

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, 2017

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL STUDIES

ORDINARY LEVEL

FRIDAY, 9 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 all questions from part (A) and part (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. The needle on a compass always points in the direction of:

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

2. The volume of water is measured in:

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

3. Mali, Tanzania, Cameroon and Sudan are all countries in:

- | | | | |
|------------|--------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|
| (a) Europe | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) North America | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) Africa | <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) South America | <input type="checkbox"/> |
- (1)

4. A building called a 'barn' is usually found:

- | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| (a) in a forest | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) beneath a house | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) on a farm | <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) beside an office | <input type="checkbox"/> |
- (1)

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

- | | | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|
| (a) red triangle | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) red spot on a black line | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) large letter 'R' | <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) small red tent | <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 from:

- | | | | | |
|-----------|--------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|-----|
| (a) Italy | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) Belgium | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| (c) Spain | <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) Scandinavia | <input type="checkbox"/> | (1) |

8. Contour lines on a map show:

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

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



- | | | | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|-----|
| (a) a turn in the road | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) a water hydrant | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| (c) a hospital | <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) a helicopter pad | <input type="checkbox"/> | (1) |

10. A moat round a castle could be crossed using a:

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

11. The Normans came to Ireland from:

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

12. Which of the following is a renewable source of power?

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

13. Hydroelectric power is power from:

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

14. A retail area contains mainly:

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

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



1. Name **ONE** type of material used to build the castle in the photograph.

_____ (1)

2. What is the name of the water-filled ditch surrounding the castle?

_____ (1)

3. Describe **ONE** other defensive feature of a castle that you have learned about. It does not have to be in the photograph.

Defensive feature: _____

_____ (4)

QUESTION 2

24 marks

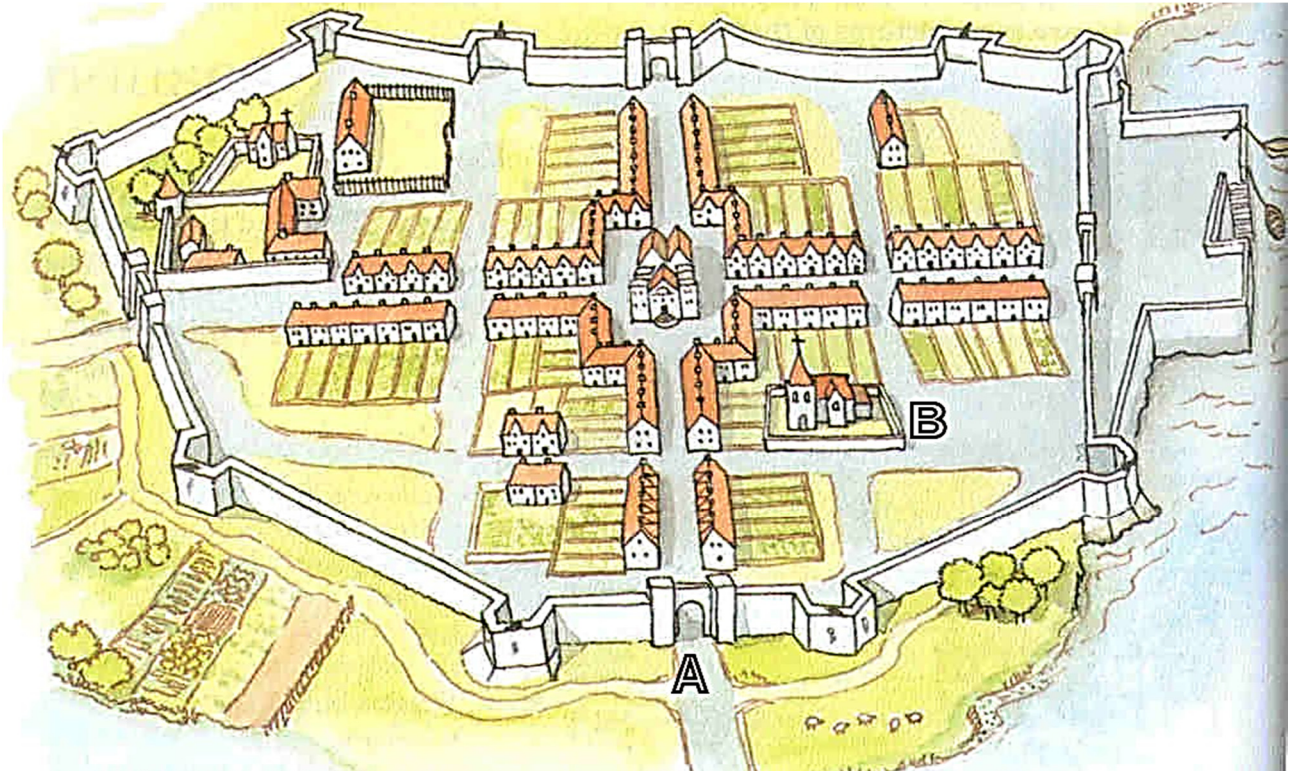
Answer part (A) or (B)

(A) PLANTATION IN 17th-CENTURY IRELAND

(24 marks)

Look at the following sources and answer the questions which follow:

Large plantation towns in Ireland were built to a special design. They all had walls around them and a central area usually called the diamond, though it was not always diamond-shaped. This drawing shows a plan for a town.



1. The letter A shows a gate.
On the picture above, using the letter A, mark **TWO** other gates into this town. (2)
2. What type of building is marked by the letter B?
_____ (2)
3. Circle the correct answer.
The central area in this town is shaped like a:
circle triangle rectangle. (2)
4. Apart from the wall, give **ONE** reason why this town would be difficult to attack.
_____ (2)
5. Name **TWO** plantation towns in Ulster.
_____ (2)

Derry was the biggest town in the Ulster plantation. It had been originally chosen because, *'It had a very good harbour'*.

King James hoped that it would become a great port, trading with London and other places. He planned it should have great high walls around it and 400 planter families living there.

In 1619, the King wanted to know what was happening in Derry, so he sent Nicholas Pynnar to find out and write a report for him. This is part of Nicholas Pynnar's report:

The City of London-Derry is now surrounded about by a very strong wall.

It is 24 feet high and six feet thick

It is built of stone

There are four gates, each 21 feet wide

Two have drawbridges

Two have portcullises

There are nine bulwarks, large enough for cannon.

The number of families living within the city is 102. This is far too few to defend the walls.

6. Give **TWO** facts from Nicholas Pynnar's report that would have made the king happy.

_____ (2)

7. How many families were expected to come to Derry and how many had arrived by 1619?

_____ and _____ (2)

8. Give **TWO** pieces of evidence that defence was important for plantation towns like Derry.

_____ (2)

9. Why is the city of Derry sometimes called Londonderry?

_____ (4)

10. Describe **TWO** effects of the plantation of Ulster.

_____ (4)

OR

(B) BRAZIL

(24 marks)

Look at the information and photographs below and answer the questions on the next page.

Maria lives with her grandparents, parents and three daughters in northern Brazil. Her husband now lives in Escondidinho, a favela near to the city centre in Rio de Janeiro.

Maria's husband moved to Rio to look for more reliable work. He sends the extra money he earns home to Maria and his children. Life in Rio is not easy. Living conditions in the favelas are poor. Many Brazilian favelas are illegal and inhabitants face the risk of eviction.

Maria left school early to help on her family's small farm and so has had very little education and has little training. She would receive higher wages if she moved to Rio and could get a job. There is no guarantee she would be able to find a job. She enjoys the peace and quiet of the open countryside. She does not know whether she would like the hustle and bustle of city life.

The government of Brazil has started to offer the people living in the favelas the opportunity to improve their own living conditions. They are providing land where water, sewage and electricity are already available in the city of Rio.

The local vegetation of the north-east is unattractive, mainly consisting of scrub and thorn bushes. Drought and unreliable rainfall are common in north-east Brazil. Farming is very difficult in some of the dry parts of north-eastern Brazil.



Rio de Janeiro has some really rich people living in it and also some really poor people.

1. Where does Maria's husband live?

_____ (2)

2. Why did Maria's husband move away from his family?

_____ (2)

3. Describe **ONE** 'pull factor' which is making Maria consider moving to Escondidinho.

_____ (2)

4. Describe **ONE** 'push factor' which is making Maria consider leaving northern Brazil.

_____ (2)

5. Describe **TWO** reasons why it might be difficult for Maria to move.

_____ (4)

6. Name **TWO** materials which people use to build their houses in the favelas.

_____ (4)

7. Give **TWO** reasons why you think some favelas were destroyed in preparation for the Olympics and the World Cup.

_____ (4)

8. Give **TWO** reasons why people in favelas might not want to move to another part of the city.

_____ (4)

QUESTION 3

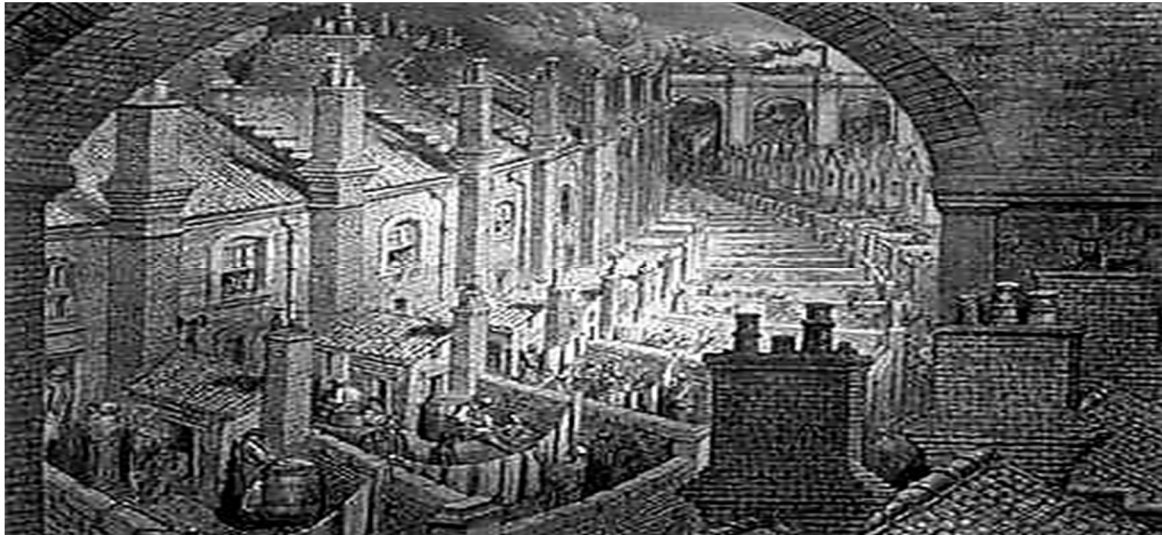
24 marks

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

(A) THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

(12 marks)

Look at the pictures and information below and answer the questions on the next page.



The factories are in the centre of the town. They are large, filthy buildings topped by tall chimney stacks which pour out smoke and soot into the air. Clustered around the factories one may see row after row of houses cramped together and all looking the same. Their walls are dirty and many of the windows are broken.

Narrow lanes, or courts, separate the rows of houses from one another. These lanes are littered with foul-smelling rubbish. Most families live in one room, or in cold, damp cellars.

The children are filthy and many beg openly on the streets.



1. Why was the air in the towns in the Industrial Revolution so dirty?

(2)

2. Why were the houses in the cities built so close together?

(2)

3. Looking at the photographs, what evidence is there that the children were poor?

(2)

4. Give **ONE** reason why disease spread so easily in the cities of the Industrial Revolution.

(2)

5. Give **TWO** reasons why people moved from the country areas to the cities during the Industrial Revolution.

and

(4)

ANSWER PART (B) OR PART (C)

(B) WORLD WAR ONE

(12 marks)

Look at the photograph below and answer the questions.



This picture shows some Canadian soldiers in a trench in World War One.

1. Name **ONE** other country that fought on the same side as Britain in World War One.

_____ (2)

2. Name **ONE** country that fought against Britain in World War One.

_____ (2)

3. Give **ONE** reason why soldiers in the trenches had so much trouble with their feet.

_____ (2)

4. Give **ONE** example of an animal that was used in World War One and how it was used.

_____ (2)

5. Regarding World War One, describe what was meant by 'going over the top'.

_____ (4)

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. This picture shows people getting into an 'Anderson air raid shelter' in their back garden. It was to keep them safe during German bombing raids.



(a) Why is there soil packed on top of the shelter?

_____ (2)

(b) What is in the small box each person has with them?

_____ (2)

(c) Write a few sentences on what you think it was like in these shelters during a bombing raid.

_____ (4)

QUESTION 4

24 marks

Answer parts (A) and (B)

A. TRAFFIC CONGESTION IN IRISH TOWNS

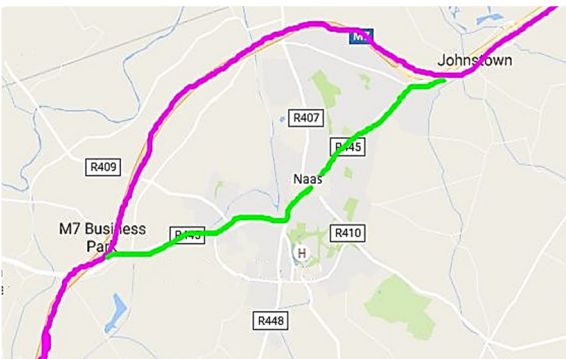
(12 marks)

Traffic and parking has become a problem in many towns in Ireland. Look at the photographs below and answer the questions which follow.



1. Describe **TWO** ways in which traffic congestion can affect businesses in a town.

(4)



2. A bypass is a road or motorway that goes around a town or village so that traffic which is passing that town does not have to go through the town centre. Bypasses can help with traffic problems in a town.

This map shows the bypass road in Naas, Co. Kildare. The old road through the town is shown on the map in green and the new bypass road going around the town is shown in pink.

(a) Give **ONE** advantage of a bypass road for the people who live in the town.

(2)

(b) Give **ONE** disadvantage of a bypass road for the people who live in the town.

(2)



3. On the map of Naas above, you can see there is a business park on the bypass outside the town.

Do you think the business park will help or damage businesses in the town? Explain your answer.

(4)

B. LOW-COST IRRIGATION IN THE DEVELOPING WORLD

(12 marks)

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



Water can be scarce in some poorer countries. These photographs show low-cost irrigation systems which allow people to make sure every drop of water gets to their plants. The tank of water is put on a stand slightly higher than the plants and the water drips down through hoses to water the plants. This means the system does not need a pump to work.

1. Name **ONE** material used to build these irrigation systems _____ (2)
2. These systems do not need pumps to work. Give **TWO** reasons why this is good for farmers.
 - a. _____
 - b. _____ (2)
3. These irrigation systems are very popular with women farmers. Give **TWO** reasons why you think these systems would be popular with people who have very little land or money.
 - a. _____
 - b. _____ (2)

4.



When the crops are grown, the farmers can sell them at market to make money and perhaps buy more equipment or an animal such as a goat or some chickens.

Give **TWO** ways in which buying a goat or some chickens could help improve the lives of the farmers.

(6)

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 Westport and the area surrounding it.

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

_____ and _____ (4)

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

- | | | | | |
|----|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----|
| a. | Westport is situated on a river | TRUE <input type="checkbox"/> | FALSE <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| b. | Westport is on a mountain slope | TRUE <input type="checkbox"/> | FALSE <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| c. | Westport has no youth hostels | TRUE <input type="checkbox"/> | FALSE <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| d. | There is a train station in Westport. | TRUE <input type="checkbox"/> | FALSE <input type="checkbox"/> | (4) |

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

_____ and _____ (4)

4. Looking at the photograph, what is the building with the spire in the centre foreground?

_____ (4)

5. Would the left background area of the photograph be a suitable location for a new housing estate? Give **ONE** reason for your answer.

_____ (4)

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

Using the map and photograph, what attractions in the area would you suggest they visit?

_____ (4)