

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, 2012

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL STUDIES

HIGHER LEVEL

FRIDAY, 8 JUNE – MORNING 9.30 – 11.30

Instructions for candidates:

For Examiner's Use only:

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*
- Question 5 *on page 16*
Check first that you have the map and aerial photo. Answer all questions.

<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. A geologist is someone who works with:

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|-----------|------------------------------|
| (a) artefacts and ruins | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) trees | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) museums | <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) rocks | <input type="checkbox"/> (1) |

2. Revolution means:

- | | | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|------------------------------|
| (a) a complete turn around | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) planting trees | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) ploughing | <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) war | <input type="checkbox"/> (1) |

3. Towns in Ireland were first developed by the:

- | | | | |
|-------------|--------------------------|-----------|------------------------------|
| (a) Normans | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) Monks | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) Vikings | <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) Celts | <input type="checkbox"/> (1) |

4. The longest river in Ireland is the:

- | | | | |
|-------------|--------------------------|------------|------------------------------|
| (a) Shannon | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) Liffey | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) Lee | <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) Barrow | <input type="checkbox"/> (1) |

5. On an Ordnance Survey map the symbol representing a Garda station is:

- | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|------------------------------|
| (a) a red triangle | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) a caravan | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) a tent | <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) a blue star | <input type="checkbox"/> (1) |

6. Airports, train stations, bus stations and ferry terminals are all centres for:

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

7. Rain, snow and hailstones are all forms of:

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|------------------------------|
| (a) digitisation | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) concentration | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) evaporation | <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) precipitation | <input type="checkbox"/> (1) |

8. Schools, colleges and universities are centres for:

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



9. The picture above shows Ireland's most popular tourist attraction. It is:

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|------------------------------|
| (a) the Cliffs of Moher | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) Aillwee Caves | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) the Giant's Causeway | <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) Bull Island | <input type="checkbox"/> (1) |

10. A commercial area contains mainly:

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|
| (a) offices and shops | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) fields | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) schools | <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) testing stations | <input type="checkbox"/> (1) |

11. A *motte and bailey* is a type of:

- | | | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|------------------------------|
| (a) ceremonial dance | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) Viking prayer | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) musical instrument | <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) Norman castle | <input type="checkbox"/> (1) |

12. Movement of people from one country to another is called:

- | | | | |
|----------------|--------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|
| (a) settlement | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) centralisation | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) migration | <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) decentralisation | <input type="checkbox"/> (1) |

13. Which of the following is a *secondary source*?

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|------------------------------|
| (a) a diary | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) a history book | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) a birth certificate | <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) a letter | <input type="checkbox"/> (1) |

14. Urbanisation means the development of:

- | | | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------|-----------|------------------------------|
| (a) farmland | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) roads | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) towns and cities | <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) parks | <input type="checkbox"/> (1) |

(B) ANCIENT WORLDS

ANCIENT ROME, ANCIENT GREECE, ANCIENT EGYPT OR THE INCA WORLD

(6 marks)

In the case of **ONE** of the above civilisations, write about **ONE** of the following:

- (a) A soldier's life and equipment

OR

- (b) Houses and living places

OR

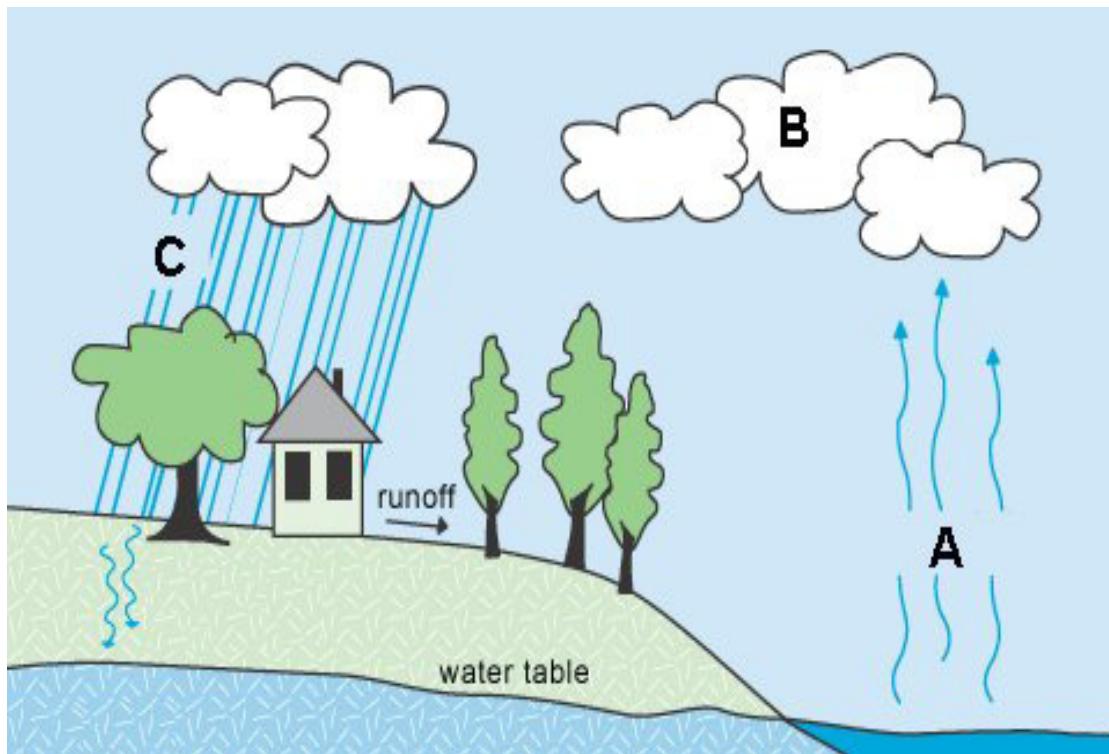
- (c) Clothes they wore

OR

- (d) Burial and funeral customs

The civilisation I will write about is _____

(6)



This diagram shows the Water Cycle. Look at the diagram and answer the questions below.

1. Fill in the gaps below.

At A, the sun is shining on the sea and causing _____

At B, the water is condensing and forming clouds.

At C, _____ (2)

2. How does this diagram show that water is a *renewable* resource?

(2)

3. Give ONE reason why trees and plants are important in the environment.

(2)

QUESTION 2

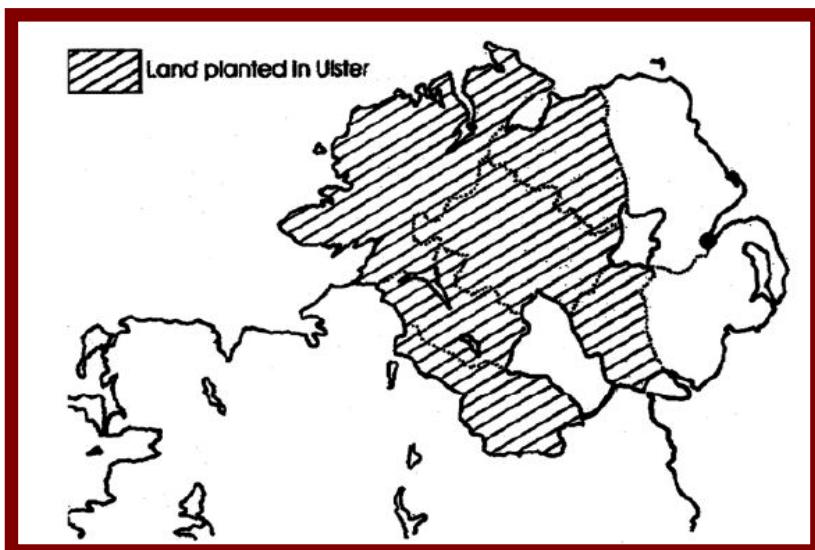
24 marks

Answer part (A) or (B)

(A) PLANTATION IN 17th CENTURY IRELAND

(24 marks)

Source A Study the map below and then answer the questions which follow.



1. Name **ONE** county in Ulster that was planted. _____ (1)

2. Name **ONE** county in Ulster that was **not** planted. _____ (2)

3. Give **ONE** reason why Ulster was planted.

_____ (2)

Source B

Read the following extract from a survey of undertakers and then answer the questions which follow.

The Earl of Abercorn, who undertakes for the portions of Strabane, Donnalong, andSkean assigned to Sir Thom Boide [4,500 acres in total] has planted those portions with near a hundred householders which have settled ... with their stocks of Cattle thereon, and are for the most part sufficiently provided of arms...The Estates of freehold, and of lease ... exceed the number required by the articles [of plantation]. He hath caused a large thatched house about a square court to be built at Strabane for his present use ...

George Hamilton (absentee) has only 8 or 9 tenants on his portion [1,000 acres], otherwise nothing done thereon.

James Claphoune has a sufficient house and bawn which he found ready built at Newtown within his portion [2,000 acres] and has disposed of his land to his four sons. There are not yet above half his number of tenants on the land, the rest he proposes to supply...

James Haige's portion [1,500 acres] is as yet untenanted, nothing built upon it and himself absent.

4. What was the size of the largest estate? _____ (1)

5. What was the size of the smallest estate? _____ (1)

6. Which of the undertakers had more tenants than the conditions required?
_____ (1)

7. Using the extract on the previous page, which man would you describe as an absentee?
_____ (2)

8. Why were the settlers asked to bring arms with them?
_____ (2)

9. Using the extract on the previous page, mention **TWO** features of houses built at this time.

a. _____
b. _____ (2)

10. Using the extract on the previous page, what is your understanding of the following terms?

Undertaker: _____

Lease: _____

Absentee: _____
_____ (6)

11. Give **TWO** effects of the Ulster Plantation.

1. _____

2. _____
_____ (4)

OR

(B) BRAZIL IN THE 20th CENTURY

(24 marks)

Read the information below and answer the questions which follow.



*Photo copyright Rhett A. Butler www.mongabay.com
Amazon rainforest cleared by loggers*



Coffee Plantation in São João do Manhuaçu City - Minas Gerais State - Brazil

(Photo taken, January 2004 by Fernando Rebêlo)

Above is a photograph of a coffee plantation in Brazil. It has been planted where once there was part of the Amazon rainforest.

1. Apart from clearing land for farming, give **TWO** reasons for deforestation in Brazil.

(4)

2. When deforestation occurs, what happens to the people who used to live in the rainforest?

(4)

3. Give **TWO** examples of **pull** factors which could encourage displaced people to move to the cities in Brazil.

(4)

4. Give **TWO** examples of **push** factors which could encourage displaced people to move to the cities in Brazil.
-

(4)



Photo: Rebecca Bachmann

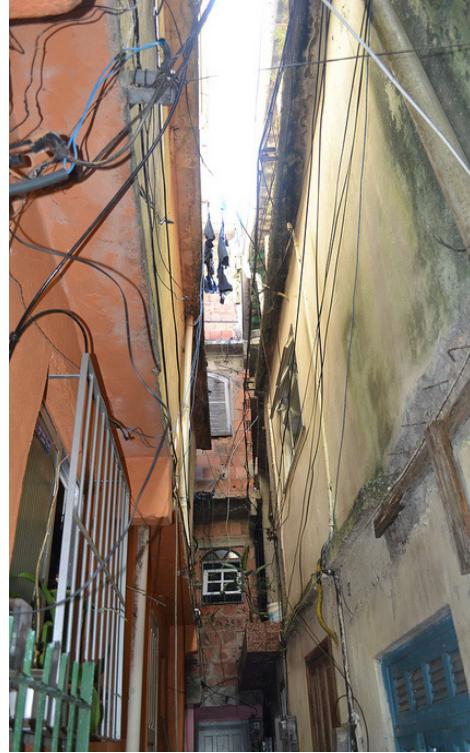


Photo: AnaMaria Leon (from Flickr)

5. The two photos above were taken inside a **favela**. Describe what life is like in a **favela**.
(Hints: crime, safety, power, water supply, housing, community, education).
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-

(8)

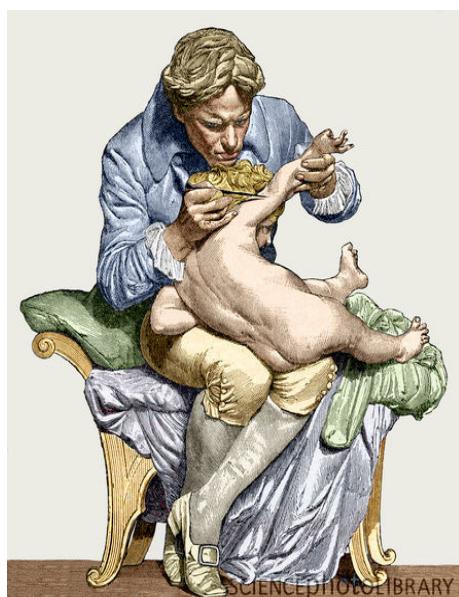
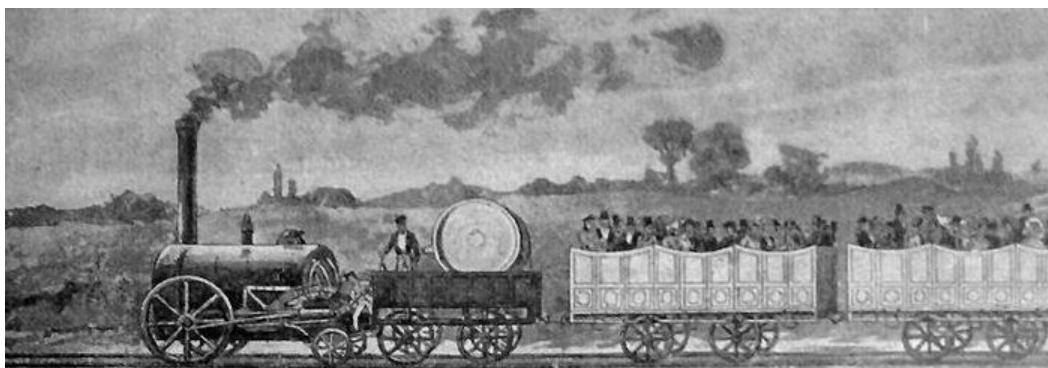
QUESTION 3

24 marks

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

(A) THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

(12 marks)



Using the pictures and drawings on the opposite page to help you, write as much as you can about **ONE** of the following:

- Improvements in transport in the 18th and 19th centuries
- Improvements in medicine in the 18th and 19th centuries

I will write about Improvements in _____

(6)

Write about the reasons for the large growth in the population of cities in the 18th and 19th centuries.

(6)

(B) WORLD WAR ONE**(12 marks)**

This is a British Mark-V star tank. The tank was one of many new weapons first used in World War One.

- 1.** Give **ONE** advantage and **ONE** disadvantage of the early tanks.

Advantage: _____

Disadvantage: _____ (2)

- 2.** Name **TWO** other new weapons first used in World War One.

_____ and _____ (4)

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

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

(6)

OR

(C) WORLD WAR TWO

(12 marks)



Collection of London Transport Museum

During World War Two, London was bombed by the German Luftwaffe (air force). This was known as the Blitz. People used to shelter during the bombings in home-made shelters or in the Underground stations.

1. The Blitz is a name that came from the German word 'Blitzkrieg'. What was Blitzkrieg?

(2)

2. Why were Underground stations a good place to stay during the bombings?

(2)

3. Name **ONE** type of aeroplane used by either side in World War Two.

(2)

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

- (a) The Bombing of Hiroshima; (b) The Land Army;
(c) The Concentration Camps; (d) Rationing.

(6)

QUESTION 4

24 marks

WORLD INEQUALITY – LIFE EXPECTANCY AND HEALTH

(24 marks)

Study the tables of information and answer the questions which follow.

(figures from World Health Organisation, 2009)

Country	Life Expectancy at birth Males	Life Expectancy at birth Females
Burundi	49 years	51 years
Ethiopia	53 years	56 years
France	78 years	85 years
India	63 years	66 years
Ireland	77 years	82 years
Norway	79 years	83 years
Zimbabwe	47 years	50 years

Country	Doctors (per 10000 people)	Hospital Beds (per 10000 people)	Annual amount spent on health per person (US\$)
Burundi	0.3	7	20
Ethiopia	0.2	2	19
France	35	71	2922
India	6	9	40
Ireland	31.9	52	2920
Norway	40.8	35	4091
Zimbabwe	1.6	30	Not available



photo: Public Domain / Dre007



photo: Public Domain file / Jason Hutchens from Sydney, Australia

- Which country (of those listed) has the lowest life expectancy for males?

(3)

- Which country (of those listed) has the lowest life expectancy for females?

(3)

3. Which country has the widest gap between the life expectancy of males and females?

(3)

4. Which country has the most hospital beds per 10000 people?

(3)

5. Looking at the European countries (France, Ireland, Norway), which country do you think gets the most benefit for the amount spent per year on health? Explain your answer.

(6)

6. Write about **THREE** factors which can influence life expectancy.

(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 Dingle and the area surrounding it.

1. Name the National Secondary Road shown on the map.

_____ (2)

2. Give the names of **TWO** rivers shown on the map.

_____ and _____ (2)

3. Give the names of **TWO** lakes shown on the map.

_____ and _____ (2)

4. Give the name of **ONE** beach shown on the map.

_____ (2)

5. Looking at the contours in Q 50 06, what do you think the 'Vehicle Restrictions' in the Connor Pass might be?

_____ (4)

5. The peak called An Cnapán Mór (Q523 046) is at a height of _____ metres. (4)

6. What evidence is there, from both the map and the photograph, that the Dingle area is a popular destination with tourists?

_____ (8)