

15. Physical, Administrative & Cultural Regions

1. Give a definition of the term 'region'.

2. Link the region type (X) with an example in Europe (Y) in the box provided. One is completed for you.

| X | Region type | Example in Europe | Y | X | Y |
|---|-------------|-------------------|---|---|---|
| A | Climatic | Irish Gaeltacht | 1 | A | 4 |
| B | Cultural | The Alps | 2 | B | |
| C | Core | The Paris Basin | 3 | C | |
| D | Mountain | Mediterranean | 4 | D | |

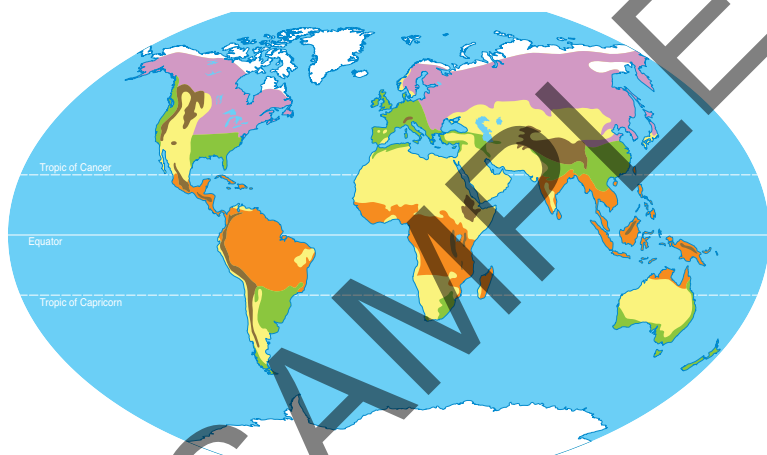
3. Match each of the region types in **Column A** with its description in **Column B**.

| | Column A | | Column B | Column A | Column B |
|---|------------------------|----|--|----------|----------|
| A | Geomorphological | 1. | Local councils / corporations / constituency regions / boundaries / county divisions etc | A | |
| B | Cultural regions | 2. | Less developed regions / core regions / peripheral regions / regions of industrial decline | B | |
| C | Administrative regions | 3. | Regions based on distinctive landforms, e.g. Karst landscapes, ridge and valley landscapes, plains etc | C | |
| D | Socio-economic regions | 4. | Regions that are associated with language and religion | D | |

4. From your study of regional geography, identify an example of any **four** of the following types of region:

| Region | Irish Example | European Example |
|-----------------------------|---------------|------------------|
| Climatic region | | |
| Administrative region | | |
| Cultural region (language) | | |
| Socio-economic region | | |
| Nodal/ city/ urban region | | |
| Resource decline | | |
| Cultural region (religious) | | |

5. Mark the boundaries of the tropical climatic zone shown on the map below.



6. (a) Which of the following names best describes the Irish climate?
Place a tick in the correct box.

Mediterranean climate

☐

Cool temperate oceanic climate

☐

Continental climate

☐

- (b) Read the statement below and place an X in the correct box.
'The North Atlantic Drift keeps Ireland warm in winter.'

True

☐

False

☐

7. List and briefly describe **four** factors which influence Ireland's climate.

(a) Factor: _____

(b) Factor: _____

(c) Factor: _____

(d) Factor: _____

| AVERAGE WEATHER CONDITIONS FOR VALENTIA, COUNTY KERRY | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------|-------|-------|------|------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | jan | feb | mar | apr | may | jun | jul | aug | sep | oct | nov | dec |
| TEMPERATURE | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>mean temperature (°C)</i> | 6.8 | 6.6 | 7.6 | 8.9 | 10.9 | 13.3 | 14.8 | 14.8 | 13.5 | 11.5 | 8.7 | 7.6 |
| <i>number of days with ground frost</i> | 7.5 | 7.1 | 6.1 | 4.3 | 1.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 1.1 | 4.5 | 6.8 |
| SUNSHINE (hours) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>mean daily duration</i> | 1.24 | 2.09 | 3.03 | 5.00 | 5.48 | 5.07 | 4.32 | 4.30 | 3.37 | 2.32 | 1.43 | 1.10 |
| RAINFALL (mm) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>mean monthly total</i> | 166.6 | 123.0 | 122.9 | 76.2 | 89.6 | 79.2 | 74.0 | 110.8 | 123.8 | 156.4 | 148.3 | 159.2 |

8. Answer the following questions using the table above.

(a) The months with the highest temperatures are _____

(b) The average rainfall for the first four months of the year is _____

(c) The sunniest month of the year is _____

(d) The annual range of temperature is _____

9. In the spaces provided mark the statements in the box below as True or False.

| | True or False |
|--|---------------|
| The North European Plain is heavily cultivated. | |
| The fertile wind-blown soil in the North European Plain is called Limon. | |
| Much of the North European Plain is heavily industrialised. | |
| The River Liffey flows across the North European Plain. | |

10. The Burren in County Clare is a distinct geomorphic region in Ireland. Name **two** other geomorphic regions found in Ireland.

(a) _____
 (b) _____

11. Explain the term 'administrative region'.

12. List **four** responsibilities of local government agencies in the community. One has been completed for you.

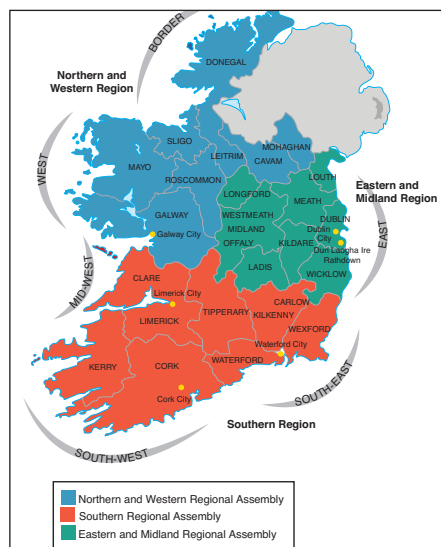
(a) Motor taxation (c) _____
 (b) _____ (d) _____

13. Why does the central government in Ireland have responsibility for the development of hospitals, roads and schools?

14. (a) Name **two** counties in the Northern and Western region.

- (b) Name **two** counties in the Southern region.

15. Using information on the organisation of local government in Ireland from pages 282-283 of *Planet & People Core Book Third Edition*, fill in the missing words in the paragraph below.



There are 26 _____ throughout the Republic of Ireland.

At municipal level there are _____ municipal districts.

There are three regional _____ which monitor the way _____ funds are allocated across the regions of Ireland. These regional assemblies are _____.

16. Name the **three** levels of government administration in France:

(a) _____

(b) _____

(c) _____

17. Write **three** SRPs on the following:

(a) *Commune* (b) *Departements* (c) *Régions*

(a) _____

(b) _____

(c) _____

18. Explain the term 'cultural region'. _____

19. Briefly explain the term 'dialect'. _____

**Note: Use Case Study 3 on pages 285-288 of
Planet & People Third Edition to answer questions 20-29.**

20. Name Ireland's distinctive language region. _____

21. Why is this region unique in Europe?

22. Name the location of **three** Gaeltacht areas in Ireland today.

(a) _____

(b) _____

(c) _____

23. Explain the terms (a) Fíor Gaeltacht regions and (b) Breac Gaeltacht regions.

(a) _____

(b) _____

24. The Irish government department with responsibility for the Gaeltacht is called: _____

25. What is the function of the government department named in Question 24?

26. Name and describe **two** factors affecting Gaeltacht areas:

(a) _____

(b) _____

27. Explain **two** historic reasons for the decline of the Irish language.

(a) _____

(b) _____

28. Explain **two** modern reasons for the decline of the Irish language.

(a) _____

(b) _____

29. Name **three** ways in which efforts are made to keep the Irish language a living language.

(a) _____

(b) _____

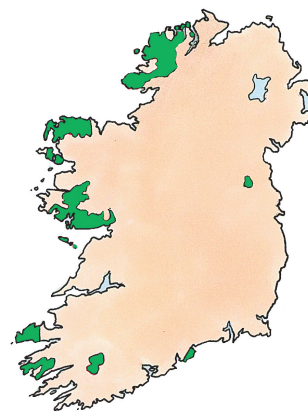
(c) _____

30. Using the map to the right, name **three** counties which have Gaeltacht regions today.

(a) _____

(b) _____

(c) _____



31. (a) Name **three** counties which contained Gaeltacht regions in the past but are no longer classed as Gaeltacht regions today.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

(iii) _____

(b) Briefly explain why changes in Gaeltacht boundaries occurred.

32. Complete the summary chart to show the cultural differences found in Belgium.

| | Wallonia | Flanders |
|------------------------|----------|----------|
| Location in Belgium | | |
| Religion | | |
| Language | | |
| Industrial area called | | |
| Population today | 40% | 60% |

33. Name the **three** languages spoken in Belgium.

- (a) _____
- (b) _____
- (c) _____

34. What is the Belgian language line and why was it set up?

35. Name and explain **one** physical factor and **one** human factor that led to the division of Belgium.

- (a) Physical: _____
- _____
- (b) Human: _____
- _____

36. How does the language divide affect the daily lives of some people in Belgium?

37. Briefly explain why Northern Ireland today has a predominantly Protestant population.

38. List **three** aspects of daily life which clearly show the religious divide in some communities in Northern Ireland today.

(a) _____
 (b) _____
 (c) _____

39. Using *Planet & People Core Book Third Edition*, pages 293-294, fill in the missing words in the paragraph below.

The followers of the Islamic religion are called _____. They follow the teachings of the prophet _____. The guidelines for the Muslim way of life are called the _____ of Faith. _____ is an important place of pilgrimage for Muslims. The _____ is the name of the holy book of Islam. Followers of Islam are divided into two groups called _____ and _____. The majority of Muslims are _____. The Shia Muslims are mainly found in Iran, _____, Libya and _____. In Saudi Arabia, Muslim women must wear a _____. This is a long robe that only allows the woman's eyes, hands and feet to be shown.

40. Read Case Study 7 on pages 295-296 of *Planet & People Core Book Third Edition*. Then fill in the spaces below.

Poland is a country which has undergone many changes to its boundaries. These boundary changes have had an impact on the _____ composition of the country. The different ethnic groups include Armenians, Catholic Poles and Jews, _____, _____ and _____. In 19__ Poland was invaded by _____. A total of _____ Polish people lost their lives. After the end of the Second World War the boundaries of Europe were redrawn. As a result Poland lost land to the _____. This led to the migration of Polish people around Europe. As a result of these migrations, Poland today has a small population of ethnic _____.



41. Explain the key terms listed below.

(a) *Communes*

(b) *Departéments*

(c) Flanders

(d) Limon/loess

(e) North European Plain

(f) Physical region

(g) Regional assembly

(h) Topography

(i) Socio-economic region

(j) Wallonia

16. Socio-Economic Regions

Core Regions

- Read pages 302–303 of *Planet & People Core Book Third Edition* and write **three** statements about the characteristics of core economic regions.

(a) _____

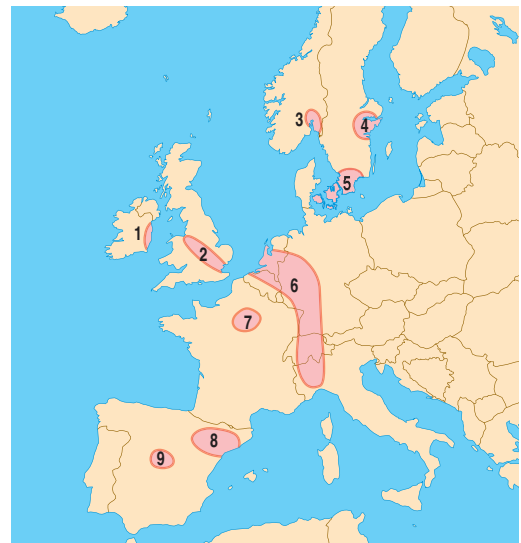
(b) _____

(c) _____

- Match the core regions labelled 1–9 on the map of Europe with the list below.

Madrid, Greater Dublin Area, Stockholm, Catalonia, Oslo lowlands, Manchester-London axis, Scania-Copenhagen, Paris, Rotterdam-Ruhr-North Italian Plain axis

1 _____
 2 _____
 3 _____
 4 _____
 5 _____
 6 _____
 7 _____
 8 _____
 9 _____



- Name **three** core economic regions in Europe.

(a) _____
 (b) _____
 (c) _____