



Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit  
State Examinations Commission

# Junior Cycle Final Examination Sample Paper

## Geography

Common Level

2 hours

360 marks

**Examination Number**

<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
----------------------	----------------------	----------------------	----------------------	----------------------

**Day and Month of Birth**

<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
----------------------	----------------------	----------------------	----------------------

For example, 3rd February  
is entered as 0302

**Centre Stamp**

----------------------

## **Instructions**

There are **ten** questions in this paper.

Answer all questions.

The questions do not all carry equal marks.

Write your answers in blue or black pen. You may use pencil and colouring pencils for sketches, graphs and diagrams only.

Write your answers in the spaces provided in this booklet. There is space for extra work at the end of the booklet. Label any such extra work clearly with the question number and part.

This examination booklet will be scanned and your work will be presented to an examiner on screen. Anything that you write outside of the answer areas may not be seen by the examiner.

The 1:10 000 Ordnance Survey map and legend supplied separately to this paper are for use in questions 2 and 10.

The legend for the 1:50 000 Ordnance Survey map extracts in questions 3 and 6 is on page 30.

**Question 1**

(a) Read the article below and answer each of the following questions.

**Landslide in Indian village of Malin leaves 17 dead and 200 missing**



At least 17 people were killed and 200 people were trapped as 44 houses in Malin village were flattened by a landslide that hit after heavy rain.

Environmentalists said large-scale deforestation had made the place vulnerable. An expert on landslides said “the cause of the landslide appears to be the clearing of land on the hill for farming and the removal of trees”.

(i) In what country did this landslide take place?

(ii) Name **one** effect of the landslide mentioned in the article.

(iii) The article states that one cause of this landslide was the “removal of trees”. Briefly explain how the removal of trees can lead to a landslide.


**(iv)** If this land was reforested (replanted with trees) it would help protect against future landslides. Describe another benefit of planting trees.


**(b)** Natural disasters require immediate responses in the short-term but can also lead to longer-term responses.

**(i)** Other than the natural disaster named in part **(a)**, name an example of a natural disaster you have studied **and** state where it happened.

**(ii)** Explain examples of the long-term response to the natural disaster that you studied.

Example of natural disaster:
Where it happened:
Long-term responses:


**Question 2**

Examine the 1:10 000 Ordnance Survey map and legend supplied separately with this paper and answer each of the following questions.

- (a) The table below lists evidence of four functions in the town of Lusk. Use the Ordnance Survey map of Lusk to complete the table by answering each of the following:
- (i) Name the function most associated with each piece of evidence.
  - (ii) State the grid square where each piece of evidence can be found on the map.
- One has been completed for you.

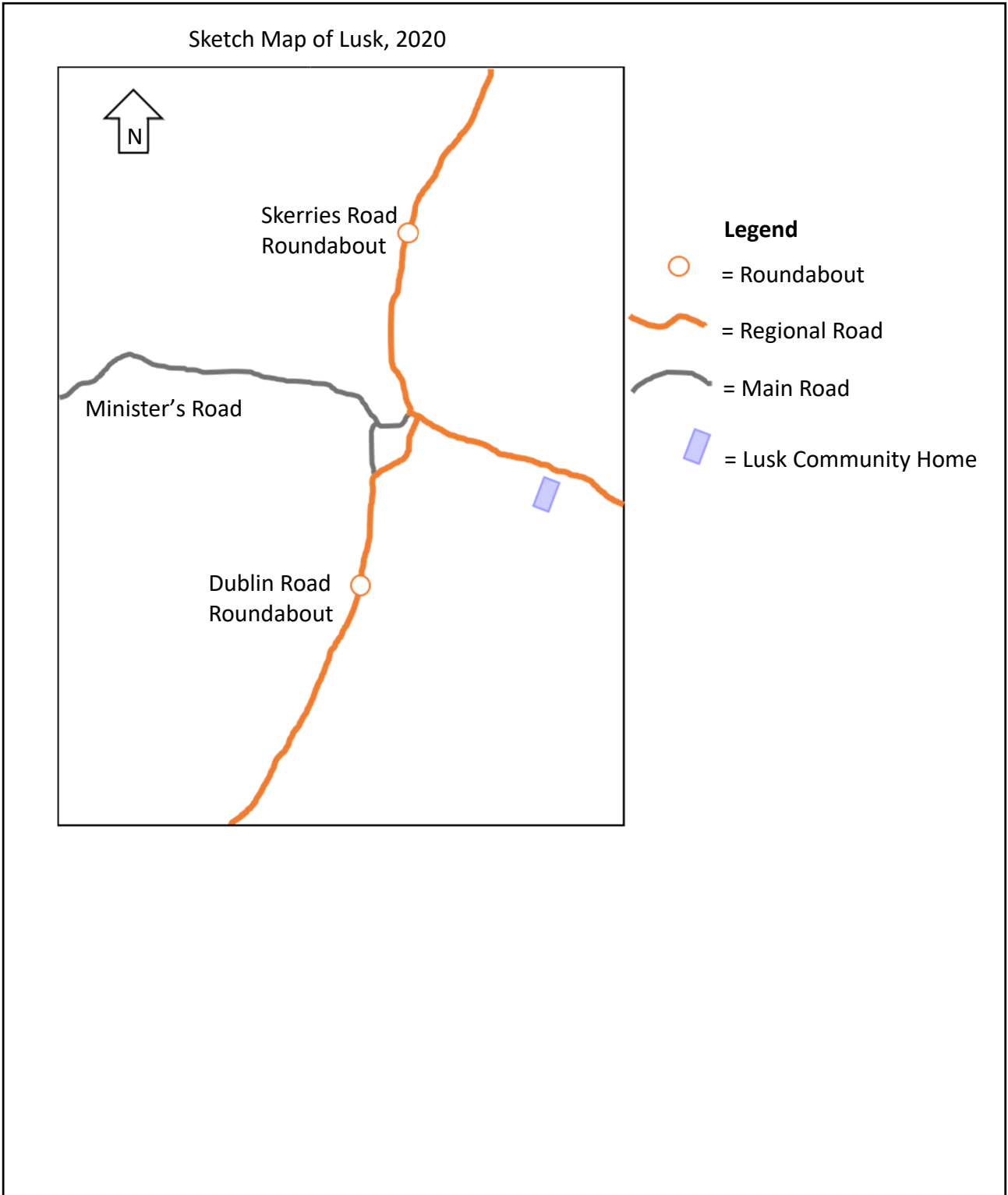
(i) Function	Evidence of function	(ii) Grid square on map
Residential	<i>The Forge</i> housing estate	B 3
	Lusk Community College	
	St Maccullins Church	
	Lusk Town Centre	

- (b) Measure the length of Rathmore Road, in kilometres, from the Raheny Roundabout to the Dublin Road Roundabout.

--

(c) Complete the sketch map of Lusk below by showing and naming each of the following:

- The full route of Rathmore Road
- A post office
- Lusk Heritage Centre
- **One** named recreational area.



### Question 3

- (a) Examine the 1:50 000 Ordnance Survey map extract below of Slea Head in Co. Kerry and the accompanying legend which is available on page 30. The road shown on the extract is a popular tourist route.



- (i) Which of the following coastal processes had the most impact on shaping the land on the map extract above? Tick (✓) the correct box.

Coastal deposition

Coastal erosion

- (ii) What type of road is the R559?

**(iii)** Name **two** different pieces of evidence from the map extract above that show how this area has developed to support tourism **and** state how each can be used by tourists.

Evidence 1:
How it can be used by tourists:
Evidence 2:
How it can be used by tourists:

**(b)** The photograph below shows an area at risk of damage due to coastal erosion.



You are concerned about the future of this area and that there may be a collapse. On the next page write a letter to your local councillor suggesting how the coast could be protected from further erosion. Your letter must include each of the following:

- (i)** An example of a coastal defence measure that would be suitable to protect the area from future erosion.
- (ii)** An explanation of how the coastal defence measure you named will protect the area from the processes of coastal erosion.

You may also draw diagrams if you wish.



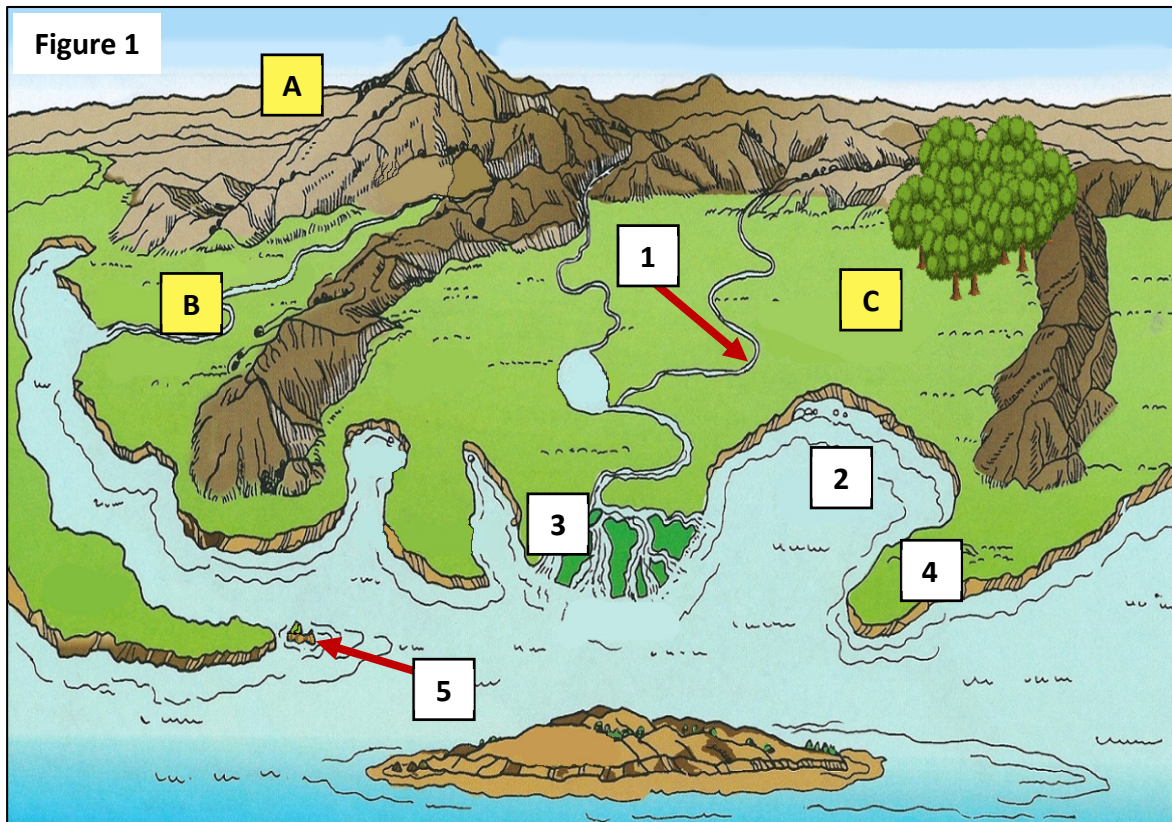
Dear Councillor,


Space for diagrams

--

**Question 4**

Examine **Figure 1** which shows a landscape that has been shaped by different physical processes including erosion, transportation and deposition by rivers and the sea. Answer each of the following questions.



(a) In the table below, match each of the features labelled 1 to 5 on **Figure 1** with the correct term from the box. One has been completed for you.

Bay	Meander	Source
Headland	Delta	Sea stack

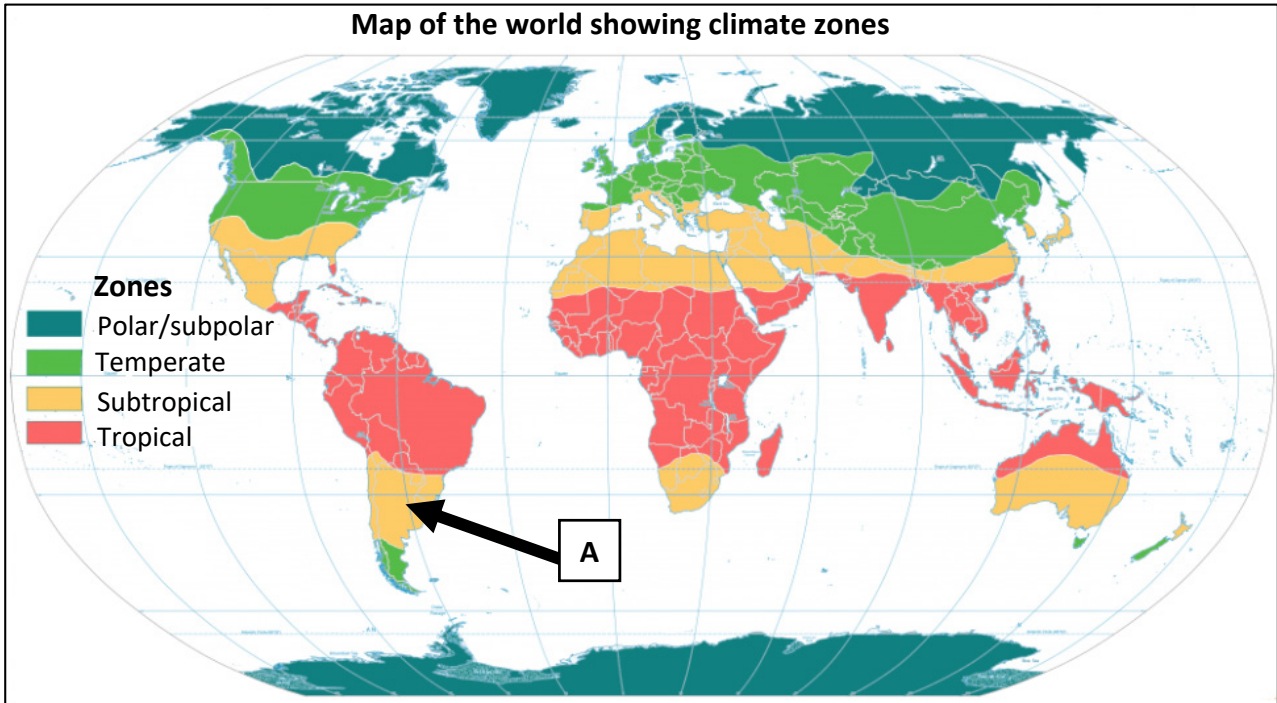
Number	Feature
1	
2	
3	
4	Headland
5	



### Question 5

Each of the questions below relate to climates and how climate can affect people's lives.

- (a) Study the climate zones shown on the map below and answer each of the following questions.



- (i) What is the climate zone for the area labelled **A**?

Tick (✓) the correct box.

Polar/subpolar

Temperate

Subtropical

Tropical

- (ii) What climate zone is Ireland in?

Tick (✓) the correct box.

Polar/subpolar

Temperate

Subtropical

Tropical

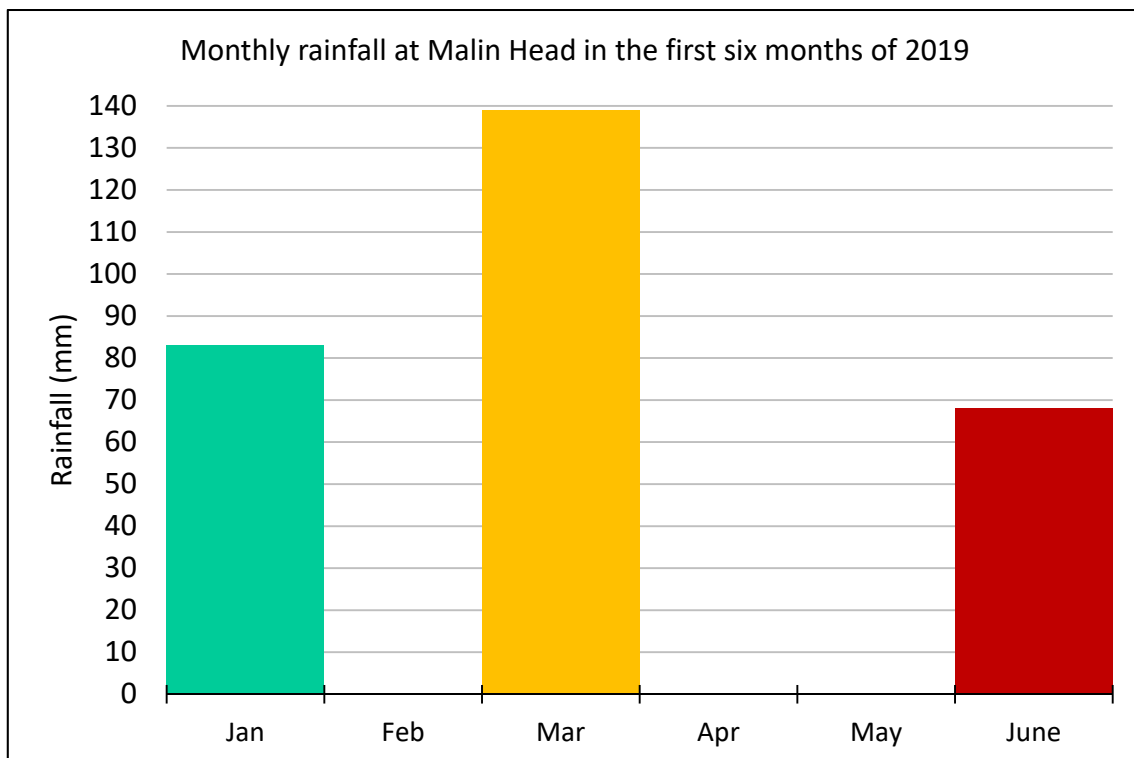
- (iii) Name **one** example of a climate that can be found in the Polar/subpolar zone.

- (b)** Examine the table below showing monthly rainfall at Malin Head in the first six months of 2019 and answer each of the following questions.

Monthly rainfall at Malin Head in the first six months of 2019

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June
Rainfall (mm)	83	60	139	50	80	68

- (i)** Complete the bar chart below using the information from the table for February, April and May.



- (ii)** How much rain fell in March 2019 at Malin Head? Use the correct unit in your answer.

- (iii)** In which month did the lowest amount of rain fall at Malin Head?

- (iv)** Calculate the mean monthly rainfall at Malin Head for the first six months of 2019. Use the correct unit in your answer.

Optional rough work:
Answer:

(c) Read the article below and answer each of the following questions.

### Humanitarian Crisis in Somalia Driven by Climate Change

Somalia has a hot desert climate with high temperatures and little rainfall. This makes any rain that falls very important. Climate change is leading to less rainfall in certain parts of the world, including Somalia. Between 2016 and 2018 Somalia experienced below average rainfall. This led to many problems for farmers including crop failure, widespread livestock deaths and loss of assets.



As well as farmers, the wider population of Somalia was affected as there was large scale population displacement, hunger and malnutrition. By 2018 the number of people in need of urgent humanitarian assistance was estimated at 4.2 million.

(i) Between what years did Somalia experience below average rainfall?

(ii) Name **two** effects of this below average rainfall on Somalia.

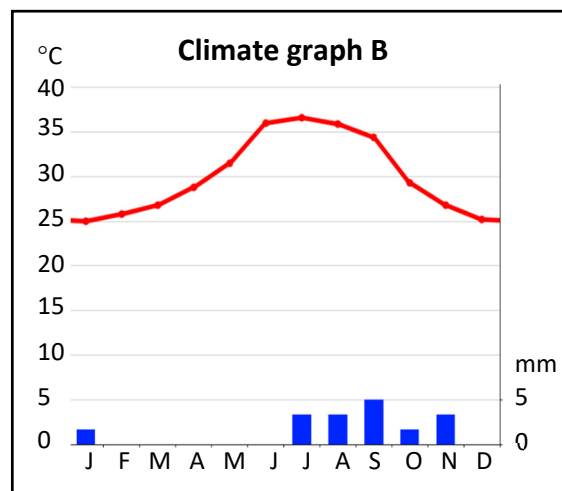
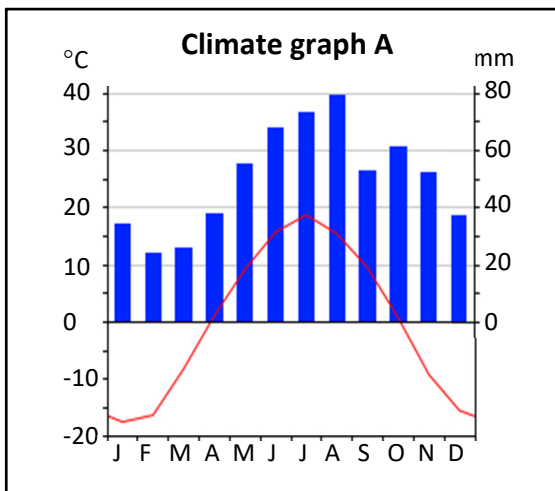
1:
2:

(iii) Study the two climate graphs below which show the monthly precipitation and average monthly temperature for two different locations.

Which climate graph shows the monthly precipitation and average monthly temperature for Somalia? Tick (✓) the correct box.

Climate graph A

Climate graph B



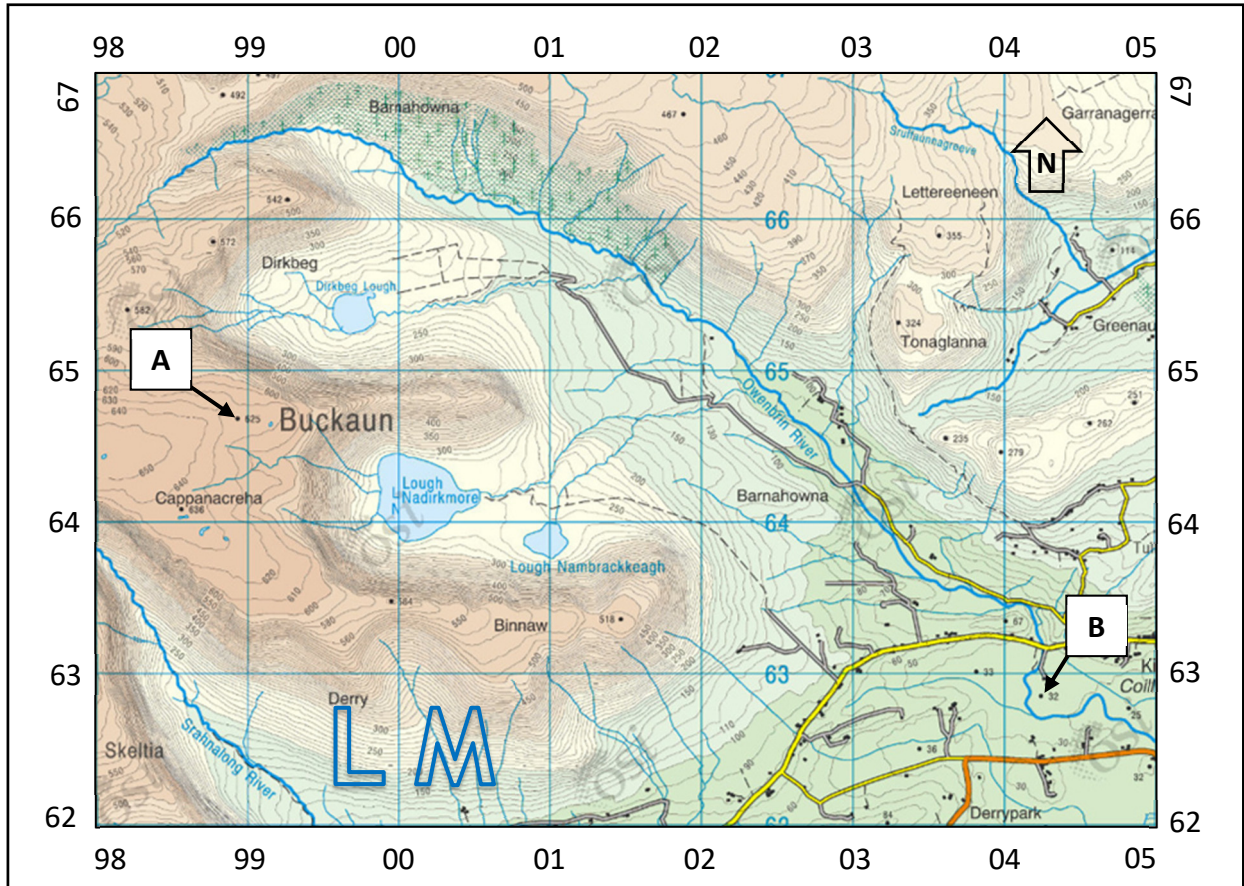
= Temperature

= Precipitation



**Question 6**

Examine the 1:50 000 Ordnance Survey map extract below and the accompanying legend which is available on page 30 and answer each of the following questions. The landscape shown on this map extract has been shaped by different physical processes including river erosion, glacial erosion and weathering.



- (a) (i) At which site on the map extract above, **A** or **B**, is freeze thaw action most likely to occur? Tick (✓) the correct box.

**A**

**B**

- (ii) State **one** reason why freeze thaw action is most likely to occur at the site you chose.

--	--

- (b) Circle the **two** processes of glacial erosion listed in the box below.

Plucking	Solution	Longshore drift
Saltation	Abrasion	Compression



**(c)** On a hike through the area shown on the map extract above your friend asks you how this landscape was formed. Write the answer you would give to explain how the processes of glacial erosion **or** the processes of river erosion shaped the landscape shown on the map extract. Refer to the map extract in your answer.

Chosen processes:
Explanation:

**Question 7**

**(a)** Name **one** example of a significant weather event that you have studied.

--

**(b)** When did this weather event happen?

--

**(c)** Name a location that was affected by this weather event.

--

**(d)** Name a weather instrument that was used to gather data during this weather event **and** say what it measures.

Weather instrument:
What it measures:

**(e)** Explain how the weather event you named in part **(a)** was formed. Use at least one diagram in your answer. There is space for diagrams on the next page.


Space for diagram(s)

(f) Why do you consider this to be a significant weather event?

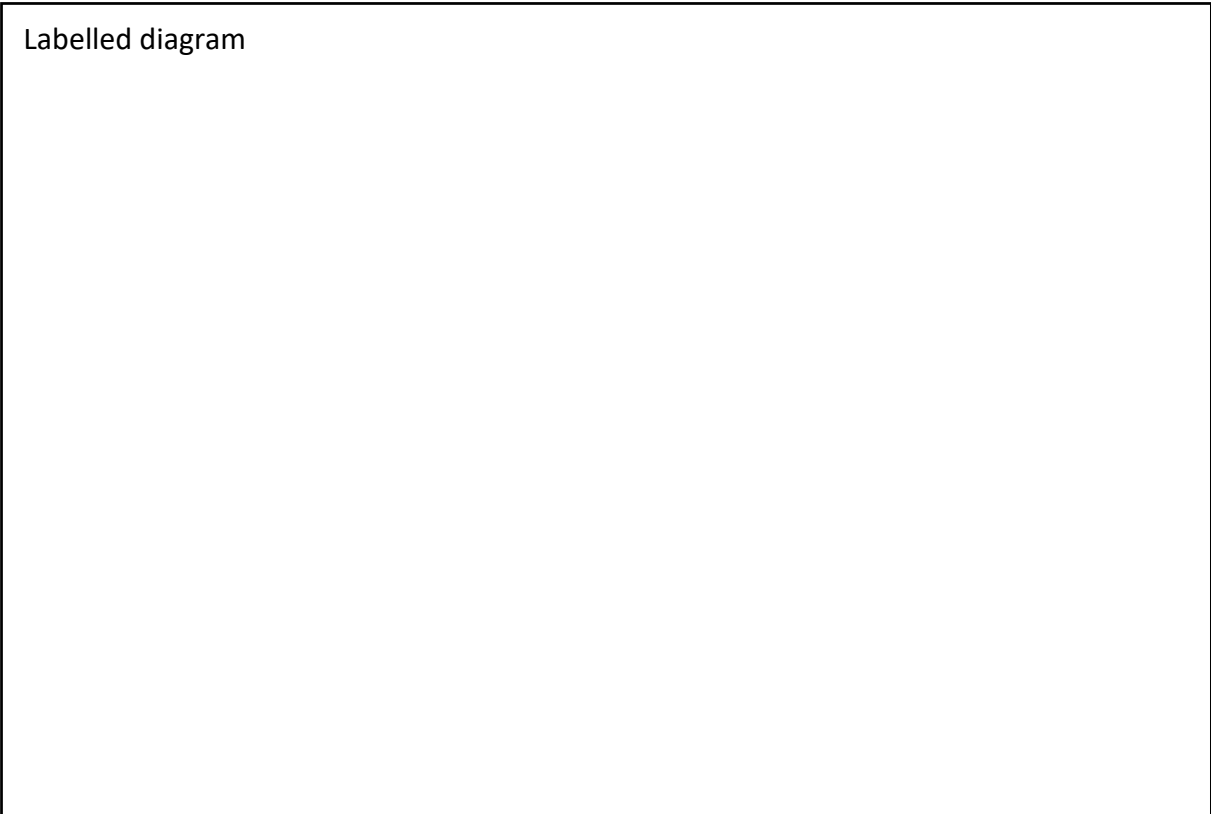

**Question 8**

**(a) (i)** Use the space below to draw a diagram of an active volcano.

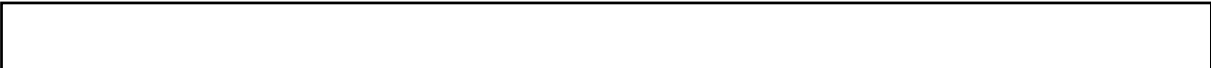
Show and label each of the following on your diagram:

- Magma chamber
- Cone
- Vent
- Crater
- Ash cloud.

Labelled diagram



**(ii)** Name **one** example of a rock that forms when molten rock cools.



**(iii)** Indicate whether the following statement is true or false by ticking (✓) the correct box.

Metamorphic rocks were once igneous or sedimentary rocks that were changed by heat and/or pressure.

True

False

(b) Imagine you are a journalist sent to the site of a recent volcanic eruption.



Write a report describing some of the negative impacts of the volcanic eruption.


### Question 9

Globalisation is a process that is leading to the world becoming more connected due to the exchange of goods, people, ideas and information. Read the article below about a rural Irish town becoming more connected to the rest of the world and answer each of the following questions.

#### High-speed internet puts Skibbereen at the centre of the world for connectivity

In 2016 Skibbereen became Ireland’s first one gigabit town. Before this, Skibbereen was like many rural towns, with very low levels of broadband internet. The access to high speed broadband has attracted businesses to the town who can now have a global presence.



Fifteen families have moved or relocated to Skibbereen since May 2018, attracted by the high-quality jobs as well as the quality of life. They tell of escaping the daily commuting nightmare, lower housing costs and lower childcare costs.

High-speed broadband is clearly having a positive effect on economic development in the town and is contributing to a sustainable future for Skibbereen.

(a) How many families have moved or relocated to Skibbereen since May 2018?

--

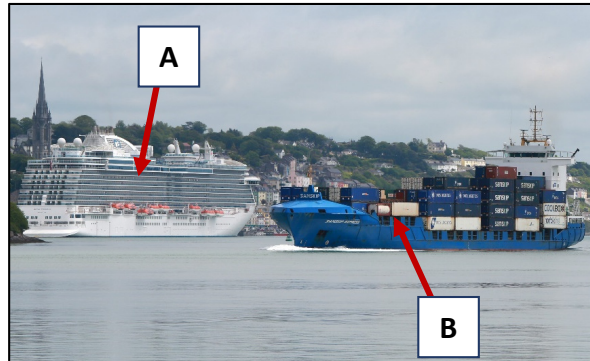
(b) Name **two** pull factors mentioned in the article that attract families to live in the area.

1:
2:

(c) Imagine you are a setting up a business in Skibbereen. How will having access to high-speed broadband be of benefit to your business?


- (d) Ships, like those in **Figure 2** below, transport goods, people and information all over the world.

**Figure 2**



- (i) Which ship in **Figure 2** is used by tourists to travel around the world?  
Tick (✓) the correct box.

A

B

- (ii) The number of ships like the one labelled **B** in **Figure 2** entering Irish ports has increased.  
Explain how globalisation has contributed to this increase in ships entering Irish ports.


- (iii) Other than shipping, name **one** form of transport that connects Ireland with the rest of the world.

--

**Question 10**

Between 1996 and 2016 Ireland’s population increased by more than one million people. The questions below relate to this population growth and how it affected Ireland.

- (a) The table below shows the population of Ireland in 1996 and in 2016. Study the table and answer each of the following questions.

Year	Population
1996	3,626,000
2016	4,762,000

- (i) Calculate the change in population between 1996 and 2016.

Optional rough work:
Answer:

- (ii) One reason for the population growth in Ireland between 1996 and 2016 was a natural increase.  
Explain what is meant by a natural increase in population.


- (iii) The number of people aged 65 or older is expected to increase in the future.  
Name **two** services that the government must invest in.

1:
2:



- (b)** Lusk is one town in Ireland where the population increased between 1996 and 2016. Study each of the following:
- The aerial photograph below showing Lusk in 2000
  - The 1:10 000 Ordnance Survey map supplied separately with this paper showing Lusk in 2019.

**Lusk, 2000**



- (i)** What was the area labelled **A** on the photograph being used for in 2000?

Tick (✓) the correct box.

Industry

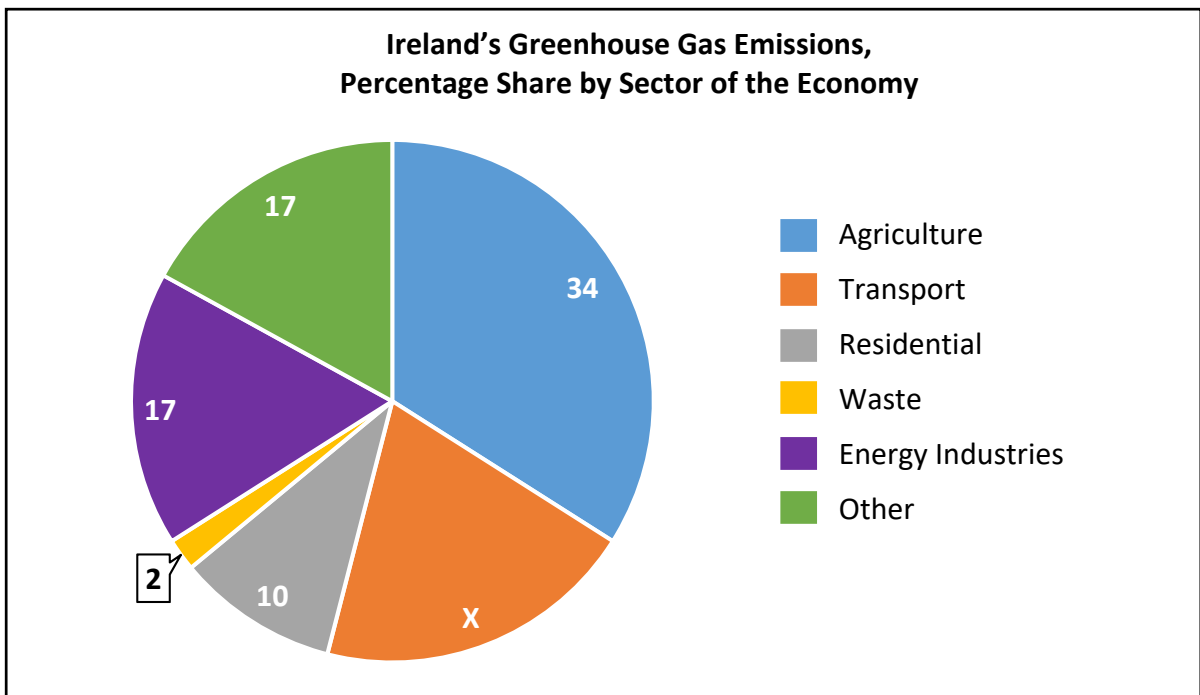
Agriculture

Quarrying

- (ii) The area labelled **A** on the photograph is now being used for housing estates, as can be seen on the Ordnance Survey map of Lusk from 2019 supplied with this paper. Explain why this area was a good location to build housing estates. Use evidence from the aerial photograph **or** the Ordnance Survey map to support your answer.


- (iii) Examine the aerial photograph from 2000 above and the Ordnance Survey map from 2019 accompanying this paper. Other than housing, describe **one** change in land-use between 2000 and 2019.


- (c) In the years that Ireland's population has been increasing, Ireland's greenhouse gas emissions have also increased. Study the pie chart below showing the percentage of Ireland's greenhouse gas emissions generated by different sectors of the economy and answer each of the following questions.



- (i) Calculate **X**, the percentage share of Ireland's greenhouse gas emissions that was generated by transport.

Optional rough work:

Answer:

- (ii) Which sector of the economy had the greatest share of greenhouse gas emissions?

- (iii) Indicate whether methane is an example of a greenhouse gas by ticking (✓) the correct box.

True

False

- (iv) Indicate whether each of the following energy sources are renewable or non-renewable by ticking (✓) the correct box. One has been completed for you.

Energy Source	Renewable	Non-renewable
Oil		✓
Tidal		
Peat		
Biomass		

- (v) The Irish government has said that 550,000 new houses are needed by 2040. Builders are considering different ways to ensure that energy use in these houses is sustainable so that greenhouse gas emissions are as low as possible. Name and describe **one** way to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from new houses.




**M 1** Mótárbealach  
Motorway (Junction number)

**N 11** Bóthar príomha náisiúnta  
National Primary Road

**N 71** Bóthar tánaisteach náisiúnta  
National Secondary Road

Carrbhealach dúbailte  
Dual Carriageway

Bóthar príomha /tánaisteach náisiúnta beartaithe  
Proposed Nat. Primary / Secondary Road

**R 574** Bóthar Réigiúnach  
Regional Road

Bóthar den tríú grád  
Third Class Road

Boithre de chineál eile  
Other Roads

Bealach  
Track

Aerfort  
Airport

Aerpháirc  
Airfield

Galfchúrsa, machaire gailf  
Golf Course or Links

Bealach rothar  
Cycle route

Siúlbhealach le comharthaí; Ceann Slí.  
Waymarked Walks; Trailheads.

Teorainn idirnáisiúnta  
International Boundary

Teorainn chontae  
County Boundary

An Ghaeltacht  
Irishspeaking area

Páirc Náisiúnta  
National Park

Páirc Foraoise  
Forest Park

Seilbh de chuid an Aire Chosanta  
Dept. of Defence Property

Foraois bhuaircineach  
Coniferous Plantation

Coilearnach Dhuillsilteach  
Deciduous Woodland

Foraois mheasctha  
Mixed Woodland

Ionad pairceála  
Parking

**A T** An Taisce  
National Trust

Tearmann Dúlra  
Nature Reserve

Feirm Ghaoithe  
Wind Farm

Foirgnimh le hais a chéile  
Built up Area

Ionad eolais turasóireachta (ar oscailt ar feadh na bliana)  
Tourist Information centre (regular opening)

Ionad eolais turasóireachta (ar oscailt le linn an tséasúir)  
Tourist Information centre (restricted opening)

Garda Síochána  
Police

Oifig phoist  
Post office

Eaglais no séipéal  
Church or Chapel

Ardeaglais  
Cathedral

Líne tarchurtha leictreachais  
Electricity Transmission Line

Stáisiún cumhachta (uisce)  
Power Station (Hydro)

Stáisiún cumhachta (breosla iontaiseach)  
Power Station (Fossil)

Crann  
Mast

Brú de chuid An Óige  
Youth Hostel (An Óige)

Brú saoire Neamhspleách  
Independent Holiday Hostel

Láithreán carbhán (idirthuras)  
Caravan site (transit)

Láithreán campála  
Camping site

Láithreán picnic  
Picnic site

Ionad dearchta  
Viewpoint

Iarnróid  
Railways

Iarnród tionscalaioch  
Industrial Line

Tollán  
Tunnel

Crosaire comhréidh  
Level Crossing

Stáisiún traenach  
Railway Station

Séadchomhartha Ainmnithe  
Named Antiquities

Clós, m.sh. Ráth nó Lios  
Enclosure, e.g. Ringfort

Láthair Chatha (le dáta)  
Battlefield (with date)

Loch  
Lake

Canáil, canáil (thirim)  
Canal, Canal (dry)

Abhainn nó sruthán  
River or Stream

Líne bharr láin  
High Water Mark

Líne lag trá  
Low Water Mark

Trá  
Beach

Ferry V  
Bád fartha (feithiclí)  
Ferry (Vehicle)

Ferry P  
Bád fartha (paisinéiri)  
Ferry (Passenger)

Teach Solais in úsáid / as úsáid  
Lighthouse in use / disuse

Bádóireacht  
Boating activities



Céim imlíne comhairde 10m  
10m Contour Interval

Céim imlíne comhairde 50m  
50m Contour Interval

Cuaille triantánachta  
Triangulation Pillar

123 • Spota airde  
Spot Height

Trasnú cliathráin  
Graticule Intersection

**IRISH NATIONAL GRID**



**SUMMIT INFORMATION**

- Above 600m
- 599m - 400m
- Below 400m

**NOTE** Over 600m summits must have a prominence of 15m  
Between 400m and 599m a prominence of 30m and from 150 to 399m a prominence of 150m

The summit classification is courtesy the Mountain Views hillwalking community. The lists used, updated to 2009, include: The "Arderins" 500m list, The "Vandeleur-Lynam" 600m list, and other lists for smaller tops and county high points.

## Acknowledgements

### Images

Image on page 3: <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/india/8-dead-over-150-feared-trapped-after-landslide-near-Pune/articleshow/39294619.cms> (Accessed: 24/08/2020)

Image on page 7: <https://maps.scoilnet.ie/OSiMaps/EsriVer17/index.html> (Accessed: 24/08/2020)

Image on page 8: <https://www.odt.co.nz/regions/north-otago/north-otago-erosion-could-cost-millions> (Accessed: 24/08/2020)

Images on page 10: <https://www.thinglink.com/scene/969025048201396227>; <https://pluspng.com/png-77190.html> (Both accessed: 24/08/2020)

Image on page 12: <https://content.meteoblue.com/nl/meteoscool/general-climate-zones> (Accessed: 24/08/2020)

Images on page 14: <https://www.concern.net/where-we-work/somalia> (Accessed: 24/08/2020); <https://en.climate-data.org> (Accessed: 14/05/2020)

Image on page 16: <https://maps.scoilnet.ie/OSiMaps/EsriVer17/index.html> (Accessed: 24/08/2020)

Image on page 21: <https://www.theguardian.com/us-news/2018/jun/20/hawaii-volcano-eruption-kilauea-natural-wonders-destroyed-kapoho-bay> (Accessed: 24/08/2020)

Image on page 22: <https://cjdigitalmarketing.com/the-ultimate-basics-of-online-business-promotion> (Accessed: 26/08/2020)

Image on page 23: <https://www.linkedin.com/company/port-of-cork-company> (Accessed: 24/08/2020)

Image on page 25: <http://map.geohive.ie/> (Accessed: 19/06/2020)

Image on page 27: Data in pie chart <http://www.epa.ie/ghg/currentsituation/> (Accessed: 24/08/2020)

Image on page 30: Ordnance Survey Ireland

### Texts

Article on page 3: *Times of India*, <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/india/Landslide-in-Maharashtra-kills-17-200-feared-trapped/articleshow/39317452.cms> (Accessed: 24/08/2020)

Data on page 13: Met Éireann, <https://www.met.ie/climate/available-data/monthly-data> (Accessed: 24/08/2020)

Article on page 14: Concern, <https://www.concern.net/where-we-work/somalia> (Accessed: 24/08/2020)

Article on page 22: *The Irish Examiner*, <https://www.irishexaminer.com/business/arid-30962947.html> (Accessed: 24/08/2020)

Data on page 24: Central Statistics Office, [https://www.cso.ie/en/media/csoie/releasespublications/documents/population/2017/Chapter\\_1\\_Population\\_change\\_and\\_historical\\_perspective.pdf](https://www.cso.ie/en/media/csoie/releasespublications/documents/population/2017/Chapter_1_Population_change_and_historical_perspective.pdf) (Accessed: 14/07/2020)

Material may have been adapted, for the purpose of assessment, without the authors' prior consent.

Do not write on this page

**Copyright notice**

This examination paper may contain text or images for which the State Examinations Commission is not the copyright owner, and which may have been adapted, for the purpose of assessment, without the authors' prior consent. This examination paper has been prepared in accordance with Section 53(5) of the Copyright and Related Rights Act, 2000. Any subsequent use for a purpose other than the intended purpose is not authorised. The Commission does not accept liability for any infringement of third-party rights arising from unauthorised distribution or use of this examination paper.

Junior Cycle Final Examination Sample Paper – Common Level

**Geography**

2 hours