

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, 2015

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL STUDIES

HIGHER LEVEL

FRIDAY, 5 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
- 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	
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. A person who makes maps is called:

- | | | | | | | |
|-----|------------------|--------------------------|-----|----------------|--------------------------|-----|
| (a) | an archaeologist | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) | a cartographer | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| (c) | an archivist | <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) | a geologist | <input type="checkbox"/> | (1) |

2. 'Revolution' means:

- | | | | | | | |
|-----|------------------------|--------------------------|-----|----------------|--------------------------|-----|
| (a) | a complete turn around | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) | planting trees | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| (c) | ploughing | <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) | war | <input type="checkbox"/> | (1) |

3. A country ruled by another country is known as a:

- | | | | | | | |
|-----|----------|--------------------------|-----|------------|--------------------------|-----|
| (a) | province | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) | government | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| (c) | colony | <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) | island | <input type="checkbox"/> | (1) |

4. The longest river in Ireland is the:

- | | | | | | | |
|-----|---------|--------------------------|-----|--------|--------------------------|-----|
| (a) | Shannon | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) | Liffey | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| (c) | Lee | <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) | Barrow | <input type="checkbox"/> | (1) |

5. On an Ordnance Survey map contours are used to measure:

- | | | | | | | |
|-----|------------------------|--------------------------|-----|------------|--------------------------|-----|
| (a) | height above sea level | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) | distance | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| (c) | direction | <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) | population | <input type="checkbox"/> | (1) |

6. The ocean to the west of Ireland is the:

- | | | | | | | |
|-----|---------------|--------------------------|-----|----------------|--------------------------|-----|
| (a) | Indian Ocean | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) | Arctic Ocean | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| (c) | Pacific Ocean | <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) | Atlantic Ocean | <input type="checkbox"/> | (1) |

7. A school with a Green Flag has good practice in the area of:
- | | | | |
|---------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|
| (a) computers | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) examination results | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) sports | <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) recycling | <input type="checkbox"/> (1) |
8. Youth clubs, parks and swimming pools are centres for:
- | | | | |
|---------------|--------------------------|----------------|------------------------------|
| (a) industry | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) recreation | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) education | <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) finance | <input type="checkbox"/> (1) |
9. Newgrange in County Meath is an example of a:
- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------------------|-------------|------------------------------|
| (a) passage tomb | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) dolmen | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) ringfort | <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) crannóg | <input type="checkbox"/> (1) |
10. A rural area contains mainly:
- | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------------|----------------|------------------------------|
| (a) offices | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) farmland | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) power stations | <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) apartments | <input type="checkbox"/> (1) |



11. The picture above shows a building made up of:
- | | | | |
|----------------|--------------------------|-------------|------------------------------|
| (a) bungalows | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) offices | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) apartments | <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) shops | <input type="checkbox"/> (1) |
12. A place to hold prisoners in a castle is called a:
- | | | | |
|----------------|--------------------------|----------------|------------------------------|
| (a) dungeon | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) battlement | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) drawbridge | <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) keep | <input type="checkbox"/> (1) |
13. Which of the following is a primary source?
- | | | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|------------------------------|
| (a) a documentary film | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) a history book | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) a film made for the cinema | <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) a diary | <input type="checkbox"/> (1) |
14. Urbanisation means the development of:
- | | | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------|-----------|------------------------------|
| (a) towns and cities | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) roads | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) farmland | <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) parks | <input type="checkbox"/> (1) |

(C) IRISH SETTLEMENT

(6 marks)

The photographs below show two settlements. One of the settlements is a monastery and the other is a Viking longphort.

Study the photographs and then answer the questions which follow.



Settlement A



Settlement B

1. Fill in the missing words in the following sentences:

Settlement A is a _____.

I know this because of the _____ in the photograph.

Settlement B is a _____.

I know this because of the _____ in the photograph. (4)

2. What was the main activity carried out in Settlement B?

_____ (1)

3. Name **ONE** building material used in Settlement A.

_____ (1)

QUESTION 2

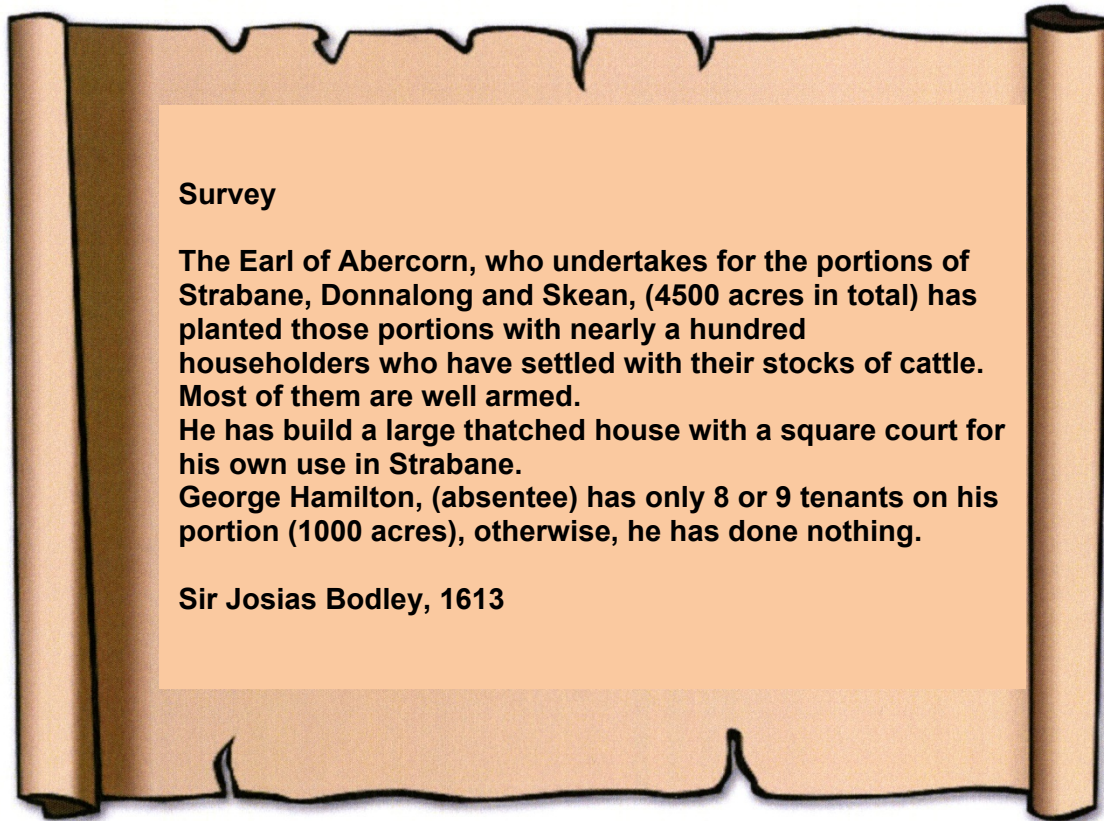
24 marks

Answer part (A) or (B)

(A) PLANTATION IN 17th CENTURY IRELAND

(24 marks)

Look at the image below which is part of a survey about the progress of the Plantation of Ulster. Then answer the questions which follow.



1. When was the survey carried out? _____ (1)
2. Who carried out the survey? _____ (1)
3. Name **TWO** areas planted by the Earl of Abercorn.
a. _____ and b. _____ (2)
4. How many householders did the Earl of Abercorn settle on his portions?
_____ (2)
5. Name **TWO** types of food the settlers could produce with the cattle they brought with them.
a. _____ and b. _____ (2)
6. Why were the settlers armed?

_____ (2)

7. What type of house was built by the Earl of Abercorn at Strabane?
_____ (2)

8. Give **TWO** pieces of evidence to show that George Hamilton was not a successful undertaker.
a. _____
and
b. _____ (2)

9. Name **TWO** weapons used at the time of the plantations.
a. _____ and b. _____ (2)

10. Give **ONE** reason why undertakers were important for the success of the Ulster Plantation.

_____ (2)

11. Write a paragraph about **ONE** of the following:

- (a) The reasons for the Ulster Plantation.
- (b) The life of an Ulster planter.
- (c) The London Companies.
- (d) The life of an Irish person who lost land.

I will write about _____

_____ (6)

OR

(B) BRAZIL

(24 marks)

Look at the photos and read the information below and answer the questions on the following page.

The 2014 FIFA World Cup finals were held in Brazil. To host the finals, Brazil had to build many new stadia (stadiums) for the games to be played in. They built them in and near cities, so that they could create good transport links to and from the matches.



They built some very beautiful stadia.

Unfortunately, most of these stadia were built where people were already living in favelas. The people living there were pushed out of their homes as the favelas were demolished to make room for the football stadia. Now they live further out of the cities in tents and shelters made of plastic sheeting.



The World Cup improved the transport links in the cities, but once it was over, all the transport fares increased; rents increased; prices in shops increased.



1. Why were these football stadia built in and near cities? Give **TWO** reasons.

(4)

2. Do you think that the FIFA World Cup being held in Brazil made a difference to the lives of rich people? Give **TWO** reasons for your answer.

(4)

3. Why would increased transport fares particularly affect poor people in these cities?

(4)

4. Many people move from rural areas in Brazil into the main cities. Give **THREE** reasons why people move to the cities.

(6)

5. Describe what problems people who move to the cities from the rural areas might have. Give at least **THREE** examples.

(6)

QUESTION 3

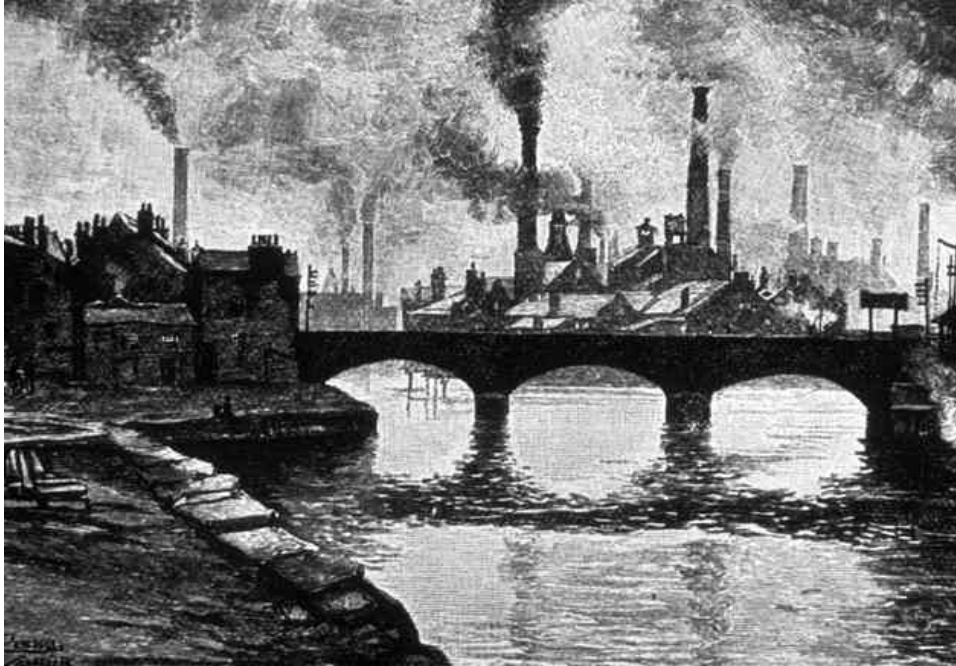
24 marks

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

(A) THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

(12 marks)

Use the pictures and the table of information below to answer the questions on the opposite page.



Urban area in Britain	Population 1801	Population 1851
Glasgow	77,000	345,000
Leeds	53,000	172,000
Manchester	75,000	303,000
Birmingham	71,000	233,000
Liverpool	82,000	376,000



1. The table on the opposite page shows that urban areas in Britain had a rapid growth in population between 1801 and 1851.

Give **TWO** reasons to explain this rapid growth in population.

First Reason _____

_____ (2)

Second Reason _____

_____ (2)

2. Describe **TWO** problems that people living in urban areas in 1851 would have experienced.

First Problem _____

_____ (2)

Second Problem _____

_____ (2)

3. Explain **TWO** of the following terms:

Cottage Industry Industrial Revolution Trade Union Luddites

First Term _____

_____ (2)

Second Term _____

_____ (2)

ANSWER PART (B) OR PART (C)

(B) WORLD WAR ONE

(12 marks)

Look at the photograph and answer the questions below.



Photographer -Michael Day

This photograph is of a memorial at the Tower of London, to commemorate the soldiers serving in the British services, including many Irish people, who were killed in World War One. It was made up of 888,246 handmade ceramic poppies. When it was finished, the whole moat was filled with poppies.

1. Why is the poppy used to remember those who fought and died in World War One?

_____ (1)

2. Why were there so many memorials to World War One in 2014?

_____ (1)

3. Do you think the memorial in the photo is suitable for remembering World War One? Give **ONE** reason for your answer.

_____ (2)

4. Write a short paragraph on **ONE** of the following:

(a) New weapons used in World War One;

(b) The problems faced by soldiers when they returned home from World War One.

_____ (8)

QUESTION 4
24 marks

4. (a) WOMEN IN THE DEVELOPED AND DEVELOPING WORLD

(12 marks)

Read the information below and answer the questions which follow.

In Sweden (Europe)

Female life expectancy is 84 years
One in 330 girls dies before the age of 5
On average women bear two children
99% of women can read
Compulsory education lasts 10 years
96% of girls go to secondary school



In Angola (Africa)

Female life expectancy is 53 years
One in 6 girls dies before the age of 5
On average women bear five or six children
54% of women can read
Compulsory education lasts 6 years
17% of girls go to secondary 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.
 - a. _____

 - b. _____

 - c. _____
_____ (6)
4. Explain **TWO** ways in which life for women in Angola could be improved.
 - a. _____

 - b. _____
_____ (4)

(b) ECONOMIC EXPLOITATION OF DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

(12 marks)

Study the information and images below and answer the questions which follow.

Many countries in Africa have large deposits of valuable minerals and metals. Yet many African countries are among the poorest countries in the world.

Here are some African countries and their exports:

- Botswana** - diamonds, copper, nickel, soda, ash and gold
- Congo** - diamonds, petroleum, cobalt and copper
- Gabon** - petroleum and manganese
- Guinea** - bauxite, alumina, gold, and diamonds
- Sierra Leone** - diamonds
- Sudan** - petroleum and gold
- Mali** - gold
- Mauritania** - iron ore
- Mozambique** - aluminium
- Namibia** - diamonds, uranium, gold, and zinc
- Zambia** - copper and cobalt



5. What is an 'export'? _____
_____ (2)

6. What is 'exploitation'? _____
_____ (2)

7. Name **TWO** of the African minerals listed that you know are valuable.
_____ and _____ (4)



'GOLD DIGGERS'

Cartoon used by kind permission of polyp.org.uk

8. The title of this cartoon is 'Gold Diggers'. Do you think this is a good title for the cartoon? Give **ONE** reason for your answer.

_____ (4)

QUESTION 5

24 marks

Check that you have a map and a photograph before you answer these questions. (24 marks)

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 Dungarvan and the area surrounding it.

1. Name the national primary road shown on the map.

_____ (2)

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

_____ and _____ (2)

3. Crohaun is a peak 484 metres in height. Give a six-figure grid reference for Crohaun.

_____ (4)

4. Name the main type of land use around Crohaun.

_____ (4)

5. Give **TWO** pieces of evidence that the area around Dungarvan has been settled by people for a long time.

_____ (4)

6. Looking at the map and photograph, what evidence is there for the following functions in Dungarvan? You do **NOT** need to give grid references.

Function	Evidence
Defensive	
Medical	
Tourist	
Religious	
Residential	I see housing estates in the photograph

(4)

7. What evidence is there, from both the map and the photograph, that Dungarvan harbour is not accessible by large boats or ships?

_____ (4)