



Uimhir Lárionaid

71

Uimhir Iarrthóra

General Certificate of Secondary Education
2011–2012

Eolaíocht: Teastas Singil (Modúlach)

Ábhair agus a mBainistíocht

Modúl 4

Bonnsraith

[GSC41]

DÉ MÁIRT 28 FEABHRA 2012

9.30 am–10.15 am



AM

45 nóiméad.

TREOIR D'IARRTHÓIRÍ

Scríobh d'Uimhir Lárionaid agus d'Uimhir Iarrthóra sna spásanna chuige sin ag barr an leathanaigh seo.

Scríobh do fhreagraí sna spásanna chuige sin sa scrúdpháipéar seo.

Freagair **gach ceann** de na **seacht** gceist.

EOLAS D'IARRTHÓIRÍ

Is é 45 an marc iomlán don pháipéar seo.

Léiríonn figiúirí idir lúibíní ar thaobh na láimhe deise de leathanaigh na marcanna atá ag dul do gach ceist nó do gach cuid de cheist.

Cuirtear Bileog Sonraí, ina bhfuil Tábla Peiriadach na ndúl, ar fáil duit le húsáid.

Don Scrúdaitheoir amháin

Uimhir Ceiste	Marcanna
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	

Marc
Iomlán

LEATHANACH BÀN

1 Anseo thíos tá ceithre ábhar choitianta.

adhmad : plaisteach : peitreal : olann

(a) Cuir gach ábhar sa cholún cheart sa tábla.

De dhéantús an duine	Nádúrtha

[2]

(b) Is as gloine a rinneadh na pánaí fuinneoige seo thíos.



É Eurocell Plc.

(i) Cad chuige ar ábhar fóirsteanach í gloine sa chás seo? Luaigh fáth **amháin**.

_____ [1]

(ii) Ba ghnách frámaí fuinneoige a dhéanamh as adhmaid ach is é plaisteach atá in úsáid de ghnáth le tamall anuas. Luaigh **dhá** fháth a bhfuil plaisteach níos fearr ná adhmaid le frámaí fuinneoige a dhéanamh.

1. _____

2. _____

_____ [2]

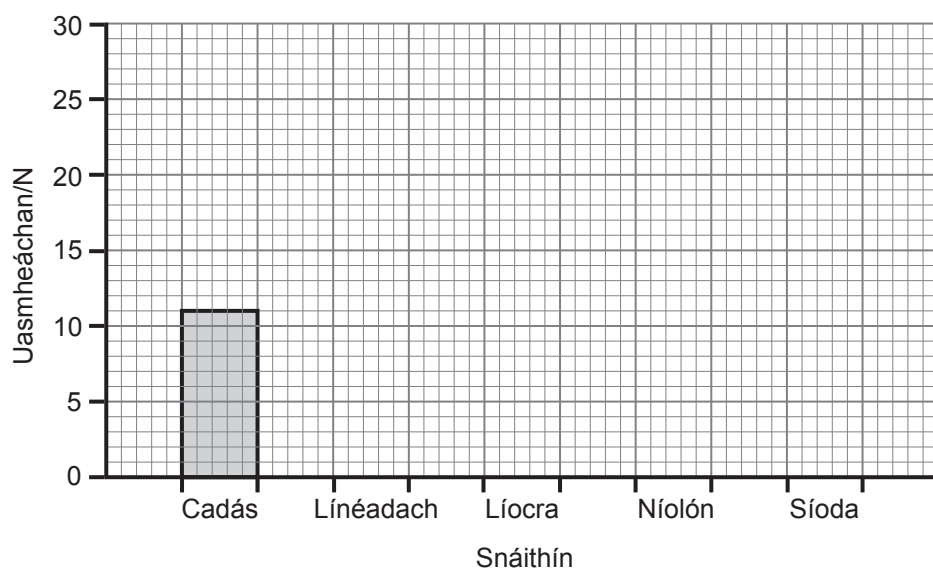
Scrúdaitheoir Amháin

Marcanna Athmharc

- (b) Thomhais Rónán an t-uasmheáchan a thiocfadh le gach snáithín a choinneáil sular bhris sé agus thaifead sé na torthaí anseo thíos.

Snáithín	Uasmheáchan/N
Cadás	11
Líneadach	10
Líocra	25
Níolón	19
Síoda	9

- (i) Comhlánaigh an bharrachairt seo thíos ar thorthaí fhiosrúchán Rónáin.



[2]

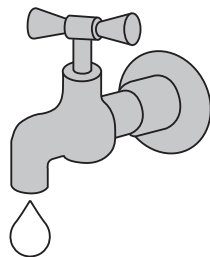
- (ii) Ainmnigh an snáithín is laige.

_____ [1]

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Marcanna Athmharc

4 Is féidir cur síos ar uisce mar chrua nó mar bhog.



Scrúdaitheoir Amháin

Marcanna Athmharc

(a) Comhlánaigh na habairtí seo thíos.

Roghnaigh ó:

aolchoinnle : **aolchuisní** : **tuaslagann** : **sóidiam** :

bog : **cailciam** : **sobal** : **buan**

Is é is uisce cruu ann ná uisce nach ndéanann _____

go furasta le gallúnach. Tá dhá chineál d'uisce cruu ann, sealadach

agus _____.

Tá maignéisiam nó _____ sna comhdhúile is cúis le

huisce cruu.

Is féidir go mbeidh uaimheanna i limistéir uisce cruu mar a mbíonn

_____ ar crochadh anuas ón díon. [4]

(b) (i) Luaigh **dhá** bhuntáiste a bhaineann le huisce cruu.

1. _____

2. _____ [2]

(ii) Luaigh míbhuntáiste **amháin** a bhaineann le huisce cruu.

_____ [1]

(c) Is féidir uisce cruu sealadach a fhiuchadh le go mbeidh sé bog. Luaigh **dhá** mhodh a bhíonn in úsáid le huisce cruu **buan** a dhéanamh bog.

1. _____

2. _____ [2]

- 5 Is breoslaí iontaise iad gual, ola agus gás nádúrtha a bhíonn in úsáid le tithe a théamh.



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Scrúdaitheoir Amháin	
Marcanna	Athmharc

- (a) Is é **CH₄** an fhoirmle cheimiceach atá ar ghás nádúrtha. Ainmnigh an dá **dhúil** atá ann.

(Is féidir go mbeidh an Bhileog Sonraí ina cuidiú agat.)

_____ agus _____ [2]

- (b) Cad chuige a gcuirtear síos ar bhreoslaí iontaise mar acmhainní **finideacha** fuinnimh?

_____ [1]

- (c) Luaigh **dhá** fhoinse mhalartacha fuinnimh a d'fhéadfaí a úsáid **in áit** breoslaí iontaise.

1. _____

2. _____ [2]

- (d) **Ciorclaigh** an focal ceart nó na focail chearta leis na habairtí seo thíos faoi ghás nádúrtha a chomhlánú.

(i) Is **polaiméir** / **hidreacarbón** / **plaisteach** é gás nádúrtha.

(ii) Nuair a bhíonn gás nádúrtha ag dó táirgeann sé dé-ocsaíd charbóin agus

hidrigin / **uisce** / **ocsaigin**

(iii) Éifeacht dhochrach amháin a bhaineann le gás nádúrtha ag dó is ea

báisteach aigéadach / **téamh domhanda** / **truailliú uisce**

[3]

6 Is féidir plaisteach nó gloine a úsáid le buidéil a dhéanamh.



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Scrúdaitheoir Amháin

Marcanna Athmharc

(a) Luaigh buntáiste **amháin** atá ag plaisteach ar ghloine le buidéil a dhéanamh.

_____ [1]

(b) Is féidir gloine a athchúrsáil. Luaigh **dhá** dhóigh a bhfuil comhairlí áitiúla ag spreagadh daoine le gloine a athchúrsáil.

1. _____

2. _____

_____ [2]

(c) Luaigh **dhá** fháth a bhfuil sé tábhachtach go ndéanfar ábhair a athchúrsáil.

1. _____

2. _____ [2]

(d) Baineann comhlachtaí áirithe úsáid as plaistigh in-bhithmhíllte le buidéil a dhéanamh.

(i) Mínigh ina iomláine cad é a chiallaíonn an téarma **in-bhithmhíllte**.

_____ [2]

(ii) Luaigh sampla **amháin** eile d'ábhar in-bhithmhíllte.

_____ [1]

Case	Description	Outcome	Comments
1	A 10-year-old boy with a history of asthma and a recent diagnosis of diabetes mellitus presented with a 2-week history of polyuria, polydipsia, and weight loss. His blood glucose levels were consistently above 200 mg/dL.	The patient was diagnosed with type 1 diabetes mellitus and started on insulin therapy. His symptoms improved significantly.	The patient's family history was negative for diabetes. The patient's weight loss was attributed to the hyperglycemia.
2	A 15-year-old girl with a history of insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus presented with a 1-week history of nausea, vomiting, and abdominal pain. Her blood glucose levels were above 300 mg/dL.	The patient was diagnosed with diabetic ketoacidosis and started on insulin and intravenous fluids. Her symptoms improved.	The patient's ketone levels were positive. The patient's abdominal pain was attributed to the ketoacidosis.
3	A 20-year-old man with a history of insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus presented with a 3-week history of polyuria, polydipsia, and weight loss. His blood glucose levels were above 200 mg/dL.	The patient was diagnosed with type 1 diabetes mellitus and started on insulin therapy. His symptoms improved.	The patient's family history was positive for diabetes. The patient's weight loss was attributed to the hyperglycemia.
4	A 25-year-old woman with a history of insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus presented with a 1-week history of nausea, vomiting, and abdominal pain. Her blood glucose levels were above 300 mg/dL.	The patient was diagnosed with diabetic ketoacidosis and started on insulin and intravenous fluids. Her symptoms improved.	The patient's ketone levels were positive. The patient's abdominal pain was attributed to the ketoacidosis.
5	A 30-year-old man with a history of insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus presented with a 2-week history of polyuria, polydipsia, and weight loss. His blood glucose levels were above 200 mg/dL.	The patient was diagnosed with type 1 diabetes mellitus and started on insulin therapy. His symptoms improved.	The patient's family history was positive for diabetes. The patient's weight loss was attributed to the hyperglycemia.
6	A 35-year-old woman with a history of insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus presented with a 1-week history of nausea, vomiting, and abdominal pain. Her blood glucose levels were above 300 mg/dL.	The patient was diagnosed with diabetic ketoacidosis and started on insulin and intravenous fluids. Her symptoms improved.	The patient's ketone levels were positive. The patient's abdominal pain was attributed to the ketoacidosis.
7	A 40-year-old man with a history of insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus presented with a 2-week history of polyuria, polydipsia, and weight loss. His blood glucose levels were above 200 mg/dL.	The patient was diagnosed with type 1 diabetes mellitus and started on insulin therapy. His symptoms improved.	The patient's family history was positive for diabetes. The patient's weight loss was attributed to the hyperglycemia.
8	A 45-year-old woman with a history of insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus presented with a 1-week history of nausea, vomiting, and abdominal pain. Her blood glucose levels were above 300 mg/dL.	The patient was diagnosed with diabetic ketoacidosis and started on insulin and intravenous fluids. Her symptoms improved.	The patient's ketone levels were positive. The patient's abdominal pain was attributed to the ketoacidosis.
9	A 50-year-old man with a history of insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus presented with a 2-week history of polyuria, polydipsia, and weight loss. His blood glucose levels were above 200 mg/dL.	The patient was diagnosed with type 1 diabetes mellitus and started on insulin therapy. His symptoms improved.	The patient's family history was positive for diabetes. The patient's weight loss was attributed to the hyperglycemia.
10	A 55-year-old woman with a history of insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus presented with a 1-week history of nausea, vomiting, and abdominal pain. Her blood glucose levels were above 300 mg/dL.	The patient was diagnosed with diabetic ketoacidosis and started on insulin and intravenous fluids. Her symptoms improved.	The patient's ketone levels were positive. The patient's abdominal pain was attributed to the ketoacidosis.

(b) Cuir síos ar an dóigh a bhfaighfeá méarlorg ó dhromchla bán amhail tíl.

- an dóigh a gcuirtear an méarlorg ar an tíl
- an púdar a bhíonn in úsáid
- an dóigh a mbaintear farasbarr púdair ar shiúl
- an dóigh a mbaintear an méarlorg ón tíl

[4]

(c) Seachas méarloirg, luaigh **dhá** chineál eile d'fhianaise fhóiréinseach a bhailíonn eolaithe ag láthair na coire.

1. _____
2. _____ [2]

SEO DEIREADH AN SCRÚDPHÁIPÉIR

Cuireadh isteach ar chead chun an t-ábhar cóipchirt uile a atáirgeadh.
I gcásanna áirithe is féidir nár éirigh le CCEA teagmháil a dhéanamh le húinéirí cóipchirt agus beidh sé sásta na hadmhálacha sin a fágadh ar lár a chur ina gceart amach anseo ach é a chur ar an eolas.