

## Question 1

**9A. SECONDARY ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES**

Indicate which **three** of the workers listed in the table below are employed in secondary economic activities, by circling the correct answers.

Teacher	Farmer	Factory worker
Brewer	Forestry worker	Hairdresser
Miner	Baker	Dentist

## Question 2

**14. INDUSTRY**

Indicate which **three** statements below are correct by ticking (✓) the correct box.

1. The location of industry is influenced by factors such as markets, labour and transport facilities.
2. A footloose industry is tied to a specific location.
3. The computer industry is an example of a light industry.
4. Geographical inertia refers to the capital invested in an industry.
5. The British iron and steel industry changed its location over time from coalfields to coasts.

1, 2, 3

1, 3, 4

1, 3, 5

1, 4, 5

### Question 3

#### 9. MANUFACTURING

A footloose industry is generally:

An industry that is located near raw materials.

An industry that is not tied to any one location.

An industry that does not receive grants from the government.

An industry that employs third level graduates only.

Tick (✓) the correct box.

Question 4

16. TOURISM

Overseas Visitors to Ireland, 2013

Country / Region	No. Visitors
United Kingdom	2,929,000
United States	1,036,000
Germany	483,000
France	434,000
Benelux	265,000
Spain	263,000
Italy	234,000
Scandinavia	210,000
Oceania	188,000
Canada	123,000
Rest of Europe	575,000
Rest of World	248,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,988,000</b>

CSO

Examine the table above showing information regarding overseas visitors to Ireland in 2013.

Indicate whether each of the following statements is true or false by circling the correct option in each case.

- (i) The largest number of visitors to Ireland in 2013 came from France.

*True*                      *False*

- (ii) There were more visitors to Ireland in 2013 from Italy and Scandinavia combined than from France.

*True*                      *False*

- (iii) Just under six million people visited Ireland in 2013.

*True*                      *False*

## Question 5

### B. Tourism

Climate data for Dublin and the Costa del Sol (Spain)

Month	June		July		August	
	Hours of sunshine	Mean temp °C	Hours of sunshine	Mean temp °C	Hours of sunshine	Mean temp °C
Dublin	6.5	17.0	5.0	18.0	5.0	18.0
Costa del Sol	9.0	27.0	10.0	30.0	9.0	31.0

With reference to the information given in the table above, explain **two** reasons why the Costa del Sol would be a better location than Dublin for a sun holiday.

(10)

## Question 6

### 11. INDUSTRIAL LOCATION

Sometimes an industry remains at its original location even though the reasons which led to it locating there no longer exist. This is known as:

- Industrial decline
- Industrial relocation
- Industrial inertia
- Footloose industry

Tick (✓) the correct box.

## Question 7

### 13. ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

Which one of the following lists are all examples of people involved in tertiary economic activity?

- Miner, farmer, Garda, shopkeeper.
- Baker, nurse, fisherman, doctor.
- Hairdresser, bank official, forestry worker, plumber.
- Dentist, tour guide, taxi driver, teacher.

Tick (✓) the correct box.

## Question 8

### 4D. Manufacturing Industry

The location of manufacturing industries is influenced by many factors including:

- Raw Materials
- Labour
- Markets
- Transport
- Capital
- Services
- Government Policies.

Explain how any **three** of the factors listed above influence the location of **one** manufacturing industry that you have studied.

(10)

## Question 9

### 9A. INDUSTRIAL LOCATION

Indicate the change that has taken place in the location of the British iron and steel industry over time:

- From coasts to forested areas
- From coalfields to coasts
- From coasts to coalfields

Tick (✓) the correct box.

## Question 10

### 5. INDUSTRY

Which of the following groups are all examples of people involved in secondary economic activity?

- Dentist, farmer, Garda, taxi driver.
- Teacher, insurance official, nurse, journalist.
- Bank official, miner, shopkeeper, plumber.
- Baker, factory worker, cabinet maker, brewer.

## Question 11

### B. Industrial Activity

- (i) Explain **one** impact of industrial activity on the environment.
  - (ii) Explain how the role of women in industry has changed over time.
- (10)

## Question 12

Indicate which **three** statements below are correct by ticking (✓) the correct box.

1. Modern industries still need to locate near raw materials.
2. Modern industries are footloose industries.
3. Mining is an example of secondary economic activity.
4. Capital is the money used to set up industry.
5. Jobs in the financial sector are an example of tertiary economic activity.

1, 2, 3

2, 3, 4

1, 3, 5

2, 4, 5

## Question 13

### B. Tourism

- (i) Name **two** types of tourist regions.
- (ii) Explain **one** positive effect of tourism, referring to an example you have studied.
- (iii) Explain **one** negative effect of tourism, referring to an example you have studied.

## Question 14

### 9A. MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY

Industries sometimes do not move to new locations, even when changing locational factors suggest that they should do so. This is called: [Tick (✓) the correct box]

- (i) Industrial inertia
- (ii) Industrial decline
- (iii) Industrial relocation
- (iv) Industrial infrastructure

## Question 15

*“Climate helps to make some parts of Europe attractive to tourists”.*

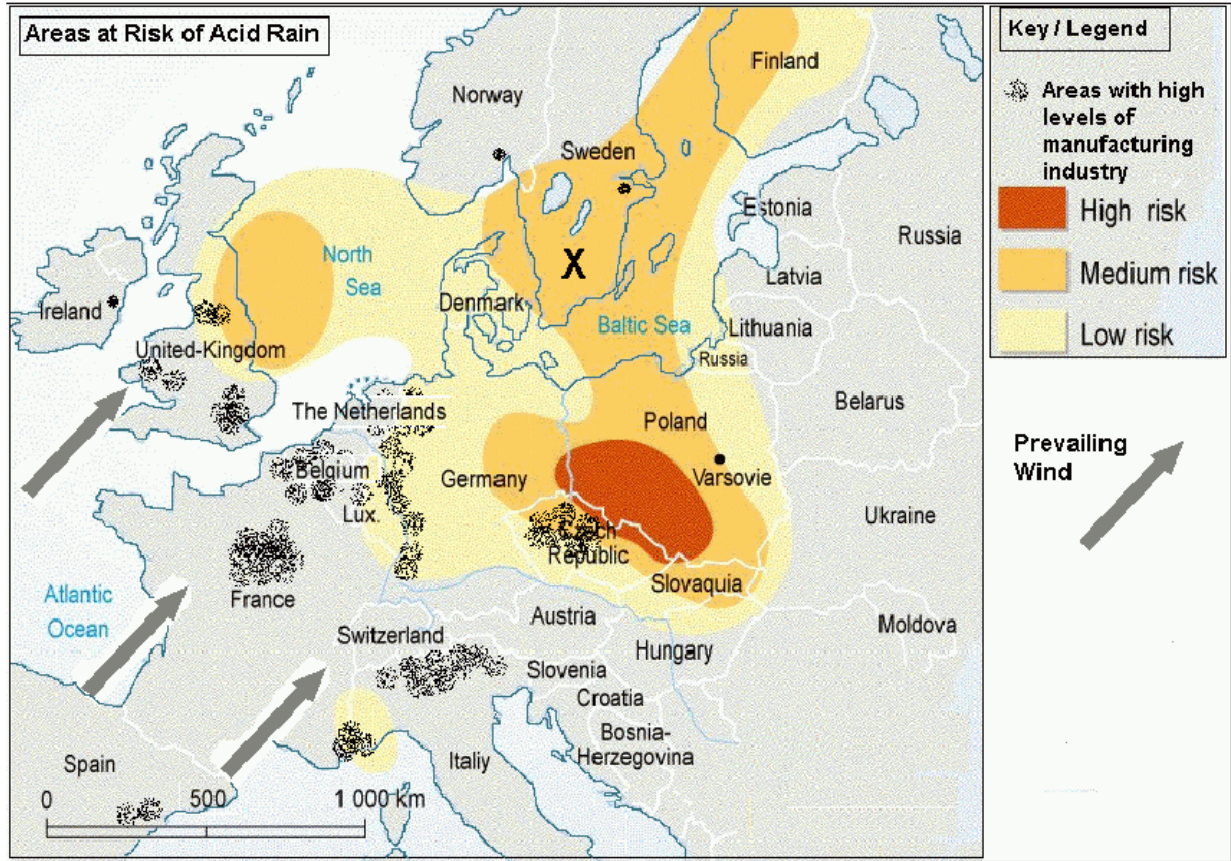
Explain this statement, referring to **one** European country or region which you have studied.

(11)

## Question 16

- (i) Explain how industrial activities can cause acid rain.

The map shows clusters of manufacturing industry and acid rain levels in Western Europe.



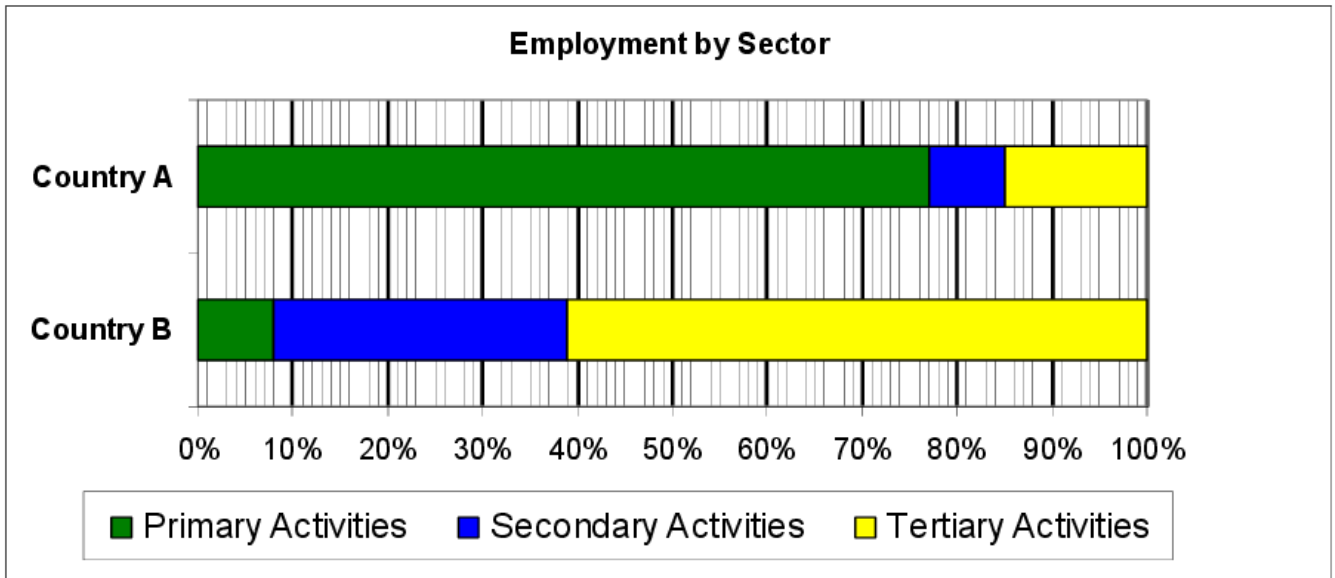
- (ii) The area labelled X on the map is lightly populated and is not heavily industrialised.

Suggest then why the area labelled X suffers from high levels of acid rain.

(10)



## Question 17



The diagrams show percentage employment by sector in Country A (a slowly developing country) and Country B (a developed country). The statements below relate to the diagrams. Not all of the statements are correct.

1. Most workers in Country A are employed in primary activities.
2. Secondary activities employ more than 10% of workers in Country A.
3. Secondary and tertiary activities combined employ more than 90% of the workforce in Country B.
4. Secondary activities alone employ a greater percentage of workers in Country B than do secondary and tertiary activities together in Country A.
5. Secondary activities employ 39% of the workforce in Country B.

The **correct** statements are:

*Tick (✓) the correct box.*

1, 3, 4

2, 3, 4

1, 3, 5

3, 4, 5