

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, 2014

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL STUDIES

ORDINARY LEVEL

FRIDAY, 6 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:

<i>Question</i>	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. The needle on a compass always points:

- | | | | | |
|-----------|--------------------------|-----------|--------------------------|-----|
| (a) north | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) south | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| (c) east | <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) west | <input type="checkbox"/> | (1) |

2. Deforestation is when people:

- | | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|-----|
| (a) plant trees | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) study trees | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| (c) climb trees | <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) cut down trees | <input type="checkbox"/> | (1) |

3. The Normans in Ireland built:

- | | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|-----|
| (a) crannógs | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) round towers | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| (c) stone castles | <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) passage tombs | <input type="checkbox"/> | (1) |

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

- | | | | | |
|---------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|-----|
| (a) Pacific Ocean | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) Atlantic Ocean | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| (c) Antarctic Ocean | <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) Arctic Ocean | <input type="checkbox"/> | (1) |

5. On an Ordnance Survey map, the symbol for a railway station is a:

- | | | | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------|-----|
| (a) red spot on a black line | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) circle with a square around it | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| (c) large letter H | <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) red triangle | <input type="checkbox"/> | (1) |

6. The flag of the European Union is:

- | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|-----|
| (a) blue with EU written on it | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) blue with a circle of gold stars | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| (c) red, white and blue | <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) blue and white | <input type="checkbox"/> | (1) |

7. The instrument used to measure temperature is a:

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

8. Banks, credit unions and post offices are centres for:

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

9.



This is the logo of a group called:

- | | | | |
|----------------|--------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|
| (a) Fair Trade | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) The Red Cross | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) Concern | <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) The United Nations | <input type="checkbox"/> |
- (1)

10. Round towers were usually found in a:

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

11. An example of a **RENEWABLE** resource would be:

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

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

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

13.



Houses that are joined together like the ones in this photograph are called:

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| (a) semi-detached | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) terraced | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) detached | <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) apartments | <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)

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:

- (a) A soldier or fighter

OR

- (b) Houses of rich or poor people

OR

- (c) Burial customs

OR

- (d) Clothes they wore

The civilisation I will write about is _____

(6)



Gareth Chaney/RollingNews.ie - used by kind permission

In 2002, Ireland was one of the first countries in the world to bring in a levy for plastic bags given out by supermarkets. The levy was brought in to try and tackle the growing pollution and damage to wildlife that plastic bags were causing all over the country.

Plastic bag usage fell from 1300 million bags to just 20 million bags a year after the levy was introduced in 2002.

After a few years, plastic bag use started to rise again. In 2013, 140 million plastic bags were used in Ireland.

1. Give **ONE** example of how plastic pollution could harm wildlife.

(2)

2. What evidence is there that the plastic bag levy was a success at first?

(2)

3. Suggest **ONE** measure that might help lower the number of plastic bags being used in Ireland.

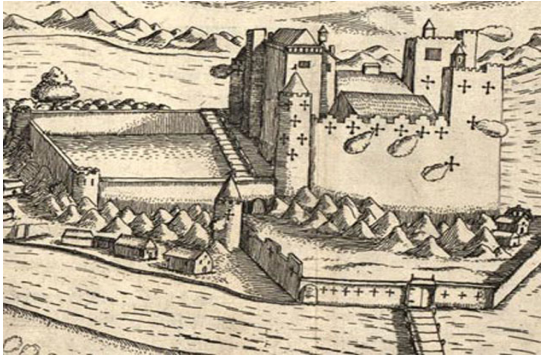
(2)

QUESTION 2
24 marks

Answer part (A) OR part (B)

(A) PLANTATION IN 17th CENTURY IRELAND

(24 marks)



1. Name **TWO** counties in Ulster that were planted.
_____ and _____ (2)
2. Name **ONE** county in Ulster that was **NOT** planted.
_____ (2)
3. Which town in Ulster had London added to its name as a result of the Plantation?
_____ (2)
4. Give **TWO** reasons why the English king and government wanted Plantation in Ireland.

_____ (4)
5. Explain **TWO** of the following terms:
Undertaker

Bawn

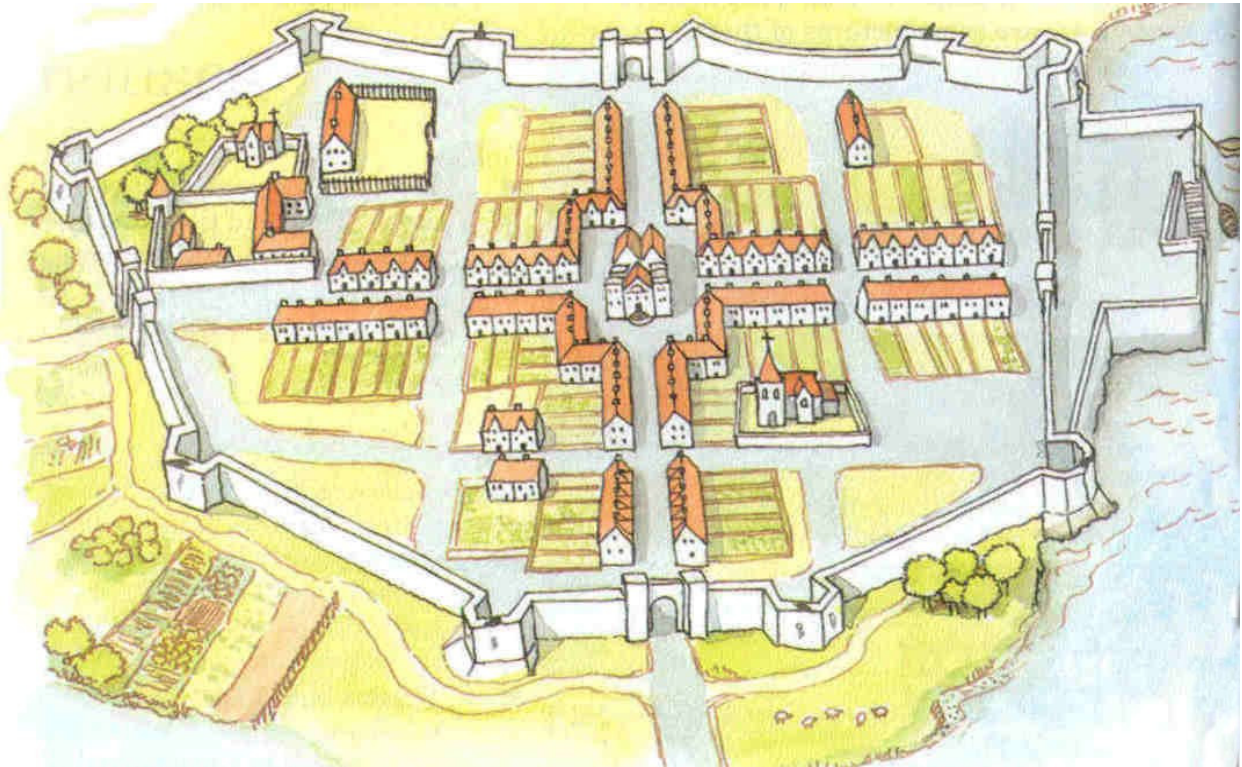
Servitor

_____ (4)

6. What countries did most of the planters in Ulster come from?

(2)

7. Look at the drawing, which shows a plantation town in Ireland and answer the question which follows:



Give **TWO** reasons why the town in the drawing would be difficult to attack.

(4)

8. Fill in the missing information in this table:

	Before the Plantation	After the Plantation
Main language spoken		
Main religion		
Rulers	Irish lords and chieftains	English King or Queen

(4)

OR

(B) BRAZIL IN THE 20th CENTURY

(24 marks)

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

Favelas can be found on the outskirts of almost all Brazilian cities. When people migrate to the cities, they often do not realise how expensive rent is and how difficult it is to get a job that pays well. So, they end up living in favelas. Some people have lived in favelas for many years and do not want to move.



Photo credit: Milton Jung

1. Why do many people in Brazilian cities end up living in favelas?

(2)

2. What building materials and building methods were used by the people who built the favelas?

(4)

3. Suggest **FOUR** reasons why people move to the cities in Brazil.

(4)

4. The World Cup is being held in Brazil in summer 2014. The organisers want to clear some of the favelas near the football stadiums. Look at these photographs and answer the questions below.



Photographs used by kind permission of rioonwatch.org

(a) Give **TWO** reasons why you think the favelas are being cleared.

(2)

(b) Do you think the people who live in the favelas are happy about this? Give a reason for your answer.

(2)

5. The favelas have many problems, but they have many good things about them too. Write about positives and negatives of favela life in Brazil.

Negatives (bad things) about living in a favela

(5)

Positives (good things) about living in a favela

(5)

QUESTION 3

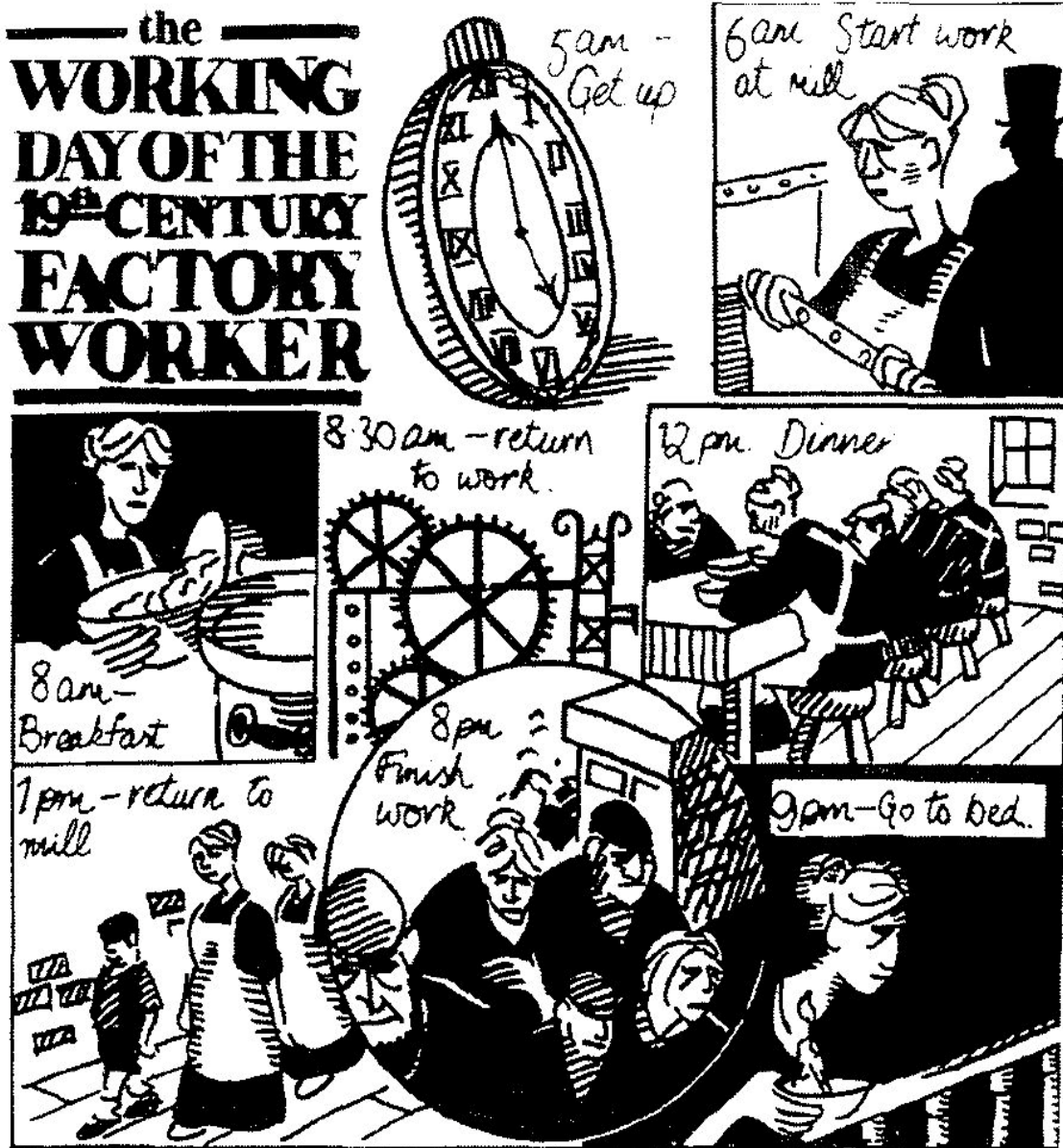
24 marks

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

(A) THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

(12 marks)

Loot at this graphic and answer the questions which follow.



1. How many hours a day are spent working at the mill?

(1)

2. How many breaks do the workers in the mill get during the day?

(1)

3. How much time do the workers get for dinner?

(1)

Read carefully this extract from a report on the health of people in the Industrial Revolution, then answer the questions.

In the year 1836-37, I attended a family of thirteen, twelve of whom had typhus fever, without a bed in the cellar, without straw or timber shavings. They lay on the floor and so crowded was it that I could scarcely pass between them.

In another house, I attended fourteen patients. There were only two beds in the house. All the patients, as lodgers, lay on boards and, during their illness, never had their clothes off.

It will be seen that, in the township of Manchester, a population of nearly 80,000, three in every hundred people are swept away annually, whilst in a favoured suburban district, no more than one in every hundred dies.

Edwin Chadwick
“The Sanitary Condition of the Labouring Population of Great Britain”

4. What disease do twelve of the family of thirteen have?
_____ (1)

5. Which has the higher death rate, the township of Manchester or the suburban district?
_____ (1)

6. Give **TWO** pieces of evidence that show that living conditions for these people were very bad.

_____ (2)

7. Write about why it was dangerous to work in a factory in the early Industrial Revolution.

_____ (5)

ANSWER PART (B) OR PART (C)

(B) WORLD WAR ONE

(12 marks)

This photo shows a British trench in September 1917. Look at it and answer the questions below.



1. The man with the rifle has a mirror attached to the top of it. Why?

(2)

2. Do you think this photo was taken during a battle? Give **ONE** reason for your answer.

(2)

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

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

(8)

OR

(C) WORLD WAR TWO

(12 marks)

Look at the photos and answer the questions below.



Kristallnacht (Night of Broken Glass) happened on 9th/10th November, 1938 in Germany and Austria. On that night, Jewish businesses and synagogues were attacked and destroyed.

1. Why were Jewish businesses and synagogues targeted?

(2)

2. Give **ONE** example of an anti-Jewish law which was introduced in Nazi Germany.

(2)

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

(a) Concentration camps

OR

(b) Blitzkrieg

(8)

QUESTION 4

24 marks

Answer BOTH parts – (A) and (B).

ACCESS TO CLEAN WATER

(24 marks)

Look at the photographs and information below and answer the questions which follow:



Photograph by Bob Metcalf



Photograph by D. O'Neil

4,500 Children will die today from water related diseases.

More than 3.4 million people die each year from water, sanitation, and hygiene-related causes.

Nearly 99% of all these deaths occur in the developing world.



Graphic by kind permission of www.practicalaction.org



Graphic by kind permission of www.turnonthetap.org.uk

A five-minute shower uses more water than a person in a developing country slum uses for an entire day.

1. How many children will die in the world today of water-related diseases?
_____ (2)
2. How many people die in the world each year of water-related diseases?
_____ (2)
3. Give **ONE** example of a disease a person could get from drinking dirty water.
_____ (2)
4. If everyone in the world had access to clean water, which of the facts on the opposite page would no longer be true?

_____ (2)
5. Which of the images or pieces of information on the opposite page did you find most shocking or surprising? Give **TWO** reasons for your answer.

_____ (4)
6. Give **TWO** examples of how some people in Ireland waste water.

_____ (4)
7. Water meters are being introduced in Ireland. Do you think this will make people be less wasteful of water? Give **TWO** reasons for your answer.

_____ (4)
8. Describe **TWO** positive changes that building a clean water tap in an African village would have.

_____ (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 Enniscorthy and the area surrounding it.

1. Name **TWO** rivers shown on the map.

_____ and _____ (4)

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

a. There is an airport in Enniscorthy TRUE FALSE

b. There is a train station in Enniscorthy TRUE FALSE

c. There is a tourist office in Enniscorthy TRUE FALSE

d. There is a post office in Enniscorthy TRUE FALSE (4)

3. Using the map, give the names of **TWO** national primary roads in the area.

_____ and _____ (4)

4. Name the island found at S 975 318 on the map.

_____ (4)

5. What recreational facility would you find at S 955 385 on the map?

_____ (4)

6. Looking at the **PHOTOGRAPH**, there is a large patch of grass on the right-hand bank of the river in the centre of the photograph. Give **TWO** reasons why you think this has not been built on.

_____ (4)