



Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit State Examinations Commission

LEAVING CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION 2004

GEOGRAPHY – HIGHER LEVEL

MONDAY, 14 JUNE, – AFTERNOON 1.30 TO 4.50

Four questions to be answered, namely Question 1, Question 5 and two questions from Section B (questions 2, 3 and 4).

In discussion-type answers it is better to treat of three or four aspects of the main theme in some detail rather than give a superficial treatment of a large number of points.

PLEASE MAKE SURE YOU HAVE AN ORDNANCE SURVEY MAP AND AN AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH BEFORE ATTEMPTING THIS PAPER.

SECTION A – MAP WORK
Answer ALL of Question 1

1. Look at the 1: 50 000 Ordnance Survey extract and Legend supplied and answer the following questions.
- (a) “There is a long history of human settlement in this region.” With reference to the map extract, examine in detail the evidence in favour of this statement. **(40 marks)**
 - (b) Ballina is a focal point for economic activity in this area. Discuss this statement, referring to map-based evidence only. **(30 marks)**
 - (c) Describe how the physical landscape could influence leisure activities in this region. **(30 marks)**

SECTION B – PHYSICAL, SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY
Answer TWO Questions

2. **PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY: Answer 2(a) or 2(b) or 2(c) or 2(d).**
- (a) **Work of Ice**
 - (i) Examine with reference to processes of erosion **and** processes of deposition, the formation of **three** landforms, which result from glaciation. **(75 marks)**
 - (ii) Examine briefly **one** way in which the results of glaciation have been of benefit to humans and **one** way in which they have created difficulties. **(25 marks)**
 - (b) **Limestone Regions**
 - (i) The Karst Regions of the Burren and the Aran Islands contain many characteristic landforms both above and below the surface. Examine, with reference to specific examples, the formation of any **three** such landforms. **(75 marks)**
 - (ii) The Burren is a major tourist area. Describe and explain **one** way in which tourist pressure may damage this vulnerable environment. Suggest how a balance could be found between economic and conservation needs. **(25 marks)**

(c) **Plate Tectonics**

The processes of folding, faulting and volcanic action produce distinctive landforms.

- (i) With reference to **ONE** landform in **EACH** case, examine how these processes have helped to shape the surface of the earth. **(75 marks)**
- (ii) Some of these processes can have great effects on the human population. Discuss any two such examples. **(25 marks)**

(d) **The Work of Rivers**

- (i) With reference to processes of erosion **and** to processes of deposition, examine **three** ways in which rivers shape the landscape. **(75 marks)**
- (ii) Flooding and sudden soil movements are becoming an increasing problem in Ireland. Discuss this statement briefly, using **two** examples which you have studied. **(25 marks)**

3. **SOCIAL GEOGRAPHY: Answer 3(a) or 3(b) or 3(c) or 3(d).**

(a) **Examine the coloured aerial photograph of Ballina supplied**

- (i) Using evidence from the photograph, describe and explain **two** ways in which the River Moy has been changed or modified by humans as it flows through Ballina. **(30 marks)**
- (ii) Draw a sketch-map (**NOT** a tracing) of the settlement. On it mark and name the following:
- The river
 - The bridges
 - Four areas of different land use (excluding farming) **(30 marks)**
- (iii) It is proposed that the green area in the centre foreground of the photograph should be developed as a shopping centre. Using evidence from **both** the map extract **and** the photograph, explain whether or not you think this development should be allowed. **(40 marks)**

(b) **Examine World Inequalities**

“Many things about the 21st century are bizarre ... That if your daughter is born in Malawi, chances are she may not reach her 5th birthday – but if she is born in the U.S., she’ll probably still be around at 80”. *Bono*

With reference to examples which you have studied, examine the reasons behind this statement. The examples **need not** include either Malawi or the U.S.A.

(100 marks)

(c) Urbanisation

Examine the table below, which refers to world urbanisation trends for the period 1975 to 2015.

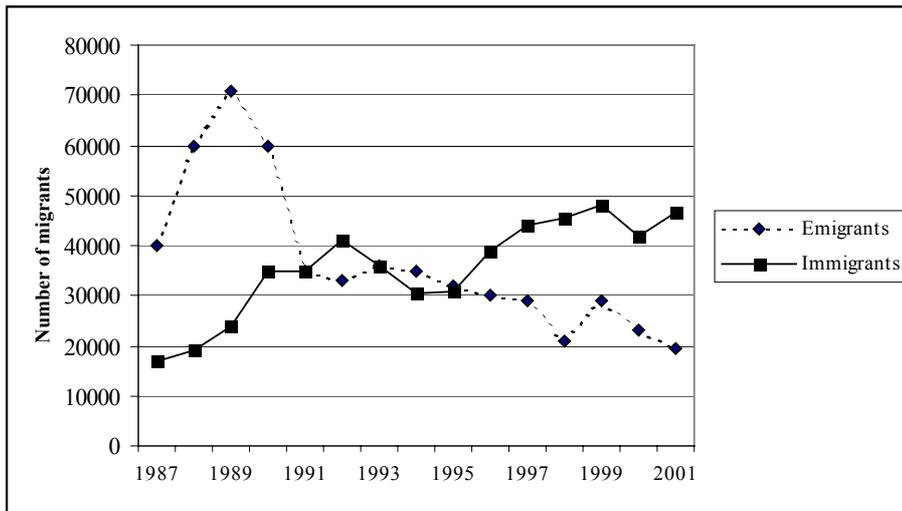
World Region	POPULATION (as percentage of total)			
	1975 Urban population		2015 (estimate) Urban population	
	(%)	(Millions)	(%)	(Millions)
North America	74.7	181.8	80.4	275.8
Western Europe	70.6	254.1	75.3	291.1
Latin America	61.2	194.6	79.9	499.3
North Africa/ Middle East	42.1	57.8	65.4	408.7
Eastern Europe/ CIS	57.5	203.4	75.2	300.7
East Asia	18.8	182.2	47.8	707.3
Southeast Asia and the Pacific	22.2	72.6	46.5	292.5
South Asia	21.4	178.3	38.0	660.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	20.8	63.0	42.6	355.3
High human development	72.8	642.4	82.2	899.0
Low human development	15.5	55.1	38.5	368.0
World	37.8	1518.6	54.5	3836.9

Figs from HDR 2000

- (i)** There are marked regional variations in the statistics given in the table. Examine some of these referring to:
- extent of urbanisation of population
 - rate of change forecast between 1975 and 2015 **(30 marks)**
- (ii)** Examine **TWO** of the socio-economic consequences of the rate of urban growth in the developing world. **(40 marks)**
- (iii)** A major problem of cities in the developed world has been the decline of the inner city. Explain the causes of this and the problems which may result. **(30 marks)**

(d) **Migration**

Study this graph which shows Migration patterns in the Republic of Ireland between 1987-2001.



Source: CSO, 2001

- (i) Describe the pattern of Irish emigration between 1987 and 2001 as shown on this graph. Discuss possible explanations for the changes over time in emigration from Ireland. **(40 marks)**
- (ii) The migration of workers, refugees and asylum seekers presents both opportunities and difficulties for receiving countries. Outline some of these opportunities **and** difficulties referred to in the statement. **(60 marks)**

4. **ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY: Answer 4(a) or 4(b) or 4(c) or 4(d)**

(a) **Transport**

- (i) With reference to any **TWO** methods of transport, explain the effects of distance on cost of transport. **(40 marks)**
- (ii) “The Dublin Luas system, is a state the art Light Rail Transit (LRT) system. LRT systems offer a unique set of benefits providing an attractive alternative to the use of private cars” from <http://www.luas.ie/benefits/>
Outline the nature of the problem of traffic congestion with reference to Dublin or any other city and discuss attempts to overcome it. **(30 marks)**
- (iii) “Even where demand is low, transport systems may be maintained for social reasons”. Briefly explain this statement. **(30 marks)**

(b) **Tourism**

- (i) With reference to **two** contrasting examples, describe and explain the variety of attractions which regions may offer to tourists. **(50 marks)**
- (ii) Many developing countries are promoting tourism. With reference to examples which you have studied, examine both the benefits **and** the possible damage which may result from tourism. **(50 marks)**

(c) **Industrial Location**

- (i) During the time of the ‘Celtic Tiger’, there was an overall increase in employment in Ireland. There were also major changes in the types of employment. Describe and explain these changes, using examples which you have studied. **(60 marks)**
- (ii) In more recent times employers have chosen to relocate from Ireland (and other developed economies) to other countries. Using examples which you have studied, explain why this change has taken place. **(40 marks)**

(d) **Fieldwork**

With reference to any exercise in geographical fieldwork which you have completed:

- (i) Give the title and aims of the fieldwork. **(10 marks)**
- (ii) Explain how you prepared for the fieldwork. **(20 marks)**
- (iii) Describe how you gathered and recorded the information. **(30 marks)**
- (iv) Describe how you presented the results of your work and outline your conclusions. **(30 marks)**
- (v) Describe briefly the geographical skills which you feel you developed through this investigation. **(10 marks)**

SECTION C

Answer Question 5

5. **REGIONAL GEOGRAPHY: Answer 5(a) or 5(b) or 5(c) or 5(d).**

(a) **Employment Patterns - Ireland**

“The structure and patterns of employment in many sectors of the Irish economy are changing, with future investment likely to depend increasingly on the strengths, facilities, talents and skills which areas can offer.” [National Spatial Strategy, 2003]
Using examples which you have studied, discuss the truth of this statement.

(100 marks)

(b) **Core and Periphery Areas**

(i) Examine with reference to **one** example which you have studied in Western Europe, **three** characteristics of a CORE region. **(60 marks)**

(ii) The enlargement of the European Union to 25 countries in 2004, has serious consequences for countries on the periphery. Examine this statement in reference to **any** peripheral country or region which you have studied. **(40 marks)**

(c) **Regions**

Republic of Ireland, France, Sweden, Belgium, Germany.

Select **one** of the above countries and, with the aid of a sketch map, justify its division into **three** or more geographical regions. **(100 marks)**

(d) **Primary Industry**

(i) Examine the importance of primary activities to the economy of any **one** European country which you have studied. **(75 marks)**

(ii) Primary industries can have negative economic effects on the environment. Discuss this statement with reference to European examples which you have studied. **(25 marks)**

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