

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, 2006

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL STUDIES

ORDINARY LEVEL

MONDAY, JUNE 12 – 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 putting 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. A thermometer is used to measure:

- | | | | | |
|----------------|--------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|-----|
| (a) distance | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) length | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| (c) wind speed | <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) temperature | <input type="checkbox"/> | (1) |

2. 'Revolution' means:

- | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|------------|--------------------------|-----|
| (a) a complete change or turnaround | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) famine | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| (c) disease | <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) trees | <input type="checkbox"/> | (1) |

3. Round towers were built by the:

- | | | | | |
|-------------|--------------------------|-------------|--------------------------|-----|
| (a) Vikings | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) Normans | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| (c) Monks | <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) English | <input type="checkbox"/> | (1) |

4. Which of the following is **NEEDED** by human beings?

- | | | | | |
|----------------|--------------------------|-----------|--------------------------|-----|
| (a) television | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) water | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| (c) computers | <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) music | <input type="checkbox"/> | (1) |

5. A red triangle on an Ordnance Survey map stands for:

- | | | | | |
|---------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|-----|
| (a) a Garda station | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) a youth hostel | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| (c) a train station | <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) a telephone box | <input type="checkbox"/> | (1) |

6. Which of these countries is **NOT** in the European Union?

- | | | | | |
|-------------|--------------------------|-----------|--------------------------|-----|
| (a) France | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) Spain | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| (c) Belgium | <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) India | <input type="checkbox"/> | (1) |

7. Which of the following is **NOT** a city in Ireland?

(a) Limerick

(b) Kilkenny

(c) Liverpool

(d) Cork

(1)

8. Schools, colleges and universities are centres for:

(a) recreation

(b) industry

(c) finance

(d) education

(1)

9. An other word for a flat is:

(a) a semi-detached house

(b) a terraced house

(c) an apartment

(d) a detached house

(1)

10. Somalia, Ethiopia and Kenya are countries in:

(a) Europe

(b) North America

(c) South America

(d) Africa

(1)

11. In the past, people who could read and write were known as:

(a) cooks

(b) scribes

(c) potters

(d) saxons

(1)

12. A residential area contains mainly:

(a) factories

(b) power stations

(c) houses

(d) offices

(1)

13. The Industrial Revolution brought about big changes in:

(a) warfare

(b) education

(c) colonisation

(d) industry

(1)

14. Drawbridge, battlements and moat are all parts of a:

(a) round tower

(b) souterrain

(c) passage grave

(c) castle

(1)

(B) ANCIENT PEOPLE

(6 marks)

Ancient Rome OR

Ancient Greece OR

Ancient Egypt OR

The Inca World

- Choose and write down **ONE** of the above:

- In the case of the **ONE** you have chosen, answer the following questions:

1. What sort of houses did they have?

2. What sort of clothes did they have?

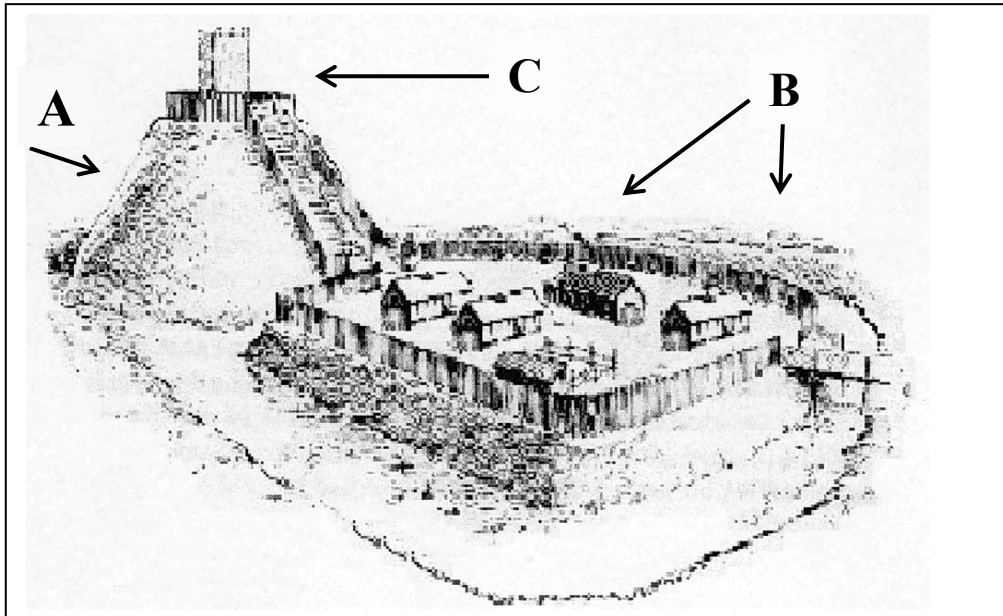
3. What sort of burial customs did they have?

(6)

(C) IRISH SETTLEMENT

(6 marks)

Study the picture of the castle below and then answer the questions which follow.



1. Name parts A, B and C.

A is called the m _____ (1)

B is called the b _____ (1)

C is called the k _____ (1)

2. Name **ONE** material used to build this settlement.

_____ (1)

3. Why would the buildings at B and C be difficult to attack?

_____ (2)

QUESTION 2

24 marks

Answer part (A) or (B)

(A) PLANTATION IN 17th CENTURY IRELAND

(24 marks)

Land Ownership in Ireland 1600 – 1703.

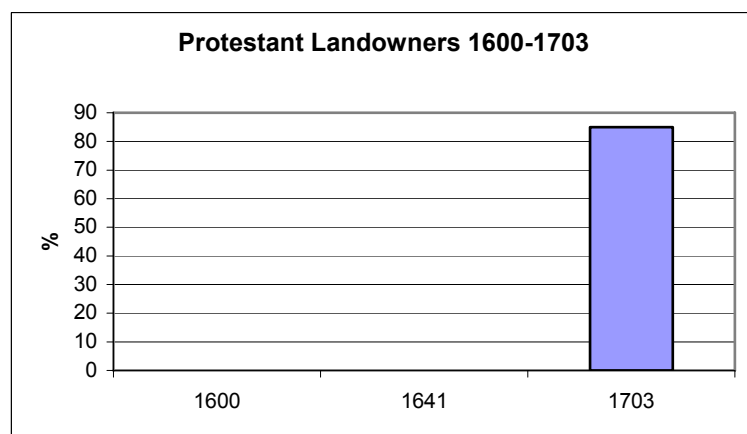
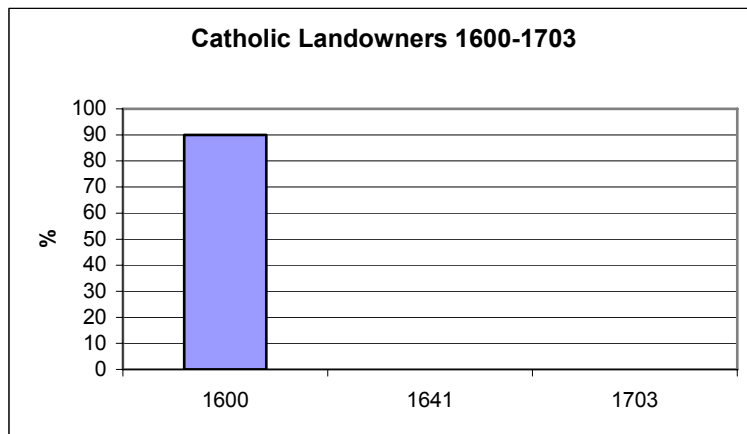
<i>Land Ownership</i>	1600	1641	1703
Catholics	90%	60%	15%
Protestants	10%	40%	85%

1. The figures above show us that the percentage (%) of Catholics owning land in Ireland went down from _____ in 1600 to _____ in 1703.

The percentage (%) of Protestants owning land in Ireland went up from _____ in 1600 to _____ in 1703.

(8)

2. Using the figures from the panel above, complete the graphs below as neatly as you can.



(4)

3. Give **one** reason for plantations in Ireland.

(2)

4. What country did the settlers come from?

(2)

5. What changes did they bring to Irish life?

Language: _____

Religion: _____

Farming: _____

Towns: _____

(8)

(B) BRAZIL IN THE 20th CENTURY

(24 marks)

Read the stories below and answer the questions which follow.

Joao Gilberto is 14 years old and has never gone to school. He lives in the Rocinha favela in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. His house is built partly of brick and partly of wood. It has two rooms: one is a kitchen, and the other is a bedroom/living room. In that room is one big double bed, and two double bunk beds, along with a wardrobe, a cupboard, a radio, an electric fan and a television set.

Eight people sleep in the room: Joao's father, who is unemployed, his mother who earns \$35 a month as a washerwoman for a rich family; Joao's older brother and two younger sisters; his uncle and cousin. Three people sleep in the big bed, and the other five sleep in the bunk beds.

Joao's house is surrounded by rubbish – old tin cans, bottles, rags and other litter. There is a lot of rubbish in the favelas, and because there is no bin collection, there are big dumps all over the place. Joao does not think he will ever be able to afford to live somewhere else.

1. What age is Joao Gilberto? _____ (1)
2. Where does he live? _____ (1)
3. Does he go to school? _____ (1)
4. How many people live in Joao's house? _____ (1)
5. Why are the favelas full of rubbish? _____

_____ (2)
6. Joao's mother works for a rich family. Do you think this family lives in the favela? Give reasons for your answer.

_____ (3)
7. How could Joao improve his chances of getting a job and a better way of life?

_____ (3)

Joao has a friend called Maria. She is 15 and also lives in Rocinha. Her father works as a doorman in a hospital and earns \$80 a month, and her mother works as a waitress and earns about \$50 a month. Maria goes to school every day before helping her grandmother wash clothes in the afternoon.

Maria's grandmother moved to Rio de Janeiro from a place called Pernambuco in north-east Brazil. She brought her family to Rio to try and find a better way of life. Even though they live in a favela, it is still better than life in Pernambuco.

Maria's family are very interested in their community. Together with some neighbours, they organised a clean-up of the streets near their house, and now they are trying to get a medical centre built.

Maria would like one day to live in an apartment near Copacabana Beach where her mother works.

8. Where does Maria live? _____ (1)

9. Where did Maria's grandmother live before the favela?
_____ (1)

10. Why did Maria's grandmother move to Rio de Janeiro?

_____ (3)

11. How have Maria's family tried to improve the place they live in?

_____ (3)

12. Who do you think is more likely to be able to move out of the favela? Joao or Maria?
Give **ONE** reason for your answer.

_____ (2)

13. Give **ONE** difference between your life in Ireland and life for Joao and Maria in the favela.

_____ (2)

QUESTION 3

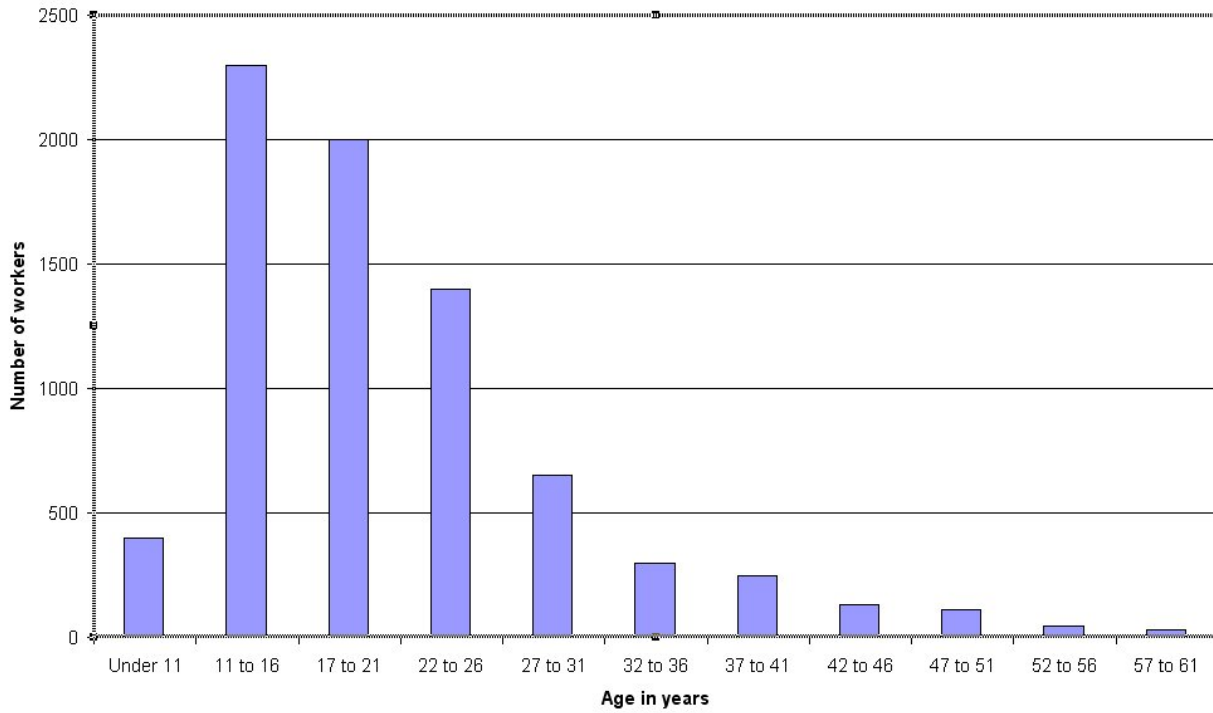
24 marks

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

(A) THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

(12 marks)

Age of workers in Lancashire cotton mills 1833

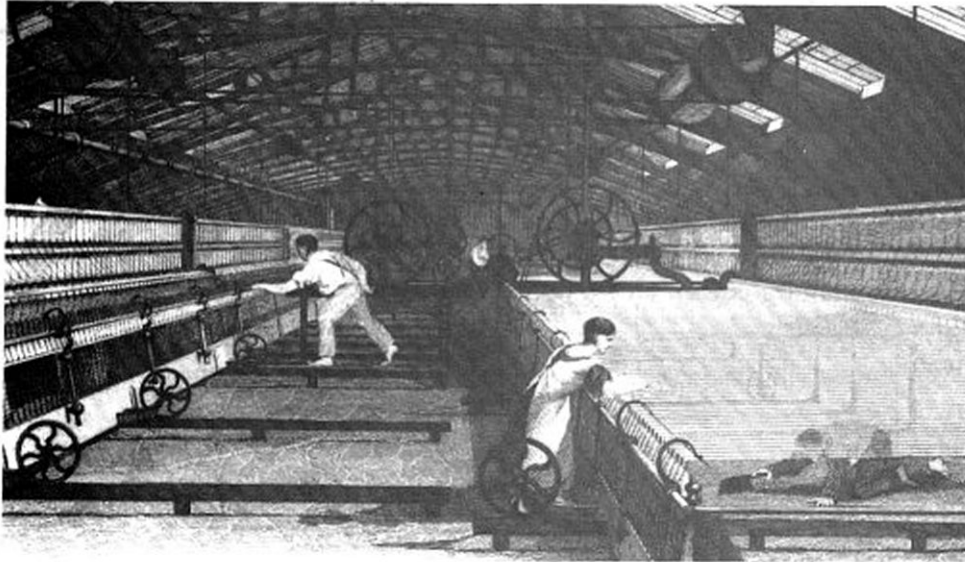


Look at the graph above and answer the following questions.

1. 2300 of the workers in the factories were aged between _____ and _____ (1)
2. How many workers were aged 17 to 21? _____ (1)
3. Which age group had the lowest number of workers? _____ (1)
4. Were factories a safe place for children to work? Give a reason for your answer.

 _____ (2)
5. Why would a factory owner prefer to have children working for him rather than adults?

 _____ (2)



This picture shows people working in a factory.
Look at the picture, and answer the questions below:

6. What is being made in the factory? Tick the correct answer.

(a) coal

(b) steel

(c) cotton

(d) butter

(1)

7. Often the factories employed children. What sort of jobs did children do in factories?

(2)

8. In Ireland today, are small children allowed to work in factories? Why do you think this is?

(2)

(B) WORLD WAR I

(12 marks)



The trenches were not very nice places. They were very narrow, and many men lived very close together in them. The trenches were so noisy that the only time you could sleep was when you passed out.

During the fighting, soldiers were buried practically where they fell. Sometimes bodies were not buried as the other soldiers could not reach them. Between rotting bodies and food scraps, this attracted many rats.

Soldiers in the trenches often developed "Trench Feet". This was what a soldier got because of their feet being wet all the time, and not being able to change socks. The skin would get very soft and then infection would set in. Often they would have to have toes cut off.

1. Why do you think the trenches were noisy?

(1)

2. Why were some bodies not buried?

(1)

3. Why did soldiers in the trenches often develop "Trench Feet"?

(2)

4. What was 'No Man's Land'?

(2)

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

- (a) The Arms Race;
- (b) New weapons used in World War One;
- (c) Shellshock;
- (d) The League of Nations.

(6)

(C) WORLD WAR II

(12 marks)



In 1940 the air-raids started up. For the first few days of the 'Blitz' a lot of people were very frightened. Many people were killed or injured in the bombings.

We had an Anderson Shelter in our garden, but it was very damp inside it, so we did not use it much and used to sleep under our big oak kitchen table. If the air raid sirens went off in the evening we would just ignore them and carry on eating our tea or playing cards until we heard bombs getting a bit close and then we would dive under the table for cover.

One time, a bomb landed very close to us, and blew in all the windows. There was smoke and glass everywhere, but luckily, we were all safe. Many people used to sleep in the underground stations during the 'Blitz'.

1. In what year did the air-raids start? _____ (1)
2. How did they know when an air-raid was starting?

_____ (1)
3. Blitz is short for Blitzkrieg. What was Blitzkrieg?

_____ (2)
4. Why were the underground stations in London a safe place to sleep during the Blitz?

_____ (2)
5. Write a short paragraph about **ONE** of the following:
(a) Evacuation of children; (b) Rationing; (c) The Battle of Britain; (d) Air-raid shelters.

_____ (6)

QUESTION 4

24 marks

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

(A) DEVELOPED WORLD

(8 marks)

The latest Irish census showed a big increase in the population of some Irish towns:

Navan	51%	Newbridge	25%	Celbridge	30%
Drogheda	22%	Swords	21%	Naas	30%

1. Which town's population increased by the greatest percentage?

_____ (2)

2. The growing population in Dublin and the towns around Dublin has caused some serious problems, such as:

- Traffic,
- Housing,
- Environment.

Write about **ONE** of these problems, and suggest some ways things could be made better.

The problem is _____

To make it better, I think we could _____

(6)

(B) DEVELOPING WORLD

(8 marks)

Push factors are reasons why people leave one area and move to live in another area.

Pull factors are reasons that attract people from one area to go and live in another area.

Look at the list below. Which are the **Push factors** and which are the **Pull factors**?

Complete the panel on the right-hand side: **Push or Pull?**

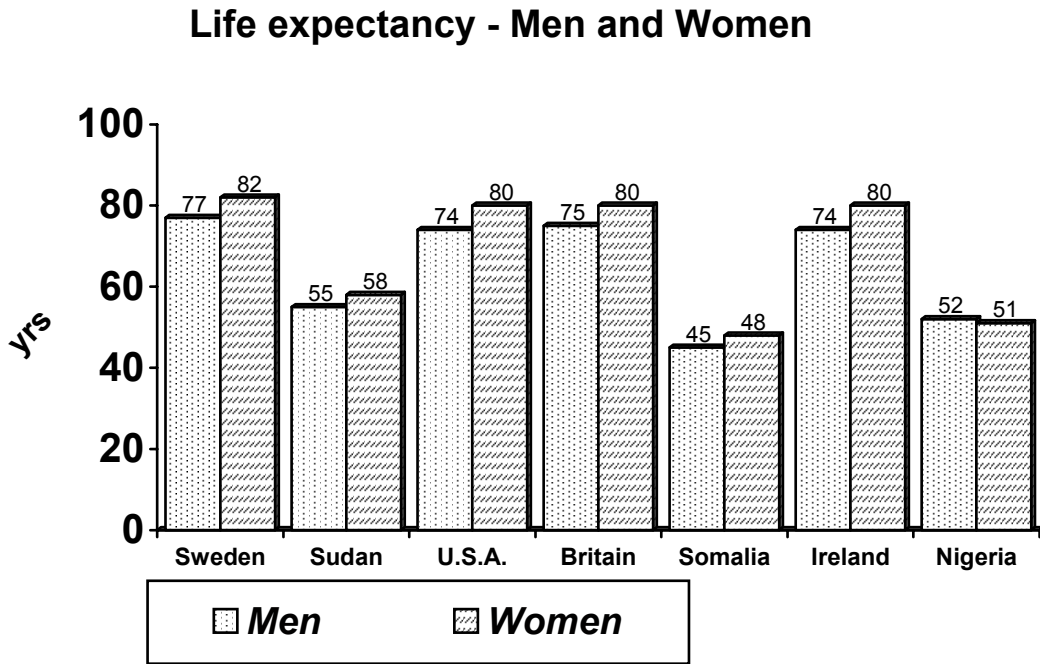
Reason	Push or Pull?
City lifestyle is seen as more exciting	
No jobs in the area apart from farming	
More educational opportunities in the city	
Farming land is bad	
Better housing available - electricity, water	PULLS PEOPLE TO THE CITY
There are more jobs in the city	
Medical services too far away	
Schools closing down because of low numbers	
Family members already living in the city	

(8)

(C) A DIVIDED WORLD

(8 marks)

This chart shows the life expectancy of people in seven countries. Study it and answer the questions below.



1. In which country do women live longest?
_____ (1)
2. What is the life expectancy of a man in Somalia?
_____ years (1)
3. Which country has the lowest life expectancy for women?
_____ (1)
4. In which country do men live longer than women?
_____ (1)
5. Give **TWO** reasons why you think people live longer in some countries than in others.
1. _____

2. _____

_____ (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 which accompanies this paper and then answer the questions which follow.

The map shows the town of Ardee and the area surrounding it.

1. Give the name of **ONE** river shown on the map.

(2)
2. Name the National Primary Road shown on the map.

(2)
3. Give **ONE** piece of evidence from the map that people lived in this area in the past.

(2)
4. What is to be found at grid reference N 959 909?

(2)
5. Name the highest point shown on this map.

(2)
6. Give **TWO** pieces of evidence from the map to show that this is a mainly flat area.

(4)

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

The photograph shows part of Ardee town.

7. What is the land in the background used for?
Choose one from industrial use, recreational use, agricultural use.

(2)

8. What type of business do you think is in the centre foreground of the photograph?
_____ (2)

9. What is the land nearest the church building (centre left of photograph) used for?

_____ (2)

10. Give **TWO** pieces of evidence to show that Ardee is a busy town.

_____ (4)

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