

1st yr geog summer exam revision Qs

Question 1

3C. Primary Economic Activity



Amended from www.wikimediacommons.com

Examine the map above and answer each of the following questions.

- (i) Name the country labelled X.
- (ii) Name the source of energy most associated with country X.
- (iii) Describe **two** positive impacts that the exploitation of this source of energy has on country X.

(10)

Question 2

11. ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES



Amended from www.en.wikipedia.org, www.kyyba.com, www.esa.int

Examine the photographs above.

State whether each of the photographs **A**, **B** and **C** represent primary, secondary or tertiary economic activity.

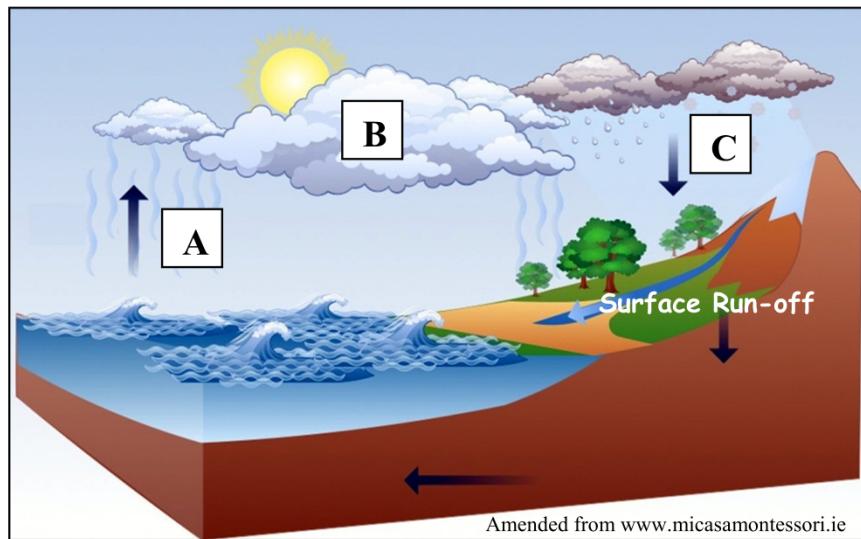
A. _____

B. _____

C. _____

Question 3

3. WATER CYCLE



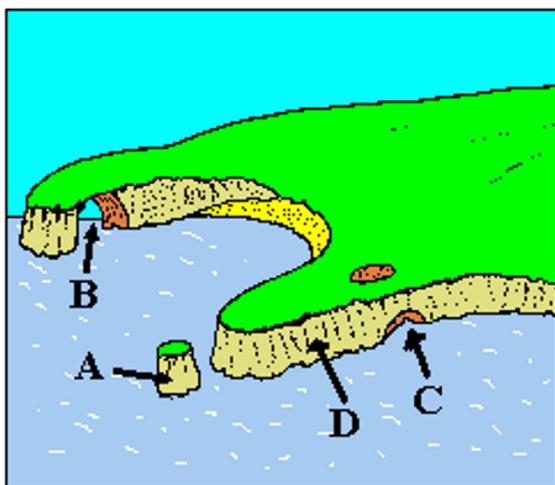
Examine the diagram of the water cycle above.

Match each of the letters **A**, **B** and **C** with the stage in the water cycle that best matches it in the table below.

Stage in the Water Cycle	Letter
Precipitation	
Evaporation	
Condensation	

Question 4

Examine the diagram, which shows features of sea erosion. In the grid provided, match **each** of the numbers **1** to **4** in **Column X** with the **Letter** of its pair on the diagram. One pair has been completed for you.



Column X	
1	Sea Arch
2	Sea Cave
3	Sea Stack
4	Sea Cliff

X	Letter
1	
2	
3	
4	D

Question 5

7B. THE WORK OF THE SEA

Which of the following are **all** features of sea erosion?

Tick (✓) the correct box.

- (i) Blow hole, headland, tombolo
- (ii) Blow hole, sea cliff, sea stack
- (iii) Beach, sea arch, sea cave,
- (iv) Beach, sand spit, tombolo

Question 6

9A. COASTS



Source: geocities.com

Circle the correct answer in **each** of the following statements:

- (i) The feature labelled **X** in the photograph above is a *spit/tombolo*.
- (ii) This is a feature of *coastal erosion/coastal deposition*.
- (iii) Sand moves along the coast by a process called *longshore drift/attrition*.

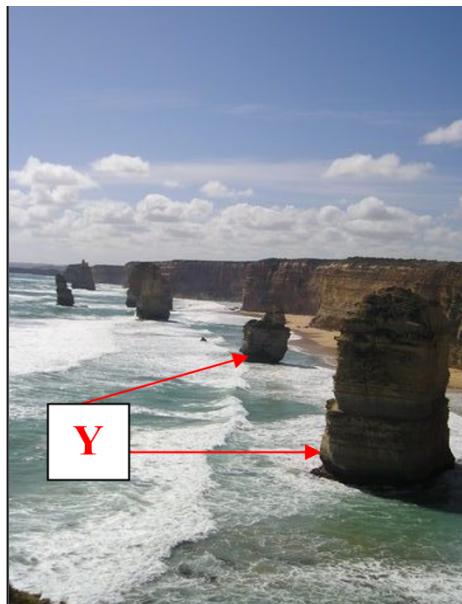
Question 7

(ii) Coasts

Name **one** feature formed by coastal erosion **OR** coastal deposition and explain, with the aid of a labelled diagram, how it was formed.

(10)

Question 8



Examine the photograph above.

Circle the correct answer in **each** of the following statements:

- (i) The features at Y are formed by the process of marine *erosion / deposition*.
- (ii) The waves that form these features are *constructive / destructive*.
- (iii) Features like these are found on the west coast of Ireland. *True / False*.

Question 9

9A. COASTS

Which of the following are all features of **coastal deposition**?

Sea cliff, sea cave, sea stack.

Tombolo, spit, bar.

Beach, sea arch, headland.

Tick (✓) the correct box.

Question 10

8A. COASTS

In the boxes provided, match each of the letters in **Column X** with the number of its pair in **Column Y**. One match has been made for you.

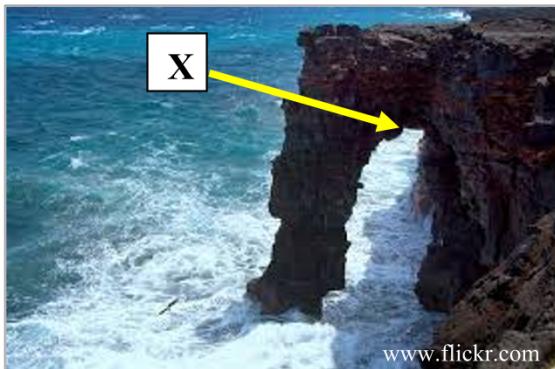
Column X	
A	Swash
B	Groynes
C	Tombolo
D	Longshore Drift

Column Y	
1	Transport of sand along the shore.
2	The movement of water up a beach after a wave breaks.
3	Low walls built out into the sea to stop the movement of sand.
4	A feature that connects an island to the mainland due to coastal deposition.

X	Y
A	2
B	
C	
D	

Question 11

10A. COASTS



Circle the correct answer in each of the following statements.

- (i) The feature labelled **X** in the photograph above is a **sea arch / tombolo**.
- (ii) It is a feature of coastal **deposition / erosion**.
- (iii) It was formed by the process of **hydraulic action / longshore drift**.

Question 12

8B. COASTS

In the boxes provided, match each of the letters in **Column X** with the number of its pair in **Column Y**. One match has been completed for you.

Column X	
A	Marram grass
B	Storm beach
C	Hydraulic action
D	Longshore drift

Column Y	
1	The force of the waves crashing against the coast.
2	The process of transporting materials along the shore.
3	Where large rocks are found above the high tide level.
4	Binds sand together on sand dunes.

X	Y
A	4
B	
C	
D	

Question 13

7B. COASTS



Circle the correct answer in each of the following statements.

- (i) The feature labelled **X** in the photograph is a **sand spit / tombolo**.
- (ii) The feature labelled **X** is a feature of **coastal erosion / coastal deposition**.
- (iii) It was formed by the process of **longshore drift / hydraulic action**.

Question 14

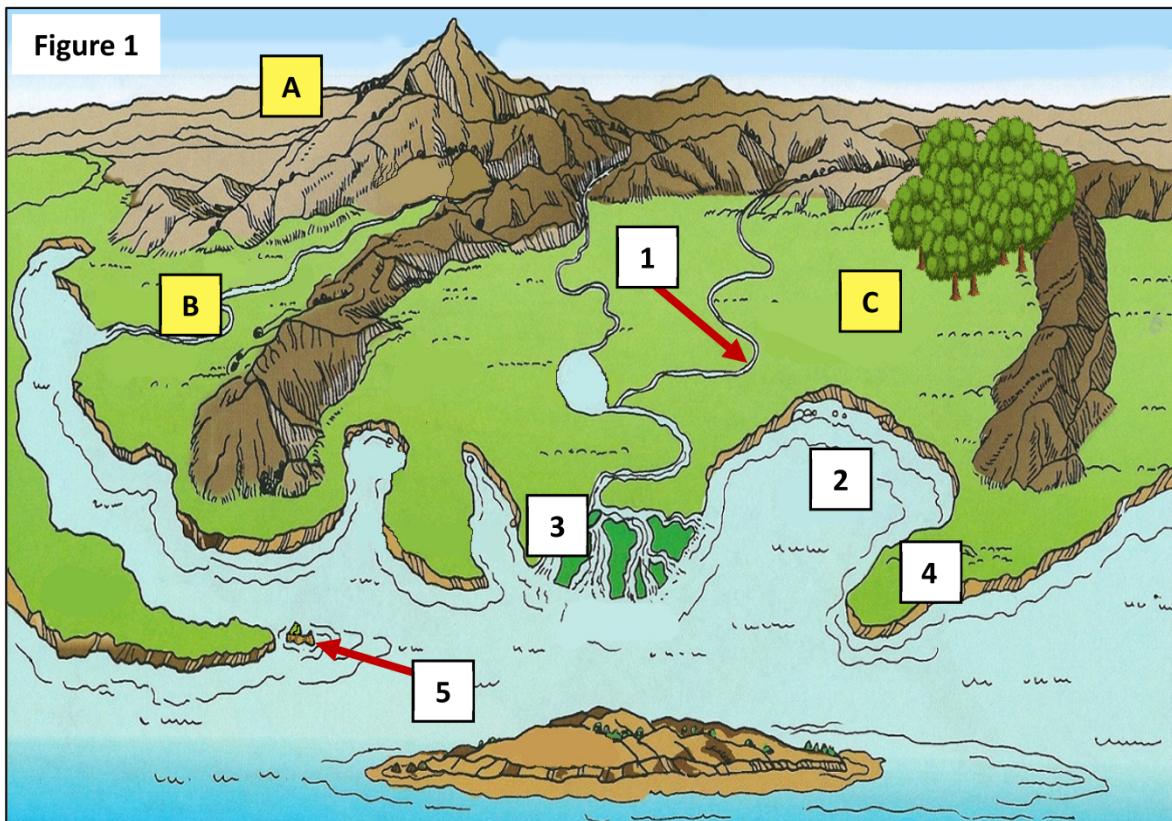
(ii) **Coasts**

Name **one** feature formed by coastal erosion and with the aid of a labelled diagram, explain how it was formed.

(10)

Question 15

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 16

- (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

Question 17

- (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.

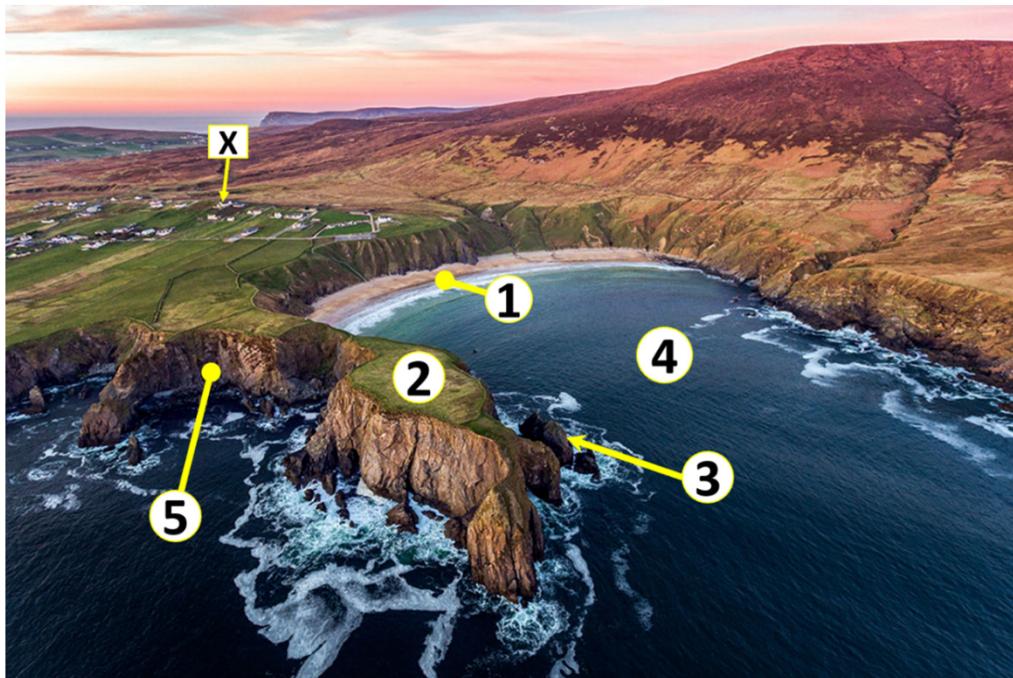
You may also draw diagrams if you wish.

Dear Councillor,

Space for diagrams

Question 18

- (a) Examine the photograph of a coastal area shown below and answer each of the following questions.



- (i) Match each of the labels on the photograph 1 to 5 with the feature that best matches it in the table below. One has been completed for you.

Feature	Number
Headland	2
Sea stack	
Beach	
Cliff	
Bay	

- (ii) The house labelled X on the photograph is a holiday home for tourists.
Describe **one** reason why the area on the photograph would attract tourists.

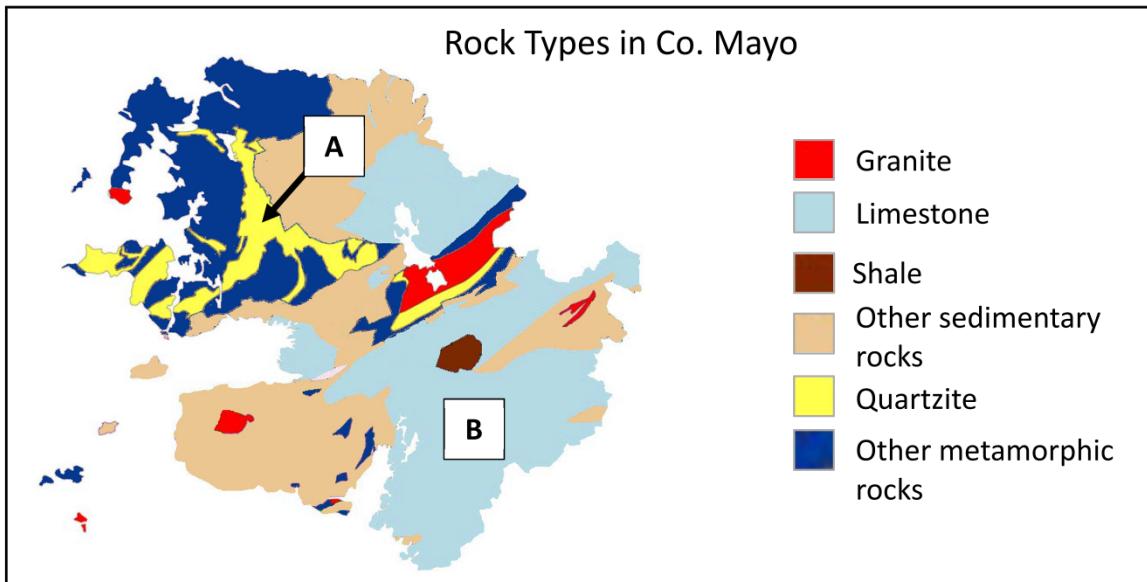
(iii) Explain how longshore drift transports material along the coast.

You may also draw a diagram if you wish.

Space for diagram (optional)

Question 19

- (a) Examine the map of Co. Mayo below showing the rock types found in the county and answer each of the following questions.



- (i) Which of the following rock types can be found at the location labelled A?
- Tick (✓) the correct box.

Granite

Limestone

Quartzite

- (ii) Name the sedimentary rock found in the area marked B.

- (iii) Name **one** type of igneous rock shown on the map above.

Question 20

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

It is planned that the Renewable Electricity Support Scheme will increase Ireland's share of renewable energy. 70% of Ireland's energy should be renewable by 2030.

The Minister for Climate Action said "Ireland is currently 86% reliant on fossil fuel. We must reduce this dependence and move to cleaner, more renewable energy."



- (i) According to the article, what percentage of Ireland's energy should be renewable by 2030?

- (ii) Ireland is currently 86% reliant on fossil fuel. Which **two** of the following are examples of fossil fuels?

Tick (✓) the **two** correct boxes.

Solar

Coal

Hydro-electric power

Peat

- (iii) Briefly explain the difference between renewable energy and non-renewable energy.

Question 21

- (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

Question 22

Circle the correct answer in each of the following statements.

- (i) Basalt and granite are examples of **igneous rocks / metamorphic rocks**.
- (ii) Basalt rock forms when lava cools **quickly / slowly**.
- (iii) Granite rock has **small / large** crystals.

Question 23

5. ROCKS

In the boxes provided, match each of the letters in **Column X** with the number of its pair in **Column Y**. One match has been completed for you.

Column X	
A	Sandstone
B	Marble
C	Granite
D	Quartzite

Column Y	
1	Wicklow Mountains, Co Wicklow
2	Connemara, Co Galway
3	MacGillycuddy's Reeks, Co Kerry
4	Croagh Patrick, Co Mayo

X	Y
A	
B	
C	
D	4

Question 24

1. ROCKS



Amended from www.earthscienceeducation.com

Circle the correct answer in each of the following statements.

- (i) The rock type shown above is **marble / sandstone**.
- (ii) The rock type shown above is a **sedimentary rock / metamorphic rock**.
- (iii) It is found in **the Giant's Causeway / County Cork**.

Question 25

2. ROCKS

Igneous, Sedimentary and Metamorphic are the main rock-groups.

Complete each of the following sentences by inserting the correct rock-group.

- (i) Rocks formed as a result of great heat or pressure are known as _____.

_____.

- (ii) Rocks formed from cooled molten volcanic material are known as _____.

_____.

- (iii) Rocks formed from compressed remains of animals, plants or other rock materials are known as _____.

Question 26

B. Human Interaction



www.inhabitat.com

- (i) Explain **two** advantages of oil and gas exploitation for the Irish economy.
- (ii) Describe **two** problems that may arise from oil and gas exploitation.

(10)

Question 27

7A. ENERGY



Examine the map above and answer the following questions.

- (i) Riyadh is the capital of country X. Name country X. _____
- (ii) Name the source of energy most associated with this country. _____
- (iii) Is the energy source most associated with this country, renewable or non-renewable?

Question 28

3D. Energy

- (i) Name **one** example of renewable energy.
- (ii) Explain any **two** physical (natural) factors that are required for the generation of energy using the renewable energy source named in part (i) above.
- (iii) Explain **one** advantage of renewable energy.

(10)

Question 29

4. ROCKS

Circle the correct option in **each** of the statements below:

- (i) Sandstone is a permeable rock. **True / False**
- (ii) Basalt is a white rock. **True / False**
- (iii) Marble is a sedimentary rock. **True / False**

Question 30

4. THE EARTH AND ROCKS

The picture shows an erupting volcano.



Source: minyanville.com

Circle the correct option in **each** of the statements below.

- (i) The volcano shown is *dormant / active*.
- (ii) The rock group formed here is *igneous / sedimentary*.
- (iii) The rock type formed is *basalt / sandstone*.

Question 31

14. SOURCES OF ENERGY

Name **three** sources of renewable energy.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

(iii) _____

Question 32

1. ROCKS

Which of the following are **all examples of sedimentary rocks?** [Tick (\checkmark) the correct box.]

(i) Granite, limestone and quartzite

(ii) Granite, marble and quartzite

(iii) Marble, coal and sandstone

(iv) Sandstone, limestone and shale

Question 33

Choose **three** terms from the selection box to fill in the spaces in the extract below.

Selection Box.

Metamorphic	Basalt	Sandstone
Sedimentary	Quartzite	Limestone
Igneous	Marble	Shale

"There are many different types of rock in Ireland. These range from regular-shaped columns of _____ in Antrim's Giant's Causeway to multi-coloured Granite on the Wicklow Mountains. Both of these rock types are _____, which means they were once formed from hot, volcanic material. The centre of Ireland consists mostly of _____, in which fossils of ancient sea creatures can sometimes be found."

Question 34

An example of a **non-renewable** natural resource is:

Tick (✓) the correct box.

Water

Oil

Fish

Forests

Question 35

Complete the three-piece crossword using these clues:

1. Coarse red or brown sedimentary rock found in the mountains of Munster.
 2. A coarse multi-coloured, igneous rock.
 3. Rocks which were changed by great pressure or heat.

