

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, 2003

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL STUDIES

HIGHER LEVEL

MONDAY, 9 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 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. Which of the following is **NOT** a primary source?

- (a) a biography (b) a photograph
(c) an autobiography (d) a birth certificate (1)

2. A *crannóg* in Celtic Ireland was a:

- (a) dwelling place (b) burial site
(c) battlefield (d) religious site (1)

3. One method used by archaeologists to date objects is:

- (a) calligraphy (b) photography
(c) stratigraphy (d) radiography (1)

4. The capital of Brazil is:

- (a) Brasilia (b) Rio de Janeiro
(c) Sao Paulo (d) Recife (1)

5. *Bustees* can be found in developing world cities. They are:

- (a) luxury apartments (b) slums
(c) office blocks (d) semi-detached houses (1)

6. An example of a renewable resource is:

- (a) peat (b) oil
(c) iron ore (d) water (1)

7. An example of a service industry is:

- | | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------------------|-------------|--------------------------|-----|
| (a) farming | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) tourism | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| (c) manufacturing | <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) fishing | <input type="checkbox"/> | (1) |

8. In the Middle Ages, builders used rounded arches over doorways. This style was:

- | | | | | |
|---------------|--------------------------|----------------|--------------------------|-----|
| (a) Classical | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) Romanesque | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| (c) Gothic | <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) Baroque | <input type="checkbox"/> | (1) |

9. A *moat* was a common feature in a medieval castle. It was a:

- | | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|-----|
| (a) high wall | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) lookout tower | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| (c) deep trench | <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) iron gate | <input type="checkbox"/> | (1) |

10. During the Industrial Revolution, James Hargreaves invented:

- | | | | | |
|---------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|-----|
| (a) the Mule | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) the Flying Shuttle | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| (c) the Water Frame | <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) the Spinning Jenny | <input type="checkbox"/> | (1) |

11. Low population density often results in:

- | | | | | |
|------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------|-----|
| (a) overcrowding | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) a lack of open space | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| (c) pollution | <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) the closing down of services | <input type="checkbox"/> | (1) |

12. Decentralisation is a policy meaning the movement of public service jobs from:

- | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|-----|
| (a) local areas to the north | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) the centre to local areas | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| (c) local areas to the centre | <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) local areas to the south | <input type="checkbox"/> | (1) |

13. The United Nations organisation W.H.O. stands for:



- | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------|-----|
| (a) World Help Organisation | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) World Health Organisation | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| (c) World Higher Organisation | <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) World History Organisation | <input type="checkbox"/> | (1) |

14. The Treaty of Rome (1957) set up:

- | | | | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------|-----|
| (a) N.A.T.O. | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) United Nations | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| (c) League of Nations | <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) European Economic Community | <input type="checkbox"/> | (1) |

Source A

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

<p>FACTS on Mozambique</p> <p>Population: 18.4 million Area: 801,590 sq.km (more than 3 times the size of the UK) Independence from Portugal: June 1975 Adult literacy: 57% men; 23% women Debt repayments: \$73 million per year Population living in poverty: 70% Population employed in small-scale agriculture: 63% men; 92% women .</p> 	<p>Map of Africa, showing Mozambique</p> 
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1. What is the population of Mozambique?
_____ (1)

2. What is the adult literacy rate for women?
_____ (1)

3. Why do you think there is so much poverty (70%) in this country? In your answer, give **ONE** piece of evidence from the information provided.

_____ (2)

4. Mozambique is an example of a *developing country*. Explain **ONE** way in which life there differs from life in a *developed country*.

_____ (2)

QUESTION 2

24 marks

Answer part (A) or (B)

(A) THE ULSTER PLANTATION

(24 marks)

Source A

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

The London Guilds

*James I persuaded twelve wealthy London Guilds to form **The Honourable Irish Society**, in order to 'plant' the county of Coleraine. The county was re-named Londonderry and Coleraine. Each guild built a village or villages on its allotted lands, for example, Draperstown, Salterstown. Motivated by profit, they brought in very few British tenants and kept a large number of Irish tenants in spite of their contracts with the government.*

1. Why did James I persuade twelve wealthy London Guilds to form 'The Honourable Irish Society'?

(2)

2. What did each guild do on its allotted land?

(2)

3. In your opinion, how did the land called Draperstown **OR** Salterstown get its name?

(2)

4. Why did the guilds bring in very few British tenants?

(2)

5. Give **TWO** reasons why you think the London Guilds were important in the Ulster Plantation.

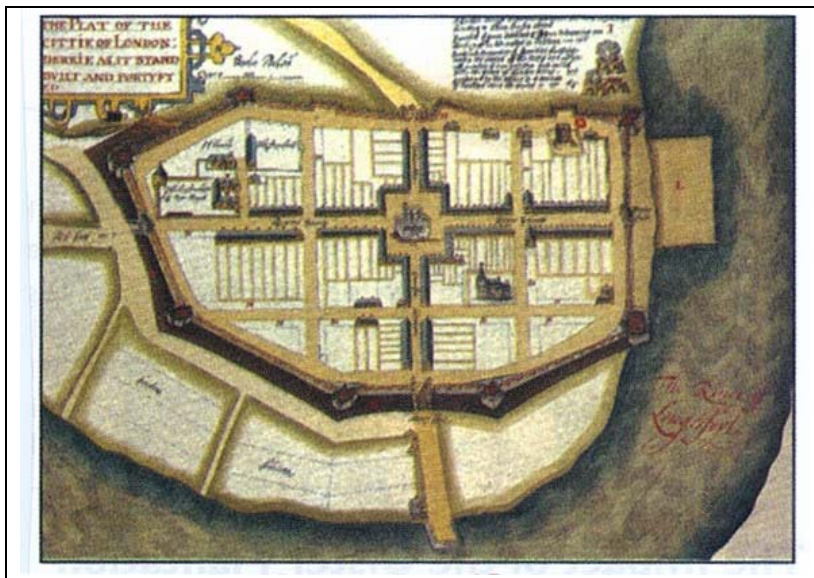
1. _____

2. _____

_____ (4)

Source B

Study the map of a plantation town below and then answer the questions which follow.



6. Using the map, give **TWO** points of evidence to show that this was a planned town.

1. _____

2. _____

_____ (4)

7. Name **ONE** defensive feature of this town.

_____ (2)

8. Plantation towns grew slowly. Give **ONE** reason why this was the case.

_____ (2)

9. Besides the setting up of new towns, give **TWO** other results of the Ulster Plantation.

1. _____

2. _____

_____ (4)

OR

(B) BRAZIL IN THE 20TH CENTURY

(24 marks)

Source A

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

Maria Santoz has lived in Vila Prudente, a suburb of Sao Paulo, for the last forty-five years. She was one of the first people to settle in the area, after she arrived from the north-east with her husband, in search of work.

Her husband got a job on the assembly line at the Ford factory and he earns what many people call the “whipping wage”. In a city where there are more people than jobs, men and women are prepared to work long hours for a very poor wage. When people try to fight for better conditions and wages through trade unions, they often get sacked.

When they first arrived in Sao Paulo, Maria and her husband had nowhere to live and it was while her husband was looking for work that he discovered the favela at Vila Prudente. The people who were living there were occupying the land illegally but nobody was prepared to push them off it. This was because it was on a piece of land hemmed between a railway line and a major highway and of little use to anybody. Maria can remember the first homes built there. They were nearly all built from the wooden packing cases from the factory. There was no electricity or sewage system in the favela. To get safe drinking water, Maria would travel about a mile to the nearest water pipe and she would have to do this at least five times a day.

1. How many years has Maria lived in Vila Prudente?

_____ (1)

2. Where did Maria’s husband get a job?

_____ (1)

3. What is meant by the term ‘whipping wage’?

_____ (2)

4. Explain the following terms:

Trade Union

Favela

_____ (4)

5. Why were Maria and her husband not pushed off the land where they settled?

(2)

6. From what were the first houses in the favela made?

(1)

7. List **THREE** problems faced by Maria at her home in Vila Prudente.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

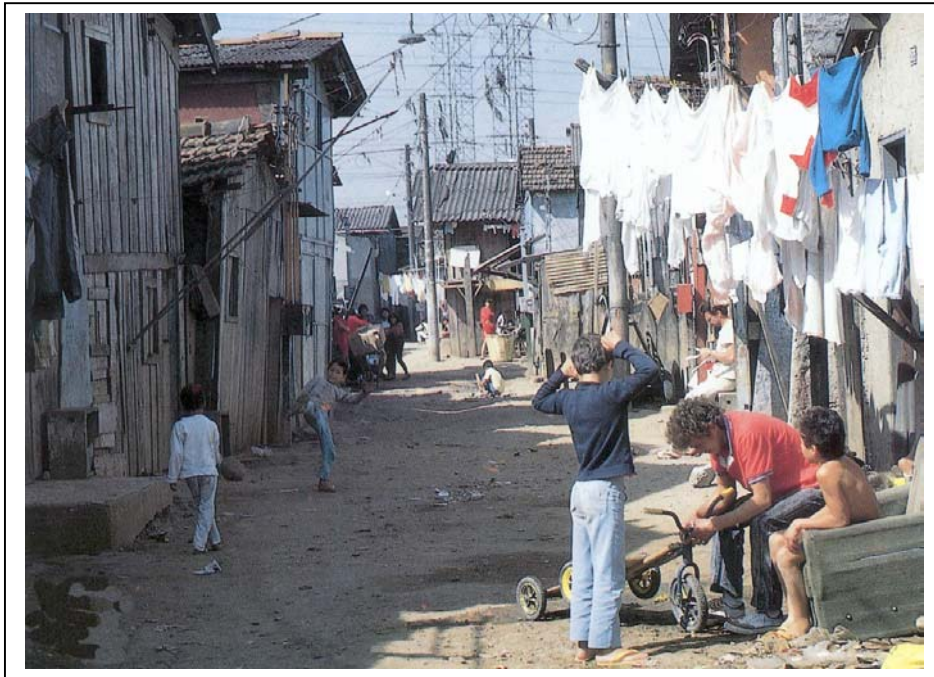
(3)

8. Give **ONE** reason why you think so many people like Maria and her husband are attracted to a city like Sao Paulo.

(2)

Source B: A main street in Vila Prudente

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



9. Using the above photograph, give **TWO** pieces of evidence to show that this is an area of poverty.

1. _____

 2. _____

- (2)

10. State **TWO** things that could be done to improve this street.

1. _____

 2. _____

- (4)

11. Why do you think there are areas of such poverty in a country like Brazil?

- _____
- _____
- (2)

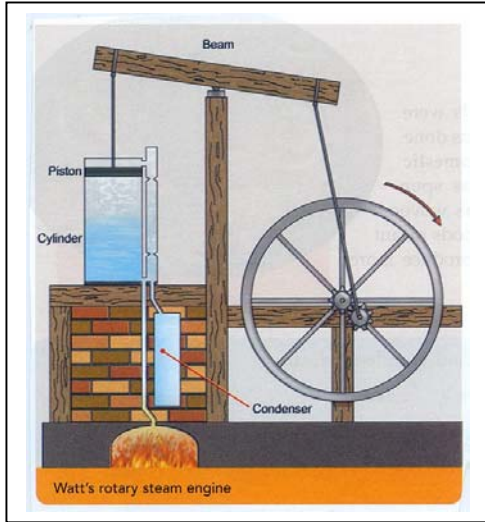
QUESTION 3
24 marks

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

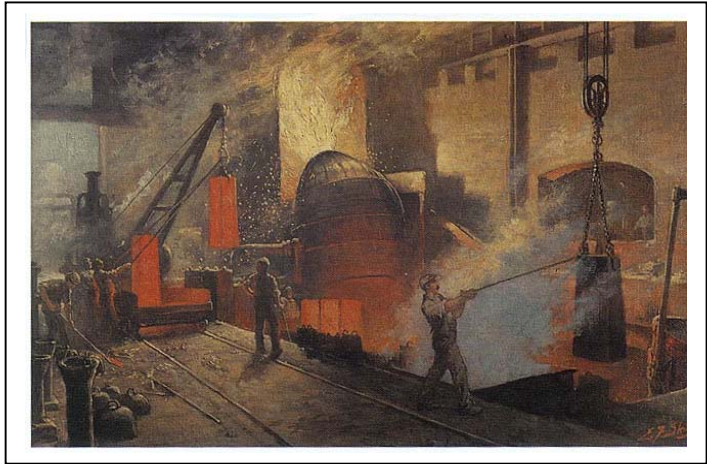
(A) THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

(12 marks)

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



Watt's Steam Engine



The Bessemer Converter

1. Write **ONE** point to describe how Watt's steam engine worked.

_____ (2)

2. Name **ONE** source of power before the invention of Watt's steam engine.

_____ (1)

3. Explain how Watt's steam engine helped the following industries:

Cotton _____

Coal _____ (4)

4. The Bessemer Converter was a cheap way of making steel. Name the ore used in this process.

_____ (1)

5. Give **TWO** effects of the availability of cheap steel.

1. _____

2. _____

_____ (4)

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

The Battle of the Somme (1916)

In July 1916 the British, under General Haig launched a huge offensive. This was partly to relieve pressure on the French at Verdun and partly in the belief that a massive infantry attack along the River Somme could still score a major victory. The attack began after many days of bombardment of the German trenches, but no real breakthrough took place. Instead, it proved to be a long battle with little gain for either side. When it finally ended in November, the British had lost 420,000 men, the French 190,000 men and the Germans 450,000 men.

1. Using the above extract, give **TWO** reasons why the Battle of the Somme took place.

- 1. _____

- 2. _____
_____ (2)

2. Name the leader of the British forces.

_____ (1)

3. Did the Battle of the Somme take place on the Western Front **OR** the Eastern Front?

_____ (1)

4. The British attacked the German trenches. Give **TWO** reasons why trenches were used in World War I.

- 1. _____

- 2. _____
_____ (4)

5. Using the extract, give **TWO** results of the Battle of the Somme.

- 1. _____

- 2. _____
_____ (4)

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

Nazi-Occupied Europe

By 1942, Hitler's Germany controlled the continent of Europe from the French coast in the west to Moscow and Stalingrad in the east. Behind the army came the S.S. and the Gestapo to enforce Nazi rule.

Slave labour was used to keep the German economy going during the war. By 1944 more than 7.5 million foreign workers were kept in thousands of work camps. They were working in all sections of the economy, from small farms to the large arms factories. Many were treated cruelly.

As the German army swept across Europe, millions of Jews, especially in eastern Europe, came under Nazi rule. Jews were rounded up and confined in ghettos or sent on cattle trains to concentration camps. Hitler's plan was to kill all Jews, and by 1945, 6 million Jews had been killed by the Nazis. This is known as the Holocaust.

1. Using evidence from the above extract, name **TWO** organisations, besides the army, which enforced Nazi rule.

- 1. _____
- 2. _____ (2)

2. Explain the following terms:

Slave labour _____

Concentration Camp _____

Holocaust _____

_____ (6)

3. Why, in your opinion, did Hitler dislike the Jews?

- _____
- _____ (2)

4. Why was Germany defeated in World War II?

- _____
- _____ (2)

QUESTION 4
24 marks

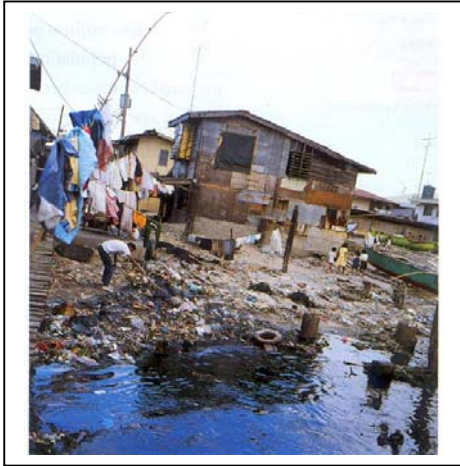
Answer BOTH parts – (A) and (B)

(A) INEQUALITY IN THE WORLD TODAY

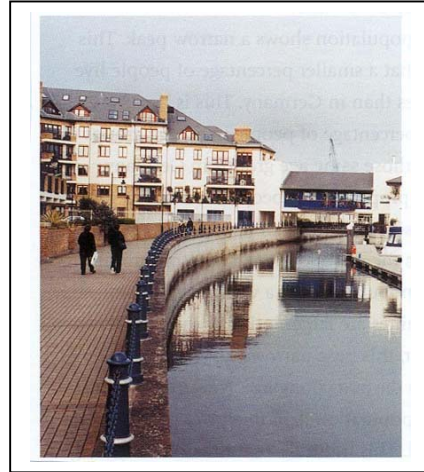
(12 marks)

Source A

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



Photograph A



Photograph B

1. Identify **THREE** features in **Photograph A** which show poverty.

- 1. _____
- 2. _____
- 3. _____ (3)

2. Identify **THREE** features in **Photograph B** which show wealth.

- 1. _____
- 2. _____
- 3. _____ (3)

3. **Photograph A** and **Photograph B** prove that there is great '*inequality in the world*'. Explain what you understand by this phrase.

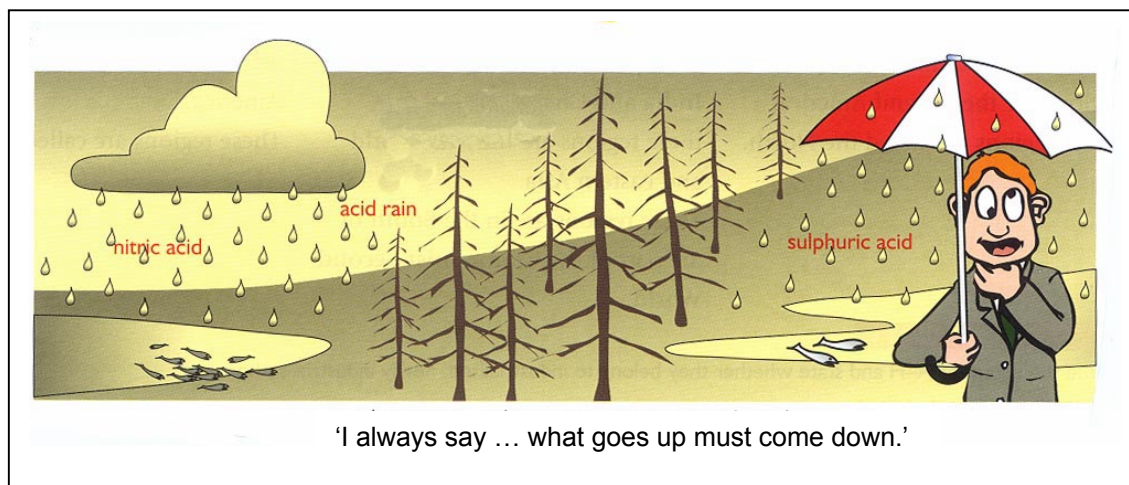
_____ (2)

4. Write down **TWO** steps you think should be taken to reduce inequality in the world today.

- 1. _____
 - 2. _____
- _____ (4)

Source B

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



1. Using the above cartoon, name **TWO** acids which cause acid rain.

- 1. _____
- 2. _____ (2)

2. Give **ONE** reason why these acids are found in acid rain.

_____ (2)

3. Describe the effects of acid rain on the following:

Agriculture _____

Forests _____

Water _____

Tourism _____
_____ (8)

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 Carlow town and the surrounding area.

1. Using the O.S. map, name the main river which flows through Carlow town.

_____ (2)

2. Using map evidence, give **TWO** reasons why Carlow developed at this point.

1. _____

2. _____

_____ (4)

3. The contour lines are very close together at S67 71. What does this tell us?

_____ (2)

4. Give **TWO** advantages the area on the map has for farming.

1. _____

2. _____

_____ (4)

5. Identify the historic sites (written in red) at the following grid references:

1. S733 740 _____

2. S687 729 _____ (4)

6. Using the photograph, list **FOUR** different types of land use in Carlow town.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____ (4)

7. There are a number of off-street car parks shown in the photograph of Carlow town. Give **ONE** advantage that this has for the town.

(2)

8. Sometimes rivers can cause problems for towns such as Carlow. Explain **ONE** problem that the rivers could cause in Carlow town.

(2)

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