

WARNING

Answer all questions in the spaces provided on this paper.

Write your Examination Number here.

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JUNIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION, 2002

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL STUDIES

HIGHER LEVEL

MONDAY 10 JUNE – AFTERNOON 1.30 – 3.30

Instructions for candidates:

- Attempt ALL FIVE Questions inside
- Question 1 *on pages 2, 3, 4 and 5*
Try ALL THREE parts – A, B and C
- Question 2 *on pages 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10*
Try part A OR part B
- Question 3 *on pages 11, 12 and 13*
Try part A AND either part B OR part C
- Question 4 *on pages 14 and 15*
Try BOTH parts – A and B
- Question 5 *on pages 16 and 17*
Check that you have the map and aerial photo first. Try 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 placing 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. Prehistory means the time before:

- (a) farming (b) printing
(c) weaving (d) writing (1)

2. A court cairn means a:

- (a) cooking site (b) burial site
(c) metal workshop (d) monastic site (1)

3. Samhain was a Celtic:

- (a) religious festival (b) type of warfare
(c) children's game (d) type of food (1)

4. Which of the following is NOT a sedimentary rock?

- (a) coal (b) limestone
(c) quartzite (d) sandstone (1)

5. Fossil fuels could be described as:

- (a) a renewable resource (b) hydro-electricity
(c) a non-renewable resource (d) solar energy (1)

6. A blue star on an Ordnance Survey map represents:

- (a) a post office (b) the Garda Síochána
(c) an airport (d) a picnic site (1)

7. On an Ordnance Survey map, contour lines which are very close together show:
- (a) flat land (b) a gentle slope
(c) a steep slope (d) land below sea-level (1)
8. Motte and Bailey settlements were defensive settlements built by the:
- (a) Celts (b) Romans
(c) Vikings (d) Normans (1)
9. In the Middle Ages, *dubbing* was the ceremony for a:
- (a) monk (b) knight
(c) tradesman (d) craftsman (1)
10. Who invented the steam engine during the Industrial Revolution?
- (a) James Hargreaves (b) Lord Shaftesbury
(c) John MacAdam (d) James Watt (1)
11. The main function of a dormitory town is:
- (a) residential (b) industrial
(c) tourism (d) retail (1)
12. Infrastructure for industry refers to:
- (a) roads, power supply, water (b) restaurants, bars, nightclubs
(c) butchers, bakers, greengrocers (d) theatres, cinemas, museums (1)
13. The headquarters of the United Nations is in:
- (a) New York (b) London
(c) Brussels (d) Geneva (1)
14. The European Union policy known as C.A.P. means:
- (a) Common Army Policy (b) Common Agricultural Policy
(c) Common Aviation Policy (d) Common Animal Policy (1)

(B) LIFE IN ANCIENT CIVILISATION

(6 marks)

Ancient Greece

Ancient Rome

Ancient Egypt

The Incas

Write about **ONE** of the following in one of the civilisations mentioned above:

- (a) a ruler
- (b) a soldier
- (c) a child
- (d) a poor person

NAME OF CIVILISATION: _____

PERSON CHOSEN: _____

(6)

Study the passage and then answer the questions which follow.

SIDAMA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

The Sidama Zone in southern Ethiopia is densely populated with 3.5 million people living in an area of approximately 10,000 sq.km. The majority are engaged in subsistence agriculture. In 1994, the start of the Irish Aid programme, approximately 28% of the population had access to health services while only 18% of the school age population and 10% of girls attended school.

Since 1995, over 90 schools have been constructed with assistance from Irish Aid bringing the student participation rate to 40%. A significant number of teachers have been trained to improve the quality of education. As the formal sector is unable to meet the demand, Irish Aid assisted the Bureau of Education to expand the non-formal education system to all parts of Sidama. Currently, over 230,000 children, 68% girls are involved in the programme.

Over 200 health posts have been constructed, and over 3,000 community health workers have been trained, raising access to health services to 38% with an EPI (immunisation) coverage of 90%: one of the highest rates in Ethiopia. A community based malaria control programme has resulted in a dramatic reduction in the number of cases during the peak malaria season. Sidama was the only zone in the Southern Region, which did not experience a malaria epidemic in 1998.

Over 500 springs, 170 in 1998, have been protected in highland areas and 14 ponds are now fully operational in lowland areas, each serving up to 4,000 people. During 1998, Irish Aid supported the rehabilitation and maintenance of 88 kms of rural roads, employing 5,000 people, 30% women, using labour intensive methods.

1. What is the population of the Sidama Zone in Ethiopia?

_____ (1)

2. What changes have taken place in the Sidama Zone in the following?

1. Education: _____

2. Health Care: _____

3. Water Supply: _____

_____ (3)

3. From your reading of the above passage, what is your understanding of the term, Irish Aid?

_____ (2)

QUESTION 2

24 marks

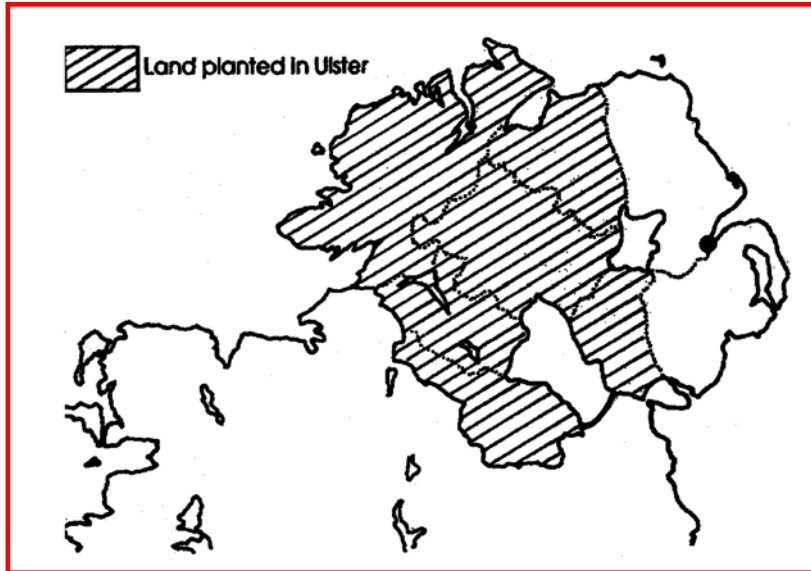
Answer part (A) OR part (B)

(A) THE ULSTER PLANTATION

(24 marks)

Source A

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



1. Name **ONE** county in Ulster that was planted: _____ (1)
2. Name **ONE** county in Ulster that was **not** planted: _____ (2)
3. Give **ONE** reason why Ulster was planted:

_____ (2)

Source B

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

We can see from this account of the barony of Strabane, Co. Tyrone, that important developments were already well under way. A sample of the undertakers in that area shows how the plantation was developing:

The Earl of Abercorn, who undertakes for the portions of Strabane, Donnalong, andSkean assigned to Sir Thom Boide [4,500 acres in total] has planted those portions with near a hundred householders which have settled ... with their stocks of Cattle thereon, and are for the most part sufficiently provided of arms... The Estates of freehold, and of lease ... exceed the number required by the articles [of plantation]. He hath caused a large thatched house about a square court to be built at Strabane for his present use ...

George Hamilton (absentee) has only 8 or 9 tenants on his portion [1,000 acres], otherwise nothing done thereon.

James Claphoune has a sufficient house and bawn which he found ready built at Newtown within his portion [2,000 acres] and has disposed of his land to his four sons. There are not yet above half his number of tenants on the land, the rest he proposes to supply...

James Haige's portion [1,500 acres] is as yet untenanted, nothing built upon it and himself absent.

4. What was the size of the largest estate? _____(1)

5. What was the size of the smallest estate? _____(1)

6. Which of the undertakers had more tenants than the conditions required?
_____(1)

7. Why was it necessary for householders to have the following?

Cattle: _____

Arms: _____

_____(4)

8. Using the above extract, mention **TWO** important features of houses built at this time.

1. _____

2. _____(2)

9. Using the above extract, what is your understanding of the following terms?

Undertaker: _____

Lease: _____

Absentee: _____

_____(6)

10. Give **TWO** effects of the Ulster Planation.

1. _____

2. _____

_____(4)

(B) BRAZIL IN THE 20TH CENTURY

(24 marks)

Source A

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



1. Name **ONE** country which borders Brazil.

_____ (1)

2. Name the ocean which borders Brazil.

_____ (1)

3. Name **ONE** city in Brazil.

_____ (2)

Source B

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

Picture A



Picture B



4. In what part of Brazil would you find the type of settlement shown in **Picture A**?

_____ (2)

5. Write down **TWO** points about living conditions in **Picture A**.

1. _____

2. _____

_____ (4)

6. In what part of Brazil would you find the type of settlement shown in **Picture B**?

_____ (2)

7. Write down **TWO** points about living conditions in **Picture B**.

1. _____

2. _____

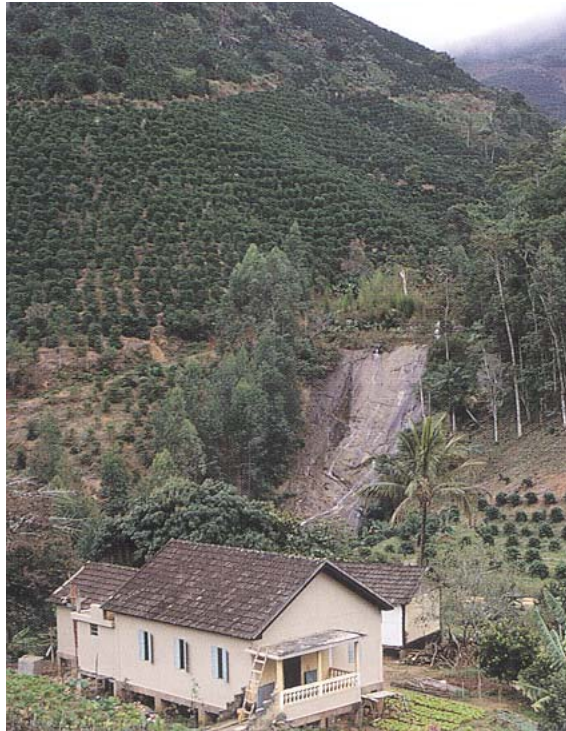
_____ (4)

8. Give **ONE** reason why people leave the settlement in **Picture B** to settle in **Picture A**.

_____ (2)

Source C

Study this photograph and then answer the questions which follow.



9. The above photograph shows a traditional plantation in Brazil. Explain your understanding of the term plantation farming.

(2)

10. Name **TWO** plantation crops likely to be grown in this plantation.

1. _____

2. _____

(2)

11. Explain **ONE** problem which a Brazilian plantation owner may have in this area.

(2)

QUESTION 3

24 marks

Answer part (A) AND either part (B) OR part (C)

(A) THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

(12 marks)

Source A

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

The following are just a few of the many rules that were in force in one factory:

Any person coming to work late shall be fined – for 5 minutes 2d, 10 minutes 4d, etc.

Any person neglecting to oil the machine at the proper times shall be fined 2d.

For any oil wasted or spilled on the floor, 2d for each offence, besides paying for the value of the oil.

Any person leaving their work and found talking with any of the other workpeople shall be fined 2d for each offence.

For every oath or insolent language, 3d for the first offence, and if repeated they shall be dismissed.

Any person found smoking on the premises will be instantly dismissed.

All persons in our employment shall serve four weeks notice before leaving our employment; but we shall turn any person off without notice.

1. What was the penalty for being ten minutes late?
_____ (1)
2. What was the penalty for wasting or spilling oil?
_____ (1)
3. How much notice were employees expected to give if they changed jobs?
_____ (1)
4. How much notice did employers have to give if they were dismissing an employee?
_____ (1)
5. Apart from the harsh rules in cotton factories, give **TWO** reasons why working in factories was so unpleasant.
 1. _____

 2. _____
_____ (4)
6. State **TWO** laws which improved conditions for workers in factories.
 1. _____

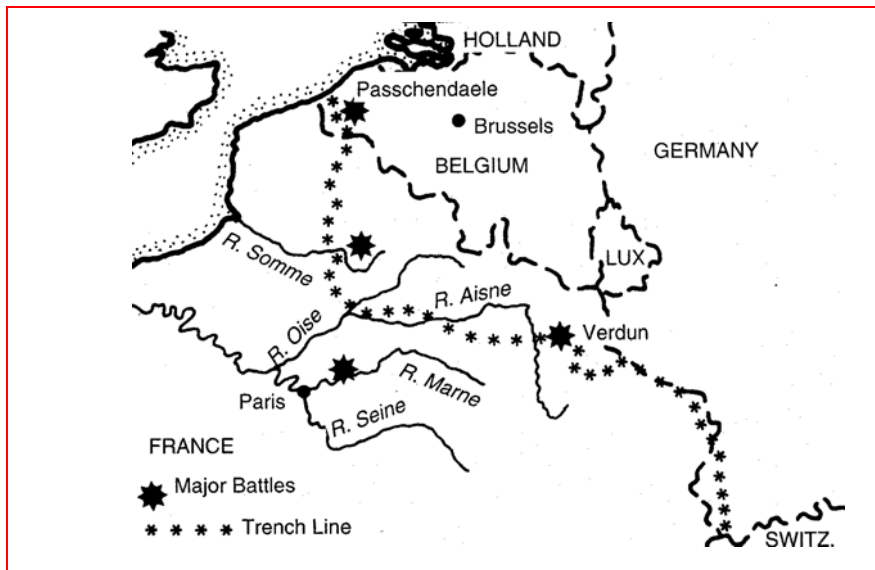
 2. _____
_____ (4)

(B) WORLD WAR I

(12 marks)

Source A

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



1. Using the map of World War I, name **TWO** major battles which took place.
1. _____
2. _____ (2)
2. Using the map, name **TWO** countries which had the Trench Line.
1. _____
2. _____ (2)
3. Using the map, explain what was meant by the term Western Front.

_____ (2)
4. Give **ONE** reason why most of the fighting in World War I took place on the Western Front.

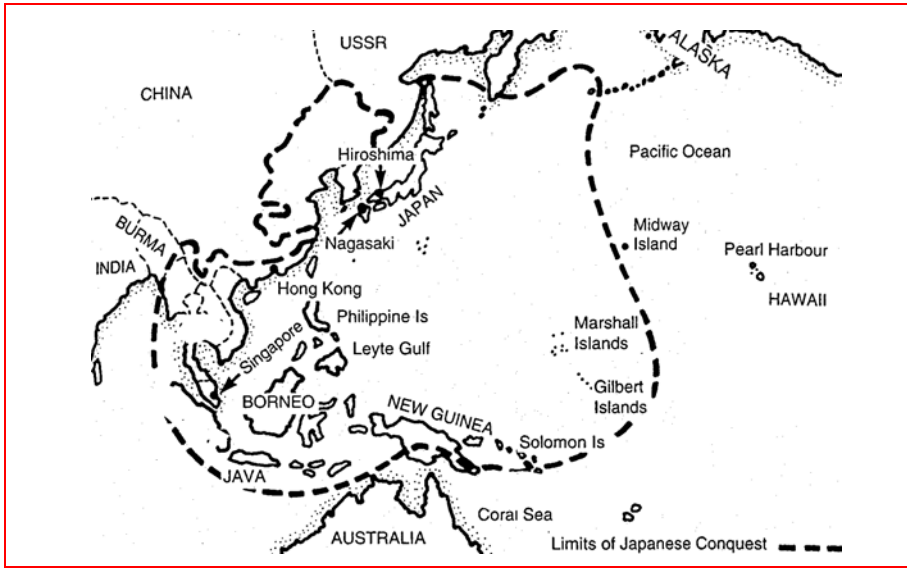
_____ (2)
5. Name **TWO** types of weapons that were used for the first time on the Western Front.
1. _____
2. _____ (2)
6. State **ONE** reason why Germany lost the war in 1918.

_____ (2)

(C) WORLD WAR II

Source A

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



1. Using the map, name **TWO** countries which Japan controlled during World War II.

1. _____

2. _____ (2)

2. Name the United States naval base in Hawaii which was bombed by the Japanese.

_____ (2)

3. Using the map above, name **TWO** major battles which took place in the Pacific.

1. _____

2. _____ (2)

4. Explain the following terms associated with the war in the Pacific:

Kamikaze pilots: _____

Island hopping: _____

_____ (4)

5. Hiroshima and Nagasaki are two cities in Japan. What was the significance of these two cities in World War II?

_____ (2)

QUESTION 4
24 marks

Answer **BOTH** parts – (A) and (B)

(A) URBANISATION IN THE DEVELOPED WORLD

(12 marks)

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

Photograph A



1. **Photograph A** shows blocks of apartments which are a common feature in cities and larger towns in Ireland. Name **TWO** groups of people who are attracted to this type of housing.

- 1. _____
- 2. _____ (2)

2. Name **TWO** groups of people who would be unsuited to this type of housing.

- 1. _____
- 2. _____ (2)

3. Give **ONE** advantage and **ONE** disadvantage of this type of housing.

- Advantage: _____
- _____
- Disadvantage: _____
- _____ (4)

4. Give **ONE** reason why there are so few cars in this photograph.

- _____
- _____ (2)

5. There is a large green area in this photograph. Give **ONE** reason why green belt areas are important in cities and larger towns.

- _____
- _____ (2)

(B) WOMEN IN THE DEVELOPED AND DEVELOPING WORLDS

(12 marks)

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

Source A

In Sweden	In Bangladesh
Female life expectancy is 81 years One in 167 girls dies before her 5 th birthday On average women bear one or two children	Female life expectancy is 49 years One in 5 dies before her 5 th birthday On average women bear five or six children
Over 75% of married women practise family planning	25% of married women practise family planning
Virtually all school-age girls are in school	One in three school-age girls is in school

1. Which country has the higher life expectancy?

_____ (1)

2. Which country has the higher death rate among children under five years?

_____ (1)

3. Briefly explain **THREE** differences which exist between the two countries above.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

_____ (6)

4. Explain **TWO** ways in which life for women in Bangladesh could be improved.

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 and the photograph show the Co. Cork seaside town of Kinsale.

1. Name the beach which is shown on the map.

_____ (2)

2. Name the island which is shown on the map.

_____ (2)

3. Using the map, give a four-figure grid reference for the post office in the village of Belgooly.

_____ (2)

4. Calculate the distance along the R611 between Belgooly post office and the eastern edge of the O.S. map.

_____ kilometres (4)

5. Kinsale is very popular with tourists. Using evidence from the O.S. map and/or from the photograph, give **TWO** reasons why this is so.

1. _____

2. _____

_____ (4)

6. Sailors say that Kinsale is an excellent harbour. Using evidence from the O.S. map and/or from the photograph, give **TWO** reasons why this is so.

1. _____

2. _____

_____ (4)

