

**WARNING**

Answer all questions in the spaces provided on this paper.

Write your Examination Number here.



# Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit State Examinations Commission

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**JUNIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION, 2014**


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**ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL STUDIES**


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**HIGHER LEVEL**


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**FRIDAY, 6 JUNE – MORNING 9.30 - 11.30**


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**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*
- 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>	<b>MARK</b>
<b>1</b>	
<b>2</b>	
<b>3</b>	
<b>4</b>	
<b>5</b>	
<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  (b) Belfast   
(c) Dublin  (d) Waterford  (1)

1. Which of the following is **NOT** a primary source?

- (a) a newspaper from the time of the event  (b) a birth certificate   
(c) a book written about an event  (d) a diary  (1)

2. An archaeologist works mainly by:

- (a) measuring water levels  (b) digging in the ground   
(c) using a computer  (d) writing  (1)

3. A crannóg was a:

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

4. The longest river in Ireland is the:

- (a) Shannon  (b) Liffey   
(c) Lee  (d) Barrow  (1)

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

- (a) decentralisation  (b) settlement   
(c) centralisation  (d) migration  (1)

6. Airports, train stations and ferry terminals are all centres for:

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

7. On an Ordnance Survey map the symbol for a Garda station is:

- (a) a red triangle  (b) a caravan   
(c) a tent  (d) a blue star  (1)

8. Rising world temperatures can be caused by:

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



9. The picture above shows the type of building commonly found in:

- (a) a housing estate  (b) an industrial estate   
(c) a park  (d) a farm  (1)

10. Revolution means:

- (a) a complete change  (b) a war   
(c) a famine  (d) a promise  (1)

11. A strong tower built within a castle is called the:

- (a) drawbridge  (b) moat   
(c) battlements  (d) keep  (1)

12. Which of the following countries is **NOT** a member of the European Union?

- (a) Poland  (b) France   
(c) Norway  (d) Latvia  (1)

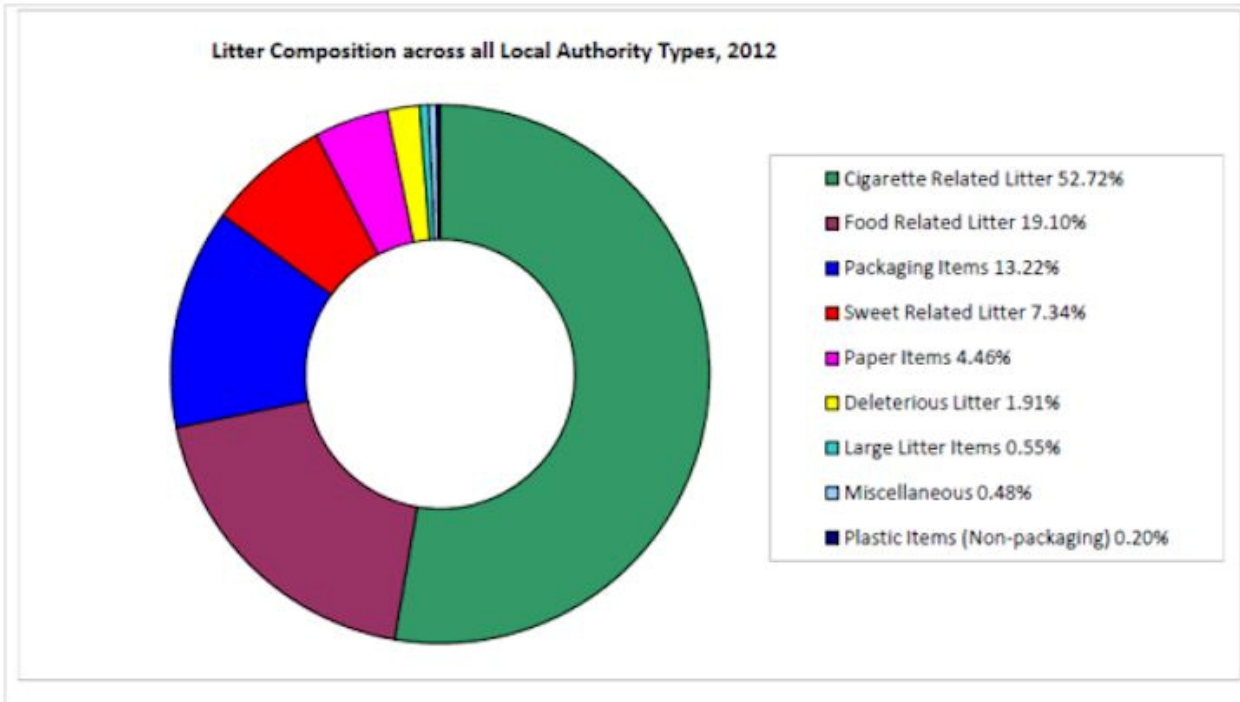
13. Which of the following is **NOT** a renewable resource?

- (a) wind  (b) natural gas   
(c) solar power  (d) wave power  (1)

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

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





This chart from <http://www.litter.ie> shows the composition of litter in Irish streets in 2012. 'Deleterious' means 'harmful'. Look at the chart and answer the questions which follow.

1. The main source of litter is \_\_\_\_\_.  
It makes up \_\_\_\_\_% of the litter. (2)
2. Food-related litter makes up 19.1% of the litter. Give **ONE** example of a food-related litter item.  
\_\_\_\_\_  
(2)
3. Suggest **ONE** thing food providers (for example, takeaways) could do to lower the amount of litter caused by their business.  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
(2)

## QUESTION 2

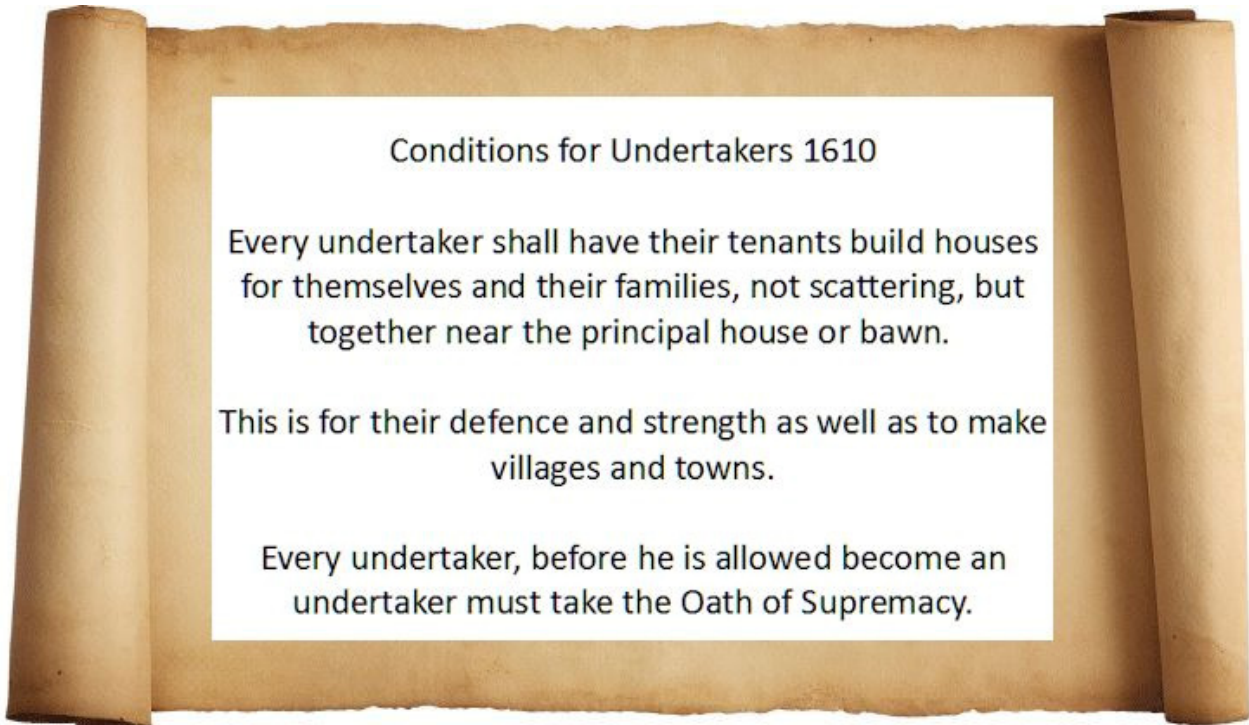
24 marks

Answer part (A) or (B)

### (A) PLANTATION IN 17<sup>th</sup> CENTURY IRELAND

(24 marks)

Read the passage below and then answer the questions which follow. It refers to the Plantation of Ulster.



1. Where were the tenants to build the houses?

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(2)

2. Describe what a bawn looked like.

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(2)

3. If the houses were close together, how would this help defence of the town or village?

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(2)

4. Who were the people who would have been attacking the undertaker's houses?

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(2)

5. Name **TWO** Ulster counties which were planted.

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

6. Name **ONE** Ulster county which was **NOT** planted.

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

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

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

8.

*“The results of plantations and colonisation are clearly seen in our landscape and culture today.”*

Write about how we can see the results of the Plantations in Ireland today. Mention at least **FOUR** points. You may use the hints if you like, but you do not have to.

*(HINTS – language, religion, placenames, laws, type of farming, etc.)*

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
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\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (8)

OR

**(B) BRAZIL IN THE 20<sup>th</sup> CENTURY**

**(24 marks)**

*Photo credit Chensiyuan, Wikipedia*



1. Give **TWO** examples of **pull** factors which could encourage people to move to the cities in Brazil.

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(4)

2. Give **TWO** examples of **push** factors which could encourage people to move to the cities in Brazil.

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(4)

3. Give **THREE** examples of problems encountered by many people who move to the cities in Brazil.

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(6)



4. Many favelas in Brazil are being knocked down before the World Cup which is being held in 2014. This is a wall painting from Favela Metro in Rio.

The translation of the writing is:

‘Destroying our community for the World Cup – thank you FIFA’



Photograph by kind permission of rioonwatch.org

- (a) Give **ONE** reason why you think the favelas are being cleared before the World Cup.

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(2)

- (b) Give **TWO** reasons why, in your opinion, it is difficult for people who live in favelas to fight the clearances.

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- (c) The people who made this wall painting feel very upset that their favela is being cleared. Give **TWO** reasons why people who live in favelas might oppose the clearances.

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(4)

## QUESTION 3

24 marks

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

### (A) THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

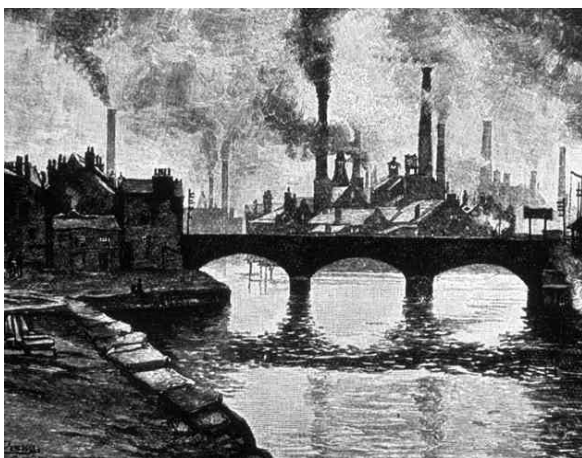
(12 marks)

Read the following extract and examine the pictures, then answer the questions on the opposite page.

The factories are in the centre of the town. They are large, filthy buildings topped by tall chimney stacks which pour out smoke and soot into the air. Clustered around the factories one may see row after row of houses cramped together and all looking the same. Their walls are dirty and many of the windows are broken.

Narrow lanes, or courts, separate the rows of houses from one another. These lanes are littered with foul-smelling rubbish.

The homes of most of the families who live there consist of one room. In fact, many families live in cold, damp cellars. When these families speak of 'furniture', they mean one bed, a straw mattress, a table and perhaps a few stools. Running water is unknown in these homes. An entire street is served by one outdoor tap, which is turned on for a short period each day. This water is pumped from the local river, which is dirty because the factories pour out their waste into the river.







1. One soldier is using a trench periscope. What is it for?

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(2)

2. You can see sandbags at the top of the trench. Why did they use sandbags?

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(2)

3. Write a short paragraph about **ONE** of the following:

(a) The causes of World War One

**OR**

(b) Shellshock.

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(8)

OR

(C) WORLD WAR TWO

(12 marks)



During World War Two, many airplanes needed to be repaired or serviced. Many of the pilots who flew these planes in Britain from the repair workshops to the RAF bases were women.

This photo shows Diane Walker, climbing into a Spitfire to deliver it to an RAF base.

The women pilots needed to be able to fly many different types of airplanes.

1. Why did many aircraft need to be repaired?

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(2)

2. Why did the women pilots need to be able to fly many different types of airplanes?

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(2)

3. Write a short paragraph about **ONE** of the following:

(a) Concentration Camps

**OR**

(b) Rationing.

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(8)

[Turn over

## QUESTION 4

24 marks

### WORLD INEQUALITY – ACCESS TO TRANSPORT

(24 marks)

Read the information below and examine the photographs, then answer the questions which follow.

In poorer countries, even where the land around the village is flat, journeys to markets and hospitals and medical clinics can be long. Poor people cannot reach medical care when they need it. Farmers and small producers cannot bring their goods to market to sell.

Even though at least someone in the village owns a bicycle, a bicycle is not an easy way to transport a sick person to hospital, or bring bags of vegetables to market.



Photo: ILRI/Mann



Photo from practicalaction.org by kind permission

A group called Practical Action specialise in thinking of practical solutions to everyday problems - solutions which are easy and cheap to implement.

They worked with villagers to build bicycle trailers to transport goods to market. They helped men in the village to be able to build a simple trailer that could attach to any bicycle.

The local people then adapted the design to also serve as an ambulance. They put sides on the trailer and cushions on the floor. This meant family members could travel with the ill or frightened person to the hospital or clinic.

Many people's lives were saved or made much better by this simple invention.



Photo from practicalaction.org by kind permission

1. Mention **FOUR** ways in which a person in Ireland could travel to a hospital if they needed to.

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(4)

2. Describe **TWO** problems farmers in poor countries have getting their produce to market.

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(4)

3. 'Practical Action' could just have given the villagers these trailers. Give **TWO** reasons why you think they did not do this.

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(4)

4. Why do you think it would make a difference to a sick person to have a family member with them?

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(4)

"Give a man a fish and you feed him for a day.  
Teach a man to fish and you feed him for a lifetime."

5. Write what you think the above proverb means in relation to helping poorer countries.

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(4)

6. Name **TWO** Irish organisations that are working to try and improve the lives of people in poorer countries.

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(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 Enniscorthy and the area surrounding it.

1. Give the names of **TWO** rivers shown on the map.

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

2. Give the names of **TWO** regional roads shown on the map.

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

3. Bree Hill, located at S 935 330, is a peak \_\_\_\_\_ metres in height. (4)

4. To the south of Enniscorthy, there is an island in the river called King's Island.  
Give a six-figure grid reference for King's Island.

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

5. What is the main type of land use at T 004 425?

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

6. The town of Enniscorthy often has traffic congestion where the river is crossed.  
Why do you think this is so?

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

7. Suggest **TWO** measures that could be taken to lessen the traffic problems in Enniscorthy.

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