



Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit State Examinations Commission

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Scrúduithe Ardteistiméireachta, 2004

*Eacnamaíocht Bhaile
(Eolaíoch agus Sóisialta)*

Gnáthleibhéal

Marking Scheme

Leaving Certificate Examination, 2004

*Home Economics
(Scientific and Social)*

Ordinary level



**Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit
State Examinations Commission**

Leaving Certificate Examination, 2004

**HOME ECONOMICS - SCIENTIFIC AND SOCIAL
ORDINARY LEVEL**

MARKING SCHEME AND EXEMPLAR SUMMARISED ANSWERS

280/320 MARKS

Instruction to Candidates

- Section A** There are **twelve** questions in this section.
Candidates are required to answer any **ten** questions.
Each question carries **6** marks.
- Section B** There are **five** questions in this section.
Candidates are required to answer **Question 1 and any other two questions**.
Question 1 is worth **80** marks.
Questions 2, 3, 4 and 5 are worth **50** marks each.
- Section C** There are **three** questions in this section.
Candidates are required to answer **one** elective question to include **part (a)** and either **part (b) or part (c)**.
Candidates who submitted Textiles, Fashion and Design coursework for examination may only attempt Question 2 from this section.
Electives **1** and **3** are worth **80** marks each. Elective **2** is worth **40** marks.

Section A

Answer any **ten** questions from this section.

Each question is worth 6 marks.

1. (a) State **two** functions of lipids in the body. 2@ 2 marks (4)

- (i) **a concentrated source of energy,**
- (ii) **source of essential fatty acids- linolenic and arachidonic, provides heat, insulating layer, protects delicate organs, source of fat soluble vitamins, protects delicate organs, an energy reserve**

- (b) Name **one** dietary source of each of the following lipids: (2)

Vegetable **Olive oil, corn oil, sunflower oil, nuts, avocado**

Marine **Fish oils, oily fish, shellfish, (mackerel, salmon, herring)**

2. (a) Suggest **one** use in food preparation for the following carbohydrates: (4)

Type of carbohydrate	Use in food preparation
Sugar	Used as a preservative, sweetener, glaze
Starch	Thickening agent in sauce making

- (b) Name a digestive enzyme that converts starch into maltose. (2)

Salivary amylase (mouth). Amylase (pancreas)

3. (a) State **two** functions of Vitamin A. (4)

- (i) **Required for vision in dim light i.e. forms the pigment rhodopsin.**
- (ii) **Maintains lining tissues of mouth, respiratory and urinary tracts. Growth and repair, iron metabolism, formation of mucous , protects against infection / cancer**

- (b) List **two** good dietary sources of Vitamin A. (2)

- (i) **Liver**
 - (ii) **Cod liver oil.**
- Cheese, eggs, butter, margarine, fish, milk, dark green vegetables, red/orange fruit and vegetables**

4. (a) List **four** dietary guidelines that should be considered when planning meals for teenagers. (4)
- (i) **Rapid growth spurt (12 - 19 years) increases need for all nutrients.**
 - (ii) **Plenty of animal and vegetable protein.**
 - (iii) **Active teenagers require high energy foods e.g. pasta, cereals, potatoes.**
 - (iv) **Fruit and vegetables will provide fibre and vitamin C.
avoid high salt / sugar foods, include adequate calcium / iron rich foods**
- (b) Name **one** diet-related condition associated with nutritional imbalance. Suggest **one** cause of this condition. (2)
- Condition: Obesity / CHD / Osteoporosis / Anaemia**
- Cause: Excess calorie intake, excess salt/ saturated fat / cholesterol, insufficient calcium, lack of iron etc.**
5. (a) List **two** factors that affect the tenderness of meat. (2)
- (i) **The more active the part of the animal (e.g. the legs) the larger the fibre and the tougher the meat**
 - (ii) **Age of animal, cut of meat, treatment of animal before slaughter, hanging time etc.**
- (b) Suggest **two** ways of tenderising meat. (4)
- (i) **Cooking - collagen and elastin convert gelatine by slow moist cooking**
 - (ii) **Pound / pierce meat with a steak hammer / skewer
marinate meat, mince meat, treat meat with proteolytic enzymes**
6. Name **three** different methods of preserving food and give an example of a food preserved by **each** method. (6)

Method of preservation	Example of food
Heat - jam making, chutney, canning, bottling, pasteurisation, sterilisation	Fruit, vegetables, Milk, cream
Freezing	Vegetables
Chemical - salt, sugar, alcohol, irradiation, drying	Fruit, vegetables, meat, fish

- 7 (a) Name **two** main types of micro-organisms that are responsible for food spoilage. (4)
- (i) **Moulds** (ii) **Bacteria , Yeasts**
- (b) Name **two** natural preservatives. (2)
- (i) **Sugar** (ii) **Vinegar, salt, smoking, alcohol etc.**
8. State **three** uses of eggs in food preparation and give an example of each. (6)

Uses of eggs	Example
Coagulation Entrap air when beaten/ whisking	Quiche Sponge Cake, meringue
Glazing Form emulsions	Tarts Mayonnaise
Binding Coating foods	Burgers Fish

9. Name **two** methods of paying for goods and services. State **one** advantage and **one** disadvantage of each method. (6)
- (a) *Method of payment* **Cash**
- Advantage* **Fast, convenient, you see how much you have spent and is an acceptable form of payment.**
- Disadvantage* **It can be dangerous to carry large amounts of cash.**
- (b) *Method of payment* **Credit card e.g. Visa**
- Advantage* **Convenient and safe method if used wisely and paid on time.**
- Disadvantage* **If bill is not paid in full a high rate of interest is charged.**
- Also easy-pay – ESB, Cheque, Laser / Debit Card, Store Cards**

10. (a) Explain the term *PRSI*. (2)

Pay Related Social Insurance

(b) List two *PRSI* benefits. (4)

(i) **Unemployment benefit**

(ii) **Maternity Benefit**
also dental, optic, disability, contributory pension

11. (a) State the purpose of energy labelling on electrical appliances. (2)

Energy labels on electrical appliances enable consumers to see at a glance the efficiency rating given to the appliances and compare them with other brands.

(b) Name two electrical appliances that must display an energy label. (4)

(i) **All refrigeration appliances.**

(ii) **Washing machines and dishwashers**

12. (a) Name one law that protects the rights of the consumer. (2)

Sale of Goods and Supply of Services Act (1980)
Consumer Credit Act, Consumer Information Act (1978)

(b) State the function of the Small Claims Procedure. (4)

The Small Claims Procedure is a special mechanism for handling small claims within the District Court structure.

Section B

Answer Question 1 and any other two questions from this section.

Question 1 is worth 80 marks. Questions 2, 3, 4 and 5 are worth 50 marks each.

- (a) *Recent studies suggest that 36% of Irish women consume less than the average daily requirement of calcium.* (National Dairy Council).

The table below illustrates the calcium content of a range of foods.

Food	Calcium (mg per 100 g/100mls)
Milk	115
Cheddar cheese	720
Cottage cheese	60
Fruit yoghurt	180
Canned sardines	550
Canned salmon	98
Cabbage	57
Baked beans	53
Broccoli	76
Stewed rhubarb	84
White bread	100
Muesli	200
Special K	42
Fortified orange juice	122

- (a) Why is it important to include calcium in the diet? (12)
(3 points @ 4 marks)

- **Growth and repair**
- **Formation of healthy teeth and bones.**
- **Proper functioning of the muscles, nerves and blood, blood clotting**
- **Calcification – calcium and phosphorus are deposited onto a cartilage framework to strengthen bones and teeth**

- (b) State **three** effects of a diet that is deficient in calcium. (12)
(3 effects @ 4 marks)

- **Rickets (malformed bones in children), tooth decay**
- **Muscular spasm,**
- **Osteoporosis – weakening of bones in old people, more common in females due to loss during childbearing years.**

- (c) Name **one** nutrient that is necessary for the absorption of calcium. (6)

Vitamin D

- (d) The recommended dietary allowance (RDA) of calcium for a pregnant woman is 1200mg.
 Using the information from the table above, prepare a set of menus for one day (three meals) for a pregnant woman to ensure an adequate supply of calcium.
 (Other foods can be added). (18)
 (3 meals x 6 marks each – Correct menu layout for full marks)

<i>Stewed prunes</i> ----- <i>Meusli</i> ----- <i>Sardines on White bread toast</i> ----- <i>Glass of milk</i>	<i>Glass of Fortified Orange Juice</i> ----- <i>Roast lamb with Boiled Carrots & Spinach Roast Potatoes</i> ----- <i>Stewed Rhubarb & Yoghurt Glass of Water</i>	<i>Cheddar Cheese and Green Salad</i> ----- <i>Brown Bread</i> ----- <i>Tea</i>
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- (e) State how the menus you have prepared meet the general nutritional requirements of a pregnant woman. (12)
 (3 points @ 4 marks each)
- **Menus contain all of the essential nutrients**
 - **The calcium R.D.A is more than adequate.**
 - **Vitamins D and C are present for absorption of calcium and iron.**
- (f) Explain how any **two** of the following affect consumers' decision-making when shopping: (20)

(4 points @ 5 marks each)

- (i) Money available
- **It is important to get value for money where money is scarce**
 - **Use discount stores, special offers to save money**
 - **More expensive items can be bought if money is plentiful**
 - **Where time available is limited, more money may be spent on convenience products etc.**
 - **Personal values - might buy organic products.**
- (ii) Advertising
- **Advertising (especially TV) is designed to influence consumers.**
 - **To convince people that they need the product or service.**
 - **Celebrities used to impress.**
 - **The use of eye-catching colours.**
 - **Background music.**
- (iii) Discount offers
- **Used primarily to increase sales.**
 - **Encourage people to buy/change to a particular brand.**
 - **Free gift if you buy a specific number.**
 - **Coupons require repeat purchases.**
 - **Buy one and get a free sample of another product.**

2. *An increasing number of adults are eating four or more portions of fruit and vegetables each day, but consumption of vegetables among young people is still lower than the recommended intake.*

(a) Suggest some interesting ways of including fruit and vegetables in the diet of young people. (8)

(4 ways @ 2 marks each)

Add fresh fruit to cereals; 'smoothies' for snacks; use fruit salads for fillings e.g. pavlova, flans etc. 'Stir fry vegetables - colourful and attractive; use cherry tomatoes in lunch boxes; use cutters to make animal shapes.

(b) Classify vegetables and give **one** example of each class. (12)

(3 classes @ 2 marks, 3 examples @ 2 marks)

Classification	Example
Roots	Carrots, turnips, beetroot
Bulbs	Onions, leeks
Tubers	Potatoes, radishes
Leafy Greens	Cabbage, spinach, lettuce
Flowers	Broccoli, cauliflower
Pulses	Peas, beans, lentils
Fruits	Peppers, tomatoes, cucumbers
Stems	Asparagus, celery
Fungi	Mushrooms

(c) Discuss **four** reasons why it is important to include an adequate amount of fruit and vegetables in the diet. (16)

(4 reasons @ 4 marks each)

- **An essential part of a balanced diet, low in fat**
- **Soya beans provide H.B.V protein useful in vegetarian diets.**
- **Good source of dietary fibre which may help in the prevention of diverticular disease, cancer of the intestine, useful in low-cholesterol/low-calorie diets.**
- **Vitamin C, B group, Vitamin A and Pro Vitamin A are found in vegetables and fruit as well as minerals e.g. iron, calcium and traces of zinc and copper.**
- **Provide water in a palatable form**

(d) (i) Name **two** types of food additives used in processed fruit / vegetables. (14)

(Name = 2 @ 3 marks)

- **Colourings used in canned vegetables (E100 - 180).**
- **Preservatives e.g. sugar in jam making**
- **Anti-oxidants**

(ii) Explain why food additives are used in the manufacture of food.

(Explanation = 2 @ 4 marks)

- **Additives are substances (natural or synthetic) added to food to enhance colour, flavour, taste, texture, keeping qualities, consistency etc.**
- **To improve nutritive value. During processing foods lose nutrients. They are replaced with nutritive additives.**

3. **“80% of people live in houses that are not adequately insured.”**

(Consumer Choice, February 2001).

(a) Outline the advantages to the householder of having adequate insurance cover. (12)
(3 advantages @ 4 marks each)

- **Insurance is a form of financial protection against something that may happen e.g. fire, flooding theft etc.**
- **It is security for individuals and family knowing they will be compensated for any loss or damage suffered**
- **Building costs have increased substantially over recent years so it is important for consumers to increase their level of home insurance**
- **If not adequately covered there could be serious financial loss Requirement for mortgage purposes**
- **Peace of mind.**

(b) Name and describe **two** different types of household insurance. (14)
(2 types @ 7 marks each)

- **Buildings insurance - protects against loss or damage to structure of house, covers the cost of replacing the buildings if destroyed**
- **Contents insurance - covers contents of buildings damaged by fire, water or accident.**
- **All - risks for valuables - e.g. jewellery covered by separate policy which also insures them when outside the home.**

(c) Give an account of the factors that affect an individual's choice of accommodation. Refer to: (24)

(6 factors @ 4 marks each) 2 factors for (i) (ii) and (iii)

(i) social factors

- **sense of belonging**
- **feeling of security**
- **proximity to amenities**
- **availability of transport**

(ii) economic factors

- **renting or buying**
- **salary to meet costs**
- **re-sale value etc.**

(iii) trends in housing developments.

- **Satellite towns - cheaper building here than nearer to city**
- **Housing developments tend to be smaller, more exclusive**
- **Tax designated areas - led to over construction in small towns**
- **Older buildings being re-furbished**
- **Mixed housing developments**
- **High density housing in cities**

4. **Responsible consumers are environmentally aware and realise the impact of their behaviour on the environment.**

(a) List **three** consumer responsibilities. (9)
(3 responsibilities @ 3 marks each)

- **Reduce the amounts of all forms of pollution**
- **Choose renewable resources where possible**
- **Examine disposal of everyday items**
- **Recycle - reduces amounts of space given to landfill**
- **Be informed, keep receipts / guarantees, look for ECO label, refuse over packaged goods**

(b) Compile a set of guidelines outlining how the consumer can protect the environment. (12)

(4 guidelines @ 3 marks each)

- **Use C.F.L bulbs - reduce imports of fossil fuels**
- **Check 'Energy Labelling' on appliances**
- **Buy 'phosphate-free' detergents**
- **Buy aerosols that are free from CFC's**
- **Choose products that are packaged in ozone-friendly containers**
- **Compact rubbish, use smokeless fuel, use rechargeable batteries etc.**

(c) Identify **two** different types of pollution. In relation to **each** type of pollution state (i) the possible causes and (ii) the effects on the environment. (20)
(types, 2 causes, 2 effects at 2 marks each) x 2

Types – (a) water; (b) air (c) noise

(a) water (i) causes

- **Substances being dumped into rivers, lakes & sea**
 - **Washing powders, household discharge.**
- (ii) effects
- **Waterways depleted of fish, Lakes die - plants fish and animals.**

(b) air (i) causes

- **Incomplete combustion of fuels**
 - **Motor vehicles**
- (ii) effects
- **Acid rain, damage to buildings, global warming.**

(d) Name and describe any **one** government initiative that has helped to reduce pollution and promote a greener environment. (9)
(Name = 3 marks. Describe – 2 points @ 3 marks)

Waste Management Act 1996

- **Motivate local authorities and the E.P.A to promote waste reduction, recycling and reusing**
- **Strict control of waste collection, movement and disposal**
- **Introduced 15 cent tax on every plastic bag used.**

5. *The care and rearing of children is one of the main functions of the family.*

- (a) Explain how parents provide for (i) the physical and (ii) the psychological needs of young children. (12)

(3 points @ 4 marks each)

(i) physical needs

- To provide food and shelter
- To provide clothing etc.

(ii) psychological needs

- Children need to be loved, cherished and protected
- Stable background and secure environment for a child allows development of a well-balanced personality.

- (b) Outline how relationships with family members change during adolescence. (12)

(3 points @ 4 marks each)

- Adolescents may feel parents are 'out of touch'
- Media influence - not in line with parents' values
- Relationships (boy-girl and peer) may replace or take precedence over schoolwork and may lead to conflict with parents
- Adopt adult responsibilities yet may not be allowed the adult freedom
- Parents must learn to 'let go', to trust young people.

- (c) Suggest how conflict between adolescents and parents can be dealt with. (10)

(2 points @ 5 marks each)

- A firm but fair discipline system must be enforced
- Communication - listen - define the issue etc.
- Atmosphere in home - adolescents feel free to talk
- Look at possible solutions - negotiation, compromise
- Parents have more life experience than adolescents.

- (d) Discuss the importance of good communication within the family. (16)

(4 points @ 4 marks each)

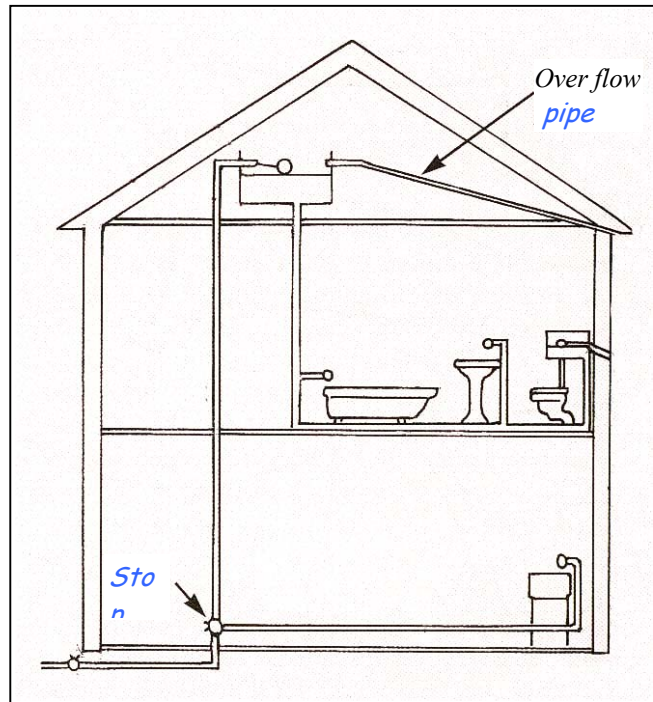
- Communication is the key to healthy family environment - problems should be discussed openly
- 'Feelings' bottled-up can lead to resentment and stress
- Older members of family develop positive attitude towards younger members, encouraging and praising achievement
- Reasons for rules - explain - mutually agreed positive result
- Make a definite arrangement, after a trial period, it may be necessary to renegotiate.

Section C

Elective 1 - Home Design and Management (80 marks)

Candidates selecting this elective must answer 1 (a) and either 1 (b) or 1 (c).

1. (a) The diagram shows the cold water supply to a house.



- (i) Using the diagram describe the domestic cold water supply. (16)
(4 points @ 4 marks each)

- Water comes to the house from the mains, through service pipes
- The stopcock is outside the house (supply can be turned off for repairs)
- Pipe divides in two, one branch leads to kitchen sink
- The other branch goes to cistern in the attic - supplies toilets, all taps (except kitchen sink) hot water cylinder and radiators
- The water entering the tank is controlled by a ball valve which shuts when the tank is full. In emergencies an overflow pipe carries any excess water outside the house.

- (ii) Explain: (a) why the storage tank is situated in the attic (5 marks) (10)

It must be at a high level in order to provide sufficient water pressure to feed the system

- (b) why the mains water is supplied directly to the kitchen sink. (5 marks)

It supplies fresh water directly to the cold tap in the kitchen sink

(iii) State the function of (a) the overflow pipe **and** (b) the stopcock. (8)

(2 functions @ 4 marks each)

(a) In case of malfunction of ball valve, an overflow pipe carries the excess water outside the house, thus preventing water damage in the attic etc.

(b) The stopcock is a valve fitted outside the house where the water supply can be turned off for repairs

(iv) State **two** precautions that should be taken to prevent the cold water supply freezing in winter. (8)

(2 precautions @ 4 marks each)

The storage tank in the attic should be insulated, Water pipes should be lagged to prevent burst pipes during frost, Heat should be left on when away in winter etc.

(v) Describe **two** methods used by Local Authorities to make water safe. (8)

(2 methods @ 4 marks each)

- **Filtration - water is filtered through layers of sand and gravel called filter beds. This enables impurities to be suspended**
- **Chlorination - controlled quantities of chlorine are added to destroy bacteria and sterilise the water.**

and

1. (b) (i) Outline the factors that should be considered when planning a lighting system for a room. (16)

(4 factors at 4 marks each)

- **Function - each room - background lighting, localised lighting or both**
- **Safety - proper installation of lights, correct fuse, adequate space between bulb and shade**
- **Use - all fittings - correct voltage - efficient light for required task**
- **Maintenance - easy to clean, parts which may need replacement should be easily accessible**
- **Aesthetic - light fittings should suit décor of house.**

(ii) State the advantages and disadvantages of compact fluorescent lights (CFLs). (8)

(2 advantages and 2 disadvantages @ 2 marks each)

Advantages:

- **C.F.L.'s are low wattage, have high output of a bright shadowless light and are energy efficient**
- **Last longer than filament bulbs.**
- **Give more light than filament bulbs.**

Disadvantages:

- **They are more expensive to purchase**
- **May cause glare if shade is not use**
- **May make noise when in use.**

(iii) Recommend **two** modern light fittings for a student's bedroom. (6)

(2 @ 3 marks each) **Desk lights Spotlights, Lava lamps**

or

1. (c) *Paul is a single male who has just moved to the city to start a new job. He cannot drive but needs to travel home each weekend to fulfil sporting commitments.*

(i) What type of accommodation would you recommend for Paul?
Give reasons for your choice. (15)
(type 3 marks, 3 reasons @ 4 marks each)

- Rent accommodation in the form of a small house / flat which he could share to reduce rent or choose digs
- Select house close to work, public transport etc.
- Select in an area which has sporting facilities (for training).
- Affordable.

(ii) Name and describe **three** professional services that are available to assist in the design and building of a new house. (15)
(3 points at 5 marks each)

- Architect - will draw up plans, provide advice on the site, the design and if requested will make planning applications and monitor the construction work
- Engineers - structural engineers advise on serious building problems and how to carry out changes without affecting the structure of the house
- Surveyors - (i) these carry out a structural survey on the building
(ii) they may be employed to do a 'snag list' before the contracts are completed and payments made.
Also builder, interior designer, plumber, electrician, tiler etc.

Elective 2 - Textiles, Fashion and Design (40 marks)

2. (a) *A fast food restaurant has asked a clothing manufacturer to design and produce a new shirt for its counter staff.*

Fabric A and Fabric B are being considered.

	Fabric A	Fabric B
Fabric	Cotton (knitted)	Polyester cotton (woven)
Fabric Properties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Soft to wear ▪ Crease resistant ▪ Very absorbent ▪ Poor stain resistance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lightweight ▪ Strong ▪ Low absorbency ▪ Excellent stain resistance ▪ Good crease resistance
Fabric Care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Machine wash ▪ Can be tumble dried ▪ Medium to hot iron 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Machine wash ▪ Can be drip dried ▪ Non-iron finish applied to fabric
Cost	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Inexpensive 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Medium price

- (i) Using the information in the table above recommend a fabric for the shirt. Give reasons for your choice. (10)
(Fabric = 2 marks; 4 reasons @ 2 marks each)

Fabric: **e.g polyester- cotton (woven)**

Reasons:

- **Lightweight but strong**
- **Excellent stain and crease resistance**
- **Machine wash drip dry - no ironing - labour saving**
- **Will look fresh and clean constantly**
- **Price - good value**

- (ii) Sketch the shirt and describe how **two** elements of design have been applied in the design of the shirt. (9)
(sketch = 5 marks; 2 elements @ 2 marks each)

Sketch to include colour, line, texture, pattern, shape and design.

Elements:

- **Colour - draws attention to clothes, colours selected should suit skin tone, eye and hair colour**
- **Line - used to create different illusions**
- **Vertical lines give the impression of length**
- **Horizontal lines give the impression of width**
- **Diagonal lines add contrast and emphasis**
- **Curved lines soften**
- **Folds and pleats create lines but also add bulk.**

- (iii) Suggest **one** method that could be used to apply the company logo to the shirt. Give a reason for your choice. (6)
(Method = 3 marks; Reason = 3 marks)

Method: Appliqué Reason: Easy to apply (by machining), Decorative

and

2. (b) *Current fashion trends have increased the popularity of natural fabrics.*

- (i) Write a profile of a natural fabric using the following headings: (10)
- fibre production (3 points @ 2 marks each)
 - fabric construction technique.(2 points @ 5 marks each)

e.g. Production of wool fibre:

- **Sheep sheared, workers remove damaged wool**
- **Wool is baled and sent to woollen mills**
- **Fleeces are scoured - remove dirt, twigs and lanolin**
- **Slivers are stretched, slightly twisted to form strands - roving**
- **Spinning machines then twist the roving into yarn.**

Fabric construction:

- **Weaving, done on looms, most common method of making fabric**
- **Lines of yarn called warp are stretched down the loom and another yarn, called weft id passed over and under the warps from one side to another.**

- (ii) Name and describe **one** colour application method suitable for children's clothing. (5)

(Name = 2 mark; description 3 marks)

Name: **Printing**

Description:

- **Stencilling on fabric is done by drawing a design onto cardboard**
- **Cut out the design with a blade**
- **The stencil is taped onto the fabric**
- **A sponge dipped in dye is pressed over the stencil.**

or

2. (c) *Each decade has its own influence on fashion design.*

- (i) Discuss **three** major influences on teenage fashion. (9)
- (3 influences @ 3 marks each)

- **Media includes T.V. fashion magazines etc.**
- **Famous people e.g. pop stars, royalty etc.**
- **Peer groups - more money available to fashion trend**
- **Social events e.g. Oscars - style of guests is always a focal point**
- **Technological advances - CAD**
- **Scientific advances have produced greater variety of raw materials to work with**

- (ii) Give details of **two** career opportunities available in the clothing and fashion industry. (6)

(2 points @ 3 marks each)

- **Fashion designer, Clothing manufacturer, Machinist etc.**

Elective 3- Social Studies (80 marks)

Candidates selecting this elective must answer 3 (a) and either 3 (b) or 3 (c).

3. (a) *Settlement patterns in modern Ireland have changed. In the 1900s 70% of the population lived in rural areas. In 2002 almost 60% of the population live in urban areas.* (Census of Population, 2002).

(i) Give an account of the reasons why more people in modern Ireland are living in urban areas. (16)

(4 reasons @ 4 marks each)

- **Greater range and choice of services on doorsteps**
- **Shopping centres will provide for all household needs**
- **Wide range of educational facilities**
- **Leisure and entertainment close by. Employment, Housing etc.**

(ii) Discuss the impact on family life of:

(a) more people living in urban areas and less people living in rural areas

(b) improvements in social welfare entitlements. (24)

(4 points @ 6 marks)

(a) **Imbalance in population, many older people, loneliness**

- **Rationalisation of services therefore people have to travel**
- **Fewer employment opportunities in rural areas**
- **Lack of facilities for further education etc.**

(b) **Child Benefit, Family Income Supplement, One parent family payment, Supplementary Welfare Allowance, Unemployment assistance - all lead to a better standard of living**

(iii) Name and give details of any one organisation that helps the creation of employment in rural areas. (10)

(Name = 4 marks; details = 6 marks)

Name: Back to Work Allowance Scheme, Enterprise Boards, Leader, Fás, Social Employment Schemes, Enterprise Ireland etc.

Details re Back to Work Allowance Scheme

- **Allows unemployed people and lone parents to take up employment or self-employment**
- **To keep a % of their social welfare payment**
- **To keep secondary benefits for up to 3 years.**

and

3. (b) *“an estimated 6000 premature deaths occur in Ireland each year as a result of poverty and inequality”* (Irish Independent, May 2003).

(i) State what you understand by (i) poverty and (ii) inequality. (8)
(2 points @ 4 marks each)

(i) **poverty refers to a lack of sufficient means to provide for essentials such as food, shelter and sanitation.**

(ii) **inequality - where there is discrimination on grounds of gender, race, religious etc.**

(ii) Identify **two** groups most at risk of poverty in Ireland and give reasons. (10)
(2 points @ 5 marks each)

• **The unemployed - lack of skills etc.**

• **One-parent families - dependent on welfare benefits also children, refugees/asylum seekers, elderly, homeless etc.**

(iii) Describe the effects of poverty on children. (12)
(3 points @ 4 marks each)

• **Children experiencing poverty often get caught in poverty trap**

• **Become early school leavers leading to lack of skills / qualifications**

• **Low self-esteem, ill health etc.**

or

3. (c) (i) Give a brief account of **three** factors that influence a person's attitude to work. (12)
(3 factors @ 4 marks each)

• **Upbringing - attitudes formed in the home**

• **Education - worked hard to achieve qualifications, will want good job that is challenging and rewarding**

• **Economic situation - in economic boom times people are excited and enthusiastic - opportunities**

• **Social class-deprived background may not have high expectations Professional background will want the same or a better standard**

• **Job satisfaction. Working conditions etc.**

(ii) State the difference between intrinsic and extrinsic job satisfaction. (8)
(2 points @ 4 marks each)

• **Intrinsic refers to how the person feels internally as he/she performs duties in the workplace e.g. fulfilment**

• **Extrinsic refers to issues other than how one feels internally about performing the actual job e.g. company car**

(iii) Comment on the effects of unemployment on the individual. (10)
(2 effects @ 5 marks each)

• **reduction in income - alter lifestyle**

• **boredom**

• **experience feelings of depression, anxiety, isolation, low self-esteem etc.**

