

**WARNING**

Answer all questions in the spaces provided on this paper.

Write your Examination Number here.



# Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit State Examinations Commission

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**JUNIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION, 2016**


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**ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL STUDIES**


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**ORDINARY LEVEL**


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**FRIDAY, 10 JUNE – MORNING 9.30-11.30**


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**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 all questions
- 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>	<b>MARK</b>
<b>1</b>	
<b>2</b>	
<b>3</b>	
<b>4</b>	
<b>5</b>	
<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. Distance is measured in:

- |                 |                          |                |                          |     |
|-----------------|--------------------------|----------------|--------------------------|-----|
| (a) millibars   | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) kilometres | <input type="checkbox"/> |     |
| (c) percentages | <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) degrees    | <input type="checkbox"/> | (1) |

2. A protractor is used to measure:

- |                   |                          |               |                          |     |
|-------------------|--------------------------|---------------|--------------------------|-----|
| (a) water content | <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 'forested 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 golf club is a:

- |                  |                          |                      |                          |     |
|------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|-----|
| (a) red triangle | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) small red flag   | <input type="checkbox"/> |     |
| (c) blue star    | <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) large letter 'G' | <input type="checkbox"/> | (1) |

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

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

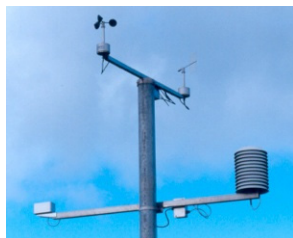
7. The Vikings arrived in Ireland by:

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

8. Contour lines on a map show:

- |              |                          |                            |                          |     |
|--------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|-----|
| (a) rivers   | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) old mines              | <input type="checkbox"/> |     |
| (c) pathways | <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) height above sea level | <input type="checkbox"/> | (1) |

9. A similar structure to this is often found alongside Irish roads. It is used to:



- |                                |                          |                     |                          |     |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|-----|
| (a) help birds nest            | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) catch speeders  | <input type="checkbox"/> |     |
| (c) record weather information | <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) photograph owls | <input type="checkbox"/> | (1) |

10. A drawbridge was used to cross a:

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

13. The area of Ireland most affected by the Industrial Revolution was around the city of:

- |              |                          |            |                          |     |
|--------------|--------------------------|------------|--------------------------|-----|
| (a) Belfast  | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) Dublin | <input type="checkbox"/> |     |
| (c) Limerick | <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) Cork   | <input type="checkbox"/> | (1) |

14. An agricultural area contains mainly:

- |             |                          |                |                          |     |
|-------------|--------------------------|----------------|--------------------------|-----|
| (a) lakes   | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) rock pools | <input type="checkbox"/> |     |
| (c) beaches | <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) farmland   | <input type="checkbox"/> | (1) |



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

These pictures show litter in and around Irish lakes, rivers and canals.



*Pictures courtesy of Victor Kutischev [www.underwater-ireland.com](http://www.underwater-ireland.com)*

1. Name **ONE** type of material which can be recycled that you can see in the photographs above.

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

2. Suggest **ONE** way to encourage people to put their litter in a bin or take it home with them.

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

3. Why is littering in and near water so dangerous for the environment?

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

# QUESTION 2

24 marks

Answer part (A) or (B)

**(A) PLANTATION IN 17th CENTURY IRELAND**

**(24 marks)**

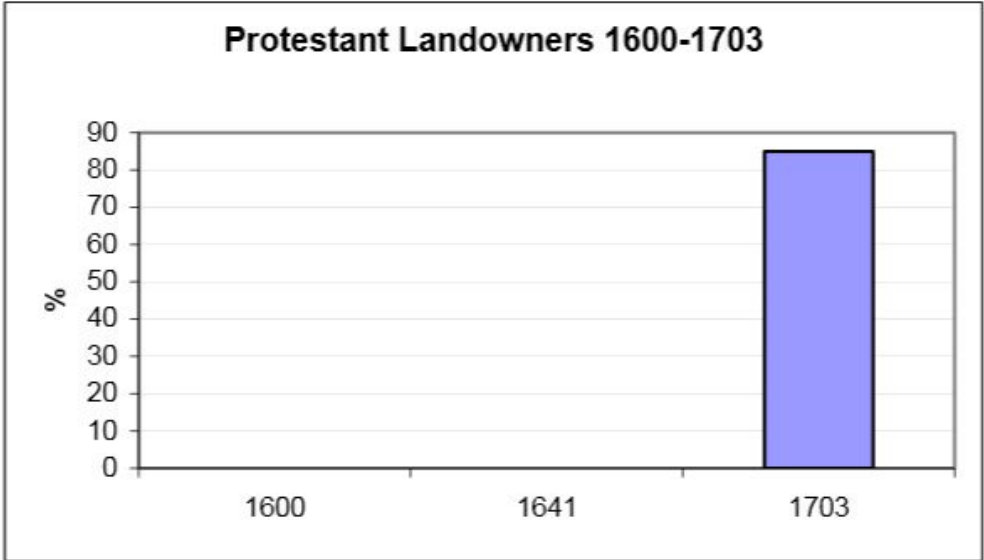
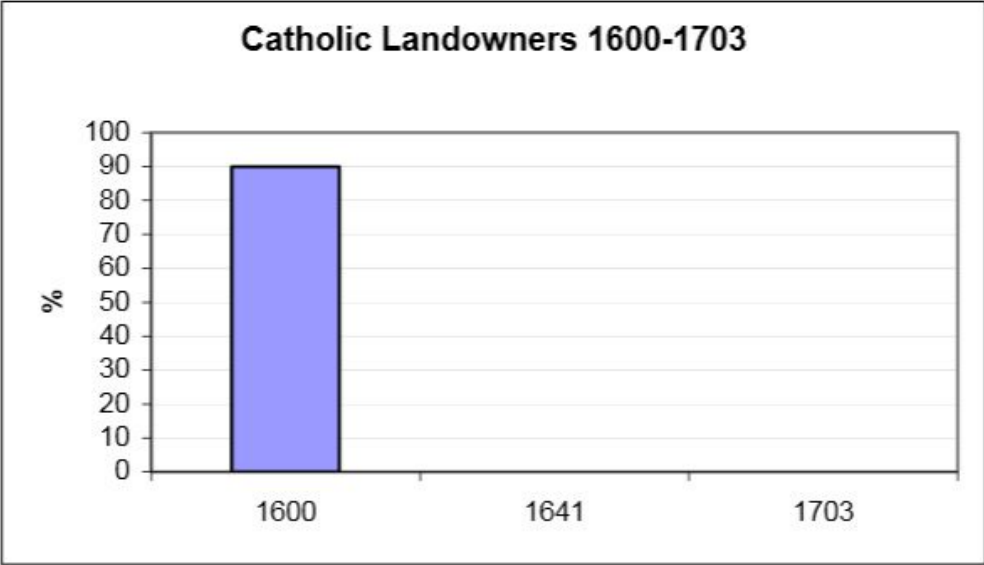
**Land Ownership in Ireland 1600 – 1703.**

Land Ownership	1600	1641	1703
<b>Catholics</b>	90%	60%	15%
<b>Protestants</b>	10%	40%	85%

1. The figures above show us that the percentage (%) of Catholics owning land in Ireland went down from \_\_\_\_\_ in 1600 to \_\_\_\_\_ in 1703.

The percentage (%) of Protestants owning land in Ireland went up from \_\_\_\_\_ in 1600 to \_\_\_\_\_ in 1703. (4)

2. Using the figures from the panel above, complete the graphs below as neatly as you can.



(4)

3. Give **TWO** reasons for plantations in Ireland.

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(4)

4. Name **TWO** Irish counties where plantations took place.

\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_

(4)

5. Under each heading below, name **ONE** change that happened in Ireland because of the plantations.

Language: \_\_\_\_\_

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Religion: \_\_\_\_\_

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Farming: \_\_\_\_\_

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Towns: \_\_\_\_\_

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(8)





4. Give **ONE** reason why you think the people in Vila Autodromo do not trust the mayor.

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(2)

5. Give **TWO** reasons why people in Vila Autodromo might not want to move to a different part of the city.

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(4)

6. Look at this picture and fill in **THREE** push and **THREE** pull factors that make people move from the countryside to live in cities or in other countries. You have already been given some to start with.

**PULL FACTORS**

Hoping to find

1. Work opportunities
2. Safety
3. Better chance at education
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_

Trying to get away from

1. Lack of jobs
2. War and conflict
3. Limited education
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_

**PUSH FACTORS**

(6)

## QUESTION 3

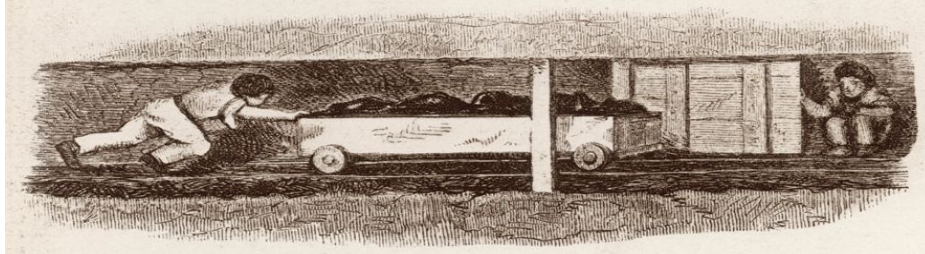
24 marks

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

### (A) THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

(12 marks)

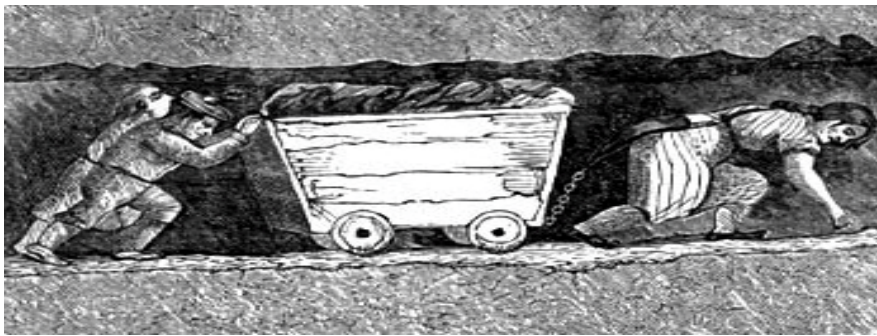
Up to 1842, children and women often worked in mines. Look at the pictures and information below and answer the questions on the opposite page.



**The Trapper**

The trapper was often the youngest member of the family working underground. Their job was to open and close the wooden doors (trap doors) that allowed fresh air to flow through the mine. They would usually sit in total darkness for up to twelve hours at a time, waiting to let the coal tub through the door. It was not hard work but it was boring and could be very dangerous. If they fell asleep, they could cause a very bad accident.

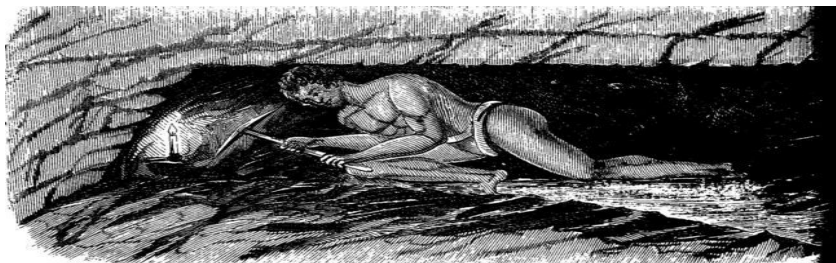
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**The Hurriers and Thrusters**

The Hurriers were often young women. They wore belts which helped them pull the tubs of coal. Thrusters were children who pushed the coal tubs from behind, often using their head. Many thrusters lost their hair from pushing the tubs. The tubs of coal could weigh as much as a fully-grown horse, and would have to be moved through roadways which were often only a metre high.

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**The Getters**

The getters were adult men, who cut the coal from the walls of the mine. It was really hot down in the mine and the work was hard, so they often wore very little clothes. They breathed in coal dust all day and had very poor health. There were many accidents where walls of the mine collapsed and buried getters, thrusters, hurriers and trappers. They had no safety equipment.

1. What did a trapper do?

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(2)

2. What effect did the work have on the health of thrusters and hurriers?

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(2)

3. What were the main types of mine in Britain during the Industrial Revolution?

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

4. Name **TWO** sources of power for machines in the Industrial Revolution.

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

5. Give **TWO** reasons why children and young women were used as workers in the mines.

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(4)

ANSWER PART (B) OR PART (C)

(B) WORLD WAR ONE

(12 marks)

Look at the photographs below and answer the questions.



Pigeons were used by soldiers in World War One to take photographs from the air and to send messages. Many lives were saved because of messages carried by pigeons.

1. Name **TWO** other animals that were used to help soldiers in World War One.

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

2. Describe how **ONE** of the animals you have named above helped the soldiers.

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

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

(a) Life in the Trenches. (b) The Battle of the Somme. (c) The causes of World War One.

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (8)

OR

**(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.



(a) Why were children moved out of British cities?

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

(b) Where were they moved to?

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

(c) What is in the small cardboard box hanging round the children's necks?

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

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

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

## QUESTION 4

24 marks

### DEVELOPING WORLD – RECYCLING

(24 marks)

Plastic bottles can cause a great deal of environmental damage. Here are two projects that hope to use the bottles for something useful. Read about them and look at the photographs, then answer the questions on the next page.

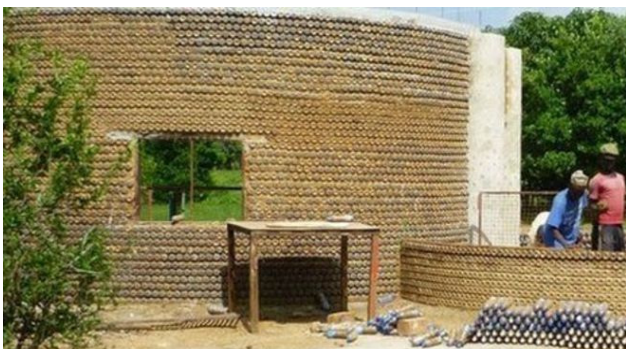
In poor, self-built housing like favelas and shanty towns, windows are difficult to make and electricity is scarce, so many houses are very dark inside, even though they are in sunny countries.



Students discovered you could use a plastic bottle filled with water and bleach to spread light inside a dark house. This makes it easier for people to live in the houses, to cook, do school homework and mind children. There is very little cost to make these 'lights'.



Another way plastic bottles can be used is to build walls. The bottles are filled with sand and become hard like bricks to build walls. Houses and schools have been built using these bottles which are taken from hotels and businesses before they are thrown out. This means they can build homes and schools cheaply.



These 'plastic-bottle houses' can move a little bit, so do not collapse so easily in earthquake zones. They can also be built quickly. The sand inside the bottles means the walls of the houses are also bulletproof.



# 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 Kenmare and the area surrounding it.

1. Using the map, name **TWO** National Secondary Roads.

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

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

a. Kenmare is situated beside a river

TRUE

FALSE

b. Kenmare is on a mountain slope

TRUE

FALSE

c. There is a train station in Kenmare

TRUE

FALSE

d. There is a Garda station in Kenmare

TRUE

FALSE

(4)

3. Using the map, give the names of **TWO** lakes in the Kenmare area.

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

4. Looking at the **photograph**, what is the building in the centre foreground, at the very bottom of the photograph?

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

5. The highest point shown on this map is called \_\_\_\_\_ and it is at a height of \_\_\_\_\_ metres. (4)

6. A tourist interested in **walking and cycling** is visiting Kenmare.

Using the map and photograph, what activities could you suggest for them to do in the area?

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