

**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, 2009

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL STUDIES

ORDINARY LEVEL

FRIDAY, 5 JUNE – AFTERNOON 2.00 – 4.00

**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 page 17*  
Check first that you have the map and aerial photo. Answer all questions.

**For Examiner's Use only:**

<i>Question</i>	<b>MARK</b>
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
<b>TOTAL</b>	
<b>GRADE</b>	

# 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. Temperature is measured in:

- |             |                          |                 |                              |
|-------------|--------------------------|-----------------|------------------------------|
| (a) degrees | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) kilolitres  | <input type="checkbox"/>     |
| (c) metres  | <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) kilogrammes | <input type="checkbox"/> (1) |

2. The instrument used to measure temperature is a:

- |                 |                          |                     |                              |
|-----------------|--------------------------|---------------------|------------------------------|
| (a) barometer   | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) anemometer      | <input type="checkbox"/>     |
| (c) thermometer | <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) weighing scales | <input type="checkbox"/> (1) |

3. The Vikings arrived in Ireland by:

- |           |                          |           |                              |
|-----------|--------------------------|-----------|------------------------------|
| (a) foot  | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) train | <input type="checkbox"/>     |
| (c) horse | <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) boat  | <input type="checkbox"/> (1) |

4. Monks who recorded events by writing them down were called:

- |                  |                          |             |                              |
|------------------|--------------------------|-------------|------------------------------|
| (a) apothecaries | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) scribes | <input type="checkbox"/>     |
| (c) priests      | <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) bishops | <input type="checkbox"/> (1) |

5. On an Ordnance Survey map, the symbol for a youth hostel is a:

- |                                    |                          |                      |                              |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|
| (a) red triangle                   | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) blue star        | <input type="checkbox"/>     |
| (c) circle with a square around it | <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) large letter 'H' | <input type="checkbox"/> (1) |

6. 'A blue flag with twelve gold stars arranged in a circle' describes the flag of:

- |                        |                          |                        |                              |
|------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|
| (a) The United States  | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) The United Nations | <input type="checkbox"/>     |
| (c) The European Union | <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) The Vatican        | <input type="checkbox"/> (1) |

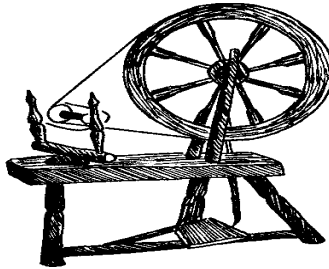
7. Contour lines on a map indicate:

- |                 |                          |                            |                              |
|-----------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| (a) a river     | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) paths                  | <input type="checkbox"/>     |
| (c) temperature | <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) height above sea-level | <input type="checkbox"/> (1) |

8. Schools, colleges and universities are centres for:

- |                |                          |               |                              |
|----------------|--------------------------|---------------|------------------------------|
| (a) recreation | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) industry  | <input type="checkbox"/>     |
| (c) finance    | <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) education | <input type="checkbox"/> (1) |

9. This is a picture of a



- |                    |                          |           |                              |
|--------------------|--------------------------|-----------|------------------------------|
| (a) spinning wheel | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) quern | <input type="checkbox"/>     |
| (c) loom           | <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) forge | <input type="checkbox"/> (1) |

10. Buildings called 'round towers' were usually found in a:

- |          |                          |               |                              |
|----------|--------------------------|---------------|------------------------------|
| (a) farm | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) monastery | <input type="checkbox"/>     |
| (c) port | <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) crannóg   | <input type="checkbox"/> (1) |

11. The people who invaded Ireland in 1169 were known as:

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

12. A residential area mostly contains:

- |                    |                          |            |                              |
|--------------------|--------------------------|------------|------------------------------|
| (a) factories      | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) houses | <input type="checkbox"/>     |
| (c) power stations | <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) farms  | <input type="checkbox"/> (1) |

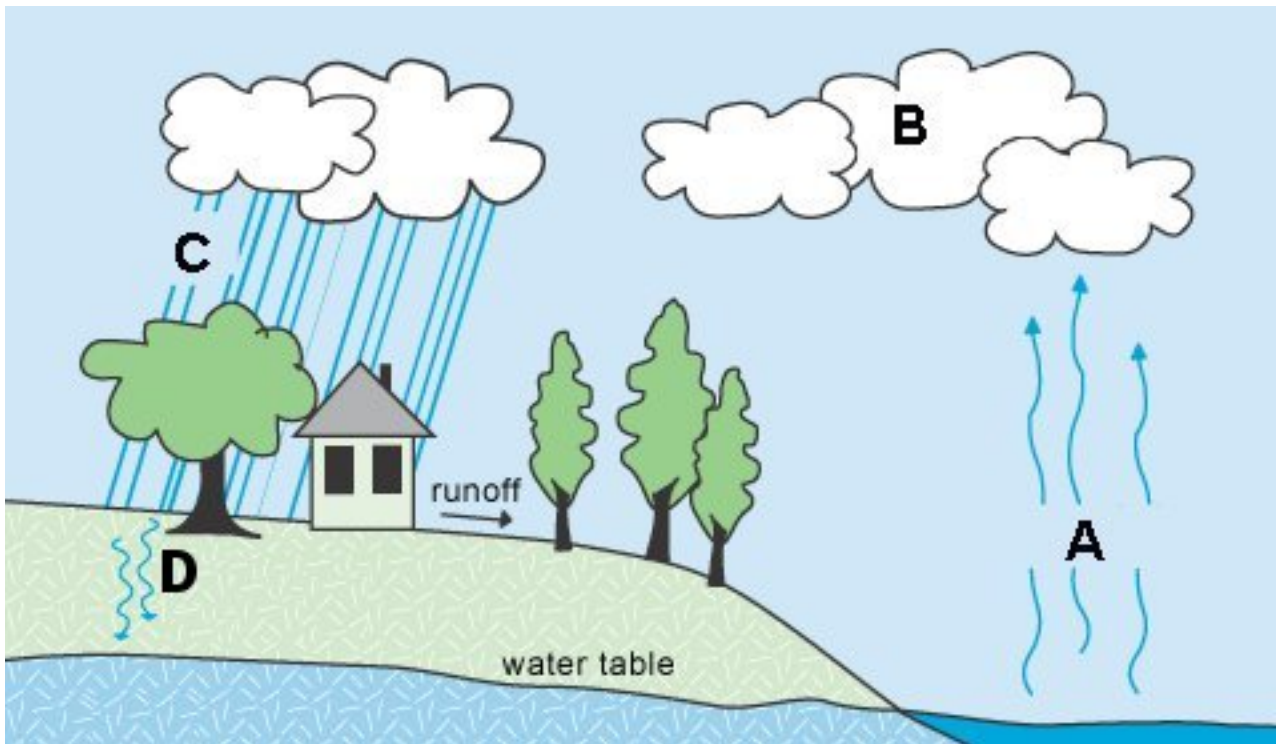
13. In which country did the Industrial Revolution begin?

- |             |                          |            |                              |
|-------------|--------------------------|------------|------------------------------|
| (a) Ireland | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) France | <input type="checkbox"/>     |
| (c) Britain | <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) U.S.A. | <input type="checkbox"/> (1) |

14. An example of a renewable resource is:

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





1. The diagram shows the water cycle. Look at the diagram and complete the following.

At A, the heat of the sun is making the water into water vapour which rises.

At B, \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

At C, \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

At D, rainwater is soaking into the ground. (4)

2. Why is it important to make sure that water does not get polluted?

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (2)

## QUESTION 2

24 marks

Answer part (A) OR part (B)

### (A) PLANTATION IN 17<sup>th</sup> CENTURY IRELAND

(24 marks)

Study the list below and answer the questions which follow.

#### A list of goods brought to Derry on board the '*Sunflower of London*' in July 1615.

720 trenchers (shovels)	1 bundle of frying pans
8 iron pots	1 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	1 barrel 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 uses gunpowder. \_\_\_\_\_ (1)
7. Name **TWO** goods from the list that could be used for building a house.
  1. \_\_\_\_\_
  2. \_\_\_\_\_ (2)
8. Name **TWO** goods from the list that could be used for defending the house.
  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 cloth or textiles were made in Derry.

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(2)

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

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(4)

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

(a) The reasons why plantations were carried out.

**OR**

(b) The results of the Ulster Plantation.

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(6)

OR

**(B) BRAZIL IN THE 20<sup>th</sup> CENTURY**

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. They have been forced by hunger, or by lack of work or land, to leave the country areas and to move to cities in search of work and a better life.**

**Maria thinks 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. Nearby, 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 very fragile. They are made from wood and are easily blown away. Many of the houses are built very close together and there is the constant danger of fire. It is a dangerous place for children as the heavy traffic on the nearby roads 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.

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(2)

Study the pictures below of favelas in Brazil and answer the questions which follow.



10. Name **TWO** building materials used to build houses in the favelas.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_ (2)

11. Give **TWO** pieces of evidence from the photographs to show that Brazil has some wealthy people.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_ (2)

12. Give **TWO** things the Brazilian government could do to improve the life of the poor people who live in the favelas.

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(5)

**QUESTION 3**  
24 marks

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

**(A) THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION**

**(12 marks)**

Many women and children worked in mines during the Industrial Revolution.

Most of them worked as hurriers or trappers.

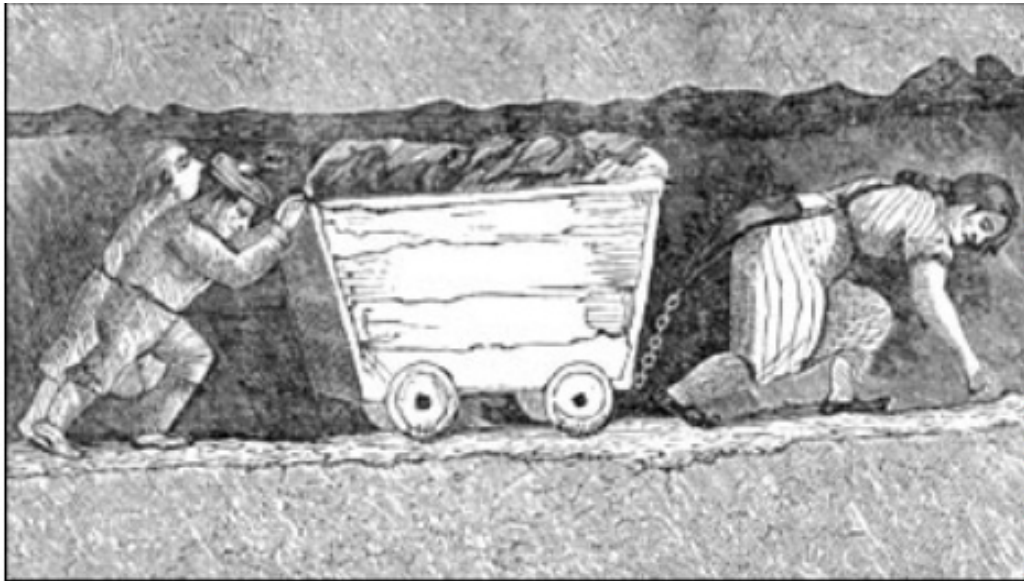


Image from <http://www.womeninhistory.com>

Hurriers pulled heavy carts of coal along small unlit tunnels.

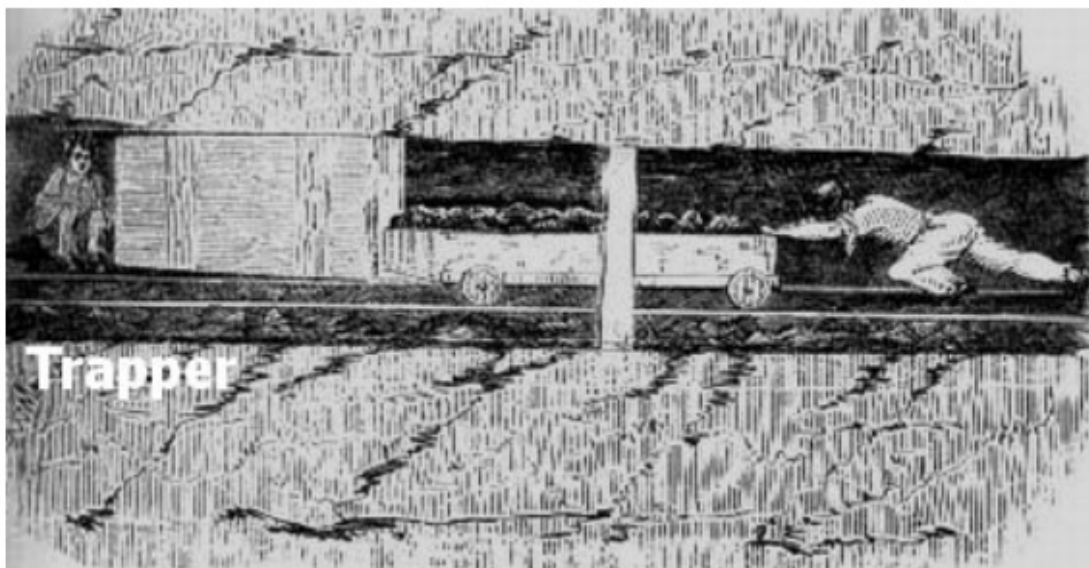


Image from the National Coal Mining Museum for England

Trappers sat in the dark and opened wooden gates to allow the hurriers and their heavy carts through.

Sarah Gooder was 8 years old and worked as a trapper. She said:

*I'm a trapper in the Gawber pit. It does not tire me, but I have to trap without a light and I'm scared. I go to work at four and sometimes half past three in the morning and come out at half past five in the evening.*

*Sometimes I sing when I'm working, when I've light, but not in the dark; I dare not sing then. I do not like the dark. I don't like being in the pit.*

*I go to Sunday-schools and read 'Reading made Easy'. I learn prayers at school. I would like to be at school far better than in the pit.*

1. What age was Sarah?

\_\_\_\_\_ (1)

2. Why do you think the tunnels in the mines were unlit?

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (2)

3. What health problems did people who worked in the mines have?

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (3)

4. What evidence is there that Sarah does not like working as a trapper?

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (3)

5. Why did so many women and children work in the mines during the Industrial Revolution?

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (3)

**(B) WORLD WAR ONE**

**(12 marks)**



Answer the questions below.

1. Name **ONE** new weapon that was used in World War One.

\_\_\_\_\_ (2)

2. What was 'no man's land'?

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (4)

3. Write about **ONE** of the following.

- a. Going 'over the top'
- b. The Treaty of Versailles
- c. The sinking of the Lusitania
- d. Life in the trenches

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (6)

(C) **WORLD WAR TWO**

(12 marks)

1. Put each country in the correct grouping. Three countries in each group.

(Two have been done for you).

**Germany**      **Britain**      **Italy**      **United States**      **Japan**      **Russia**

In World War Two,  
**Germany**  
and .....  
and .....

**fought  
against**

**Russia**  
and .....  
and .....

(4)

2. Look at the pictures below and answer the questions which follow.



From 1941, which group of people living in Germany were forced to wear yellow stars on their clothing?

..... (2)

3. Write about what life was like for people who had been sent to concentration camps.

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
..... (6)

**QUESTION 4**  
24 marks

Answer ALL parts – (A), (B) and (C).

**(A) THE DEVELOPED WORLD – WATER USAGE**

**(8 marks)**

Read the information, and answer all the questions below.



People use water for many things such as drinking, washing, cooking, and watering plants. On average, each person in Ireland currently uses about 150 litres of water every day.

This works out as ROUGHLY

50 litres of water to flush the toilet  
27 litres of water to wash the dishes  
15 litres of water in cooking

30 litres of water to wash clothes in a machine  
18 litres of water to water the garden  
10 litres of water in other uses  
(drinking, washing hands, brushing teeth)

1. Circle the **TWO** statements which are **TRUE**

- a. All the water in the world is drinkable
- b. Showers use less water than baths
- c. If a river is polluted, it is easy to clean
- d. People need water to live

(2)

2. Suggest **ONE** thing you could do to cut down on water usage where you live.

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(2)

3. If Ireland's tap water became unsafe to drink, what problems do you think this would cause?

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(4)



**(B) THE DEVELOPING WORLD – WATER USAGE**

**(8 marks)**

**Read the information, and answer all the questions below.**

In many African countries, collecting water is a big part of each day's work. This work is mostly done by women and children. Some women have to walk for hours to the river or water-hole and



then they have to carry the water back to their home. Water is very heavy.



The people in some villages are luckier. They have dug wells (sometimes with help from people from Ireland) and they can get their water from a large tap that serves the whole village. The water from the wells is usually much cleaner than the water from the water-holes or rivers.

It is not expensive to dig a well and they are usually very easy to fix if they break.

1. In many African countries, who is responsible for collecting water?

\_\_\_\_\_ (2)

2. Name **ONE** group or organisation from Ireland that works with people in some African countries to dig wells and improve their living conditions.

\_\_\_\_\_ (2)

3. Give **TWO** examples of how life in a village would change if they were helped to dig a well.

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (4)

**(C) THE DEVELOPING WORLD – LIFE EXPECTANCY**

**(8 marks)**

**Read the information and answer all the questions below.**

How long people are expected to live, or *Life Expectancy* is a good indicator of the health of a country.

Some things that help people to live longer are:

- being able to get clean water
- being able to get medical care
- being able to get enough food
- living in clean conditions
- living in a country that is free from war

Here are the Life Expectancy figures for some countries:

Ireland (Europe)	78 years
Tanzania (Africa)	51 years
Mali (Africa)	49 years
Brazil (South America)	72 years
Angola (Africa)	38 years
Australia (Oceania)	81 years
United States (North America)	78 years
Norway (Europe)	79 years

1. The Life Expectancy for a person born in Ireland is \_\_\_\_\_ years. (1)
  
2. The Life Expectancy for a person born in Australia is \_\_\_\_\_ years. (1)
  
3. The three countries with the **LOWEST** life expectancy are all in the continent of \_\_\_\_\_ (2)
  
4. Give **TWO** reasons why people born in Europe or North America live longer than people born in Africa.  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (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 and the aerial photograph which accompany this paper. Then answer the questions which follow.

The map and photograph show the city of Galway and the area surrounding it.

1. Name **TWO** National Primary Roads shown on the map

\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ (4)

2. Give the names of **TWO** forms of transport you could use to travel to Galway

a. I could travel to Galway by \_\_\_\_\_.

I know this because on the map I can see

\_\_\_\_\_

b. I could travel to Galway by \_\_\_\_\_.

I know this because on the map I can see

\_\_\_\_\_ (4)

3. Using the map, give the names of **TWO** islands found in Galway Bay.

\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ (4)

4. Looking at the map and the photograph, what evidence is there that Galway is a busy city?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ (4)

5. What is the feature found at M 370 287?

\_\_\_\_\_ (4)

6. Carrowkeel Industrial Estate is at M 380 260.

Give reasons why you think this location was chosen for the Industrial Estate.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ (4)

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