

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, 2013

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL STUDIES

ORDINARY LEVEL

FRIDAY, 7 JUNE – MORNING 9.30-11.30

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 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.

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: 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) millibars | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) kilogrammes | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| (c) metres | <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) degrees | <input type="checkbox"/> | (1) |

2. A measuring wheel is used to measure:

- | | | | | |
|-------------|--------------------------|---------------|--------------------------|-----|
| (a) slope | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) distance | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| (c) degrees | <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) direction | <input type="checkbox"/> | (1) |

3. Dublin, Cork, Kilkenny, Galway, Limerick, Sligo and Waterford are all built beside:

- | | | | | |
|------------|--------------------------|---------------|--------------------------|-----|
| (a) lakes | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) mountains | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| (c) rivers | <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) beaches | <input type="checkbox"/> | (1) |

4. A 'commercial area' usually contains many:

- | | | | | |
|---------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|-----|
| (a) trees | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) houses | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| (c) factories | <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) offices and shops | <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) circle with a square around it | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| (c) blue star | <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) large letter 'H' | <input type="checkbox"/> | (1) |

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

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

7. The Vikings arrived in Ireland by:

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

8. Football pitches, tennis courts and golf courses are centres for:

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

9.



This is the logo of a group called:

- | | | | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|-----|
| (a) Trócaire | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) The Red Cross | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| (c) Amnesty International | <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) Oxfam | <input type="checkbox"/> | (1) |

10. The moat around a castle could be crossed using a:

- | | | | | |
|----------------|--------------------------|----------------|--------------------------|-----|
| (a) turret | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) keep | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| (c) drawbridge | <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) battlement | <input type="checkbox"/> | (1) |

11. The Normans came from:

- | | | | | |
|--------------|--------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|-----|
| (a) Germany | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) Normandy in France | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| (c) Scotland | <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) Spain | <input type="checkbox"/> | (1) |

12. Which of the following is a **RENEWABLE** source of power?

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

13. The Industrial Revolution began in:

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

14. Solar power is power from:

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

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

The picture shows green bins waiting for collection on a Dublin road.



Photo from O'Dea at WikiCommons

1. Name **TWO** types of household waste materials which can be recycled.

(3)

2. Name **TWO** types of product which can be made from recycled materials.

(3)

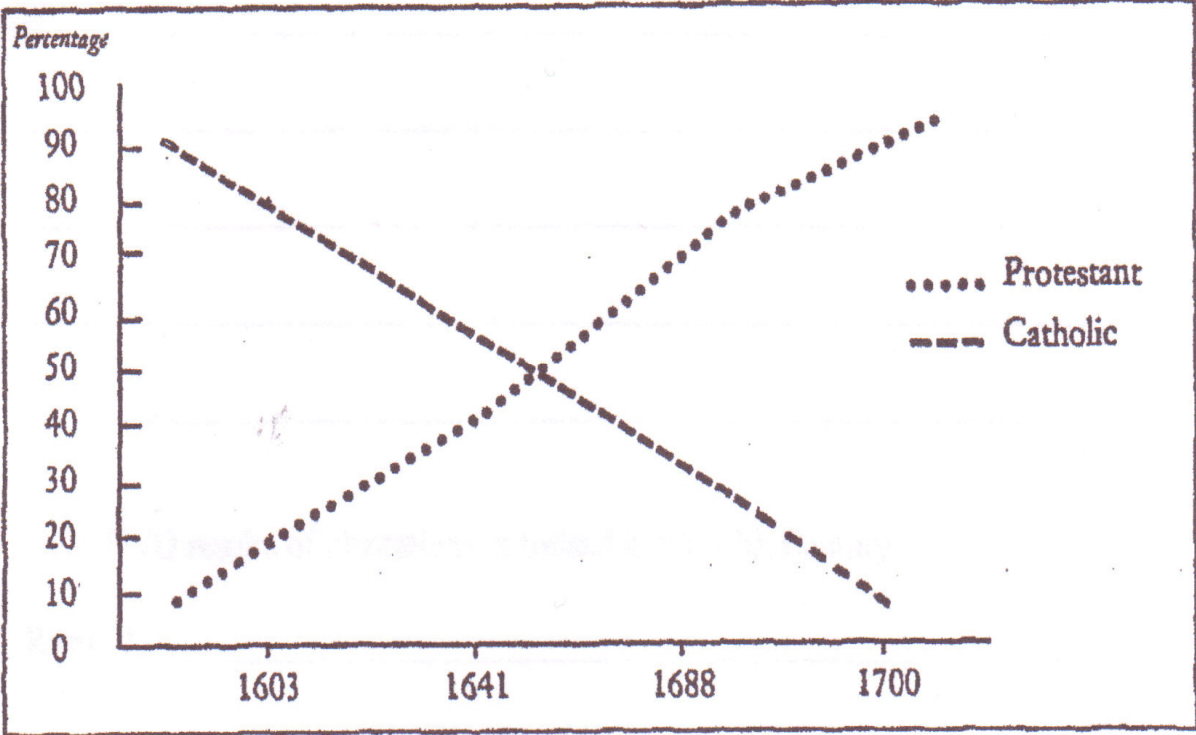
QUESTION 2

24 marks

Answer part (A) OR part (B)

(A) PLANTATION IN 17th CENTURY IRELAND

(24 marks)



Study this graph, which shows the changes in land ownership in Ireland between 1603 and 1700. Then, answer the following questions.

1. In 1603, what percentage (%) of the land was owned by:

Catholics: _____ Protestants _____ (2)

2. In 1700, what percentage (%) of the land was owned by:

Catholics: _____ Protestants _____ (2)

3. Give **ONE** reason for the changes in land ownership shown in the graph.

_____ (4)

OR

BRAZIL

(24 marks)

Look at the information and photo below and answer the questions which follow.

Rocinha favela, Rio de Janeiro



Photo: Chensiyuan

Rocinha is the biggest and one of the oldest favelas in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. Many families have lived there for over 30 years. During the 1960s and 1970s, most of the houses in Rocinha were made of wood and cardboard, but now, almost all the houses are made of brick and have water and electricity supplies.

These improvements happened because of 'self-help' groups. The government gave some money and local people worked together themselves to improve their area. There are still many problems in the favelas, but housing is better, school attendance is rising, healthcare is easier to get and the quality of life is much better than it used to be.

1. In what city is Rocinha? _____ (2)

2. Name **TWO** materials that were used for houses in Rocinha in the 1960s and 1970s.

_____ and _____ (2)

3. What is a 'self-help' group?

_____ (4)

4. Many people move from rural areas in Brazil into the main cities. Give **TWO** reasons why people move to the cities.

_____ (4)

Many favelas in Brazil are not as developed as Rocinha. Some favelas are still made of wood and cardboard. They can be very dangerous places to live.

5. Give **THREE** examples of how life in a **FAVELA** could be dangerous.

(6)



Photo: Nate Cull



Photo: Tetrakys

6. Write about ways in which people who live in a **FAVELA** could make it a better place to live.
Hints: education, self-help, rubbish collection, water supply, health centres etc.

(6)

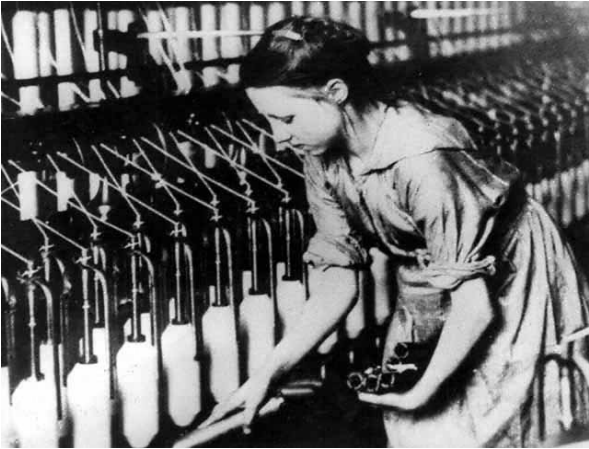
QUESTION 3

24 marks

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

(A) THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

(12 marks)



Children working in factories



Changes in Farming/Agriculture



Towns during the Industrial Revolution

ANSWER PART (B) OR PART (C)

(B) WORLD WAR ONE

(12 marks)

These photos show British soldiers fighting during World War One.
Look at them and answer the questions below.



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

_____ and _____ (2)

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

_____ (2)

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

- (a) Irish soldiers in World War One;
- (b) The causes of World War One;
- (c) Life in the Trenches;
- (d) Shellshock.

_____ (8)



During World War Two, many people in British cities built air raid shelters in their gardens. These were not expensive to build, but saved many lives.

1. Why were these shelters needed? _____ (2)

2. What are the boxes the people in the photograph are bringing into the shelter? _____ (2)

3. Write about one of the following:
(a) Rationing; (b) Concentration Camps; (c) Evacuation; (d) The Resistance.

_____ (8)

QUESTION 4

24 marks

QUESTION 4. A DIVIDED WORLD - EDUCATION

(12 marks)

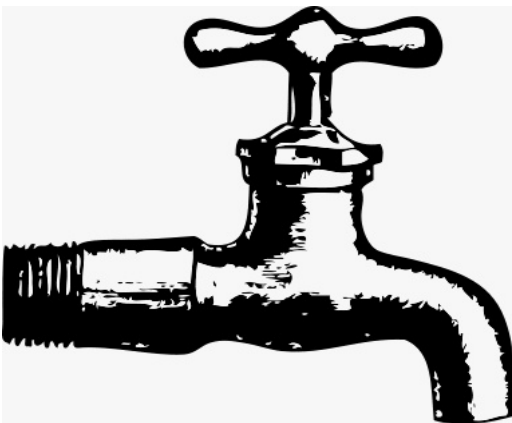
Look at the photo and answer the questions which follow:



Photo: Nathan Kennedy, Carleton College, 2007, by kind permission

This picture was taken in a school in Mali, Africa.

In Mali, schools often have a problem with attendance because pupils are ill from drinking dirty water, or are needed by their parents to help collect clean water, which can be miles away. One group that helps schools in Mali is a German group called Schule-Mali who help local people to build wells for clean water near their schools. The new wells mean students are healthier and can attend school more regularly and for longer. The longer a child attends school the less chance they have of living in poverty.



Clipart from wpclipart.com



Photo – www.schule-mali-de

The photo on the right shows one of the wells that 'Schule Mali' have built near a school.

1. The longer a child attends school, the less chance they have of living in _____ (2)
2. The German group that helps build wells near schools in Mali is called S_____ M_____ (2)

3. Give **TWO** reasons why a student in Mali might not attend school regularly.

1. _____

2. _____ (2)

4. Is building a well near a school a good idea? Give **ONE** reason for your answer.

_____ (2)

5. Give **TWO** reasons why some students in Ireland leave school before their Leaving Certificate.

1. _____

2. _____ (2)

6. Do you think many students in Mali get the opportunity to go on to college or university?

Tick: Yes **OR** No Give **TWO** reasons for your answer.

_____ (2)

7. Write about **FOUR** differences between your classroom and the classroom in the top photograph.
You could mention equipment, books, number of students in the class, uniform, desks etc.

_____ (8)

8. Suggest **ONE** way in which your school could help a school in Mali.

_____ (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 town of Carrick-on-Shannon and the area surrounding it.

1. Name **TWO** regional roads shown on the map
_____ and _____ (4)

2. From looking at the map, mark these statements **TRUE** or **FALSE** as appropriate

- a. Carrick-on-Shannon is situated on a river TRUE FALSE
- b. Carrick-on-Shannon is in a very mountainous area TRUE FALSE
- c. There is an airport in Carrick-on-Shannon TRUE FALSE
- d. There is a fire station in Carrick-on-Shannon TRUE FALSE (4)

3. Using the map, give the names of **TWO** lakes in the area.
_____ and _____ (4)

4. Looking at the **photograph**, what evidence is there that Carrick-on-Shannon is used by many people as a base for boating holidays?

_____ (4)

5. What would you find at G896 017?
_____ (4)

6. A tourist interested in **cycling and history** is visiting Carrick-on-Shannon. Using the map and photograph, what activities could you suggest for them to do in the area?

Hint: G 97 02

_____ (4)