

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, 2003

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL STUDIES

ORDINARY LEVEL

MONDAY, 9 JUNE – AFTERNOON 1.30 – 3.30

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, 15 and 16*
Answer parts (A), (B) and (C)
- Question 5 *on pages 17 and 18*
Check first that you have the map and aerial photo. Answer all questions.

For Examiner's Use only:

Question	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: A quern was used for:

- | | | | | |
|--------------|--------------------------|-------------|-------------------------------------|-----|
| (a) washing | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) milling | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | |
| (c) spinning | <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) weaving | <input type="checkbox"/> | (1) |

1. Old objects found in the ground are studied by:

- | | | | | |
|----------------|--------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|-----|
| (a) biologists | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) librarians | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| (c) historians | <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) archaeologists | <input type="checkbox"/> | (1) |

2. Celts lived in:

- | | | | | |
|----------------|--------------------------|-------------|--------------------------|-----|
| (a) ring forts | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) castles | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| (c) towns | <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) dolmens | <input type="checkbox"/> | (1) |

3. Monks lived in:

- | | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------------------|--------------|--------------------------|-----|
| (a) souterrains | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) churches | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| (c) cells | <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) crannógs | <input type="checkbox"/> | (1) |

4. Viking longboats were powered by:

- | | | | | |
|-----------|--------------------------|------------------|--------------------------|-----|
| (a) steam | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) wind | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| (c) water | <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) solar energy | <input type="checkbox"/> | (1) |

5. Which of these people was a Norman lord:

- | | | | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------|----------------|--------------------------|-----|
| (a) Lord Castlereagh | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) Brian Boru | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| (c) King Sitric | <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) Strongbow | <input type="checkbox"/> | (1) |

6. Which of these towns was built during the Ulster Plantation:

- | | | | | |
|------------|--------------------------|------------|--------------------------|-----|
| (a) Dublin | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) Derry | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| (c) Cork | <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) Galway | <input type="checkbox"/> | (1) |

7. The Industrial Revolution began in:

(a) England

(b) France

(c) Germany

(d) Ireland

(1)

8. The United Nations and the European Union were set up to encourage peace after:

(a) World War I

(b) World War II

(c) Vietnam War

(d) Gulf War

(1)

9. Traffic jams in cities can be reduced by:

(a) cheaper fuel

(b) public transport

(c) cheaper cars

(d) more factories

(1)

10. Brazil is in:

(a) Europe

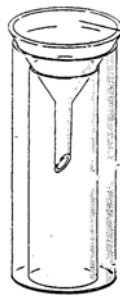
(b) North America

(c) Asia

(d) South America

(1)

11. This instrument is used to measure:



(a) wind direction

(b) rainfall

(c) temperature

(d) pressure

(1)

12. Which of the following is a renewable resource:

(a) water

(b) oil

(c) coal

(d) iron

(1)

13. Two houses joined together are called:

(a) terraced

(b) semi-detached

(c) apartments

(d) detached

(1)

14. On an Ordnance Survey map the symbol  represents a:

(a) railway station

(b) Garda station

(c) fire station

(c) lifeboat station

(1)

MPOKO – A GIRL FROM GHANA

About twenty of us live in this compound. We will miss my elder brother, Awini, who had to move south to try and get a job. The children have to keep the compound clean. One of my first jobs at 5.00 am is to sweep the yard and then wash the food bowls.

If there is enough money and my family can spare me, I go to school. It takes me about an hour and a half to walk to the school at Gogo. We have recently built a new roof on the school with the help of Action Aid. I used to go to school with my best friend Jerfo, but she has stopped going. It's a shame because I enjoyed playing clapping games with her. We used to sing and dance, too. Now I am growing up and there is less time for games and singing. I think I am eleven but nobody is sure because we didn't have birth certificates when I was born. We only have parties in the dry season when we cannot farm and we have food and some money from the harvest. We celebrate both Muslim and our traditional religious festivals.

Read Mpoko's story and then answer the questions which follow.

1. How many people live in the compound?
_____ (1)
2. Why did Mpoko's brother go to the south?

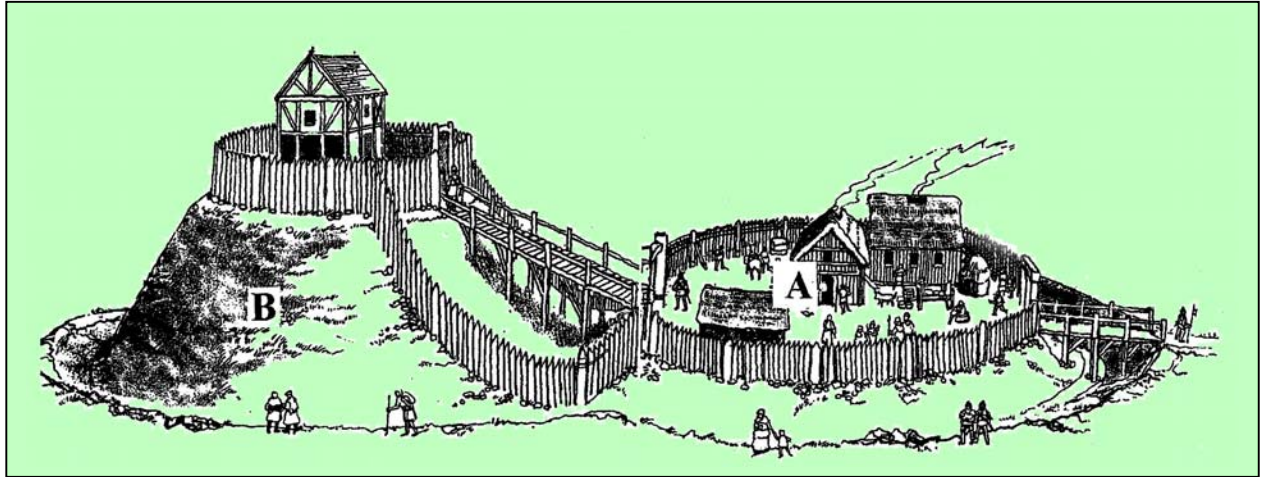
_____ (1)
3. Why is Mpoko sometimes stopped from going to school?

_____ (1)
4. Why is Mpoko unsure about her age?
_____ (1)
5. Give **ONE** difference between Mpoko's life and the life of an Irish eleven-year old.

_____ (2)

Study the picture of a motte and bailey settlement below and then answer the questions which follow.

MOTTE AND BAILEY



1. Two different parts of the settlement are marked **A** and **B**. Name **EACH** of these parts.

A. _____

B. _____ (2)

2. Name **TWO** building materials used to make the motte and bailey in the picture above.

1. _____

2. _____ (2)

3. Why was it difficult to attack a motte and bailey successfully?

_____ (2)

QUESTION 2

24 marks

Answer part (A) or (B)

(A) PLANTATION IN 17th CENTURY IRELAND

(24 marks)

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

Goods brought to Derry by the *Sunflower of London* in July 1615.

5 gross of trenchers (shovels)
1 bundle of frying pans
8 iron pots with one iron kettle
3 barrels of soap
1 iron beam
1 barrel of starch
1 container of raisins
1 container of currants
1 coil of rope
11 barrels of nails
48 pikes with headpieces
1 musket
6 barrels of gunpowder

1. When were the goods brought to Ireland? _____ (1)
2. What ship brought the goods? _____ (1)
3. Where did the ship land in Ireland? _____ (1)
4. How many pikes were brought to Ireland? _____ (1)
5. How much rope was brought to Ireland? _____ (1)
6. Name **ONE** weapon from the list which used gunpowder.

(1)
7. Name **TWO** goods from the list that could be used for defence.
 1. _____
 2. _____ (2)

8. Name **TWO** goods from the list that could be used for building.

1. _____

2. _____

(2)

9. Name **TWO** goods from the list that could be used for cooking.

1. _____ 2. _____

(2)

10. Give **ONE** piece of evidence from the list to show that textiles were made in Derry.

(2)

11. Explain how Derry people had connections with the people of London.

(4)

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

(a) The reasons why plantations were carried out.

(b) The results of the Ulster Plantation.

(c) The response of the Irish to the plantations.

(6)

Read 'The Story of Maria Franco' below and answer the questions which follow.

The Story of Maria Franco

Maria Franco lives in the Favela del Metro on the outskirts of Rio de Janeiro. The word 'favela' is used in Brazil to describe the slums in which it is estimated up to 21 million Brazilians live. Once the area where Favela del Metro now exists was just a wasteland – a place where nobody would dream of living. Today there is hardly an empty space to be found anywhere. Thousands of poor people like Maria live here now. They have been forced by hunger, or by lack of work or land, to leave the country areas and to move to the cities in search of work and a better life.

Favela del Metro is not the worst place to live because, despite their poverty, the people work hard at improving the place. It's a noisy place because the Metro, the city's underground railway, runs directly underneath. Also, just above, there are two busy roads leading on to the main highway. The general facilities in the favela are poor because the people are poor.

The homes of people such as Maria are so fragile, made as they are from wood, that they are easily blown away and, because so many houses are squashed together in one place, there is the constant danger of fire. The area is dangerous for the children as the constant flow of traffic makes play almost impossible.

1. Where is the Favela del Metro? _____ (1)
2. What is a 'favela'? _____ (1)
3. How many Brazilians live in favelas? _____ (1)
4. Give **TWO** factors which push Brazilians away from the countryside.
1. _____ 2. _____ (2)
5. Give **TWO** factors which pull Brazilians to the cities.
1. _____ 2. _____ (2)
6. Why does Maria think that Favela del Metro is not the worst place to live?

_____ (2)

7. Give **TWO** reasons why the Favela del Metro is so noisy.
1. _____
2. _____ (2)
8. What **TWO** dangers do the people of Favela del Metro face because their houses are so fragile?
1. _____
2. _____ (2)
9. Give **ONE** way in which life in a favela differs from life in Ireland today.
- _____ (2)

Study the picture below of a favela in Brazil and then answer the questions which follow:



10. Name **TWO** building materials used by the people in the photograph.
1. _____ 2. _____ (2)
11. How does the picture show that the people in this favela have a good spirit?
- _____
- _____ (2)
12. Give **ONE** piece of evidence from the photograph to show that Brazil has some wealthy people.
- _____ (1)
13. Give **TWO** things the Brazilian government could do to improve the life of the poor in the favelas.
1. _____
- _____
2. _____
- _____ (4)

QUESTION 3

24 marks

Answer part (A). Then answer part (B) or (C)

(A) THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

(12 marks)

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

Life in an Industrial Town

The factories are in the centre of the town. These 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. Where were the factories in the town? _____ (1)
2. Name **TWO** pollutants (dirty materials) that come out of the factory chimneys.
1. _____ 2. _____ (2)
3. Were the houses close to the factory detached or terraced? Tick the correct box below.
1. detached 2. terraced (1)
4. How many rooms do most of the families have to themselves? _____ (1)
5. Give **TWO** reasons why there was a lot of sickness in industrial towns.
1. _____
2. _____ (2)

Study the picture below and then answer the questions which follow:



6. Does the picture show cottage or factory industry? Tick the correct box.

1. Cottage industry 2. Factory industry (1)

7. Explain **TWO** ways in which people's lives changed when factories were introduced.

OR

Describe **TWO** inventions that helped the Industrial Revolution to happen.

1. _____

2. _____

(4)

(B) WORLD WAR I

(12 marks)

1. State whether **EACH** of the following statements is **TRUE OR FALSE**.

World War I ended in 1918. _____ (1)

Irish people fought in World War I. _____ (1)

The first atomic bomb was dropped during World War I. _____ (1)

The Schlieffen Plan was drawn up by the British. _____ (1)

Poison gas was used during World War I. _____ (1)

Britain was invaded during World War I. _____ (1)

2. Write about **ONE** of the following:

- (a) The Battle of the Somme;
- (b) Life in the trenches;
- (c) Weapons used in World War I;
- (d) World War I at sea.

(6)

(C) WORLD WAR II

(12 marks)

1. State whether **EACH** of the following statements is **TRUE OR FALSE**.

World War II lasted twenty years. _____ (1)

Mussolini was an Italian leader. _____ (1)

London was destroyed by an atomic bomb. _____ (1)

The Nazi Party came to power in Britain during World War II. _____ (1)

F. Roosevelt was president of the United States during World War II. _____ (1)

The Luftwaffe was the German airforce. _____ (1)

2. Write about **ONE** of the following:

- (a) The attack on Pearl Harbour;
- (b) The Battle of Britain;
- (c) The D-Day invasion;
- (d) The Blitzkrieg.

(6)

QUESTION 4

24 marks

Answer parts (A), (B) and (C)

(A) THE DEVELOPED WORLD

(8 marks)

Look at the photograph below and answer the questions which follow.

A Wexford Farm



1. Are the machines sowing or harvesting the crop? Tick the correct box.

sowing

harvesting

(1)

2. Is the crop a root crop or a cereal crop? Tick the correct box.

root crop

cereal crop

(1)

3. Give **ONE** piece of evidence from the photograph to show that the farm is a high-technology farm.

(2)

4. Explain **ONE** effect large farm machinery can have on the environment.

(2)

5. Explain **ONE** problem faced by Irish farmers recently.

(2)

(B) THE DEVELOPING WORLD

(8 marks)

Look at the photograph below and answer the questions which follow.

Farmers in Ghana, West Africa



1. Are the people in the photograph harvesting or ploughing? Tick the correct box.
harvesting ploughing (1)

2. What is the job of the young person (without the hat) in this photograph?
_____ (1)

3. What sources of power are being used on this farm?
1. _____ 2. _____ (2)

4. Give **ONE** reason why children are seen as a benefit on farms like the one shown in the photograph.

_____ (2)

5. Give **ONE** reason why the kind of farming shown is friendly to the environment.

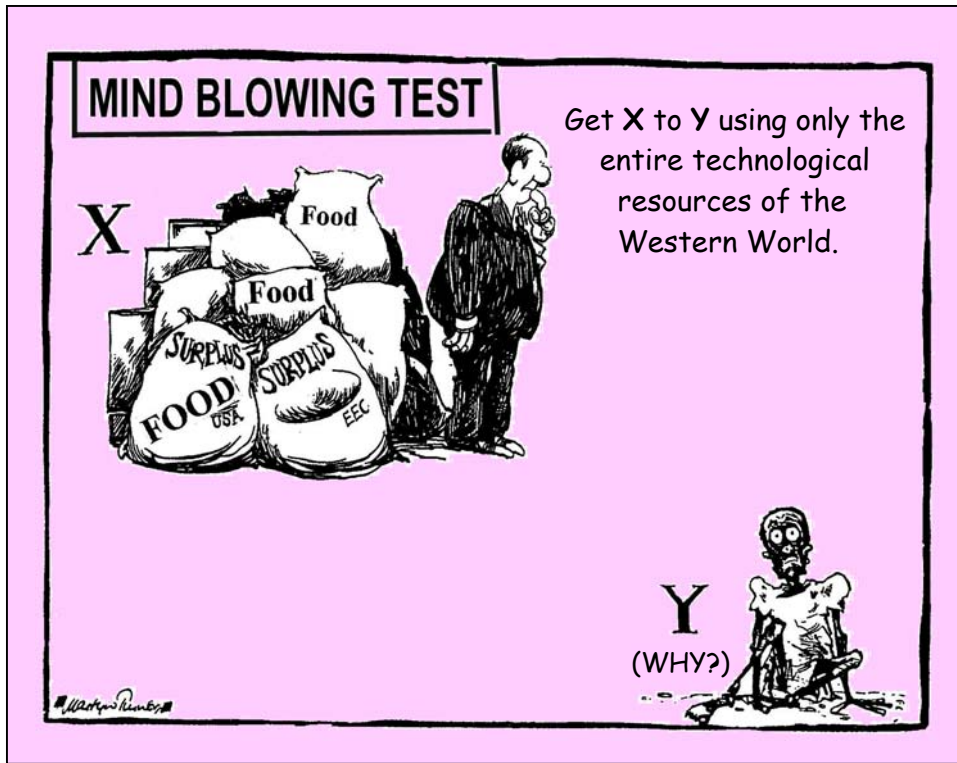
_____ (2)

(C) A DIVIDED WORLD

(8 marks)

Look at the cartoon below and answer the questions which follow.

In the cartoon, X represents the First World ('developed world') and Y represents the Third World ('developing world').



1. What has the First World got a surplus of? _____ (1)

2. What does the cartoon tell us about the amount of food available in the Third World?
_____ (1)

3. What is the test set out in the cartoon?

_____ (2)

4. Why is it so difficult to transfer food from First World countries to Third World countries?

_____ (2)

5. Give ONE way in which resources could be shared more evenly around the world.

_____ (2)

QUESTION 5

24 marks

Check that you have a map and a photograph before you answer these questions.

Examine the 1 : 50,000 O.S. **MAP** which accompanies this paper and then answer the questions which follow.

The map shows Carlow town and the area surrounding it.

1. Name **ONE** river that flows through Carlow town.

_____ (2)

2. Name **ONE** national primary or secondary road that passes through Carlow town.

_____ (2)

3. What is the height in metres of the highest point on the map?

_____ metres. (2)

4. What is growing at the highest point on the map?

_____ (2)

5. Give **ONE** piece of evidence from the map that people lived in this area in the past.

_____ (2)

6. Using evidence from the map, give **TWO** sports or pastimes enjoyed by the people of Carlow town and the area surrounding it.

1. _____

2. _____

_____ (4)

7. Give **TWO** pieces of evidence from the map which show that Carlow town has educational services.

1. _____

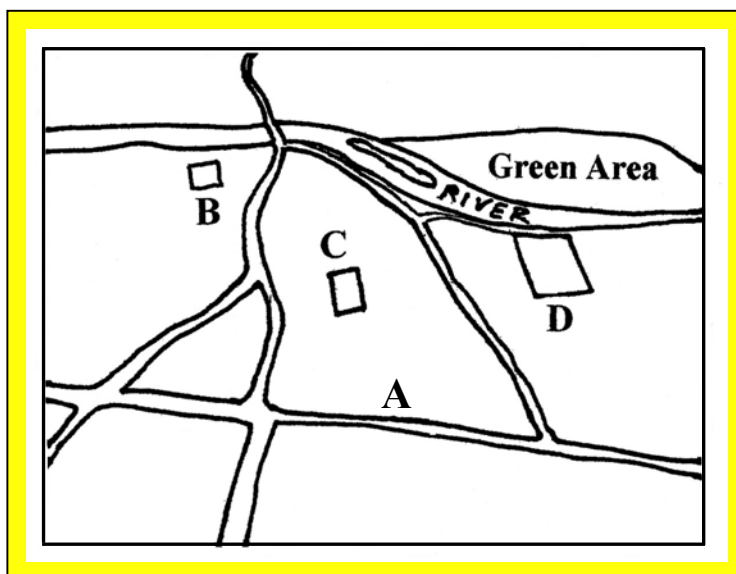
2. _____

_____ (4)

Examine the colour aerial **PHOTOGRAPH** which accompanies this paper and then answer the questions which follow.

The photograph shows part of Carlow town.

8. There is a sketch map of the aerial photograph below. Examine the sketch map.



The letters **A**, **B**, **C** and **D** on the sketch map show where there are a number of buildings on the photograph. Match each letter on the sketch map with the correct building below.

*Letter **D** is filled in as an example.*

D

is a car park.

is a church.

is a castle.

is terraced houses and shops.

(3)

9. There is a large green area beside the river in the right background of the photograph. It is marked on the sketch map. Examine the green area carefully.

What is this green area used for?

(1)

Why was this green area not built on?

(2)

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