Identify the following on the map by giving a four-figure grid reference for **each** feature.

(a) a motte _____

(b) a police station _____

(c) a caravan site _____ (6)

(vi) Using the map and the photograph, list **FOUR** different tourist attractions to be found in the region.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____ (8)