

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, 2007

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL STUDIES

HIGHER LEVEL

MONDAY, 11 JUNE – AFTERNOON 1.30 – 3.30

Instructions for candidates:

**For Examiner's
Use only:**

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, and 9*
Answer part (A) or (B)
- Question 3 *on pages 10, 11, 12 and 13*
Answer part (A). Then answer part (B) or (C)
- Question 4 *on pages 14, 15 and 16*
Answer parts (A) and (B)
- Question 5 *on pages 17 and 18*
Check first that you have the map and
aerial photo. Answer all questions.

<i>Question</i>	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 placing a tick (✓) in the correct box in each case.

Example: A quern was used for:

- | | | | |
|----------------|--------------------------|---------------|-------------------------------------|
| (a) washing | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) milling | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) spinning | <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) weaving | <input type="checkbox"/> (1) |

1. Archaeology is the study of :

- | | | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|------------------|--------------------------------|
| (a) photographs | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) maps | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) artefacts and ruins | <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) newspapers | <input type="checkbox"/> (1) |

2. The first towns in Ireland were founded by the:

- | | | | |
|---------------|--------------------------|---------------|--------------------------------|
| (a) English | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) monks | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) Vikings | <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) Normans | <input type="checkbox"/> (1) |

3. Which of the following is a non-renewable resource:

- | | | | |
|-------------|--------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------|
| (a) water | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) coal | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) wind | <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) solar power | <input type="checkbox"/> (1) |

4. Movement of people from one country to another is called:

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------|
| (a) settlement | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) decentralisation | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) migration | <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) centralisation | <input type="checkbox"/> (1) |

5. In Celtic times, a crannóg was:

- | | | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------|
| (a) a lake dwelling | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) a gold necklace | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) a fort on a hill | <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) a burial place | <input type="checkbox"/> (1) |

6. Bus stations, ferry terminals, airports, railway stations are centres for:

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------|
| (a) recreation | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) education | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) finance | <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) transport | <input type="checkbox"/> (1) |

7. Rising world temperatures can be caused by:

- (a) the greenhouse effect (b) over-fishing
(c) refugees (d) farm size (1)

8. In which century did the Industrial Revolution begin in England?

- (a) 1600s (b) 1700s
(c) 1800s (d) 1900s (1)

9. Which country was **NOT** involved in World War One or World War Two?

- (a) Sweden (b) USA
(c) Britain (d) Germany (1)

10. This type of house is called:



- (a) terraced (b) detached
(c) semi-detached (d) bungalow (1)

11. The Richter scale is used to measure:

- (a) earthquakes (b) rainfall
(c) temperatures (d) volcanoes (1)

12. In medieval times, a 'guild' was:

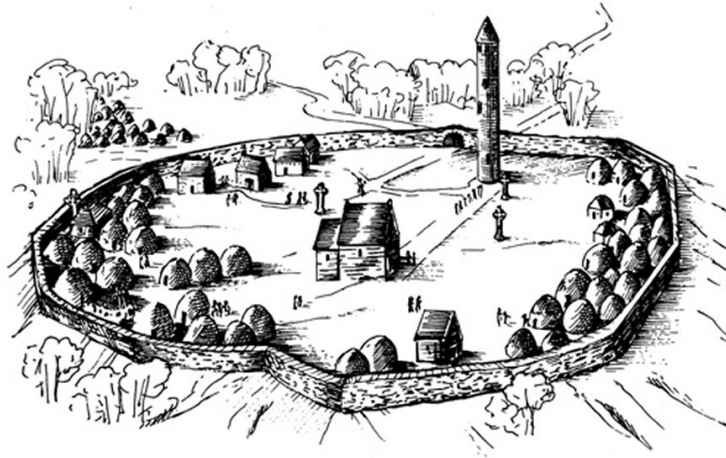
- (a) a disease (b) a group of craftspeople
(c) a type of gate (d) a wedding gift (1)

13. An archive is a place where:

- (a) old documents are kept (b) photographs are coloured
(c) musical instruments are repaired (d) models are made (1)

14. The development of towns and cities is known as:

- (a) metrication (b) modernisation
(c) precipitation (d) urbanisation (1)



1. Look at the picture above.

Name **TWO** defensive features of the monastery.

(2)

2.

a. What happened in a scriptorium?

b. What happened in the infirmary?

(2)

3. Sometimes people who were not monks built their houses close to the monastery.

Give **TWO** reasons why you think they did that.

(2)

QUESTION 2

24 marks

Answer part (A) or (B)

(A) PLANTATION IN 17th CENTURY IRELAND

(24 marks)

Look at these pictures and read what is in the boxes and answer the questions which follow:



This is a model of a house with a bawn in a village called Bellaghy.

This is a map of a plantation village at Bellaghy and a model of what it would have looked like.



In 1619, a man called Captain Nicholas Pynnar went around Ulster, inspecting the progress of the Plantation. In his report on the village of Bellaghy - which he called Vintners Hall - he wrote:

"This is owned by Baptist Jones, Esq., who has built a bawn of brick and lime, 100 feet square, with two round towers ... which is more than any of the rest of the settlers has done. Within the bawn there are two good houses, one opposite the other; one is 70 feet long, and 25 feet wide, the other is no smaller. Near the bawn he has built 10 good English houses, which are very strong and covered with tiles; the street is very wide, and is looked over by the bawn. All the houses are inhabited by English families, and Baptist Jones and his wife and family live there too."

1. In the Ulster plantation, what was a bawn?

_____ (3)

2. Where did the settlers in Bellaghy come from? _____ (3)

3. Who built the bawn in Bellaghy? _____ (4)

4. Give **TWO** reasons why there was a Plantation in Ulster.

_____ (6)

5. Write about the changes the Plantation brought in **ONE** of the following:

(a) The Irish language

(b) Religion in Ireland

(c) The native Irish people

(d) Towns in Ireland

Write about what the situation was **before** the Plantation, what happened **during** the Plantation and what the effects **after** the Plantation were.

_____ (8)

OR

(B) BRAZIL IN THE 20th CENTURY

(24 marks)

Read the passages below and answer the questions which follow.

Sao Paulo is the largest city in Brazil. It has a population of about 25 million people. The population of Sao Paulo has grown for a number of reasons. One of these reasons has been rural-to-urban migration. Millions of people have migrated from Brazil's rural areas to Sao Paulo. In Sao Paulo 65% of urban growth is a result of migration. This is caused by a variety of push and pull factors.

The rapid growth of Sao Paulo's population has led to a severe shortage of housing. Millions of people have been forced to make their own homes from scrap materials such as wood, corrugated iron and metals. These areas are known as favelas in Brazil. Not all people living in Sao Paulo are poor. Many wealthy people live close to the centre of the city in very nice houses.

People came to the cities in Brazil looking for work. For a while there was lots of low-paid work. Now though, there are more people than there are jobs, so there is rising unemployment. People are starting to leave the cities and move to other places where the jobs are.

1. What is the population of Sao Paulo? _____ (1)

2. What is 'rural-to-urban migration'?

_____ (2)

3. Give an example of a 'pull' factor.

_____ (2)

4. What is a *favela*? _____

_____ (2)

5. Why are poorer people now leaving cities like Sao Paulo? _____

_____ (2)

6. Name **TWO** problems for people living in a favela. _____

_____ (3)



The authorities in Sao Paulo have taken a number of steps to reduce problems in favelas. They have set up self-help schemes.

This is when the local authority provides local residents with the materials needed to construct permanent accommodation. This includes bricks and cement. The local residents provide the labour.

The money saved can be spent on providing basic amenities such as electricity and water.

7. Do you think the boy in the photo lives in a healthy place?
Give **ONE** reason for your answer.

(2)

8. Do you think a 'self help' scheme would be a good way to help people in favelas?
Give **ONE** reason for your answer.

(2)

9. Do any people in Ireland live without electricity or running water?
Explain your answer.

(2)

10. Write about the problems people would have, living without electricity or running water.

(6)

QUESTION 3

24 marks

Answer part (A), then answer part (B) or (C)

(A) THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

(12 marks)

Look at the picture and read the passage and answer the questions below:



One day in 1888, a journalist called Annie Besant went and interviewed some of the women who worked at the Bryant and May match factory. She discovered that the women worked 14 hours a day for a wage of less than 5 shillings a week. At that time, someone who worked on a farm was paid 14 shillings a week.

The matchmakers did not always receive their full wage because of a system of fines, ranging from three pence to one shilling. They were fined for talking, dropping matches or going to the toilet without permission. If workers were late, they were fined a half-day's pay.

The health of the women had been severely damaged by the type of phosphorus that they used to make the matches. The women died from poisoning from the chemical.

1. How many hours a day did the women work?

_____ (1)

2. What was the main chemical used to make matches?

_____ (1)

3. Were the women paid well for their work? Explain your answer.

_____ (2)

4. In Ireland today, if a worker has to use a dangerous chemical, what precautions must be taken?

_____ (2)

Read this passage and answer the questions below:



Annie Besant wrote an article in her newspaper about what she had seen in the factory. The article complained about the way the women at Bryant & May were being treated.

The company tried to force their workers to sign a statement that they were happy with their working conditions. When a group of women refused to sign, the organisers of the group were sacked. Immediately 1400 of the women at Bryant & May match factory went on strike.

After three weeks the company announced that it was willing to give the sacked women their jobs back and to get rid of the fines system. The women accepted the terms and returned to work. The Bryant & May dispute helped to inspire the formation of unions all over the country.

5. When Annie printed her article, what did the company try to force the workers to do?

_____ (1)

6. How many of the women went on strike?

_____ (1)

7. What is a trade union?

_____ (2)

8. Name **ONE** trade union in Ireland today.

_____ (2)

(B) WORLD WAR ONE

(12 marks)

Machine guns inflicted appalling casualties on both war fronts in World War One. Men who went 'over-the-top' in trenches stood little chance when the enemy opened up with their machine guns. Machine guns were one of the main killers in the war and accounted for many thousands of deaths. Machine guns could shoot hundreds of rounds of ammunition every minute. Casualties were huge.



Many soldiers barely got out of their trench before they were cut down.

The Germans placed their machine guns slightly in front of their lines to ensure that the machine gun crews were given a full view of the battlefield. At the Battle of the Somme, their efficiency led to the deaths of thousands of British troops within minutes of the battle starting.

1. What did 'over the top' mean?

(2)

2. Why were two men needed to use the guns?

(2)

3. How did the Germans make sure their machine gunners had a good view of the battlefield?

(1)

4. Name **ONE** battle in World War I where machine guns were used.

(1)

5. Write a paragraph about **ONE** of the following:

(a) Life in the Trenches **OR** (b) Poison gas in World War One

(6)

(C) WORLD WAR TWO

(12 marks)



At the start of World War II, many children living in big cities were moved from their homes to places considered safer, usually in the countryside.

Children had labels attached to them, as though they were parcels. They often felt scared about being away from their families.

This is what one child (Daisy) said about being evacuated:

'...we were lined up and the various people who said they would take evacuees came and picked us out if they liked the look of us. like they were picking out puppy dogs from a shop window..... Me and my elder sister Doris were picked out by a nice-looking couple who took us away in their car, whilst my brother was picked out by a local clergyman. As we drove away I remember looking back and seeing my sister Rose and another child left behind feeling very worried for them as there appeared to be nobody who wanted to take them home.....'

1. Why were children moved to the countryside at the start of the war?

_____ (2)

2. Why do you think the children had labels attached to them?

_____ (2)

3. Do you think Daisy liked it when people were choosing children to take?
Give a reason for your answer.

_____ (2)

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

(a) Concentration Camps **OR** (b) The War in Russia

_____ (6)

QUESTION 4

24 marks

Answer parts (A) and (B)

(A) THE DEVELOPED WORLD

(16 marks)

Look at the pictures and read the information in the boxes, and answer all the questions below.



Anne lives in a **rural** part of Ireland.

From Anne's house, it is

4km to a secondary school

2km to a shop

4km to a bus stop

90km to a university

23km to a shopping centre

23km to a cinema

43km to a hospital

84km to an international airport

14km to a doctor's surgery

26km to a sports centre with a swimming pool



Mary lives in a **suburb** of an Irish city.

From Mary's house, it is

1km to a secondary school

0.25 km to a shop

0.15km to a bus stop

6km to a university

1.5km to a shopping centre

1.5km to a cinema

3.5 km to a hospital

11km to an international airport

1km to a doctor's surgery

2km from a sports centre with a swimming pool

1. Anne lives in a **rural** area. What is meant by the word rural?

_____ (2)

2. What is a **suburb**?

_____ (2)

(B) A DIVIDED WORLD

(8 marks)

Here are some pictures from a UNICEF presentation. Look at them and answer the questions.

Football around the world.



A



B



C

1. Which picture(s) show children playing?

_____ (1)

2. What health problems do you think the child in picture B might have?

_____ (1)

3. Which of the children (in pictures A or B or C) do you think has the worst quality of life?

_____ (1)

4. Do you think the child in picture B attends school regularly? Give a reason for your answer.

_____ (1)

5. Give **TWO** reasons why sports companies use children in poorer countries as workers.

_____ (4)

QUESTION 4
24 marks

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

Examine the 1 : 50,000 Ordnance Survey Map which accompanies this paper, then answer the questions which follow.

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

1. Give the name of **ONE** river shown on the map.

_____ (2)

2. Name the regional road which runs between Kinsale (W637 505) and Belgooly (W666 538).

_____ (2)

3. Give the name of a beach shown on this map.

_____ (2)

4. There are just two post offices on this map. Give **ONE** effect this would have on the lives of people in this area.

_____ (2)

5. Using the map, describe the defences Kinsale Harbour had in the past.

_____ (3)

6. Name the feature at W 665 535.

_____ (3)

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

The photograph shows part of Kinsale town.

7. What is the main type of boat to be seen in the photograph?

_____ (2)

8. Using the map and photograph, list some attractions the Kinsale area would have for tourists.

(4)

9. In the centre background of the photograph there is a small piece of land with many houses on it.
Give **TWO** reasons why it is such a popular location for house-building.

(4)

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