



Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit State Examinations Commission

LEAVING CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION 2005

GEOGRAPHY – HIGHER LEVEL

MONDAY, 13 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 1:50000 Ordnance Survey extract and legend supplied and answer the following questions:
- (a) Examine, using map evidence, the evolution of Mullingar’s transport infrastructure over time.
(40 marks)
- (b) Historic settlement is very much in evidence outside the built-up area of Mullingar.
Using evidence from the map **only**, comment on the validity of this statement.
(30 marks)
- (c) Examine **two** patterns which you can identify in the distribution of rural settlement 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)**

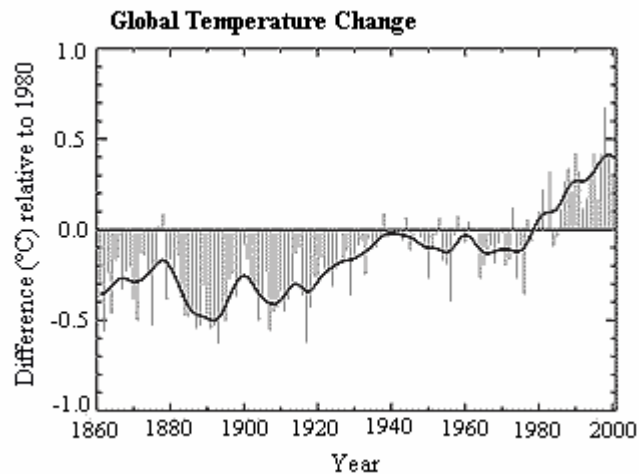
(a) **Glaciation**

- (i) Discuss, using appropriate Irish examples, **three** ways in which glacial erosion **and** glacial deposition have helped to shape the Irish landscape.
(75 marks)
- (ii) The melting of ice-sheets at the end of the last glacial period released huge quantities of water.
Examine briefly how this also shaped the landscape – referring to Irish examples **not** already mentioned in part (i) above.
(25 marks)

(b) **Work of the Sea**

- (i) With reference to processes of erosion **and** processes of deposition, explain how the sea shapes the Irish coastline.
(75 marks)
- (ii) Conflict may arise over differences in how people wish to use coastlines.
Examine this statement, referring to Irish examples that you have studied.
(25 marks)

(c) **Climate Change**



Source: IPCC (2001)

Examine the graph above, which illustrates how global temperatures have changed over 140 years between 1860 and 2000.

- (i) • Suggest reasons for the trend shown.
• Briefly outline the potential effects of global warming on human societies. **(60 marks)**
- (ii) Analyze **two** ways in which attempts are being or could be made to reduce or limit the effects of global warming. **(40 marks)**

(d) **Weathering and Mass Movement**

- (i) The processes of weathering play an important part in shaping landscapes. With reference to examples that you have studied, examine **three** of these processes. **(75 marks)**
- (ii) In October 2003, a bog burst occurred in Derrybrien, Co. Galway, causing considerable damage in the local area. Describe briefly **two** effects which the event had on people living in this locality. **(25 marks)**

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

(a) Examine the coloured aerial photograph of Mullingar supplied.

(i) Draw a sketch-map [**not** a tracing] of the area shown on the photograph. On it mark and name the following:

- **Two** streets
- A canal
- The railway station
- A church
- **Three** zones of different land-use (excluding farming)

(30 marks)

(ii) “Traffic management is likely to be a priority for the local authorities in Mullingar.”

Comment on the validity of this statement, referring to evidence from the photograph.

[**Remember:** this is an oblique aerial photograph, so please use the correct locational reference system].

(35 marks)

(iii) Imagine that a developer is looking for a green-field site somewhere in the area shown on the photograph, in order to build a new shopping and leisure complex.

Suggest a possible location for the development and explain **one** reason in favour and **one** reason against such a plan.

(35 marks)

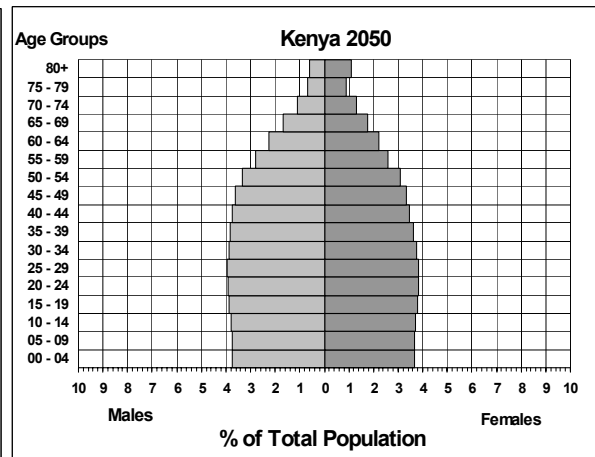
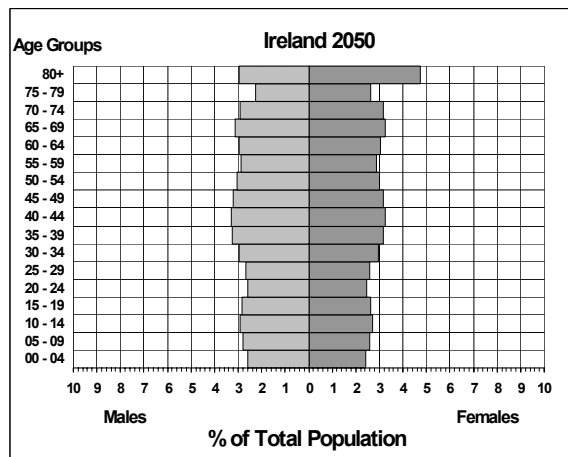
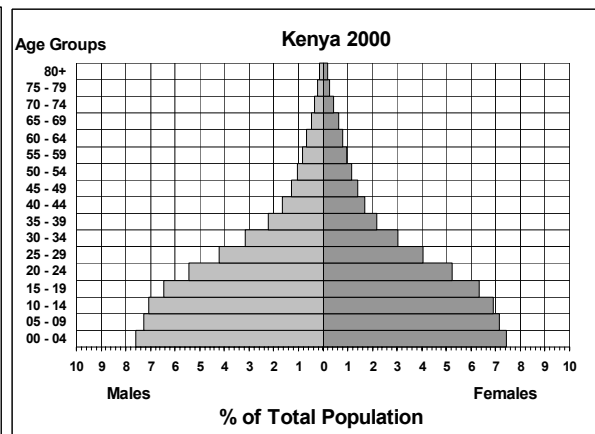
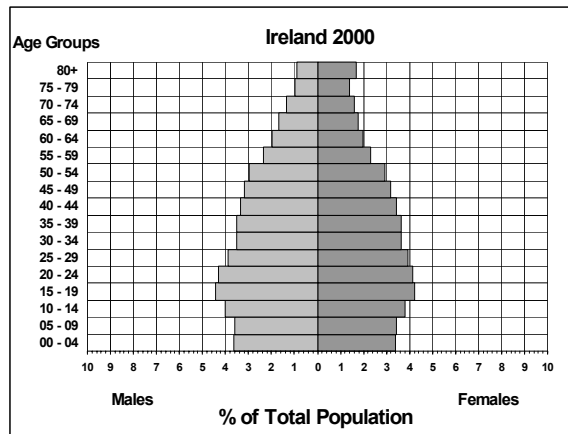
(b) Refugee Crises and the Environment

In many refugee crises, the immediate need to prevent loss of life has come into conflict with longer-term objectives such as protection of the environment and promotion of sustainable development.

With reference to examples that you have studied, examine the accuracy of this statement.

(100 marks)

(c) Population Structure



Examine the population pyramids above – which show the actual population structure for Ireland and Kenya in 2000 and the projected population structure in 2050.

- (i) Describe and account for the differences between the year 2000 pyramids for Ireland and for Kenya. (60 marks)

- (ii) The pyramids for both Ireland and Kenya in 2050 show considerable differences from those of 2000. Examine how such differences would affect life in **both** countries. (40 marks)

(d) Urbanization

Region	% urban dwellers			
	1950	1975	2000	2030
Africa	15	25	37	54
Asia	17	24	37	55
Europe	51	66	73	80
Latin America	42	61	76	85
North America	64	74	79	87
Oceania	61	72	73	75
World	29	37	47	61

Source: UN 'World Urbanisation Prospects: the 2003 Revision' (2004)

Study this table, which shows trends in the proportion of people living in urban areas in different regions of the world between 1950 and 2030.

- (i) Examine some of the regional variations shown in the table, referring to:
- Extent of urbanization of the population
 - Rate of change over the period
- (40 marks)**
- (ii) Examine **two** of the major consequences of urbanization in the world, referring to **both** developing **and** developed regions.
- (60 marks)**

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

(a) Energy

% Electricity From Various Energy Sources [1975 & 2004]

Fuels Used by Stations	1975	2004
Oil	65.0	18.5
Oil and gas	-	27.7
Gas	-	13.8
Peat	26.0	5.4
Coal	1.0	19.7
Hydro [ESB]	8.0	11.03
Private- wind, landfill gas, hydro	-	3.9

Sources: [1975] ESB Annual Report (1992), [2004]

- (i) With reference to the data above, describe and explain the relative change in importance of any **two** energy sources used in electricity generation over the period. (60 marks)
- (ii) “Key objectives for this sector are to develop..... energy conservation and end-use efficiency.” [Dept of Communications, Marine and Natural Resources, 2004]. Explain why it is important that these objectives should be achieved. (40 marks)

(b) Manufacturing Industry

- (i) The factors influencing the location of manufacturing industry have changed over time. Examine the truth of this statement, referring to examples that you have studied. (60 marks)
- (ii) Using examples that you have studied, examine how manufacturing industry may have both positive and negative effects on the environment. (40 marks)

(c) Forestry or Fishing

(i) Examine the importance of **either** forestry **or** fishing to the economic development of **one** European country that you have studied. **(60 marks)**

(ii) Account for the fact that the conservation of such resources is of major concern across the globe today. **(40 marks)**

(d) Fieldwork

In relation to **any** exercise in geographical fieldwork that you have undertaken:

(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 – in detail – your results and conclusions. **(30 marks)**

(v) Describe briefly **one** way in which doing this fieldwork developed your knowledge of the topic involved. **(10 marks)**

SECTION C

Answer Question 5

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

(a) Agriculture

The total number of farms in Ireland in the year 2000 was 141,500 – down from 231,400 in 1980”. [*Dept of Agriculture and Food, 2004*].

(i) Examine **two** factors that have influenced this change. (60 marks)

(ii) Many farmers in Europe are now facing economic difficulties. Using examples which you have studied:

- Explain why this is happening
- Outline how remedial action is being attempted.

(40 marks)

(b) Tourism

(i) Analyze the main reasons for the successful development of the tourist industry in **two** contrasting countries in Europe.

(60 marks)

(ii) Tourism can have both positive and negative effects on a region or regions. Using examples that you have studied, describe **one** positive and **one** negative effect of tourism.

(40 marks)

(c) Regions

Republic of Ireland, Germany, Spain, Italy, Norway.

Select **one** of the above European countries and with the aid of a sketch-map suggest and justify its division into **three or more** geographical regions.

(100 marks)

(d) Core and Periphery

(i) Examine – in detail – **three characteristics** of a peripheral region. Refer in your answer to **one or more** European examples.

(60 marks)

(ii) Examine **two** of the major effects which the recent enlargement of the European Union is likely to have on the original 15 member states.

(40 marks)

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