

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, 2009

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL STUDIES

HIGHER LEVEL

FRIDAY, 5 JUNE – AFTERNOON 2.00 – 4.00

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, 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), (B) and (C)
- Question 5 *on pages 17 and 18*
Check first that you have the map and aerial photo. Answer all questions.

For Examiner's use only

<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: The biggest city in Ireland is

- | | | | |
|------------|-------------------------------------|---------------|------------------------------|
| (a) Galway | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) Belfast | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) Dublin | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | (d) Waterford | <input type="checkbox"/> (1) |

1. Temperature is measured in:

- | | | | |
|-------------|--------------------------|-----------------|------------------------------|
| (a) degrees | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) kilojoules | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) metres | <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) kilogrammes | <input type="checkbox"/> (1) |

2. The instrument used to measure air pressure is a:

- | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------------------|---------------------|------------------------------|
| (a) barometer | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) anemometer | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) thermometer | <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) weighing scales | <input type="checkbox"/> (1) |

3. The Normans first arrived in Ireland:

- | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| (a) in the 12 th century | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) in the 8 th century | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) in the 10 th century | <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) in the 15 th century | <input type="checkbox"/> (1) |

4. The infirmary in a monastery was like a :

- | | | | |
|--------------|--------------------------|-------------|------------------------------|
| (a) kitchen | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) library | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) hospital | <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) church | <input type="checkbox"/> (1) |

5. On an Ordnance Survey map, the symbol for a garda station is a:

- | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|
| (a) red triangle | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) large letter 'G' | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) circle with a square round it | <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) blue star | <input type="checkbox"/> (1) |

6. The flag of the United Nations is:

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|
| (a) blue and white | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) red, white and blue | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) green, white and red | <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) white and red | <input type="checkbox"/> (1) |

7. Contour lines on a map indicate:

- | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| (a) a river | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) height above sea-level | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) temperature | <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) paths | <input type="checkbox"/> (1) |

8. Schools, colleges and universities are centres for:

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

9. In this photo, electricity is being generated by:



- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|------------------------------|
| (a) tidal energy | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) solar power | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) wind power | <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) burning oil | <input type="checkbox"/> (1) |

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

- | | | | |
|------------|--------------------------|-------------|------------------------------|
| (a) turret | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) keep | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) bailey | <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) demesne | <input type="checkbox"/> (1) |

11. Counting tree rings in wood to date a wooden item is called:

- | | | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------|------------------|------------------------------|
| (a) carbon dating | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) pruning | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) dendrochronology | <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) stratigraphy | <input type="checkbox"/> (1) |

12. A residential area contains mainly:

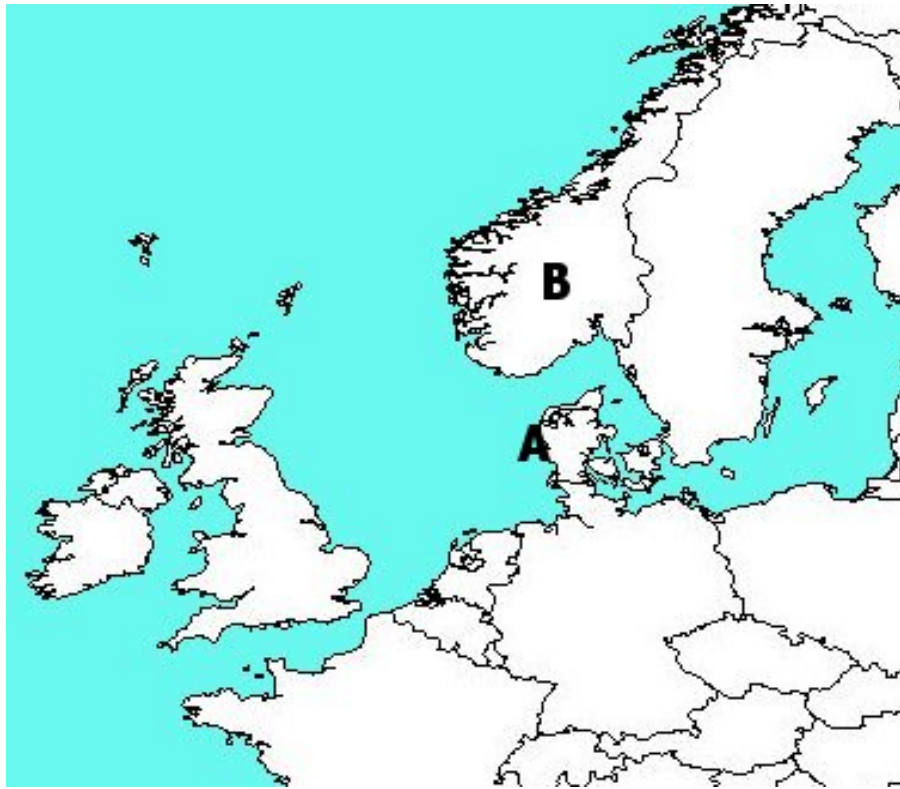
- | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------------|------------|------------------------------|
| (a) factories | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) farms | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) power stations | <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) houses | <input type="checkbox"/> (1) |

13. In which century did the Industrial Revolution begin in Britain?

- | | | | |
|-----------|--------------------------|-----------|------------------------------|
| (a) 1600s | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) 1700s | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) 1800s | <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) 1900s | <input type="checkbox"/> (1) |

14. An example of a renewable resource is

- | | | | |
|----------|--------------------------|----------|------------------------------|
| (a) coal | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) gas | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) oil | <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) wind | <input type="checkbox"/> (1) |



1. The country marked **A** on the map is _____ (1)
2. The country marked **B** on the map is _____ (1)
3. Apart from Ireland, name **TWO** countries to which the Vikings travelled.
_____ and _____ (2)
4. Name the **TWO** types of boat used by the Vikings.
_____ and _____ (2)

QUESTION 2
24 marks

Answer part (A) or (B)

(A) **THE ULSTER PLANTATION**

(24 marks)

Source 1.

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 renamed 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.

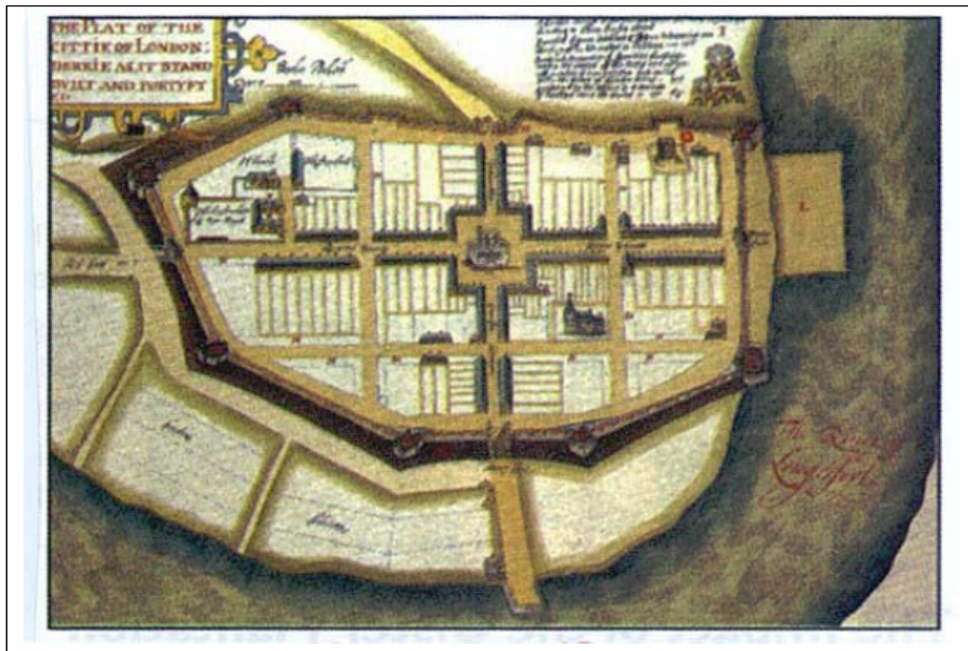
1. _____

2. _____

(4)

Source 2.

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



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

1. _____

2. _____

_____ (4)

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

_____ (2)

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

_____ (2)

9. Apart from the setting up of new towns, give **TWO** results of the Ulster Plantation.

1. _____

2. _____

_____ (4)

Source 1 Study the extract below and then answer the questions which follow.

Maria Santoz has lived in Vila Prudente, a suburb of Sao Paolo, 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. 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. List **THREE** problems faced by Maria at her home in Vila Prudente.

1. _____

2. _____

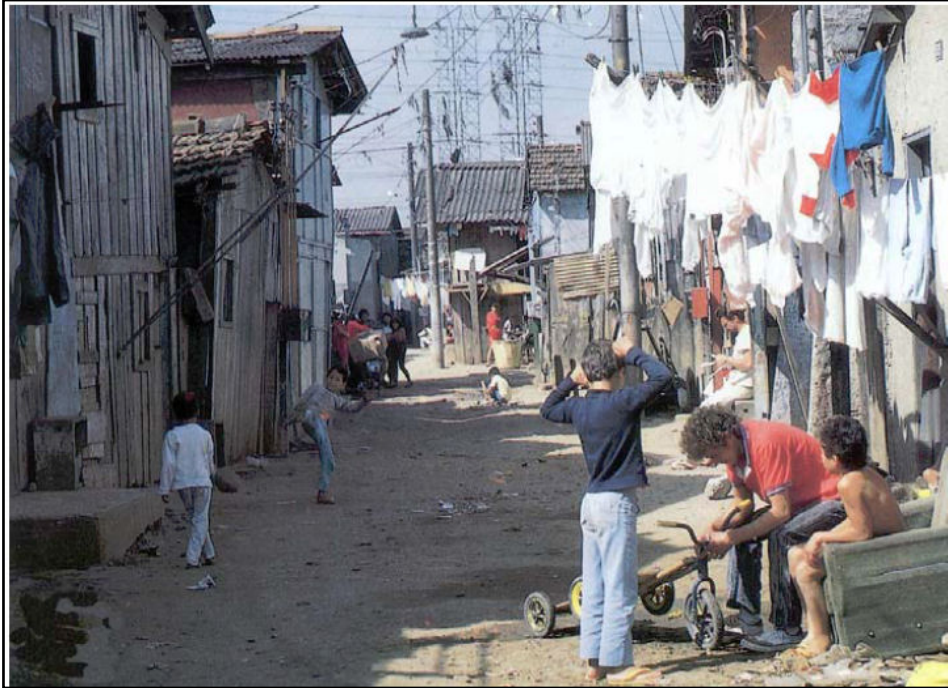
3. _____
_____ (3)

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

(2)

Source 2. A main street in Vila Prudente

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



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

1. _____

2. _____

(2)

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

1. _____

2. _____

(4)

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

(3)

QUESTION 3

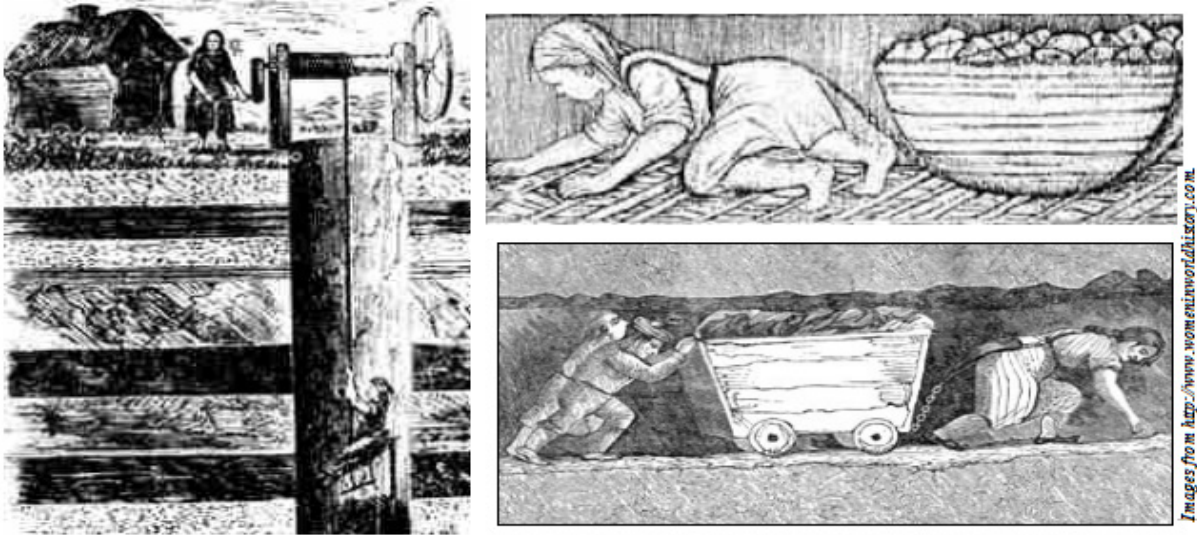
24 marks

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

(A) THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

(12 marks)

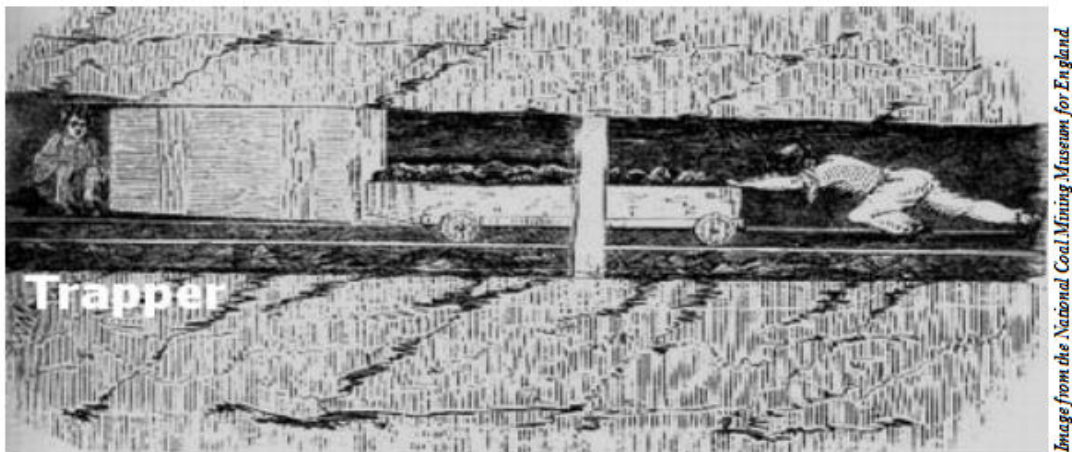
Look at these sources and answer the questions on the page opposite.



Women and children were used as workers in the mines during the Industrial Revolution. Some women operated winches to lift people and coal out of the mines, but they mostly pulled small carts of coal along tunnels. This was called hurrying.

* * * * *

Small children, who were too small to help with the heavy carts full of coal, worked as trappers.



A trapper sat in one of the dark tunnels and opened a gate to allow the hurriers and their heavy carts through. The trappers would start work when it was still dark and finish after sunset. The only time they saw the sun was on Sunday.

Maria Gooder was one of the hurriers. She said:

"I hurry for a man with my sister Anne who is 18. He is good to us. I don't like being in the pit. I am tired and afraid. I go at 4:30 after having porridge for breakfast. I start hurrying at 5. We have dinner at 12 noon. We have dry bread and nothing else. There is water in the pit but we don't drink it."

1. Did Maria like working in the mine? Give a reason for your answer.

_____ (2)

2. Why were women and children employed in the mines?

_____ (2)

3. What injuries do you think hurriers and trappers could have got from working in the mines?

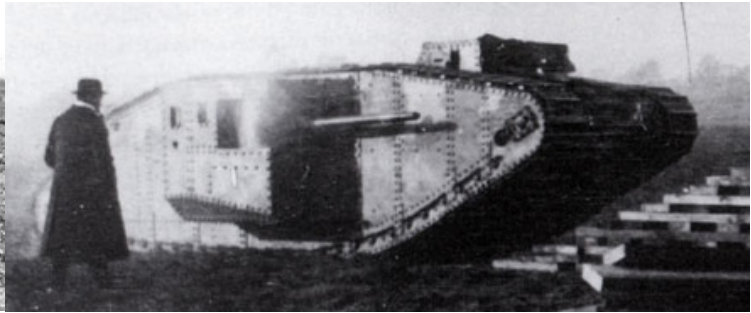
_____ (2)

4. Why was coal so important during the Industrial Revolution?

_____ (3)

5. Give **TWO** reasons why children no longer work in mines in Britain.

_____ (3)



The tank was one of the new weapons of World War One.

Bert Chaney was a 19 year old soldier who described seeing a tank for the first time.

“We heard strange throbbing noises, and lumbering slowly towards us came three huge mechanical monsters such as we had never seen before. My first impression was that they looked ready to topple on their noses, but their tails and the two little wheels at the back held them down and kept them level. Big metal things they were, with two sets of caterpillar wheels that went right round the body. There was a huge bulge on each side with a door in the bulging part, and machine guns on swivels poked out from either side.”

1. Give **ONE** advantage and **ONE** disadvantage that the tank has as a weapon.

Advantage _____

Disadvantage _____ (4)

2. Name **ONE** other new weapon used in World War One.

_____ (2)

3. Write about **ONE** of the following.

- a. Going 'over the top'
- b. The Treaty of Versailles
- c. The sinking of the Lusitania
- d. Life in the trenches

_____ (6)

These pictures were taken in concentration camps after the war.



Photo taken by Lt. A.E. Samuelson

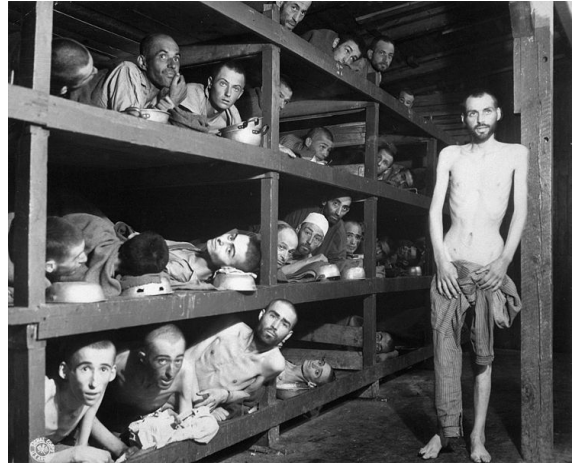


Photo taken by Private H. Miller

1. Name **ONE** concentration camp from the time of World War Two.

_____ (3)

2. Jewish people were one group of people sent to concentration camps.

Name **ONE** other group of people who were sent to concentration camps.

_____ (3)

3. Describe what life was like for people in the concentration camps.

_____ (6)

QUESTION 4
24 marks

Answer ALL parts – (A), (B) and (C).

(A) THE DEVELOPED WORLD – WATER USAGE

(8 marks)

Read the information, and answer all the questions below.



On average, each person in Ireland uses about 150 litres of water every day.

This works out as *ROUGHLY*

*50 litres of water to flush the toilet
27 litres of water to wash the dishes
15 litres of water in cooking*

*30 litres of water to wash clothes in a machine
18 litres of water to water the garden
10 litres of water in other uses
(drinking, washing hands, brushing teeth)*

Water is wasted daily in Ireland. A large percentage of water is lost through leakage from old pipes.

1. Suggest **ONE** thing you could do to cut down on water usage where you live.

(2)

2. Irish people are lucky. Almost all the water coming into our houses is drinkable. What health problems can dirty water cause?

(2)

3. One way to make people more careful about their water usage would be to bring in water metering and charge people for each litre of water they use. Do you think this would be a good idea? Give **TWO** reasons for your answer.

(4)

Read the information, and answer all the questions below.



In many African countries, collecting water is a big part of each day's work. This work is mostly done by women and children. Some women have to walk for hours to the river or water-hole and then they have to carry the water back to their home. Water is very heavy.

The people in some villages are luckier. They have dug wells (sometimes with help from people from Ireland) and they can get their water from a large tap that serves the whole village. The water from the wells is usually much cleaner than the water from the water-holes or rivers.

It is not expensive to dig a well and the taps are usually very easy to fix if they break.

1. Name **ONE** group or organisation from Ireland that works with people in some African countries to dig wells and improve their living conditions.
_____ (2)

2. Why is it important to make sure that the wells are fairly simple and do not require expensive parts?

_____ (2)

3. Give **TWO** examples of how life in a village would change if they were helped to dig a well.

_____ (4)

(C) THE DEVELOPING WORLD – LIFE EXPECTANCY

(8 marks)

Read the information and answer all the questions below.

How long people are expected to live, or *Life Expectancy* is a good indicator of the health of a country.

Here are the Life Expectancy figures for some countries:

Ireland (Europe)	78 years
Tanzania (Africa)	51 years
Mali (Africa)	49 years
Brazil (South America)	72 years
Angola (Africa)	38 years
Australia (Oceania)	81 years
United States (North America)	78 years
Norway (Europe)	79 years

1. The country with the lowest life expectancy is _____ . (1)

2. The three countries with the **LOWEST** life expectancy are all in the continent of _____ (1)

3. Write about the factors that can affect Life Expectancy in a country.

Mention at least **THREE** factors.

QUESTION 5

24 marks

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

Examine the 1 : 50,000 Ordnance Survey Map and the aerial photograph which accompany this paper. Then answer the questions which follow.

The map and photograph show the city of Galway and the area surrounding it.

1. Name **ONE** National Secondary Road shown on the map.

_____ (2)

2. Using the map and photograph, write about the attractions or activities Galway could offer a tourist.

_____ (6)

3. Match the following grid references with the correct form of transport.
The first one is done for you.

Grid Reference		Type of transport	
A	M 383 255	Train	
B	M 303 253	Air	
C	M 303 247	Road	A
D	M 374 284	Ferry	

(9)

4. Looking at the map and photograph, suggest **ONE** reason why the city of Galway grew up at this location

_____ (3)

5. What evidence is there on the map and/or photograph that Galway is a major centre for education?

(4)

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