

**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, 2011

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL STUDIES

HIGHER LEVEL

FRIDAY, 10 JUNE – MORNING 9.30 – 11.30

**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, 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 and 15*  
Answer parts (A) and (B)
- Question 5 *on page 16*  
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	
<b>TOTAL</b>	
<b>GRADE</b>	

# 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. Which if the following is **NOT** a primary source?

- |                      |                          |                         |                              |
|----------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|
| (a) a biography      | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) a photograph        | <input type="checkbox"/>     |
| (c) an autobiography | <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) a birth certificate | <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 in the:

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

4. The refectory in a monastery was like a :

- |                  |                          |                |                              |
|------------------|--------------------------|----------------|------------------------------|
| (a) sitting-room | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) library    | <input type="checkbox"/>     |
| (c) hospital     | <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) restaurant | <input type="checkbox"/> (1) |

5. The sea to the east of Ireland is the :

- |               |                          |                    |                              |
|---------------|--------------------------|--------------------|------------------------------|
| (a) North Sea | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) Atlantic Ocean | <input type="checkbox"/>     |
| (c) Irish Sea | <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) Pacific Ocean  | <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. The symbol used on an Ordnance Survey map to show a hydro power station is:

- (a) a circle  (b) the letters HP   
(c) a circle with a dot in it  (d) a star  (1)

8. Schools, colleges and universities are centres for:

- (a) recreation  (b) industry   
(c) finance  (d) education  (1)



*waynenationalforest's Flickr photostream/Creative Commons*

9. The roof panels in the photograph above will generate electricity by:

- (a) tidal energy  (b) solar power   
(c) wind power  (d) burning oil  (1)

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

- (a) turret  (b) keep   
(c) bailey  (d) demesne  (1)

11. Desertification means:

- (a) transport in a desert  (b) mining in a desert   
(c) settlement in a desert  (d) spread of a desert  (1)

12. A commercial area contains mainly:

- (a) factories  (b) farms   
(c) businesses  (d) power stations  (1)

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

- (a) 16<sup>th</sup> century  (b) 17<sup>th</sup> century   
(c) 18<sup>th</sup> century  (d) 20<sup>th</sup> century  (1)

14. An example of conservation is:

- (a) overuse  (b) exploitation   
(c) recycling  (d) wasting  (1)



(C) THE VIKINGS OR THE CELTS

(6 marks)

I will answer about the \_\_\_\_\_

1. Apart from Ireland, name **TWO** countries that these people travelled to.

\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ (2)

2. What evidence do we have that Ireland was settled by these people? Give specific examples.

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (4)

**QUESTION 2**  
24 marks

Answer part (A) or (B)

**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.

a. \_\_\_\_\_ b. \_\_\_\_\_ (2)

2. From the map, name **TWO** counties that were not planted during the Ulster Plantation.

a. \_\_\_\_\_ b. \_\_\_\_\_ (2)

3. Give **TWO** reasons why the Ulster Plantation took place.

a. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

b. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ (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: \_\_\_\_\_

a. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

b. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ (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**

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(b) **baker**

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(2)

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

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(2)

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

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(2)

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

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(2)

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

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(2)

**OR**  
**(B) BRAZIL IN THE 20th CENTURY (24 marks)**

**Source A**

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



1. Name the ocean to the east of Brazil. \_\_\_\_\_ (2)
2. Brazil was once a colony of which European country? \_\_\_\_\_ (2)
3. Name **TWO** countries which border Brazil.  
\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ (4)

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



**Photograph A - This photo is of a part of Sao Paolo called Vila Sonia.**

4. The type of settlement in the foreground of the photo is called a favela.  
Why do so many people in Brazilian cities live in favelas?

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (4)





**Photograph B – This is a photo of a settlement in the rainforest**

5. In the basin of which river would you find the type of settlement shown in **Photograph B**?

\_\_\_\_\_ (2)

6. What is deforestation?

\_\_\_\_\_ (2)

7. How could deforestation affect the lives of the people living in the settlement in **Photograph B**?

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (4)

8. Give **TWO** reasons why people might leave the settlement in **Photograph B** to settle in the area shown in **Photograph A**.

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (4)

## 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.



*“Over London by Rail” by Gustave Doré*





(B) WORLD WAR ONE

(12 marks)



Photograph from <http://www.greatwar.nl>

Many under-age boys fought as soldiers on all sides in World War One. The minimum age to join up in Britain was officially 19, but many boys lied about their age. Often the recruiting officers knew the boys were too young.

One 16-year-old boy explained how he joined the army. He said: *"The recruiting sergeant asked me my age and when I told him he said, 'You had better go out, come in again, and tell me different.' I came back, told him I was 19 and I was in."*

Many boy soldiers were badly affected by shell-shock.

1. Name **TWO** new weapons used in World War One.

\_\_\_\_\_ (2)

2. Give **TWO** reasons why young boys were so keen to join the army and fight in World War One.

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (4)

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

- a. The Battle of the Somme
- b. The Treaty of Versailles
- c. Life in the trenches
- d. Shell-shock

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (6)

**RESISTANCE AND PARTISANS**

During World War Two, many local people in Europe fought against the German armies in occupied countries. They were in groups such as the French Resistance, the Polish Home Army and the partisans. They did not always fight the German armies head-on, but helped the Allied soldiers with various activities.



1. Name **ONE** country in Europe which had an active resistance movement.  
\_\_\_\_\_ (2)
2. Why do you think so many women and young boys were used by the resistance movement?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (4)
3. Write about the sort of activities which resistance fighters and partisans were involved in.  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (6)

# QUESTION 4

24 marks

Answer **BOTH** parts – (A) and (B).

**(A) THE DEVELOPED WORLD – FOOD CONSUMPTION**

**(12 marks)**

Read the information and answer all the questions below.

Country	% of obese people
United States	30.6
United Kingdom	23
Australia	21.7
Spain	13.1
Ireland	13
Norway	8.3
Japan	3.2



*Photo used by kind permission of Tony Alter.*

*Information from OECD Health Data 2005*

**Obesity is when a person is VERY overweight.**

1. Suggest **ONE** reason why the United States has the largest percentage of obese people.

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(2)

2. Why do you think that people in Japan have such a low level of obesity?

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(4)

3. Irish people throw out large amounts of food daily. It can be as much as a third of what we buy. What **THREE** things could we do to stop this waste?

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(6)

**(B) THE DEVELOPING WORLD – FOOD CONSUMPTION**

**(12 marks)**

Read the information and answer all the questions below.



*Photos taken from the Global hunger index report of 2008*

The Global Hunger Index is worked out by checking each country to see:

- how many people are hungry
- how many children under the age of 5 are underweight and
- how many children have died before the age of 5

The **lower** the Global Hunger Index figure, the less people are hungry in that country.

Country	Global Hunger Index 1990	Global Hunger Index 2008
Peru	19.5	5.6
South Africa	7.4	6.9
China	11.6	7.1
Ghana	24.4	13.9
Uganda	19.9	17.1
India	32.5	22.7
Zimbabwe	20.2	23.8
Ethiopia	44	31
Congo, Dem. Republic	25.5	42.7

From this chart, you can see many countries are improving, while in some countries, hunger is still getting worse.

1. Name **TWO** countries which have **less** hunger in 2008 than in 1990.

\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ (4)

2. Name **TWO** countries which have **more** hunger in 2008 than in 1990.

\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ (4)

3. Name **TWO** ways the Irish government or Irish people can help to make things better in these countries.

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ (4)

## 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 town of Carrick-on-Suir and the area surrounding it.

1. Name the National Primary Road shown on the map.  
\_\_\_\_\_ (2)
  
2. The main type of land use in S 40 28 is \_\_\_\_\_ (2)
  
3. You are at the 18- hole golf club at S 402 204, looking towards the town of Carrick-on-Suir.
  - (a) You are at a height of \_\_\_\_\_ metres above sea-level. (4)
  - (b) Ahead of you is a slope. Is the slope gentle or steep? \_\_\_\_\_ (4)
  - (c) The regional road running across this slope is the \_\_\_\_\_ (4)
  
4. Using the map and photograph, name the bridge located in the centre-left of the photograph.  
\_\_\_\_\_ (4)
  
5. Give reasons why you think the town of Carrick-on-Suir developed at this location.  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (4)