

**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
 

---

 HIGHER 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 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>	<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  (b) Belfast

(c) Dublin  (d) Waterford

1. Old objects found in the ground are studied by:

(a) biologists  (b) librarians

(c) cartographers  (d) archaeologists  (1)

2. Which of the following is **NOT** a primary source?

(a) a history book  (b) a photograph

(c) a biography  (d) a letter  (1)

3. A crannóg in Celtic Ireland was:

(a) a burial site  (b) a battlefield

(c) a dwelling place  (d) a religious site  (1)

4. Which of these towns was built during the Ulster Plantation?

(a) Dublin  (b) Derry

(c) Cork  (d) Galway  (1)

5. On an Ordnance Survey map the scale line is used to measure:

(a) height  (b) population

(c) direction  (d) distance  (1)

6. The capital city of Brazil is:

(a) Brasilia  (b) Rio de Janeiro

(c) Sao Paolo  (d) Recife  (1)

7. Historical sites on an Ordnance Survey map are always marked in:

- (a) black writing  (b) blue writing   
(c) yellow writing  (d) red writing  (1)

8. Gyms, parks and playgrounds are centres for:

- (a) industry  (b) recreation   
(c) education  (d) finance  (1)

9. Which of the following is **NOT** a type of precipitation?

- (a) snow  (b) rain   
(c) tsunami  (d) hailstones  (1)

10. An agricultural area contains mainly:

- (a) offices and shops  (b) houses   
(c) farms  (d) power stations  (1)



11. The sign above tells drivers to look out for:


- (a) wild deer  (b) a picnic area   
(c) Santa  (d) a racecourse  (1)

12. An example of a renewable resource is:

- (a) peat  (b) water   
(c) iron ore  (d) oil  (1)

13. Two houses joined together are called:

- (a) terraced  (b) detached   
(c) apartments  (d) semi-detached  (1)

14. On an Ordnance Survey map, this symbol  represents a:

- (a) train station  (b) hospital   
(c) Garda station  (d) restaurant  (1)

**(B) ANCIENT WORLDS**

**(6 marks)**

**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 named ruler in that civilisation

**OR**

- (b) A soldier's life and weapons

**OR**

- (c) Funeral and burial customs

**OR**

- (d) Houses people lived in

The civilisation I will write about is \_\_\_\_\_

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---





*Photograph by Bo Eide, Norway. Licensed under CC BY 2.0 via Commons.*

This photograph shows plastic which has been washed up on the coast of northern Norway. It comes from all over the world and has been carried by sea currents to Norway.

1. Name **TWO** types of plastic you can see in the photograph.

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

2. Name **TWO** ways in which plastic can harm or damage wildlife.

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

3. Name **ONE** thing which you personally could do to try prevent pollution by plastic.

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

**QUESTION 2**  
**24 marks**

Answer part (A) OR part (B)

**(A) PLANTATION IN 17<sup>th</sup> CENTURY IRELAND**

**(24 marks)**

*Read the passages below and then answer the questions which follow.*

*Undertakers were:*

*English or Scottish gentlemen who received large estates in Ulster. The Undertaker had to build a Castle, Stone house or Bawn and they could only take English or Scottish tenants, which they had to bring with them from Britain. They were not allowed rent to Irish tenants.*

*In 1590, a man called Robert Payne wrote a report about Undertakers. This is part of a modern version of what he wrote:*

*"The worst sort of Undertakers have done much hurt to the Plantation and discouraged many others from making the voyage; for they have enticed many honest men over, promising them much but carrying out nothing, no, not even paying their servants and workmen.*

*They charge 12p per acre for rent ... they make so much money from the Irish tenants that they don't care if they never place any Englishmen there. However, the better sort of Undertakers do seek by all means possible to plant their lands with tenants according to the rules – they offer to any loyal English or Scottish man 400 acres for 6p per acre."*

1. Where did undertakers come from?  
\_\_\_\_\_ (2)
2. Give **ONE** rule undertakers were supposed to follow.  
\_\_\_\_\_ (2)
3. Where were undertakers supposed to get their tenants?  
\_\_\_\_\_ (2)
4. Who wrote the report in 1590 about undertakers?  
\_\_\_\_\_ (2)
5. Describe **ONE** way, according to the report, that some undertakers 'have discouraged others' from joining the Plantation.  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (2)

6. Why was it important that the undertakers build a castle, stone house or bawn?

---

---

(2)

7. Why was it important that the undertakers **NOT** rent land to Irish tenants?

---

---

(2)

8. Give **ONE** way in which renting land was made attractive to English tenants.

---

---

(2)

9. Write a paragraph about **ONE** of the following:

(a) The reasons for the Ulster Plantation **OR** (b) The effects of the Ulster Plantation.

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

(8)



OR

(B) BRAZIL

(24 marks)

**DEFORESTATION**

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



This photograph was taken from a satellite. It shows how patches of the Amazon rainforest have been cut down. For years, the amount of forest being lost every year had been dropping, but since 2012, the amount of deforestation has increased greatly. Some companies have cleared forest to make space to try and drill for oil beneath the ground. This badly affects the native people who live in the rainforest, as the plants they eat (and use for medicinal purposes) are cut down and the animals they hunt are scared away. They do not have the skills or the money to fight the big farming and oil drilling companies. Many of them have to leave the forest and go to the big cities.

1. Since what year has deforestation started to increase again? \_\_\_\_\_ (2)

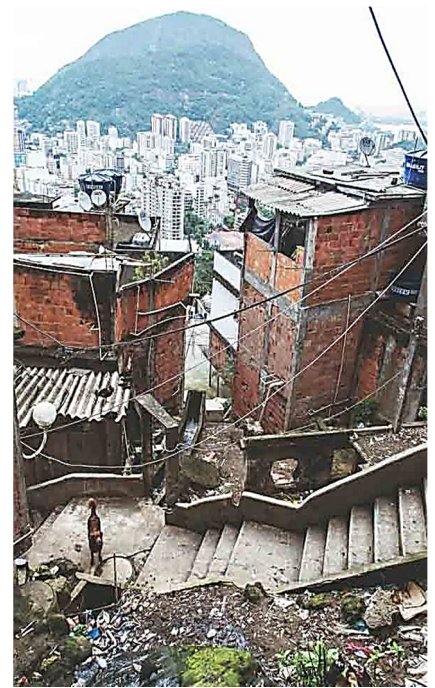
2. Why do the companies drilling for oil have to cut down the trees?  
\_\_\_\_\_ (2)

3. Give **TWO** reasons why so many trees are being cut down in the Amazon region.  
\_\_\_\_\_  
and  
\_\_\_\_\_ (4)

4. Describe **TWO** ways in which deforestation in the Amazon region affects the rest of the world.  
\_\_\_\_\_  
and  
\_\_\_\_\_ (4)

**FAVELAS**

People move around countries and from country to country, in search of work, a better life and for many other reasons. In Brazil, many of the people who move to the cities end up living in favelas. Life is not always easy in the favela. These photographs are of the Santa Marta favela in Rio de Janeiro.



*Photos by kind permission of John Bek of heneedsfood.com*

5. Give **TWO** reasons why a person might move to a city like Rio de Janeiro or Sao Paulo.

---

---

---

(2)

6. Give **ONE** piece of evidence from the photographs that the people in Santa Marta favela have a good community spirit.

---

(2)

7. Give **ONE** piece of evidence from the photographs that living in Santa Marta favela could be unsafe.

---

(4)

8. How were people in the favelas affected by the World Cup?

---

---

---

(4)



## QUESTION 3

24 marks

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

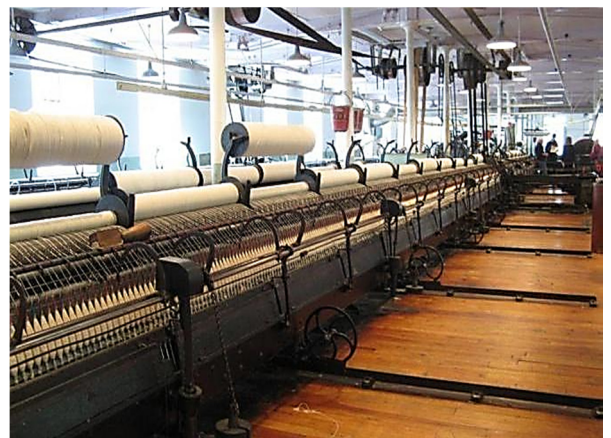
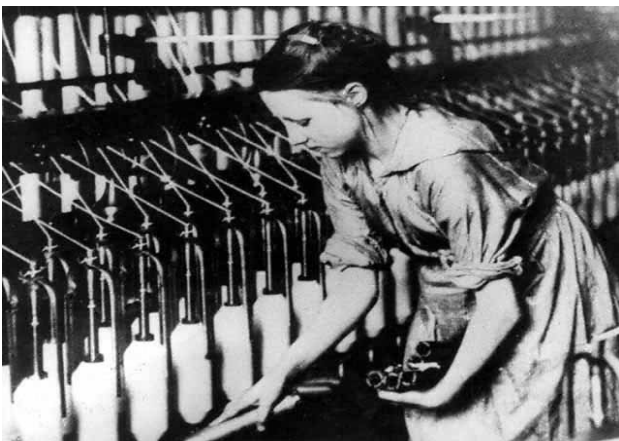
### (A) THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

(12 marks)

These are some of the rules posted on the wall of a cotton mill during the Industrial Revolution in England.

#### RULES TO BE OBSERVED BY THOSE EMPLOYED IN THIS MILL

- Any person coming to work late shall be fined as follows: for 5 minutes 2d, 10 minutes 4d, and 15 minutes 6d, &c.
- For any bobbins found on the floor: 1d for each bobbin.
- For any oil wasted or spilled on the floor: 2d each offence, besides paying for the value of the oil.
- Any person leaving their work and found talking with any of the other workers shall be fined 2d for each offence.
- For every oath or insolent language, 3d for the first offence, and if repeated they shall be dismissed.
- The Masters would recommend that all their workers wash themselves every morning, but they shall wash themselves at least twice every week, Monday morning and Thursday morning; and any found not washed will be fined 3d for each offence.
- Any persons found smoking on the premises will be instantly dismissed.
- Any person wilfully damaging this notice will be dismissed.



#### Pay rates for working in the mill:

Women were paid about 12d (or one shilling) per day.

Children were paid about 6d per day.

Men were paid about 3 shillings (or 36d) a day.

1. How much was the fine for being ten minutes late for work?  
\_\_\_\_\_ (1)

2. What would happen to a worker who was caught smoking in the factory?  
\_\_\_\_\_ (1)

3. How much was a child paid for a day's work in the mill?  
\_\_\_\_\_ (1)

4. What does the rule about washing tell you about the places the workers lived?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (3)

5. Give **TWO** reasons why so many women and children worked in cotton mills during the Industrial Revolution.  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (3)

6. Give **ONE** example of how the workers in the mills tried to fight for better working conditions.  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (3)

ANSWER PART (B) OR PART (C)

(B) WORLD WAR ONE

(12 marks)

Look at the photographs and answer the questions below.



These pictures show soldiers suffering from 'shellshock'. Sometimes, shellshock patients were said to have a 'thousand-yard stare'. Today we would call this condition 'post-traumatic stress disorder', but back then, they sometimes were called cowards because of how scared they were, or deserters if they ran away.

1. What caused shellshock?

---

---

(3)

2. Do you think these men were cowards? Explain your answer.

---

---

(3)

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

- (a) New weapons in World War One      (b) The use of animals during World War One.

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

(6)





This photograph was taken in Warsaw, Poland in 1943, when the SS were clearing the last Jewish people out of the Warsaw ghetto. Almost all the Jewish people in this photo died in concentration camps.

1. What was a ghetto?  
\_\_\_\_\_ (3)

2. Name **TWO** concentration camps you have heard of.  
\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ (3)

3. Write about **ONE** of the following:  
(a) The 'final solution'                      (b) Rationing.

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (6)

## QUESTION 4

24 marks

### AGRICULTURE IN THE DEVELOPED AND DEVELOPING WORLDS

(12 marks)

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



*Photograph A*



*Photograph B*

1. Photograph A shows a scene from the developed world.  
Name **ONE** country from the developed world where you would expect to see this scene.  
Name of country:  
\_\_\_\_\_  
(1)
2. Photograph B shows a scene from the developing world.  
Name **ONE** country from the developing world where you would expect to see this scene.  
Name of country:  
\_\_\_\_\_  
(1)
3. Large amounts of crops are being harvested in Photograph A. Give **TWO** reasons for this.
  - a. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
  - b. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_(4)
4. Give **TWO** reasons why the farmers in Photograph B could not grow crops like the farmer in Photograph A.
  - a. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
  - b. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_(4)
5. There are great inequalities between the developed world and the developing world.  
Give **ONE** way in which this inequality could be reduced.  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
(2)



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



These photographs show people working as 'pickers' on rubbish dumps. They are people who cannot get any other work, often because they cannot read or write, or sometimes because they are women or children. They root through the rubbish and take out things they can sell for recycling, such as tins, metal, cloth and plastics.

6. Give **ONE** reason why you think the people cannot read or write.

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

7. In your opinion, why is it mainly women and children who do this work?

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

8.



Computer waste is very dangerous to recycle as there are many toxic and dangerous materials in computers. From Europe and America, computer waste is sent to the poorer countries to be recycled.

a. Give **TWO** reasons why you think the Europeans and Americans send their computer waste to poorer countries to be recycled.

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

b. Give **ONE** reason why you think the poorer countries do not refuse to take the dangerous computer waste from Europe and America.

\_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ (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 and then answer the questions which follow.

The map and photograph show the town of Westport and the area surrounding it.

1. Name **TWO** regional roads shown on the map.

\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ (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. The dismantled railway to the south-west of the town runs from Westport train station to where?

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

5. What would you find at M033 804?

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

6. On your photograph, there is a group of houses built in the shape of a crescent. These houses are found in which part of the photograph? Circle your answer.

Centre foreground      Left foreground      Right foreground      Left background      (4)

7. Using evidence from the map, give examples of religious and/or historic sites which a person walking along the Pilgrim's Way in the south of this map would pass.  
Give grid references if you can.

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (6)