

WARNING

Answer all questions in the spaces provided on this paper.

Write your Examination Number here.



Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit State Examinations Commission

JUNIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION, 2005

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL STUDIES

HIGHER LEVEL

MONDAY, 13 JUNE – AFTERNOON 1.30 – 3.30

Instructions for candidates:

Attempt ALL FIVE Questions inside

- Question 1 *on pages 2, 3, 4 and 5*
Answer parts (A), (B) and (C)
- Question 2 *on pages 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10*
Answer part (A) or (B)
- Question 3 *on pages 11, 12 and 13*
Answer part (A). Then answer part (B) or (C)
- Question 4 *on pages 14 and 15*
Answer parts (A) and (B)
- Question 5 *on pages 16 and 17*
Check first that you have the map and aerial photo. Answer all questions

For Examiner's Use only:

Question	MARK
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
TOTAL	
GRADE	

QUESTION 1

24 marks

Answer ALL THREE parts - (A) and (B) and (C)

(A) MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

(12 marks)

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

Example: A loom was used for:

- (a) weaving (b) writing
(c) cleaning (d) cooking (1)

1. When did the first people arrive in Ireland?

- (a) 900 years ago (b) 9,000 years ago
(c) 90,000 years ago (d) 900,000 years ago (1)

2. What kind of burial site can be found at Newgrange?

- (a) portal dolmen (b) court cairn
(c) passage grave (d) wedge tomb (1)

3. Ireland's first bronze-smiths were called:

- (a) Beaker People (b) Bronze People
(c) Pottery People (d) Copper People (1)

4. Which of the following is a secondary industry?

- (a) pharmaceuticals (b) plumbing
(c) farming (d) mining (1)

5. A barometer is used to measure:

- (a) rainfall (b) temperature
(c) sunshine (d) air pressure (1)

6. Ireland's prevailing wind is from the:

- (a) north-west (b) south-east
(c) south-west (d) north-east (1)

7. Name the Norman leader who conquered most of Ireland:

- | | | | | |
|----------------|--------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|-----|
| (a) James I | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) Strongbow | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| (c) Henry VIII | <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) Silken Thomas | <input type="checkbox"/> | (1) |

8. During the Middle Ages, a castle had an iron gate which was lowered in times of attack. This was called a:

- | | | | | |
|----------------|--------------------------|--------------|--------------------------|-----|
| (a) portcullis | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) barbican | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| (c) dungeon | <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) keep | <input type="checkbox"/> | (1) |

9. During the Middle Ages, the Black Death was a:

- | | | | | |
|------------|--------------------------|----------------|--------------------------|-----|
| (a) tax | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) punishment | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| (c) plague | <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) war | <input type="checkbox"/> | (1) |

10. Which of the following is a *developing* country:

- | | | | | |
|---------------|--------------------------|------------|--------------------------|-----|
| (a) Portugal | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) Peru | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| (c) Australia | <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) Canada | <input type="checkbox"/> | (1) |

11. Another name for the Greenhouse Effect is:

- | | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|-----|
| (a) Global Warming | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) Acid Rain | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| (c) Ozone Layer | <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) Desertification | <input type="checkbox"/> | (1) |

12. The area shown on the Ordnance Survey Map is approximately:

- | | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|-----|
| (a) 100 sq. km. | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) 500 sq. km. | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| (c) 1,000 sq. km. | <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) 1,500 sq. km. | <input type="checkbox"/> | (1) |

13. Which of the following countries joined the European Union in 2004?

- | | | | | |
|------------|--------------------------|------------|--------------------------|-----|
| (a) Greece | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) Spain | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| (c) Italy | <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) Poland | <input type="checkbox"/> | (1) |

14. Which Irish person served as United Nations Human Rights Commissioner?

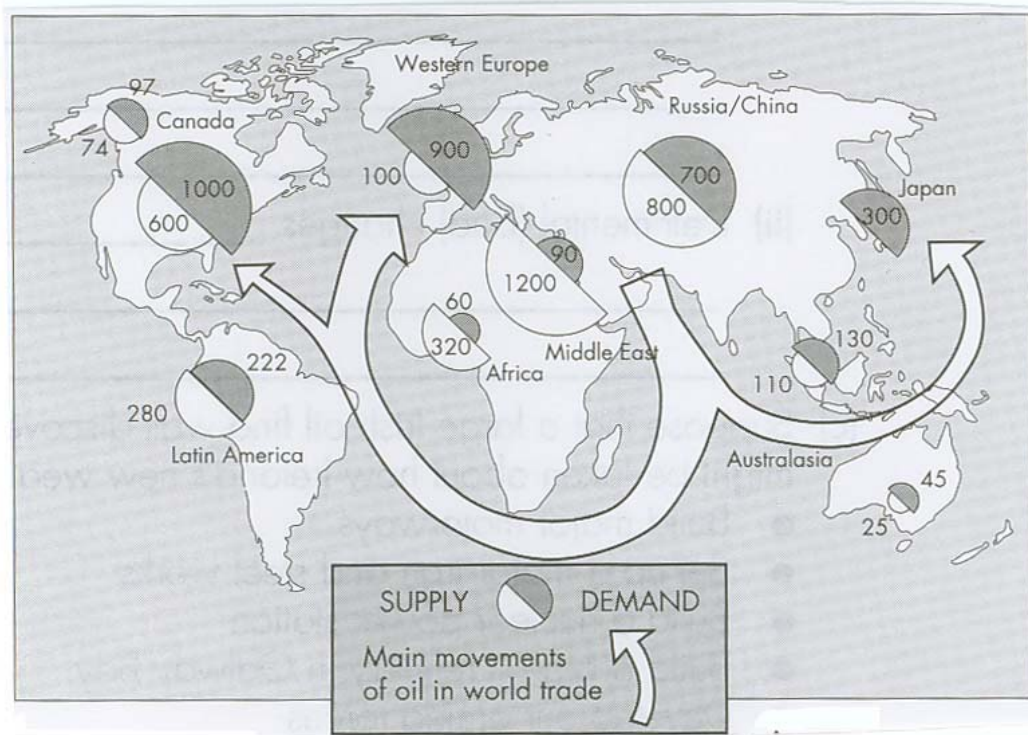
- | | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|-----|
| (a) Mary McAleese | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) Mary Robinson | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| (c) Mary Harney | <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) Mary O'Rourke | <input type="checkbox"/> | (1) |

(C) **WORLD OIL SUPPLY AND DEMAND**

(6 marks)

Source A

Study the map below which shows world oil supply and demand in millions of tonnes.



1. Name **TWO** regions which supply more oil than they use.

1. _____ 2. _____ (2)

2. Name **TWO** regions which use more oil than they produce.

1. _____ 2. _____ (2)

3. Describe briefly the main movements of oil in world trade.

_____ (2)

QUESTION 2
24 marks

Answer part (A) or (B)

(A) PLANTATIONS IN 17TH CENTURY IRELAND

(24 marks)

Source A

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



- 1. From the map, name **TWO** counties that were planted during the Ulster Plantation.
1. _____ 2. _____ (2)
- 2. From the map, name **TWO** counties that were not planted during the Ulster Plantation.
1. _____ 2. _____ (2)
- 3. Give **TWO** reasons why the Ulster Plantation took place.
1. _____

2. _____
_____ (4)
- 4. Name the English King responsible for the Ulster Plantation.
_____ (2)
- 5. There are a number of towns on this map. Name a town and state **TWO** ways the Ulster Plantation influenced its development.
Name of Town: _____
1. _____

2. _____
_____ (4)

Source B

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

The following advice for a successful plantation was given by Francis Bacon:
“The people you plant ought to be gardeners, ploughmen, labourers, smiths, carpenters, joiners, fishermen, fowlers, some few apothecaries (chemists), surgeons, cooks and bakers. Above all, there ought to be brought store of biscuit, oatmeal, flour, meal, and the like, in the beginning, till bread may be had. For beasts or birds, take chiefly such as are least subject to diseases, and multiply fastest; goats, cocks, hens, turkeys, geese, house-doves, and the like.”

6. Explain why the following might be useful for a successful plantation:

(a) **carpenter**

(b) **baker**

7. Why does Bacon advise the planters to bring “biscuit, oatmeal, flour, meal and the like” in the beginning?

8. Give **ONE** reason why Bacon advises the planters to bring the animals and birds that he has mentioned.

9. What is Bacon’s impression of Ireland? State **ONE** point.

10. State **ONE** difficulty that planters had when they came to Ireland.

OR

(B) BRAZIL IN THE 20TH CENTURY

(24 marks)

Source A

Read the extract below and answer the questions which follow.

“The exploitation of natural resources generates revenue for the Brazilian government to pay for the country’s massive foreign debt. To this end, vast areas of equatorial forest are being cut down. Valuable tropical woods such as Parana pine can be exported. Extra living space and farmland is created. There is access to the mineral deposits beneath the forests. There is space for the construction of a modern highway system. The highways permit the exploitation of mineral resources and help develop trade.

But a sensitive natural environment has been spoiled. Huge opencast mines scar the landscape. Valleys were flooded as hydroelectric (H.E.P.) power stations were built. H.E.P. supplies 90 per cent of Brazil’s electricity.

Farmers from the drought-stricken North-East were attracted by grants of free land along the highways. However, the hot, wet and humid tropical climate makes for difficult working conditions. In addition, the tropical red earths or laterite soils soon become exhausted after the forest cover is removed. Many of the farmers surrendered their land to cattle ranchers and these migrants went to the cities in the South-East.”

1. Write down **TWO** reasons why the equatorial forest is being cut down.

1. _____

2. _____
_____ (2)

2. Write down **TWO** ways in which the environment has been destroyed.

1. _____

2. _____
_____ (2)

3. Write down **TWO** difficulties the farmers faced.

1. _____

2. _____
_____ (2)

4. Explain the following terms used in the above extract:

Foreign Debt _____

Hydroelectric Power _____

Migrants _____

_____ (6)

5. Explain **TWO** difficulties farmers may encounter when they go to live in the cities.

1. _____

2. _____

_____ (4)

6. Many people who leave the countryside to live in cities end up in *favelas*. Explain the term *favela*.

_____ (2)

Source B

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



7. State **TWO** points about the buildings as seen in the background of this photograph.

1. _____

2. _____
_____ (2)

8. State **ONE** aspect of Brazilian culture and tradition that may be seen from the above photograph.

- _____
- _____
- _____ (2)

9. Using evidence from this photograph, state **ONE** way in which Brazilian culture can be used by outsiders.

- _____
- _____
- _____ (2)

QUESTION 3

24 marks

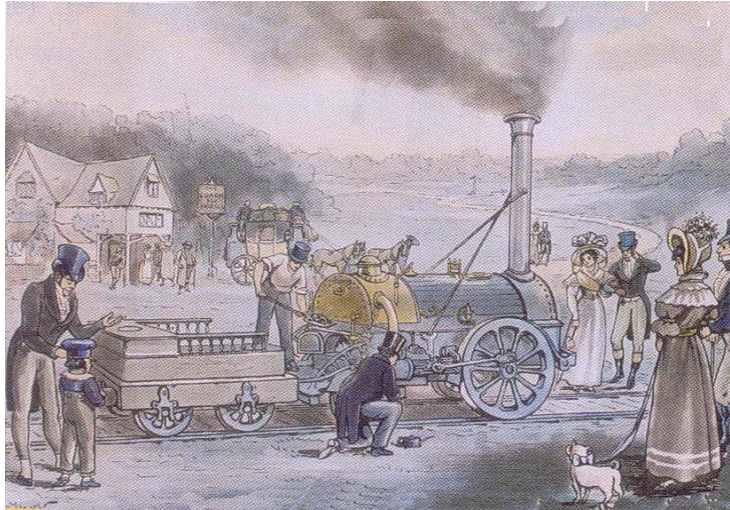
Answer part (A). Then answer part (B) or (C)

(A) THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

(12 marks)

Source A

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



George Stephenson's locomotive, the *Rocket*

1. What do you think was the main purpose of the locomotive, the *Rocket*?

(2)

2. State **TWO** ways in which the *Rocket* was better than previous locomotives.

1. _____

2. _____

(4)

3. State **TWO** ways in which railways changed people's lives.

1. _____

2. _____

(4)

4. State **ONE** way in which railways helped industry.

(2)

(B) WORLD WAR I

(12 marks)

Photograph A

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



Soldiers in a trench during World War I

1. Explain what was meant by Trench Warfare.

(2)

2. Name **TWO** items which a soldier used for protection.

1. _____ 2. _____ (2)

3. The Allies fought the Central Powers. Name **ONE** country on the Allied side and name **ONE** country on the Central Power side.

Allied Country _____ Central Powers' Country _____ (2)

4. Write a paragraph on **ONE** of the following:

- (a) The Causes of World War I.
- (b) The U Boat Campaign.
- (c) Gallipoli.
- (d) The Treaty of Versailles.

(6)

Photograph B

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



The Blitz in London

1. Name the **TWO** countries involved in the Blitz.

1. _____ 2. _____ (2)

2. Using the photograph, state **TWO** points to describe the damage caused during the Blitz.

1. _____

2. _____
_____ (2)

3. Explain how the Blitz ended.

_____ (2)

4. Write a paragraph on **ONE** of the following:

- (a) The Evacuation at Dunkirk.
- (b) Pearl Harbour.
- (c) The Battle of Stalingrad.
- (d) Concentration Camps.

_____ (6)

QUESTION 4
24 marks

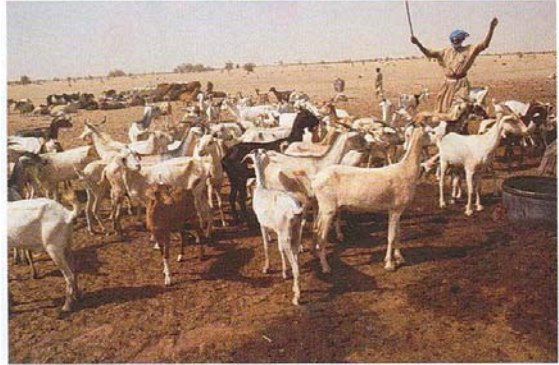
Answer **BOTH** parts – (A) and (B)

(A) AGRICULTURE IN THE DEVELOPED AND DEVELOPING WORLDS (12 marks)

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



Photograph A



Photograph B

1. Photograph A shows a scene from the *developed* world. Name **ONE** country from the *developed* world where you would expect to see this scene.

Name of Country _____ (1)

2. Photograph B shows a scene from the *developing* world. Name **ONE** country from the *developing* world where you would expect to see this scene.

Name of Country _____ (1)

3. High crop yields are evident in Photograph A. Explain **TWO** reasons for this.

1. _____

2. _____
_____ (4)

4. Give **TWO** reasons why the farmer in Photograph B could not grow crops like the farmer in Photograph A.

1. _____

2. _____
_____ (4)

5. There are great inequalities between the *developed* world and the *developing* world. Give **ONE** way in which this inequality could be reduced.

_____ (2)

(B) WASTE DISPOSAL IN THE DEVELOPED AND DEVELOPING WORLDS (12 marks)

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



Photograph A



Photograph B

1. Is Photograph A taken in the *developing* world **OR** *developed* world?

_____ (1)

2. Is Photograph B taken in the *developing* world **OR** *developed* world?

_____ (1)

3. State **TWO** reasons why it is a good idea to separate waste materials as is shown in Photograph A.

1. _____

2. _____

_____ (4)

4. Name **TWO** different types of waste materials besides metal that can be separated into different containers.

1. _____ 2. _____ (2)

5. Explain **TWO** dangers caused by waste disposal in Photograph B.

1. _____

2. _____

_____ (4)

QUESTION 5

24 marks

Check that you have a map and a photograph before you answer these questions.

Examine the 1 : 50,000 O.S. **map and colour aerial photograph** which accompany this paper and then answer the questions which follow.

The map shows the town of Drogheda and the area surrounding it.

1. Give the name of the railway bridge which crosses the river in Drogheda.

(2)
2. Laytown is located at the mouth of which river?

(2)
3. How many train stations may be seen on the map?

(2)
4. What is produced in the factory in grid square O 06 71?

(2)
5. Give **ONE** piece of evidence from the map that people lived in this area in the past.

(2)
6. Using evidence from the map, mention **TWO** sporting or leisure activities which a tourist visiting this area could enjoy.

(4)
7. There is a motorway on this map. Give **ONE** reason why you think it does not go through the town of Drogheda.

(4)

Examine the colour aerial **PHOTOGRAPH** which accompanies this paper and then answer the questions which follow.

The photograph shows part of Drogheda town.

8. How many bridges over the river may be seen on the photograph?

_____ (2)

9. The industrial and commercial section of the town is found mainly beside the river.

Why do you think that is?

_____ (2)

10. Describe the location of a residential area in the town.

_____ (2)

Blank Page

Blank Page

Blank Page