

Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit State Examinations Commission

Junior Certificate 2017

Marking Scheme

Environmental and Social Studies

Higher Level

Note to teachers and students on the use of published marking schemes

Marking schemes published by the State Examinations Commission are not intended to be standalone documents. They are an essential resource for examiners who receive training in the correct interpretation and application of the scheme. This training involves, among other things, marking samples of student work and discussing the marks awarded, so as to clarify the correct application of the scheme. The work of examiners is subsequently monitored by Advising Examiners to ensure consistent and accurate application of the marking scheme. This process is overseen by the Chief Examiner, usually assisted by a Chief Advising Examiner. The Chief Examiner is the final authority regarding whether or not the marking scheme has been correctly applied to any piece of candidate work.

Marking schemes are working documents. While a draft marking scheme is prepared in advance of the examination, the scheme is not finalised until examiners have applied it to candidates' work and the feedback from all examiners has been collated and considered in light of the full range of responses of candidates, the overall level of difficulty of the examination and the need to maintain consistency in standards from year to year. This published document contains the finalised scheme, as it was applied to all candidates' work.

In the case of marking schemes that include model solutions or answers, it should be noted that these are not intended to be exhaustive. Variations and alternatives may also be acceptable. Examiners must consider all answers on their merits, and will have consulted with their Advising Examiners when in doubt.

Future Marking Schemes

Assumptions about future marking schemes on the basis of past schemes should be avoided. While the underlying assessment principles remain the same, the details of the marking of a particular type of question may change in the context of the contribution of that question to the overall examination in a given year. The Chief Examiner in any given year has the responsibility to determine how best to ensure the fair and accurate assessment of candidates' work and to ensure consistency in the standard of the assessment from year to year. Accordingly, aspects of the structure, detail and application of the marking scheme for a particular examination are subject to change from one year to the next without notice.



JUNIOR CERTIFICATE 2017

MARKING SCHEME

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL STUDIES

HIGHER LEVEL

GENERAL PRINCIPLES AND MARKING SCHEME

GENERAL PRINCIPLES

1 Procedures

The procedures for marking will consist of:

- (a) Careful reading and analysis of all answers.
- (b) Allocation of marks to the components according to the agreed scheme.
- (c) Addition of the marks with attention to:
 - (i) Maximum per section
 - (ii) Maximum per question.

2 Components

- (a) <u>Facts</u>
 - (i) Identification of visually prepared data
 - (ii) Stating facts.
- (b) <u>Significant Relevant Statements (SRS)</u>
 - (i) A fact, aspect or phase of the topic
 - (ii) An explanation of a term or concept relevant to the topic
 - (iii) A valid interpretation, comment, opinion, judgement relevant to the topic
 - (iv) 2/3 tentative statements of fact, etc
 - (v) An important cause/effect
 - (vi) Valid introductory material.

3 Marking

- (a) Starting from the beginning of the answer, tick clearly thus (/) each fact or SRS.
- (b) The Cumulative Mark

Award the marks agreed on the marking scheme to each fact or SRS.

- (c) Total the marks awarded to each part of the question in the margin thus > before marking the remainder. Put in the grand total for the question number in the left-hand margin.
- (d) Read all the answers, even the excess, repeated or cancelled. The answer gaining most marks is accepted within the rubrics of the examination paper.
- (e) After each answer is marked and totalled, add the marks to those for the previous question in a box at the bottom of the page. This is a check to ensure the marks on the front cover are totalled correctly at the end.

QUESTION 1 (24 marks) (A) MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS (12 marks) 12 correct answers from the following: (d) archaeologists 2 (a) history book OR (c) biography 3 (c) dwelling place 4 (b) Derry 5 (d) distance 6 (a) Brasilia 7 (d) red writing 8 (b) recreation OR (c) education 9 (c) tsunami 10 (c) farms 11 (a) wild deer 12 (b) water 13 (d) semi-detached 14 (c) Garda/police station $(1m \times 12) = 12m$ (6 marks) (B) ANCIENT WORLDS Two relevant statements on **one** of the topics from **one** of the civilisations. (3+3) = 6m(C) POLLUTION (6 marks) 1. Soft (1m) AND Hard (1m) 2m2. **TWO** ways in which plastic can harm wildlife $(1m \times 2)$ 2m3. **ONE** thing which you could do to stop plastic pollution 2m

_	JESTION 2 oice of (A) Ulster Plantation OR (B) Brazil	(24 ma	rks)
(A)	PLANTATION IN 17 TH CENTURY IRELAND	(24 ma	rks)
1	England/ Scotland/ Britain		2m
2	ONE rule to be followed by undertakers		2m
3	England/ Scotland/ Britain		2m
4	(Nicholas) Pynnar		2m
5	ONE way that some undertakers 'have discouraged	others'	2m
6	ONE reason why it was important to build a castle,	house or bawn	2m
7	ONE reason why it was important not to rent land t	o Irish tenants	2m
8	ONE way in which renting land was made attractive	e to English ten	ants
9	FOUR SRSs on ONE of the two headings	(2 x 4)	8m
	OR		
(B)	(B) BRAZIL IN THE 20 TH CENTURY (24 ma		rks)
1	2012		2m
2	To make way for new drilling sites		2m
3	TWO valid reasons	(2 + 2)	4m
4	TWO ways in which the deforestation affects the re	est of the world $(2+2)$	4m
5	ONE piece of evidence of good community spirit		2m
6	ONE piece of evidence that living there could be ur	ısafe	4m
7	ONE way in which the favela people were affected	by the World C	Cup 4m

Q	UESTION 3 (A) plus (B) or (C)	(24 marks)			
(A) THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION (12 mar					
1	4d./ four pence	1m			
2	That person would be dismissed	1m			
3	6d./ sixpence	2m			
4	ONE point well made = 3m A point less well made = 1m or 2	2m 3m			
5	TWO reasons why so many women and children worked in the recognition (2 +				
6	ONE point well made = 3m A point less well made = 1m or 2	2m 3m			
	AND				
(B) WORLD WAR I optional (12 marks)					
1	Exposure to battle	3m			
2	ONE good reason for saying that they were cowards or otherwise	e 3m			
3	THREE SRSs on ONE of the two headings (2 x 3)	6m			
OR					
(C) WORLD WAR II optional (12marks)					
1	Part of a city where a minority group lived/ Slums or poorer parts	s of a city 3m			
2	TWO concentration camps (2 + 1) Examples: Auschwitz, Dachau, Treblinka, Buchenwald, Bergen-	3m Belsen, Sobibor			
3	THREE SRSs on ONE of the two headings (2 x 3)	6m			

QUESTION 4 (24 marks)

AGRICULTURE IN THE DEVELOPED AND DEVELOPING WORLDS

1	ONE country from the developed world		1m
2	ONE country from the developing world		1m
3	TWO reasons for large-scale operation in Photograph A	(2+2)	4m
4	TWO reasons for small-scale operation in Photograph B	(2+2)	4m
5	ONE way in which this inequality could be reduced		2m
6	ONE reason for illiteracy		2m
7	ONE reason why it is mainly women and children who wo	rk as rubbish pi	ickers 2m
8a	TWO reasons why computer waste is sent to poorer country	ries for recyclin (2 + 2)	g 4m
8b	ONE reason why poorer countries do not refuse to take cor	nputer waste	4m
QUESTION 5 (24 ma			
Qι	JESTION 5	(24 ma	arks)
QU	JESTION 5 R330 and R335	(24 ma)	arks) 2m
		,	ŕ
1 2 3 Co Gre	R330 and R335	(1 + 1) (1 + 1) Lough, Laharda th, Boheh Loug	2m 2m un Lough, hs, Lough
1 2 3 Co Gre	R330 and R335 Carrowbeg/ Owenwee (An Abhainn Bhuí) Any TWO from Coolbarren Lough, Doo Lough, Kinloey I rnacarta Lough, Knappaghbeg Lough, Knappaghmore Lougeney, Prospect Lough, Killadangan Lough, Westport House	(1 + 1) (1 + 1) Lough, Laharda th, Boheh Loug Lough, Ballyna	2m 2m un Lough, hs, Lough acarrick
1 2 3 Co Gro Lo	R330 and R335 Carrowbeg/ Owenwee (An Abhainn Bhuí) Any TWO from Coolbarren Lough, Doo Lough, Kinloey I rnacarta Lough, Knappaghbeg Lough, Knappaghmore Lougeney, Prospect Lough, Killadangan Lough, Westport House ugh, Creggan Lough, etc	(1 + 1) (1 + 1) Lough, Laharda th, Boheh Loug Lough, Ballyna	2m 2m un Lough, hs, Lough acarrick 2m
1 2 3 Co Gro Lo	R330 and R335 Carrowbeg/ Owenwee (An Abhainn Bhuí) Any TWO from Coolbarren Lough, Doo Lough, Kinloey I rnacarta Lough, Knappaghbeg Lough, Knappaghmore Lougeney, Prospect Lough, Killadangan Lough, Westport House ugh, Creggan Lough, etc Westport Quay	(1 + 1) (1 + 1) Lough, Laharda th, Boheh Loug Lough, Ballyna	2m 2m un Lough, hs, Lough acarrick 2m 4m