

WARNING**Answer all questions in the spaces provided on this paper.**

Write your Examination Number here.

AN ROINN OIDEACHAIS AGUS EOLAÍOCHTA**JUNIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION, 2002****ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL STUDIES****ORDINARY LEVEL****MONDAY, 10 JUNE – AFTERNOON 1.30 – 3.30****Instructions for candidates:**

- Attempt ALL FIVE Questions inside
- Question 1 *on pages 2, 3, 4 and 5*
Try ALL THREE parts – (A), (B) and (C)
- Question 2 *on pages 6, 7, 8 and 9*
Try part (A) OR part (B)
- Question 3 *on pages 10, 11, 12 and 13*
Try part (A) AND either part (B) OR part (C)
- Question 4 *on pages 14, 15 and 16*
Try ALL THREE parts – (A), (B) and (C)
- Question 5 *on pages 17 and 18*
Check that you have the map and aerial photo first. Try ALL questions.

For Examiner's Use only:

Question	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: A loom was used for:

- | | | | | |
|--------------|-------------------------------------|-------------|--------------------------|-----|
| (a) weaving | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | (b) writing | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| (c) cleaning | <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) cooking | <input type="checkbox"/> | (1) |

1. The Celts were the first people to bring this metal to Ireland:

- | | | | | |
|----------|--------------------------|------------|--------------------------|-----|
| (a) gold | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) bronze | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| (c) iron | <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) copper | <input type="checkbox"/> | (1) |

2. An archaeologist gets most of her information by:

- | | | | | |
|---------------|--------------------------|---------------|--------------------------|-----|
| (a) reading | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) digging | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| (c) listening | <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) recording | <input type="checkbox"/> | (1) |

3. A *keep* was part of a:

- | | | | | |
|---------------|--------------------------|---------------|--------------------------|-----|
| (a) crannóg | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) ring fort | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| (c) monastery | <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) castle | <input type="checkbox"/> | (1) |

4. The first Irish towns were set up by the:

- | | | | | |
|-------------|--------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|-----|
| (a) Vikings | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) English settlers | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| (c) Normans | <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) landlords | <input type="checkbox"/> | (1) |

5. The Normans came to Ireland from:

- | | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|-----|
| (a) Scandinavia | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) Spain | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| (c) Britain | <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) The Isle of Man | <input type="checkbox"/> | (1) |

6. The Ulster Plantation was carried out during the:

- | | | | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|-----|
| (a) 19 th century | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) 14 th century | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| (c) 18 th century | <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) 17 th century | <input type="checkbox"/> | (1) |

7. The population of Ireland fell after the Famine because of:

(a) industrialisation

(b) immigration

(c) emigration

(d) plantations

(1)

8. Britain controlled a large number of countries in the past. Together these countries were called the:

(a) British Royal Family

(b) British Raj

(c) British Empire

(d) British Constitution

(1)

9. World War I and World War II began in:

(a) Africa

(b) Europe

(c) Asia

(d) North America

(1)

10. The United Nations and the European Union were both set up to:

(a) bring countries closer together

(b) fight communism

(c) fight Hitler

(d) protect Europe

(1)

11. This instrument is used to measure:



(a) wind speed

(b) rainfall

(c) temperature

(d) pressure

(1)

12. Brazil is part of the:

(a) North

(b) Second World

(c) South

(d) First World

(1)

13. Which of the following is a non-renewable resource?

(a) water

(b) coal

(c) wood

(d) wind

(1)

14. On an Ordnance Survey map the following symbol  represents a:

(a) railway station

(b) Garda station

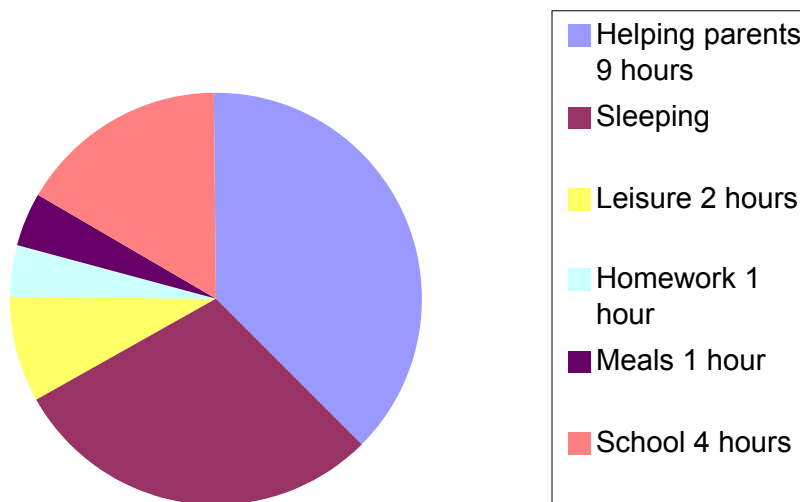
(c) fire station

(c) youth hostel

(1)

(B) HOW ONE INDIAN TEENAGER USUALLY SPENDS HER DAY

(6 marks)



A Day in the Life of an Indian Teenager

Study the pie chart above and then answer the questions which follow.

1. Which activity does the teenager spend most time on?
_____ (1)
2. How many hours sleep does the teenager get?
_____ (2)
3. Describe **ONE** way your day differs from that of the Indian teenager.

_____ (1)
4. Why might the Indian teenager find it difficult to do well at school? Give **TWO** reasons.
First reason:

Second reason:

_____ (2)

(C) IRISH SETTLEMENT

(6 marks)

The photographs below show two settlements. One of the settlements is a monastery and the other is a Viking *longphort*. Study the photographs and then answer the questions which follow.

Settlement A



Settlement B



1. Fill in the missing words in the following sentences:

Settlement A is a _____ .

I know this because of the _____ in the photograph.

Settlement B is a _____ .

I know this because of the _____ in the photograph. (4)

2. What was the main activity carried out in **Settlement A**?

_____ (1)

3. Name **ONE** building material used in **Settlement B**.

_____ (1)

QUESTION 2

24 marks

Answer part (A) OR part (B)

(A) PLANTATION IN 17th CENTURY IRELAND

(24 marks)

Study the passage below and then answer the questions which follow.

RULES FOR SETTLERS 1610

RENT They shall pay £5.33 to His Majesty every year.

BUILDING Undertakers who get a large piece of land must build a stone house with a strong bawn around it. Every undertaker who gets a medium piece of land must build a brick house with a strong bawn around it. Every undertaker who gets a small piece of land must build a strong bawn at least.

FAMILIES Every undertaker shall settle 24 strong Englishmen or Scottish men on his land.

BUILDINGS OF TENANTS Undertakers will see that their tenants build houses close to one another for defence and to make villages and towns.

ARMS Every undertaker shall have a store of arms in their houses at all times.

1. When were these rules set out? _____ (1)
2. Which plantation do these rules refer to? _____ (1)
3. How much was the rent per year? _____ (1)
4. What did each undertaker, who got a large piece of land, have to build?
_____ (1)
5. What type of men did undertakers have to settle on their land?
_____ (1)
6. Give **TWO** reasons why the tenants had to build their houses close to one another.
 1. _____
 2. _____ (4)
7. Who had to keep a store of arms in their houses? _____ (1)

8. What do **EACH** of the underlined words in the passage mean?

Majesty _____

Bawn _____

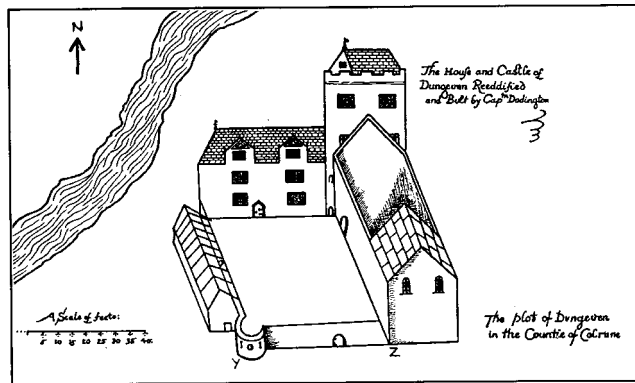
Tenant _____ (6)

9. Does the house in the picture below belong to an undertaker who got a large, medium or small piece of land? Give **TWO** reasons for your answer.

Type of undertaker _____

1. _____

3. _____ (3)



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

(a) An Irish person who lost land during a plantation.

(b) Why the Ulster plantation was a success.

(5)

Read ‘The Story of Fabio and Maria Barras’ below and answer the questions which follow.

The Story of Fabio and Maria Barras

Fabio and Maria Barras were small farmers in Para in north-east Brazil. There they grew soya beans, red beans, rice, corn and coffee. They grew enough to keep the family fed and healthy. In 1976, however, their luck changed. A big landowner moved in and took over their land with the help of the police. A gang of armed men came and simply threw Fabio and his family off their land. The same happened to other small farmers. There was nothing any of them could do, so they had to leave.

Fabio and Maria took their family to the city of Sao Paulo. Fabio thought he would get work in one of the big factories, but the first problem was to find somewhere to live. They went to the favela or shanty town called Vila Prudente. There they found a tiny empty space between two houses. Here they built their house out of wooden packing cases.

They had no privacy, no running water, and no electric light. There were open sewers. The children were always sick. Maria hated the place. Fabio knew he would have to get some training if he wanted to get a job. He became an apprentice fitter. Soon after qualifying he got a job in a factory, but the pay and working conditions were very bad. Fabio decided to try his hand at bricklaying. After finishing his factory work on a Friday, he spent the weekend bricklaying. He earned more money over the weekend than he got for a week’s work in the factory. Fabio decided to become self-employed.

1. Where was Fabio and Maria’s small farm? _____ (1)
2. Were their children healthy and well-fed before they moved? Yes No (1)
3. Name **TWO** crops Fabio and Maria grew to feed their family.
1. _____ 2. _____ (2)
4. Name **TWO** groups which helped to put the Barras family off their land.
1. _____ 2. _____ (2)
5. What was the **FIRST** problem Fabio and Maria faced when they reached Sao Paulo?

_____ (2)

6. Why did Maria hate Vila Prudente?

(2)

7. Give **TWO** reasons why the children were always sick.

1. _____

2. _____

(2)

8. How did Fabio improve his life?

(4)

9. What could the Brazilian government do to help small farmers like Fabio and Maria?

(2)

Study the photograph of Sao Paulo below then answer the questions which follow:



10. How do the buildings in the foreground of the photograph differ from those in the middleground? You may mention height of buildings, building materials and uses.

(3)

11. What does the photograph tell us about life in Sao Paulo?

(3)

QUESTION 3

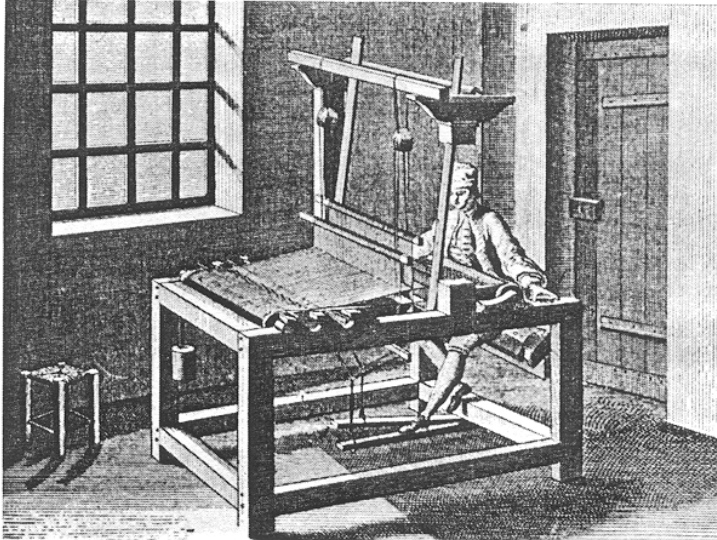
24 marks

Answer part (A) AND either part (B) OR part (C)

(A) THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

(12 marks)

Picture A. Look at the picture below and then answer the questions which follow.



1. How was the machine in **Picture A** operated?

_____ (1)

2. Does **Picture A** show a domestic industry or a factory industry?

Domestic industry Factory industry (1)

Give **TWO** reasons for your answer.

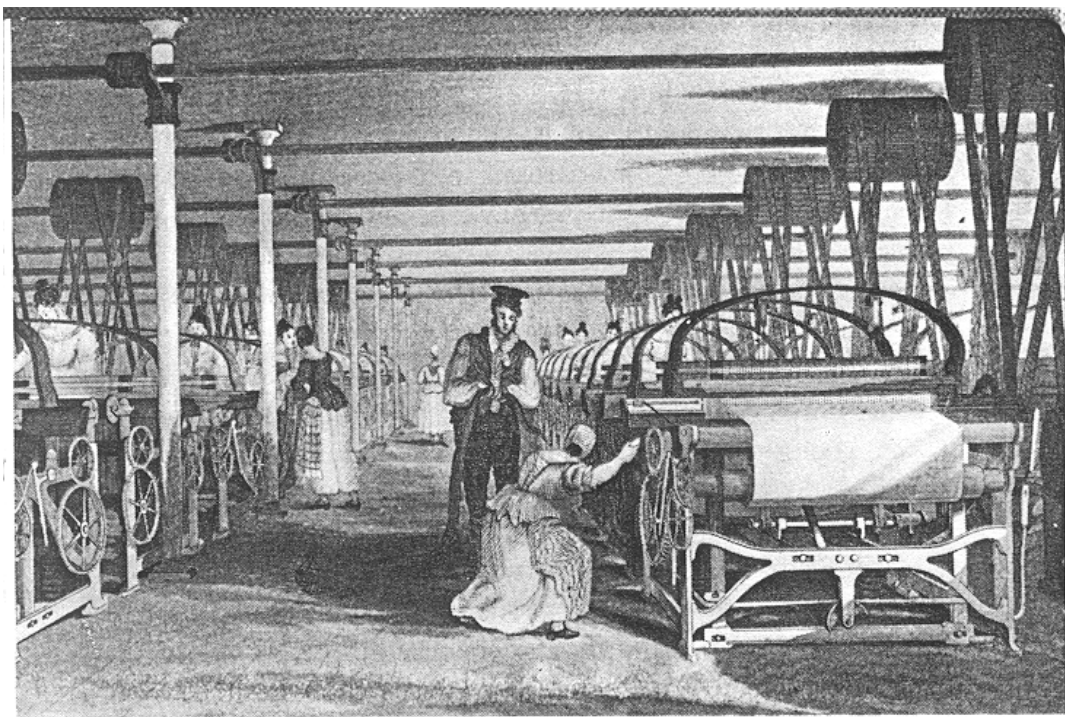
1. _____

_____ (2)

2. _____

_____ (2)

Picture B. Look at the picture below and then answer the questions which follow.



3. How were the machines in **Picture B** operated?

_____ (1)

4. Give **ONE** similarity between **Picture A** and **Picture B**.

_____ (1)

5. Explain **TWO** ways workers were affected by the Industrial Revolution.

1. _____

_____ (2)

2. _____

_____ (2)

QUESTION 4

24 marks

Answer ALL THREE parts – (A) and (B) and (C)

(A) THE DEVELOPED WORLD

(8 marks)

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

Photograph A

'A Chemical Factory'



1. Name **ONE** type of energy used in the factory in **Photograph A**.

(1)

2. The chemical factory in **Photograph A** uses a lot of energy. What is the evidence for this in the photograph?

(1)

3. Why is the chemical factory in **Photograph A** located in the countryside?

(2)

4. Give **TWO** effects the chemical factory in **Photograph A** has on the environment.

1. _____

2. _____

(4)

(B) THE DEVELOPING WORLD

(8 marks)

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

Photograph B 'Cutting Down the Rainforest'



1. Are the people in **Photograph B** using high technology or low technology to harvest the rainforest?

High technology Low technology (1)

2. Is it the wet or dry season in **Photograph B**?

Wet season Dry season (1)

3. Give **TWO** possible uses of the wood taken from the rainforest.

1. _____ (1)

2. _____ (1)

4. Give **TWO** effects the cutting down of the rainforest will have on the environment.

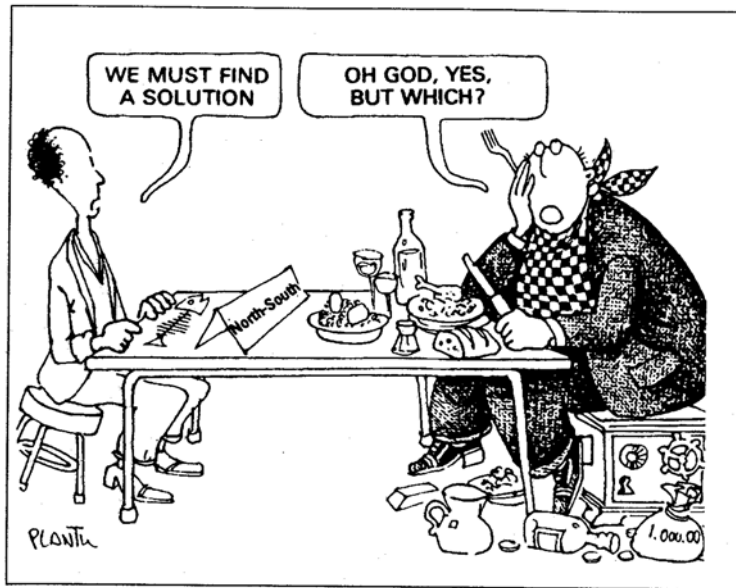
1. _____

2. _____

(C) A DIVIDED WORLD

(8 marks)

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



A DIVIDED WORLD : THE NORTH-SOUTH TALKS

1. Why is the man on the **right** side of the table so fat?
_____ (1)
2. Why is the man on the **left** side of the table so thin?
_____ (1)
3. Does the man on the right represent the North or the South?
North South (1)
4. What is the problem the people in the cartoon have to solve?
_____ (1)
5. Explain **TWO** ways they should try to solve the problem.
1. _____

2. _____
_____ (4)

QUESTION 5

24 marks

Check that you have a map and a photograph before you answer these questions.

Examine the 1 : 50,000 O.S. Map and colour aerial photograph which accompany this paper and then answer the questions which follow.

The map and the photograph show the Co. Cork seaside town of Kinsale.

1. Name the beach which is shown on the map.
_____ (2)
2. Name the island which is shown on the map.
_____ (2)
3. There are two red flag symbols to be seen on the O.S. map. What does the red flag symbol stand for?
_____ (2)
4. Name **TWO** regional roads shown on the O.S. map.
_____ and _____ (4)
5. From looking at the O.S. map only, give **TWO** pieces of evidence to show that people lived in this area long ago.
 1. _____

 2. _____
_____ (4)
6. Many green areas are to be seen on the photograph. Give **TWO** examples of uses or possible uses for these green areas.
 1. _____

 2. _____
_____ (4)

7. From looking at the O.S. map and/or the photograph, give **THREE** reasons why the Kinsale area is attractive to tourists.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

_____ (6)