Write your Examination Number here.

Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit
State Examinations Commission

JUNIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION, 2010

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL STUDIES

ORDINARY LEVEL

FRIDAY, 11 JUNE – MORNING 9.30 – 11.30

Instructions for candidates:

For Examiner's Use only:

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 and 15*
  Answer parts (A) and (B)

- Question 5 *on page 16*
  Check first that you have the map and aerial photo. Answer all questions.

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 <u>12</u> of the following questions, by placing a tick (✓) in the correct box in each case.

Example: The biggest city in Ireland is:

(a) Galway ☐   (b) Belfast ☐

(c) Dublin ✓   (d) Waterford ☐ (1)

1. A wind vane is used to show:

(a) wind speed ☐   (b) wind direction ☐

(c) rainfall ☐   (d) temperature ☐ (1)

2. 'Migration' is when people:

(a) move from one place to another ☐   (b) burn down forests ☐

(c) eat both meat and vegetables ☐   (d) bury their dead ☐ (1)

3. Raths in Ireland were built by the:

(a) Vikings ☐   (b) Monks ☐

(c) Normans ☐   (d) Celts ☐ (1)

4. The ocean to the west of Ireland is the:

(a) Pacific Ocean ☐   (b) Arctic Ocean ☐

(c) Antarctic Ocean ☐   (d) Atlantic Ocean ☐ (1)

5. On an Ordnance Survey map the symbol representing a parking area is:

(a) a white P on a blue square ☐   (b) a blue P ☐

(c) a green P ☐   (d) a white P on a green circle ☐ (1)

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

(a) Poland ☐   (b) Lithuania ☐

(c) Russia ☐   (d) France ☐ (1)

7. A dotted black line on an Ordnance Survey map shows a:

(a) railway ☐   (b) river ☐

(c) motorway ☐   (d) county boundary ☐ (1)

8. Schools, colleges, universities are centres for:

(a) recreation ☐   (b) industry ☐

(c) education ☐   (d) finance ☐ (1)
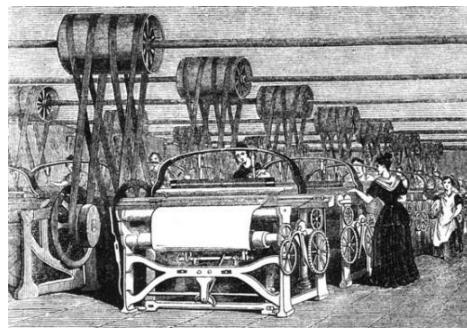
9. The machines in the picture above are looms. They were used for :

(a) spinning thread ☐   (b) making cheese ☐

(c) making glass ☐   (d) weaving cloth ☐ (1)

10. The people who came to Ireland from Scandinavia were called:

(a) Celts ☐   (b) Vikings ☐

(c) monks ☐   (d) Normans ☐ (1)

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

(a) Vikings ☐   (b) Celts ☐

(c) Normans ☐   (d) Saxons ☐ (1)

12. An agricultural area contains mainly:

(a) factories ☐   (b) houses ☐

(c) power stations ☐   (d) farms ☐ (1)

13. In which country did the Industrial Revolution begin?

(a) Ireland ☐   (b) France ☐

(c) Britain ☐   (d) U.S.A. ☐ (1)

14. An example of a non-renewable resource is:

(a) solar power ☐   (b) wave power ☐

(c) coal ☐   (d) hydro electricity ☐ (1)

[Turn over

(B) ANCIENT WORLDS

ANCIENT ROME, ANCIENT GREECE, ANCIENT EGYPT OR THE INCA WORLD
                                                                   (6 marks)

In the case of **ONE** of the above civilisations, write about **ONE** of the following:

(a) Houses
        OR
(b) Arts and Crafts
        OR
(c) Games they played
        OR
(d) Burial customs

The civilisation I will write about is

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

(6)

(C) WIND POWER **(6 marks)**

1. Name **TWO** fossil fuels

    _____ and _____ (2)

2. Apart from Wind Power, name **ONE** other <u>renewable</u> source of energy.

    _____ (2)

3. Give **ONE** reason why local people might object to the building of a wind farm like the one in the picture.

    _____ (2)

[Turn over

Answer part (A) or (B)

(A) PLANTATION IN 17th CENTURY IRELAND   (24 marks)

On this page is information about the Plantation of Ulster. You may use the information on this page, to help you answer the questions on the page opposite.

House with a bawn

Monea Castle, Co. Fermanagh

Nicholas Pynnar was a man sent by King James of England in 1618/19 to report back on how the Plantation was going. He visited lots of castles and towns and wrote a report for the King. Here are some things he wrote:

About Monea Castle: "a strong castle of lime and stone – it is 54 feet long and 20 feet wide".
         The bawn is "a wall 9 feet in height and 300 feet around".

"I have found 1974 British families, with 6215 men capable of bearing arms."

"Two miles from Donegal, Captain Paul Goare has built a stone house out of the ruins of O'Boyles old castle at the sea side."

"There are now built within the counties of Armagh, Tyrone, Donegal, Fermanagh, Cavan and London-derry 107 castles with bawns, 19 castles without bawns, 42 bawns without castles or houses, 1897 houses of stone and timber."

This table shows land ownership in Ulster in the years 1600, 1640 and 1700

	% of land owned by Catholics	% of land owned by Protestants
1600	90	10
1640	60	40
1700	15	85

1. Name **TWO** counties which were planted during the Ulster Plantation.

_____ and _____
(2)

2. What was a 'bawn'?

_____
(2)

3. How many British families did Nicholas Pynnar find?

_____
(2)

4. What language did the settlers speak?

_____
(2)

5. What religion were the settlers?

_____
(2)

6. What happened to the native Irish when the settlers moved in?

_____

_____
(2)

7. Why were ex-soldiers used as settlers?

_____

_____
(4)

8. Name **TWO** 'Plantation towns'.

_____ and _____
(4)

9. Give **TWO** results of the Ulster Plantation which can still be seen today.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____
(4)

[Turn over

(B) BRAZIL IN THE 20ᵗʰ CENTURY   **(24 marks)**

Read the information below and answer the questions which follow.

Migration and Deforestation in Brazil
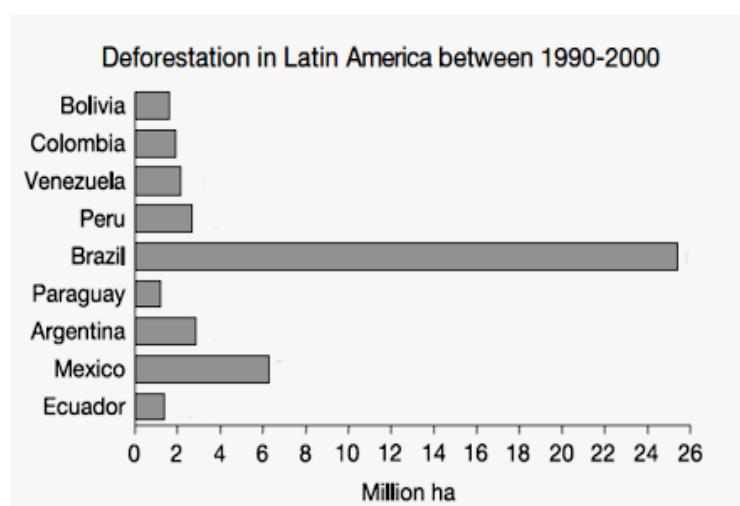
Most of the people who live in rural areas in Brazil have low incomes and do not own their own land. Many areas of forest are being cleared to make way for big farms.
Richer farmers have set up very big 'super' farms that use a lot of machinery and do not need unskilled workers for harvest.

These unskilled workers move to the cities and bigger towns looking for work.
The government of Brazil has tried to help by building new roads, but life is still easier in the cities than on the land.

1. According to the graph, which country had the largest amount of trees cut down?

_____ (2)

2. Why should people in Ireland be concerned about 'deforestation' in Brazil?

_____

_____(4)

3. Give **TWO** push factors making the unskilled workers leave the rural areas.

_____

_____(4)

4. Give **TWO** pull factors making the unskilled workers move to the big cities.

_____

_____(4)

5. Name **ONE** city in Brazil that these people might move to.

_____(2)
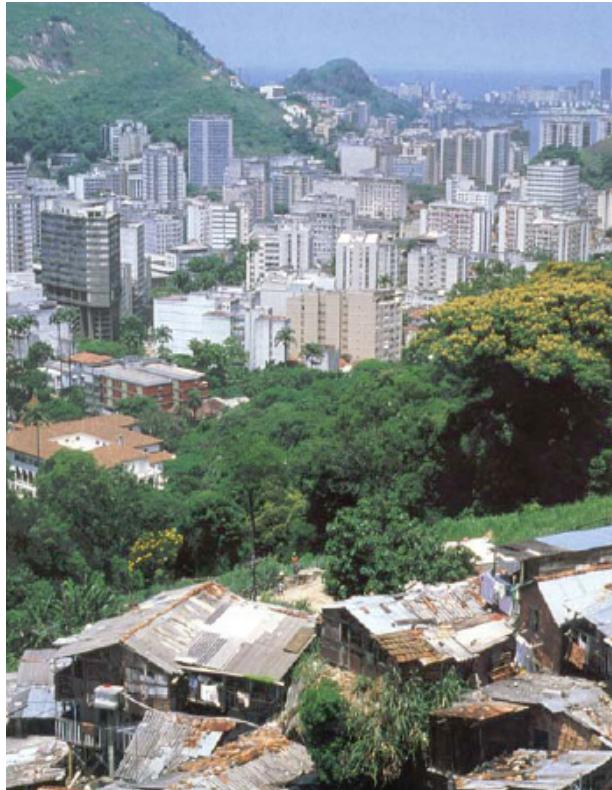
6. When the unskilled farmers move to the cities, they often end up living in favelas.

   What is a favela?

_____

_____

_____(2)

7. Write about the difficulties the unskilled farm workers could face when they move to the big cities.
   *(Hints: Work, education, housing, cultural differences).*

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____(6)

[Turn over

Answer part (A), then answer part (B) <u>or</u> (C)

(A) THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION – TRANSPORT   **(12 marks)**
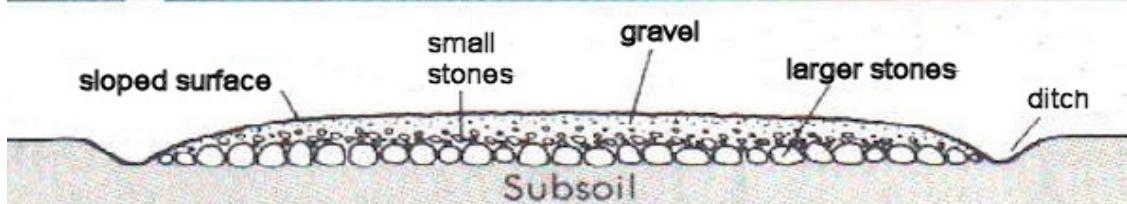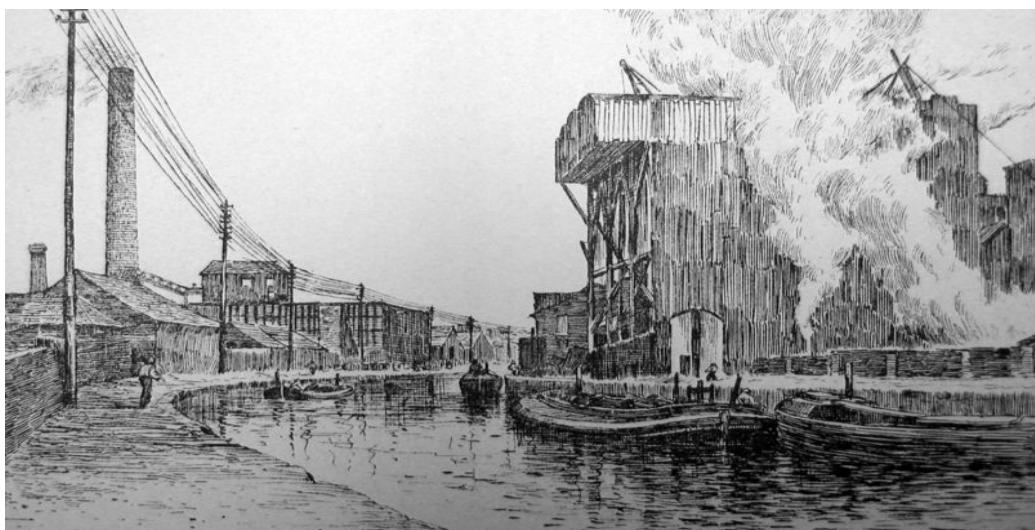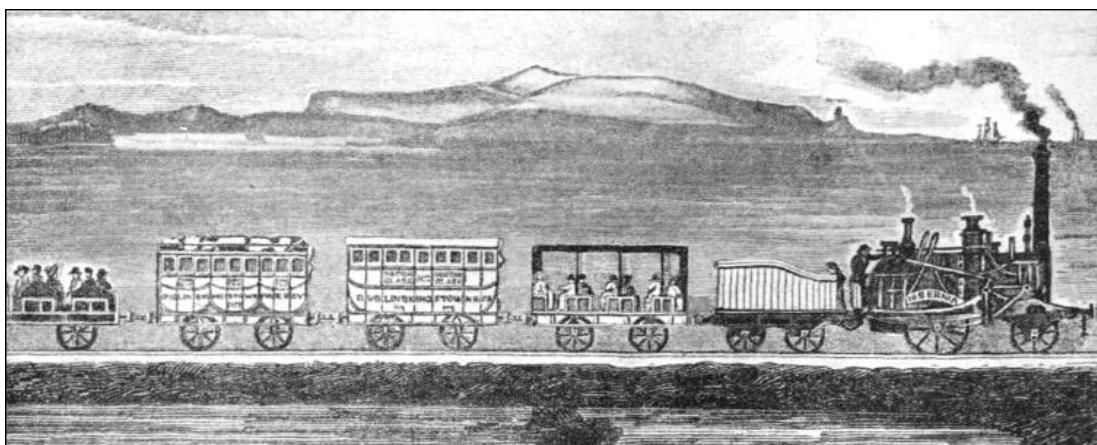
Using the pictures and diagrams on the opposite page to help you, write as much as you can about **ONE** of the following:

- Rail transport in the Industrial Revolution

- Canals in the Industrial Revolution

- Roads in the Industrial Revolution

Mention how they were built and the effect they had on people's lives.

I will write about _____ in the Industrial Revolution.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____(6)

What fuel was used to power the trains in the Industrial Revolution?

_____(2)

Why was there a path along the side of the canals?

_____(2)

Why did the roads need to be improved during the Industrial Revolution?

_____(2)

[Turn over

(B) WORLD WAR ONE **(12 marks)**

The Battle of the Somme began on July 1st, 1916. By the time the battle ended, in November 1916, 420,000 British troops, 200,000 French and 500,000 Germans were dead or wounded. 25,000 of the British casualties were Irishmen.

At the end of the battle, the British and French armies had advanced less than 10 kilometres.

1.   Name **TWO** new weapons used in World War One.

   _____ and _____ (4)

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

   Life in the trenches in World War One   The U.S.A. In World War One
   The Sinking of the Lusitania   The Treaty of Versailles

   _____

   _____

   _____

   _____

   _____

   _____

   _____

   _____

   _____ (8)

(C) WORLD WAR TWO **(12 marks)**

1. Name **ONE** country that was on Germany's side in World War Two.

_____(2)

2. Name **ONE** country that was on Britain's side in World War Two.

_____(2)

3. The following pictures are to do with the evacuation of children from British cities.

Why were children moved out of British cities?

_____

_____(2)

Where were they moved to?

_____(2)

What is in the small box hanging round the children's necks?

_____(2)

Why do you think the children have labels attached to them?

_____

_____(2)

[Turn over

QUESTION 4

24 marks

Answer parts (A) and (B)
(A) WOMEN AT WORK IN THE DEVELOPED AND DEVELOPING WORLD   (12 marks)

Look at this photograph and answer the questions which follow:

1.   Do you think that the workplace in the picture is safe?_____

Give a reason for your answer.

_____(2)

2.   Do you think that this workplace is in Ireland?   _____

Give a reason for your answer.

_____(2)

3.   Name one ***developing*** country where this photograph might have been taken.

_____(2)

4.   What could the women in the photo do to improve their working conditions?

_____

_____(3)

5.   Give **ONE** reason why women in the developed world have well-paid jobs compared to women in the developing world.

_____

_____

_____

_____(3)

(B) LIFE EXPECTANCY AND INFANT MORTALITY   **(12 marks)**

Life Expectancy is the number of years a baby born today is expected to live.
Infant Mortality is the number of children who die before reaching their first birthday.

These graphs have information on life expectancy and infant mortality around the world.
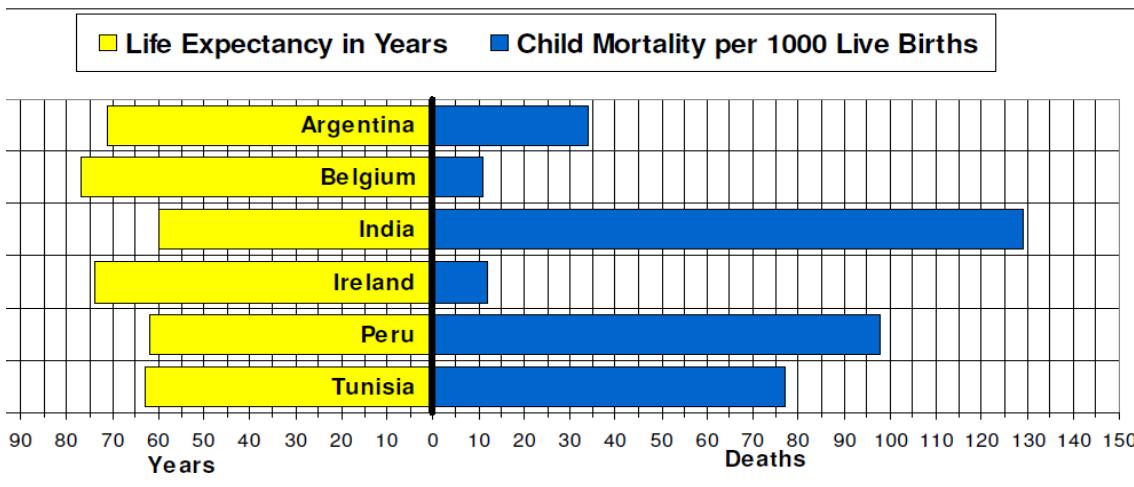
Look at the graph and answer the questions below.

1.   The country with the highest life expectancy is:

_____(2)

2.   The country with the lowest life expectancy is:

_____(2)

3.   The country with the highest infant mortality rate is:

_____(2)

4.   Which **TWO** countries are the most developed?

_____(2)

5.   Give **TWO** reasons why so many children die at a young age in some countries of the world.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____(4)

[Turn over

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 town of Killarney and the area surrounding it.

1. Name the National Primary Road shown on the map.

_____ (2)

2. Name the National Secondary Road shown on the map.

_____ (2)

3. Give the names of **TWO** rivers shown on the map.

_____

and

_____(4)

4. If you went from Brown Island (V 923 897) to Cow Island (V 955 874) , what direction would you travel in?

_____(4)

5. The area around Killarney is a popular tourist area.
Using your map, name **FOUR** activities a tourist could do in the area.

_____

_____

_____

_____ (4)

6. Looking at your map and photograph, complete the following:

The highest point shown on the map is _____ mountain. It is 839 metres high.

A walk called The _____ _____ is marked on the map by a broken red line.

The main way people travel to Killarney is by _____. I think this because on the

photograph I can see _____

_____(8)