

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, 2007

 ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL STUDIES

 ORDINARY LEVEL

 MONDAY, 11 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 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. Celts lived in:

- | | | | | |
|---------------|--------------------------|-------------|--------------------------|-----|
| (a) ringforts | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) castles | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| (c) towers | <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) dolmens | <input type="checkbox"/> | (1) |

2. Round towers were built by the:

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

3. A blue star on an Ordnance Survey map stands for:

- | | | | | |
|------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|-----|
| (a) youth hostel | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) hospital | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| (c) post office | <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) Garda station | <input type="checkbox"/> | (1) |

4. Which of the following is a type of Viking boat?

- | | | | | |
|-----------|--------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|-----|
| (a) junk | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) dragon ship | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| (c) barge | <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) canoe | <input type="checkbox"/> | (1) |

5. Which of the following is a 'renewable' resource?

- | | | | | |
|-----------|--------------------------|---------|--------------------------|-----|
| (a) water | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) gas | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| (c) coal | <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) oil | <input type="checkbox"/> | (1) |

6. The Industrial Revolution began in:

- | | | | | |
|-------------|--------------------------|-------------|--------------------------|-----|
| (a) Germany | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) England | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| (c) Russia | <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) France | <input type="checkbox"/> | (1) |

7. During the Industrial Revolution, machines were powered by:

(a) petrol

(b) steam

(c) electricity

(d) diesel

(1)

8. Industrial estates are made up of:

(a) houses

(b) factories

(c) schools

(d) gardens

(1)

9. The type of house in this picture is known as:



(a) detached

(b) terraced

(c) apartments

(d) semi-detached

(1)

10. Temperature is measured in:

(a) degrees

(b) hours

(c) kilometres

(d) droplets

(1)

11. A tsunami hit Indonesia in 2004. What is a tsunami?

(a) fast-spreading disease

(b) famine

(c) heavy rainfall

(d) huge tidal wave

(1)

12. Which of these countries is in the EU?

(a) Kenya

(b) Greece

(c) Brazil

(d) Ethiopia

(1)

13. People who come to live in Ireland from other countries are called:

(a) visitors

(b) emigrants

(c) immigrants

(d) tourists

(1)

14. The Normans lived in:

(a) crannógs

(b) ringforts

(c) longships

(c) castles

(1)

(B) ANCIENT WORLDS

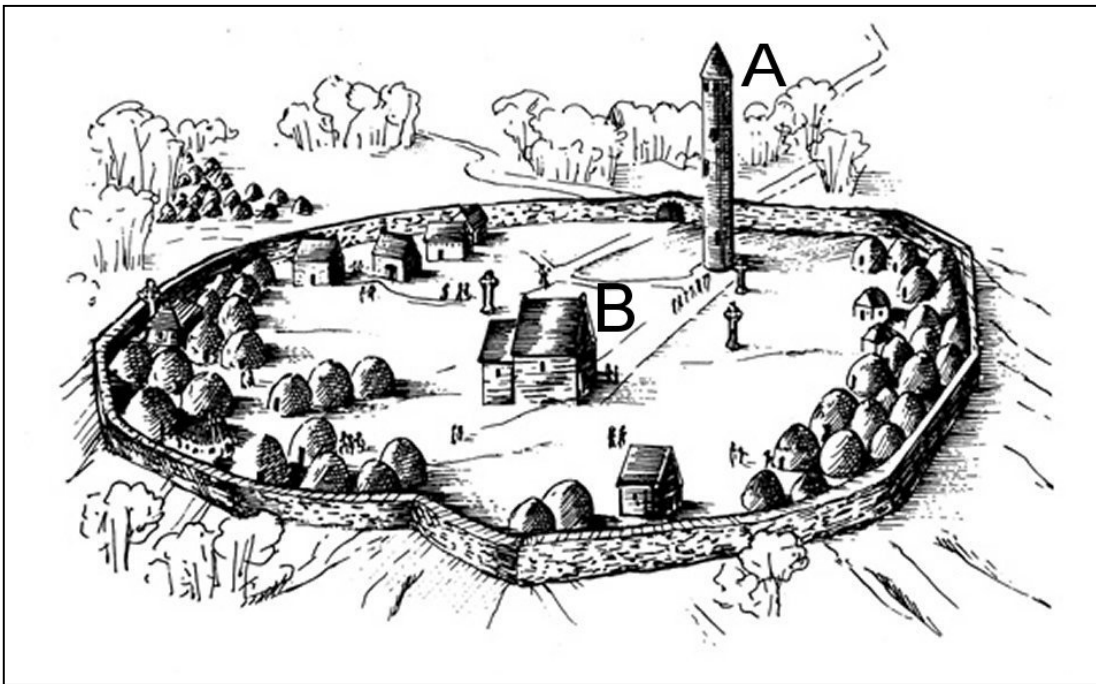
(6 marks)

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 topics:

- (a) Houses
OR
- (b) Weapons
OR
- (c) Burial customs
OR
- (d) Legends

- The civilisation I will write about is _____
- The topic chosen is: _____



1. Look at the picture above.

a. What do we call the type of building at A?

b. What do you think building B is used for?

_____ (2)

2. Why was building A built?

_____ (2)

3. What items belonging to the monastery did people want to steal?

_____ (2)

QUESTION 2

24 marks

Answer part (A) or (B)

(A) PLANTATION IN 17th CENTURY IRELAND

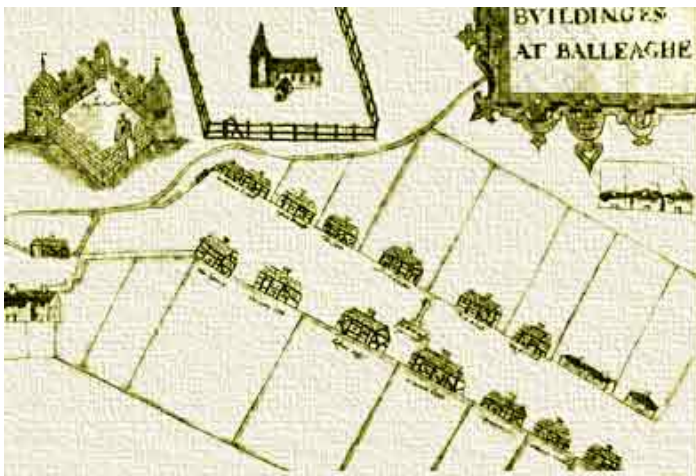
(24 marks)

Look at these pictures and read what is in the boxes and answer the questions which follow:



This is a model of a house with a bawn in a village called Bellaghy.

This is a map of a plantation village at Bellaghy and a model of what it would have looked like.



In 1619, a man called Captain Nicholas Pynnar went around Ulster, inspecting the progress of the Plantation. In his report on the village of Bellaghy - which he called Vintners Hall - he wrote:

“This is owned by Baptist Jones, Esq., who has built a bawn of brick and lime, 100 feet square, with two round towers ... which is more than any of the rest of the settlers has done. Within the bawn there are two good houses, one opposite the other; one is 70 feet long, and 25 feet wide, the other is no smaller. Near the bawn he has built 10 good English houses, which are very strong and covered with tiles; the street is very wide, and is looked over by the bawn. All the houses are inhabited by English families, and Baptist Jones and his wife and family live there too.”

1. In the Ulster plantation, what was a bawn?
_____ (3)

2. Where did the settlers in Bellaghy come from?
_____ (3)

3. Who built the bawn in Bellaghy? _____ (4)

4. Give **TWO** reasons why there was a Plantation in Ulster.

_____ (6)

5. Write about the changes the Plantation brought in relation to **ONE** of the following:

- (a) The Irish language
- (b) Religion in Ireland
- (c) The native Irish people
- (d) Towns in Ireland

Write about what the situation was **before** the Plantation, what happened **during** the Plantation and what the effects **after** the Plantation were.

_____ (8)

OR

(B) BRAZIL IN THE 20th CENTURY

(24 marks)

Read the passages below and answer the questions which follow.

*Sao Paulo is the largest city in Brazil. It has a population of about 25 million people. Millions of people have migrated from Brazil's rural areas to Sao Paulo. This is caused by a variety of **push and pull factors**.*

*The rapid growth of Sao Paulo's population has led to a severe shortage of housing. Millions of people have been forced to make their own homes from scrap materials such as wood, corrugated iron and metals. These areas are known as **favelas** in Brazil. Not all people living in Sao Paulo are poor. Many wealthy people live close to the centre of the city in very nice houses.*

People came to the cities in Brazil looking for work. For a while there was lots of low-paid work. Now though, there are more people than there are jobs, so there is rising unemployment. People are starting to leave the cities like Sao Paulo and move to other places where the jobs are.

1. What is the largest city in Brazil? _____ (1)

2. 'Urban' means to do with a city or town. What does 'rural' mean?

_____ (2)

3. People wanted to come to the cities because _____
_____. This is a '**pull**' factor. (2)

4. People wanted to leave the country areas because _____
_____. This is a '**push**' factor. (2)

5. Where do the rich people in Sao Paulo live? _____
_____ (2)

6. What problems might there be for people living in a **favela**?

_____ (3)



*The authorities in Sao Paulo have taken a number of steps to reduce problems in **favelas**. They have set up self-help schemes.*

*This is when the government gives people who live in the **favelas** the tools and materials they need to make their own houses. This includes bricks and cement. The local people give their work for free.*

The money saved can be spent on providing basic amenities such as electricity and water.

7. Do you think the boy in the photo lives in a healthy place? Give **ONE** reason for your answer.

_____ (2)

8. Why do the government give people in favelas free materials to improve their houses? Give **ONE** reason for your answer.

_____ (2)

9. Give **ONE** problem that living without electricity could cause.

_____ (1)

10. Give **ONE** problem that living without a clean water supply could cause.

_____ (1)

11. Why do you think the people in the favelas agree to work on their houses for free?

_____ (3)

12. Do any people in Ireland live without electricity or running water? Explain your answer.

_____ (3)

QUESTION 3

24 marks

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

(A) THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

(12 marks)

Look at the picture and read the passage and answer the questions below:



One day in 1888, a journalist called Annie Besant went and interviewed some of the women who worked at the Bryant and May match factory. She discovered that the women worked 14 hours a day for a wage of less than 5 shillings a week. At that time, someone who worked on a farm was paid 14 shillings a week.

The matchmakers did not always receive their full wage because of a system of fines, ranging from three pence to one shilling. They were fined for talking, dropping matches or going to the toilet without permission. If workers were late, they were fined a half-day's pay.

The health of the women had been severely damaged by the type of phosphorus that they used to make the matches. The women died from poisoning from the chemical.

1. What was the name of the factory the women worked in?

_____ (1)

2. How many hours a day did the women work?

_____ (1)

3. Were the women paid well for their work? Explain your answer.

_____ (2)

4. Did the women always receive their full wages? Explain your answer.

_____ (2)

Read this passage and answer the questions below:



Annie Besant wrote an article in her newspaper about what she had seen. The article complained about the way the women at Bryant & May were being treated.

The company tried to force their workers to sign a statement that they were happy with their working conditions. When a group of women refused to sign, the organisers of the group were sacked. Immediately 1400 of the women at Bryant & May match factory went on strike.

After three weeks the company announced that it was willing to give the sacked women their jobs back and to get rid of the fines system. The women accepted the terms and returned to work. The Bryant & May dispute helped to inspire the formation of unions all over the country.

5. When Annie printed her article, what did the company try to force the workers to do? (1)

6. How many of the women went on strike? (1)

7. How long before the company gave in to the strike demands? (1)

8. What is a trade union? (2)

9. Which of these is a trade union in Ireland today?

SIPTU



A



B



C



D

_____ (1)

(B) WORLD WAR I

(12 marks)

From an account written by an American man called Arthur Empey who joined the British army before the US entered World War One. He wrote a book called "Over The Top" in 1917.

“German gas is heavier than air and soon fills the trenches and dugouts, where it has been known to lurk for two or three days, until the air is purified by means of large chemical sprayers. We had to work quickly, as the Germans usually followed the gas with an infantry attack.

A man on our right was too slow in getting on his helmet; he sank to the ground, clutching at his throat, and after a few spasmodic twistings, died. It was horrible to see him die, but we were powerless to help him.

It's the animals that suffer the most, the horses, mules, cattle, dogs, cats, and rats, they having no helmets to save them. At times, gas has been known to travel, with terrible results, fifteen miles behind the lines.

A gas mask, or smoke helmet, as it is called, at the best is a vile-smelling thing, and it is not long before one gets a violent headache from wearing it.”

(from "Over The Top" written by Arthur Empey in 1917)

1. Who wrote this account? _____ (1)

2. In what year was it written? _____ (1)

3. Do you think ‘Over the Top’ is a good title for this book? Give a reason for your answer.

_____ (3)

4. What was another name for a gas mask? _____ (1)

5. Write a paragraph on **ONE** of the following. You may use information from the passage above.

(a) Life in the Trenches **OR** (b) New weapons used in World War One

_____ (6)

(C) WORLD WAR II

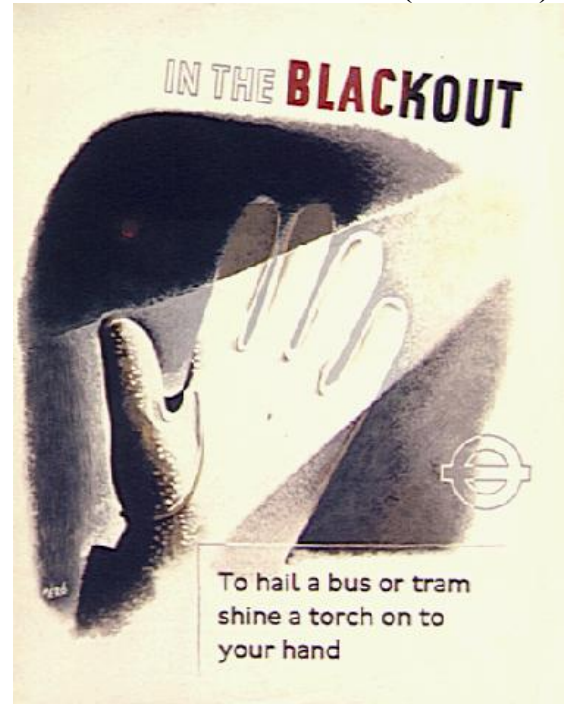
(12 marks)

Blackout

During the war, everyone had to cover their windows and doors at night with heavy blackout curtains, cardboard or paint. They needed to make sure no light was showing as this might help German planes see targets during their bombing raids.

Street lights were switched off or dimmed. Many people died in road accidents. The number of road accidents increased because of the lack of street lighting and the dimmed lights.

Other people were injured during the Blackout because they could not see in the darkness. Many people were injured tripping up, falling down steps, or bumping into things.



1. Why was there a blackout?

(2)

2. How did they make sure no light got out their windows?

(2)

3. Do you think the blackout was a good idea? Give **ONE** reason for your answer.

(2)

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

(a) Concentration Camps **OR** (b) Blitzkrieg

(6)

QUESTION 4

24 marks

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

(A) THE DEVELOPED WORLD – RURAL

(8 marks)

Look at the pictures and read the information in the boxes, and answer all the questions below.



Anne lives in a **rural** part of Ireland.

From Anne's house, it is

4km to a secondary school

2km to a shop

4km to a bus stop

90km to a university

23km to a shopping centre

23km to a cinema

43km to a hospital

84km to an international airport

14km to a doctor's surgery

26km to a sports centre with a swimming pool

1. How far is it for Anne to the nearest hospital? _____ (1)
2. How far would Anne have to travel to swim in a swimming pool? _____ (1)
3. Give **ONE** reason why someone like Anne might move from the area they live in.

_____ (2)
4. Give **TWO** reasons why some people would choose to live in an area like Anne's.

_____ (2)
5. Would **YOU** like to live where Anne lives? Give **ONE** reason for your answer.

_____ (2)



Mary lives in a **suburb** of an Irish city.

From Mary's house, it is
1km to a secondary school
0.25 km to a shop
0.15km to a bus stop
6km to a university
1.5km to a shopping centre
1.5km to a cinema
3.5 km to a hospital
11km to an international airport
1km to a doctor's surgery
2km from a sports centre with a swimming pool

1. How far does Mary live from a hospital?
_____ (1)
2. Is access to public transport better in **urban** or **rural** areas?
_____ (1)
3. What is a suburb?

_____ (2)
4. Give **TWO** problems faced by people who live in a city.

_____ (2)
5. Would **YOU** like to live where Mary lives? Give **ONE** reason for your answer.

_____ (2)

(C) A DIVIDED WORLD

(8 marks)

Many sports companies have their factories in poorer countries in Asia and Latin America. Here is the breakdown of the price we pay for a typical pair of trainers. Look at the picture, and answer the questions.



1. What is the total price of the trainers?
_____ (1)
2. How much of the cost is for transport?
_____ (1)
3. If the sports company were to double the wages paid to the workers, how much would it add to the price of a pair of trainers?
_____ (1)
4. Why are the transport costs so high for the trainers?

_____ (2)
5. Why do you think the sports companies put their factories in poorer countries?

_____ (3)

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 Kinsale and the area surrounding it.

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

(2)
2. Give the name of the regional road that goes between Kinsale (W637 505) and Belgooly (W666 538).

(2)
3. Name **TWO** other regional roads shown on the map.

(2)
4. How many post offices are shown on the map?

(2)
5. Give **TWO** pieces of evidence from the map to show that people lived in this area in the past.

(4)
6. Using evidence from the map and photograph, write about sporting or leisure activities that a tourist visiting this area could enjoy.

(4)

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

The photograph shows part of Kinsale town.

7. In the photograph, what is the large old building in the centre foreground?
_____ (2)
8. In the left background of the photograph, are the houses old or new? Give reasons for your answer.

_____ (2)
9. Describe the main type of boats that use Kinsale harbour, according to the photograph.

_____ (4)

Blank Page

Blank Page