

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, 2016

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL STUDIES

HIGHER LEVEL

FRIDAY, 10 JUNE – MORNING 9.30 – 11.30

Instructions for candidates:**For Examiner's Use only:****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 all questions
- Question 5 *on page 16*
Check first that you have the map and aerial photo. Answer all questions.

<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 takes care of paper records in a museum 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. An archaeologist works mainly by:

- | | | | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|-----|
| (a) measuring water levels | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) digging in the ground | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| (c) using a computer | <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) writing | <input type="checkbox"/> | (1) |

3. A 'motte and bailey' is an example of:

- | | | | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|-----|
| (a) a Norman settlement | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) a Celtic settlement | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| (c) a Roman settlement | <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) a Viking settlement | <input type="checkbox"/> | (1) |

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

- | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|-----|
| (a) a newspaper from the time | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) a birth certificate | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| (c) a book written about the time | <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) a diary | <input type="checkbox"/> | (1) |

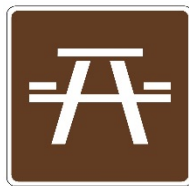
5. On an Ordnance Survey map the scale line is used to measure:

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

6. Ireland is a country in:

- | | | | | |
|----------------|--------------------------|-------------|--------------------------|-----|
| (a) Asia | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) Europe | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| (c) Antarctica | <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) America | <input type="checkbox"/> | (1) |

7. Historical sites on an Ordnance Survey map are always marked in:
- | | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------------|------------------|--------------------------|-----|
| (a) black writing | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) blue writing | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| (c) yellow writing | <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) red writing | <input type="checkbox"/> | (1) |
8. Banks, credit unions and post offices are centres for:
- | | | | | |
|----------------|--------------------------|--------------|--------------------------|-----|
| (a) recreation | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) industry | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| (c) education | <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) finance | <input type="checkbox"/> | (1) |
9. Which of the following is **NOT** part of the Water Cycle?
- | | | | | |
|---------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|-----|
| (a) evaporation | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) condensation | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| (c) desertification | <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) precipitation | <input type="checkbox"/> | (1) |
10. A residential area contains mainly:
- | | | | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|-----|
| (a) offices and shops | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) farms | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| (c) houses | <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) power stations | <input type="checkbox"/> | (1) |



11. The signs above indicate the presence of:
- | | | | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|-----|
| (a) public toilets | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) a picnic area | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| (c) a bed and breakfast | <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) a hospital | <input type="checkbox"/> | (1) |
12. Movement of people from one country to another is called:
- | | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|-----|
| (a) settlement | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) migration | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| (c) centralisation | <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) decentralisation | <input type="checkbox"/> | (1) |
13. Which country was **NOT** involved in World War One or World War Two?
- | | | | | |
|-------------|--------------------------|-------------|--------------------------|-----|
| (a) Sweden | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) U.S.A. | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| (c) Britain | <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) Germany | <input type="checkbox"/> | (1) |
14. An undersea earthquake is often followed by a:
- | | | | | |
|---------------|--------------------------|---------------|--------------------------|-----|
| (a) tsunami | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) windstorm | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| (c) sandstorm | <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) avalanche | <input type="checkbox"/> | (1) |

(B) ANCIENT WORLDS

(6 marks)

ANCIENT ROME, ANCIENT GREECE, ANCIENT EGYPT OR THE INCA WORLD

In the case of **ONE** of the above civilisations, write about **ONE** of the following:

(a) A soldier's life and equipment

OR

(b) Houses and living places

OR

(c) Clothes they wore

OR

(d) Burial and funeral customs

The civilisation I will write about is _____

(6)



"Trim Castle 6" by Andrew Parnell - Trim Castle. Licensed under CC BY 2.0 via Commons - https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Trim_Castle_6.jpg#/media/File:Trim_Castle_6.jpg

The photograph shows the ruins of Trim Castle in County Meath.

1. Name **TWO** materials that were used to build castles like Trim Castle.

_____ and _____ (2)

2. Name **TWO** defensive features of the castle that you can see in the photograph.

_____ (2)

3. In a castle, what was the 'keep'?

_____ (2)

QUESTION 2

24 marks

Answer part (A) OR part (B)

(A) PLANTATION IN 17th-CENTURY IRELAND

(24 marks)

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

Survey carried out in 1619

..... there are now built within the counties of Armagh,
Tyrone, Donegal, Fermanagh, Cavan and London-Derry

107 castles with bawns

19 castles without bawns

42 bawns without castles or houses

1897 houses of stone or timber.....

Nicholas Pynnar

1. How many counties are named in the survey?

_____ (2)

2. To which plantation does the survey refer?

_____ (2)

3. What **TWO** types of castle are mentioned in the survey?

1. _____

2. _____ (2)

4. Why is County Derry referred to as 'London-Derry'?

_____ (4)

5. Give **TWO** reasons why the planters built so many castles.

(4)

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

Woodkerne

Bawn

Servitor

(4)

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

- (a) The reasons why the English king wanted to plant Ulster.
- (b) The London Companies.
- (c) The effects of the Ulster Plantation.
- (d) The feelings of an Irish person who was put off their land during a plantation.

(8)

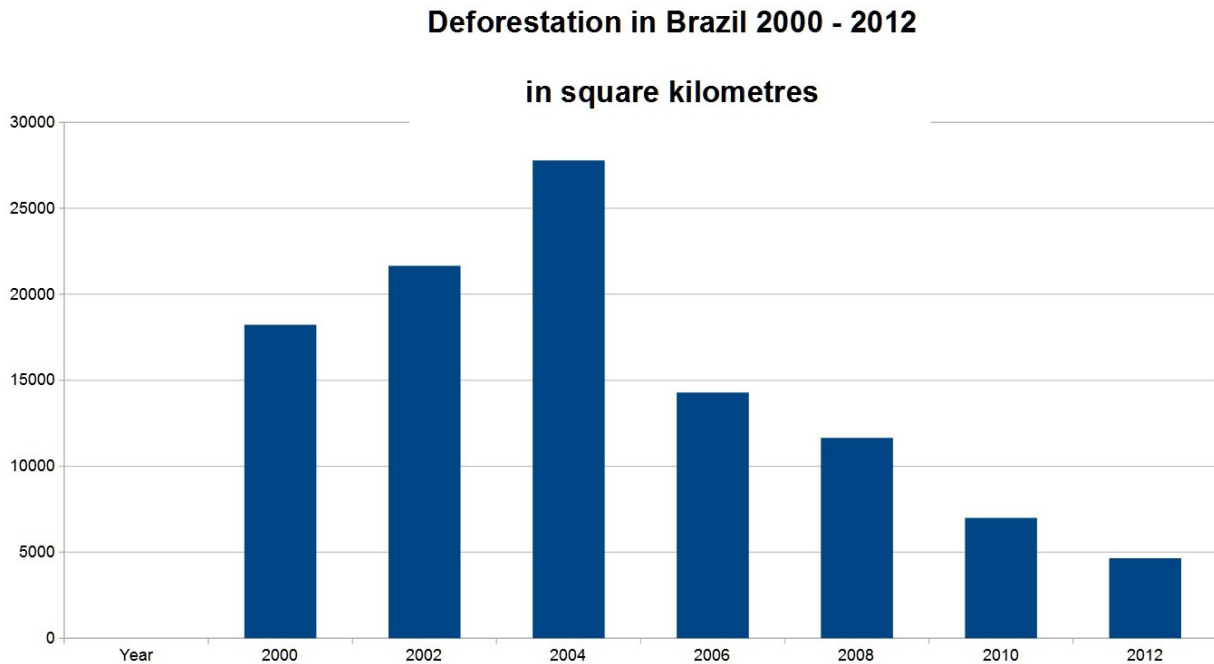
OR

(B) BRAZIL

(24 marks)

DEFORESTATION

Look at the graph and answer the questions below.



This graph shows how deforestation in Brazil has decreased between the years 2000 and 2012. Brazil is not cutting down so many trees, but overall, the deforestation of the Amazon region is increasing.

1. The Amazon region is so important for the Oxygen Cycle that the region is sometimes called the _____ of the world. (2)

2. According to the graph, between which two years was there a large drop in the amount of trees being cut down? Between _____ and _____. (2)

3. Give **TWO** reasons why so many trees are being cut down in the Amazon region.

_____ (4)

4. Give **ONE** reason why you think the rate of deforestation has slowed down in Brazil.

_____ (4)

FAVELAS

Look at the photographs, read the information and answer the questions which follow.



Pictures by kind permission: CatComm | RioOnWatch

The favela of Vila Autodromo is being cleared because it is beside where the Olympic village is being built for the Rio de Janeiro Olympics in 2016. The people living there were told they did not have to move, but then some were offered money and left. The bulldozers and police came in to knock their homes. The graffiti says ‘Not everyone has a price’.

5. What do you think the homeowner means by the graffiti ‘Not everyone has a price’?

(2)

6. Give **TWO** reasons why many people in Brazil’s cities live in favelas.

(4)

7. Write at least **THREE** reasons why the people organising the Olympics might not want the favela right beside the Olympic Park.

(6)

QUESTION 3

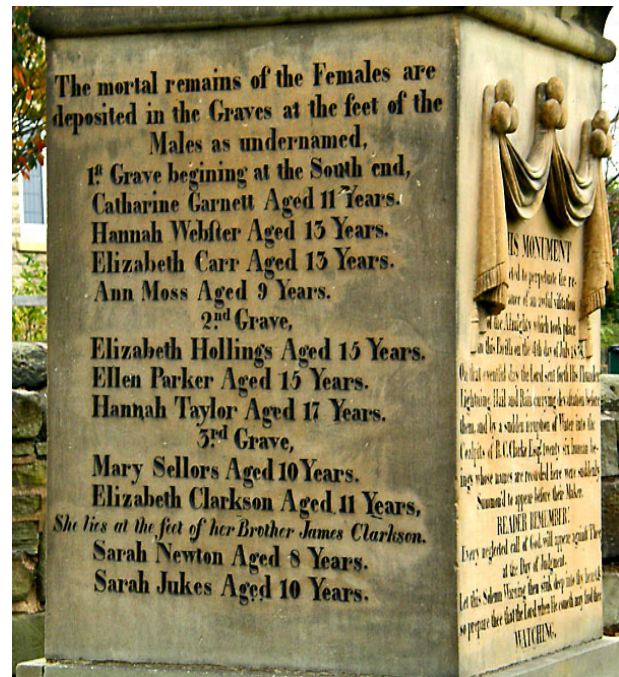
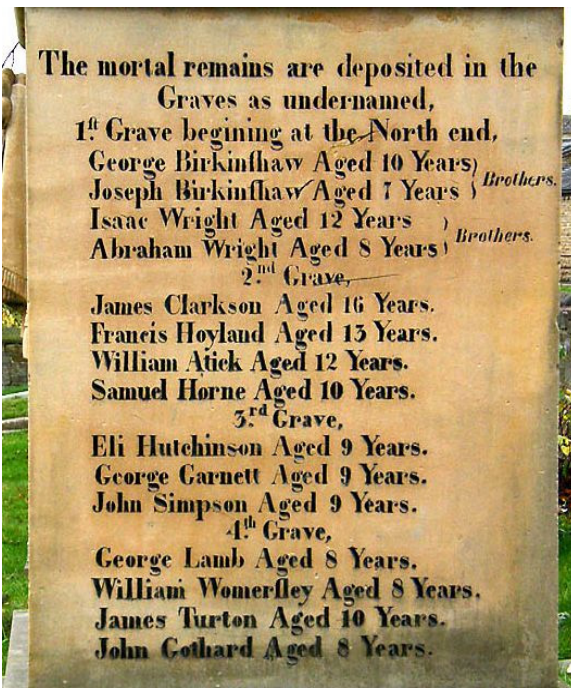
24 marks

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

(A) THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

(12 marks)

On 4th July, 1838, following very heavy rain and thunderstorms, the coal mine Husker, near Barnsley in England, was flooded and 26 children working in the mine drowned. The children had mostly been working as ‘trappers’, holding doors open in the dark to allow older boys and girls push large bins filled with coal up a slope.



These are photographs of the headstones erected to the children.

<p style="text-align: center;">The boys who died were</p> <p>George Birkinshaw aged 10 years. James Birkinshaw aged 7 years, brothers Isaac Wright aged 12 years. Amos Wright aged 8 years, brothers. James Clarkson aged 16 years. Francis Hoyland aged 13 years. William Atick aged 12 years. Samuel Horne aged 10 years. Eli Hutchinson aged 9 years. John Simpson aged 9 years. George Barnett aged 9 years. George Lamb aged 8 years. William Wamersley aged 8 years. John Gothard aged 8 years. James Turton aged 10 years.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">The girls who died were</p> <p>Catherine Garnett aged 8 years. Hannah Webster aged 13 years. Elizabeth Carr aged 13 years. Anne Moss aged 9 years. Elizabeth Hollings aged 15 years. Hannah Taylor aged 17 years. Ellen Parker aged 15 years. Mary Sellors aged 10 years. Sarah Jukes aged 8 years. Sarah Newton aged 8 years and Elizabeth Clarkson aged 11 years, who was buried at the feet of her brother</p>
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There was a huge public outcry following this disaster and people demanded that laws be made to stop it happening again. This had not been the only accident in a mine that year. Accidents were common.

In 1842, the Mines Act became law and it said that

- ➔ Females were banned from working underground in mines
- ➔ Boys under ten were not to be allowed work in mines
- ➔ Apprentices between the ages of 10 and 18 could continue to work in the mines

1. The children were mostly working as ‘trappers’. What did ‘trappers’ do?

_____ (1)

2. The youngest child who died was aged 7 years. What was his name?
_____ (1)

3. There were many accidents in mines at that time. Why do you think this one made so many people demand a change in the laws?

_____ (2)

4. State **ONE** change in the laws brought in by the Mines Act of 1842.

_____ (2)

5. Write a paragraph about **ONE** of the following.

- Changes in Medicine during the Industrial Revolution
- OR**
- Changes in Transport during the Industrial Revolution

_____ (6)

ANSWER PART (B) OR PART (C)

(B) WORLD WAR ONE

(12 marks)

Look at the photos and answer the questions below.



Many animals were used to help in fighting the war.
They had to have special equipment, like the soldiers did.

1. What special equipment are the soldiers and animals in these photographs wearing?

(2)

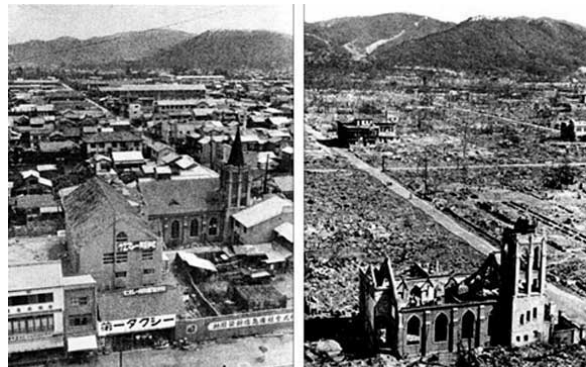
2. Give **TWO** examples of the sort of tasks dogs could be used to do in the war.

(2)

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

- (a) New weapons used in World War One.
- (b) Shell-shock.
- (c) Women during World War One.

(8)



On August 6th, 1945, an atomic bomb was dropped on the Japanese city of Hiroshima, followed a few days later by another atomic bomb on the city of Nagasaki. Both cities were destroyed and the Japanese surrendered shortly afterwards.

1. What country's air force dropped the atomic bomb on Japan?
 _____ (2)

2. Why do you think the Japanese surrendered so soon after the dropping of the atomic bombs?

 _____ (2)

3. Write about **ONE** of the following:
 (a) Concentration camps. (b) Evacuation. (c) The 'Blitz' in London.

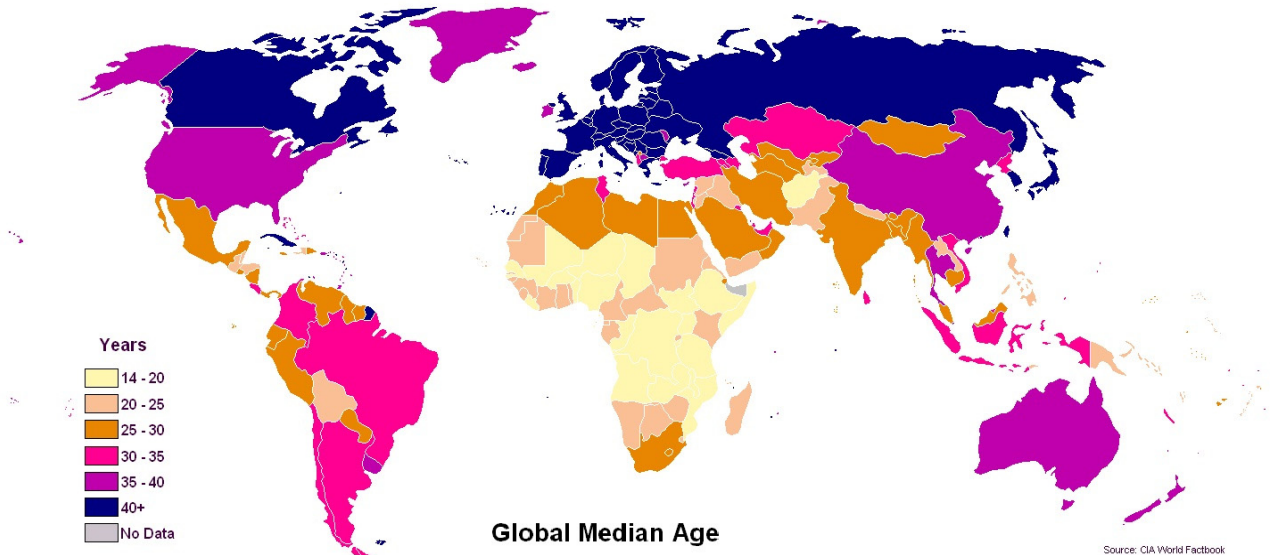
 _____ (6)

QUESTION 4
24 marks

WORLD INEQUALITY – ACCESS TO EDUCATION

(24 marks)

Look at the graph, then read the information and answer the questions which follow.



The ‘median age’ is the age which divides a country’s population in half. For example, in this map, Ireland is shown as dark pink, so half our population is older than 30-35 years of age and half is younger than 30-35 years of age. Countries with a low median age can find it hard to provide good employment and education services, as there are so many people looking to use them.

1. What is the median age of most European countries?

_____ (2)

2. Name **ONE** country (apart from Ireland) which has a median age of 35-40.

_____ (2)

3. Which continent has the lowest median ages overall?

_____ (2)

4. Describe **THREE** differences between your life in Ireland and the life of a child in a poor country.
Hints - access to healthcare, access to education, life expectancy, exposure to disease, access to clean water, etc.

_____ (6)

RECYCLING

Look at the photos, read the information and answer the questions which follow.



In East Africa, people recycle old tyres into sandals and shoes. These are known as ‘ten-thousand-mile shoes’. They are sold to local people, but also to tourists and the money made can be used to equip schools in the villages. One old tyre costs 30c but can be made into six pairs of shoes costing 2 euro a pair. Old tyres can also be used to make cheap flooring and furniture.

5. How much profit can a shoemaker make by selling six pairs of the ‘ten-thousand-mile shoes’?
Hint: Profit is the amount he makes by selling them, minus the cost of his materials.

_____ (2)

6. Give **ONE** reason why you think the shoes are called ‘ten-thousand-mile shoes’.

_____ (2)

7. Describe **ONE** way in which we reuse or recycle tyres in Ireland.

_____ (2)

8. **“Locally owned, sustainable businesses are the way forward for Africa.”**
Do you agree or disagree with this statement? Give reasons for your answer.

_____ (6)

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 Kenmare and the area surrounding it.

1. Name **TWO** regional roads shown on the map.

_____ and _____ (2)

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

_____ and _____ (2)

3. Give the names of **TWO** lakes shown on the map.

_____ and _____ (2)

4. Is the area at Moll's Gap (V860 775) highly populated? Give **ONE** reason for your answer.

_____ (4)

5. Why do you think there is a car park at V863 773?

_____ (4)

6. Using both your map and photograph, which of the following describes the pattern of streets in central Kenmare? Put a tick in the box of your choice.

Two squares A square and a triangle Two triangles (4)

7. Give **TWO** reasons why dedicated cycle pathways such as the Ring of Kerry Cycle Route and the Beara Way Cycle Route might attract tourists to the Kenmare area.

_____ (6)