

# Oxford Revise | Geography | Answers

## Chapter 21

All exemplar answers given are worth full marks.

### 1.1 Farming

**Suitable alternative answers include forestry, quarrying, and tourism.**

- 1.2** Forestry brings employment when large areas of land are used to grow coniferous trees. People will be employed to manage the trees and cut them down when it is time for harvesting. This will also provide wealth for the upland area which will be spent in the local community supporting other businesses.
- 1.3** Farming involves using upland areas to graze sheep. This brings employment and income when the sheep's wool is sold and also when lambs are sold for meat. This creates wealth in the upland area which will be spent in the local community supporting other businesses.
- 1.4** Quarrying involves extracting valuable rocks like slate or granite from the upland area. This brings employment and income when rocks like slate are sold for roofing tiles. This creates wealth in the upland area which will be spent in the local community supporting other businesses.
- 1.5** This question is level-marked:

Level	Marks	Description
2 (clear)	3–4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Sound, organised, and relevant throughout, using supporting evidence and examples</li> <li>● Communicates good knowledge and understanding</li> <li>● Communicates using developed statements and ideas (e.g. uses connectives)</li> <li>● Uses geographical terms and vocabulary</li> </ul>
1 (basic)	1–2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Basic throughout with limited supporting evidence and/or examples</li> <li>● Communicates limited knowledge and understanding</li> <li>● Explanations are partial</li> <li>● Little or no use of geographical terms and vocabulary</li> </ul>
	0	No relevant content

*Example answer: Both farming and tourism create employment in upland areas. This means these industries generate wealth through providing income for local people. This money can be spent in the local economy supporting other businesses. Tourism has the largest impact. Farming opportunities are quite limited and sheep farming and lambing does not create a large number of jobs. Tourism opportunities are much more extensive with hotels, restaurants, and activity centres employing large numbers of people.*

1.6 This question is level-marked:

Level	Marks	Description
3 (detailed)	5–6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Thorough, detailed, organised, and relevant throughout with supporting evidence and examples</li> <li>● Communicates detailed, clear knowledge and understanding</li> <li>● Communicates using developed statements and ideas (e.g. uses connectives to fully explore ideas)</li> <li>● Good use of geographical terms and vocabulary</li> </ul>
2 (clear)	3–4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Sound throughout with some supporting evidence and examples</li> <li>● Communicates some knowledge and understanding</li> <li>● Communicates using linked statements and ideas (e.g. uses connectives, but needs further development)</li> <li>● Some use of geographical terms and vocabulary</li> </ul>
1 (basic)	1–2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Basic throughout with limited supporting evidence and/or examples</li> <li>● Communicates limited knowledge and understanding</li> <li>● Communicates using simple statements that are not developed</li> <li>● Little or no use of geographical terms and vocabulary</li> </ul>
	0	No relevant content

Example answer: *Glaciated upland areas provide a variety of opportunities for economic development. Farming is one such opportunity. Although the soils are poor quality being thin and acidic, the land is still suitable for activities like sheep farming. This makes use of the steep mountain slopes, providing employment and creating wealth for the area. Sheep farming can also work alongside tourism because sheep farming does not interfere much with popular tourist activities like walking. Tourism offers a variety of opportunities for economic development and the Lake District in north-west England and attracts 15.8 million tourists each year. The visitors come to enjoy the spectacular scenery, as well as to go walking, mountain biking, and kayaking. They may also visit to enjoy historic and cultural attractions like William Wordsworth's home. This means that lots of money is spent in the local economy in shops, hotels, and restaurants. There are over 15 000 jobs in the tourist industry in the Lake District which demonstrates the significant opportunities that tourism provides.*

2.1 Tourists can conflict with locals when they are noisy and do not respect local ways of life.

2.2 This question is level-marked:

Level	Marks	Description
3 (detailed)	5–6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Thorough, detailed, organised, and relevant throughout with supporting evidence and examples</li> <li>● Communicates detailed, clear knowledge and understanding</li> <li>● Communicates using developed statements and ideas (e.g. uses connectives to fully explore ideas)</li> <li>● Good use of geographical terms and vocabulary</li> </ul>

Level	Marks	Description
2 (clear)	3–4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Sound throughout with some supporting evidence and examples</li> <li>● Communicates some knowledge and understanding</li> <li>● Communicates using linked statements and ideas (e.g. uses connectives, but needs further development)</li> <li>● Some use of geographical terms and vocabulary</li> </ul>
1 (basic)	1–2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Basic throughout with limited supporting evidence and/or examples</li> <li>● Communicates limited knowledge and understanding</li> <li>● Communicates using simple statements that are not developed</li> <li>● Little or no use of geographical terms and vocabulary</li> </ul>
	0	No relevant content

Example answer: *The farming industry in upland areas can conflict with the demands of the tourist industry. People might visit upland areas to enjoy the scenery and walk and bike on the mountain slopes. When areas are also used for farming then tourists might leave gates open, allowing sheep to escape, or tourists' dogs might not be kept on their leads, meaning they attack the sheep and lambs. Quarrying can also conflict with the tourist industry. Tourists are interested in peaceful environments and beautiful scenery. Quarrying creates lots of noise and dust pollution with heavy vehicles transporting goods. This conflicts with the reasons why tourists come to visit, meaning they are more likely to go somewhere else in future.*

- 2.3** Ecosystems are damaged when infrastructure like roads and visitor centres are built to cater for large numbers of tourists.

**Accept suitable alternative answers.**

- 2.4** This question is level-marked:

Level	Marks	Description
2 (clear)	3–4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Sound, organised, and relevant throughout, using supporting evidence and examples</li> <li>● Communicates good knowledge and understanding</li> <li>● Communicates using developed statements and ideas (e.g. uses connectives)</li> <li>● Uses geographical terms and vocabulary</li> </ul>
1 (basic)	1–2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Basic throughout with limited supporting evidence and/or examples</li> <li>● Communicates limited knowledge and understanding</li> <li>● Explanations are partial</li> <li>● Little or no use of geographical terms and vocabulary</li> </ul>
	0	No relevant content

Example answer: *Quarrying conflicts with the need for conservation because it is an industrial activity that destroys local ecosystems when land is removed to gain access to rocks like slate. In addition quarrying creates lots of dust pollution and the road infrastructure also destroys ecosystems. Forestry replaces diverse natural ecosystems with large areas of single species trees. This means that ecosystem biodiversity is reduced and ecosystems that supported a range of bird, animal, and insect species are removed.*

- 2.5** Damage to ecosystems caused by off-road vehicles.

2.6 This question is level-marked:

Level	Marks	Description
3 (detailed)	7–9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Thorough, detailed, organised, and relevant throughout with supporting evidence and examples</li> <li>● Communicates detailed, clear knowledge and understanding</li> <li>● Communicates using developed statements and ideas (e.g. uses connectives to fully explore ideas)</li> <li>● Good use of geographical terms and vocabulary</li> </ul>
2 (clear)	4–6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Sound throughout with some supporting evidence and examples</li> <li>● Communicates some knowledge and understanding</li> <li>● Communicates using linked statements and ideas (e.g. uses connectives, but needs further development)</li> <li>● Some use of geographical terms and vocabulary</li> </ul>
1 (basic)	1–3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Basic throughout with limited supporting evidence and/or examples</li> <li>● Communicates limited knowledge and understanding</li> <li>● Communicates using simple statements that are not developed</li> <li>● Little or no use of geographical terms and vocabulary</li> </ul>
	0	No relevant content

**3-marks: SPaG** (spelling, punctuation, grammar, and specialist terminology)

Marks	Description
3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Accurate spelling and punctuation</li> <li>● Rules of grammar followed</li> <li>● Effective control of meaning</li> <li>● Uses wide range of specialist terms</li> </ul>
2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Generally accurate spelling and punctuation</li> <li>● Most rules of grammar followed</li> <li>● General control of meaning</li> <li>● Uses good range of specialist terms</li> </ul>
1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Reasonably accurate spelling and punctuation</li> <li>● Some rules of grammar followed – errors do not hinder meaning</li> <li>● Some control of meaning</li> <li>● Limited use of specialist terms</li> </ul>
0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Writes nothing</li> <li>● Does not relate to question</li> <li>● Basic grasp of spelling, punctuation, and grammar prevents clear meaning</li> </ul>

Example answer: *I do not believe that the need for conservation outweighs the benefits of economic development. This is because the benefits of economic development are widespread and support large communities in glaciated upland areas. In the Lake District the tourist industry provides 15 000 jobs and tourists spend over £1000m in the local area each year. This brings huge benefits to the local area through providing people with an income to support themselves and their families raising taxation that pays for public services. As figure 2 shows, there are environmental costs to this development. Off-road vehicles and walkers damage local ecosystems, which reduces biodiversity. However, it is possible to balance the needs of the environment. Tourist activity can be concentrated in honeypot locations so that damage to the*

environment is contained and the money created can pay for conservation projects. Initiatives like the Fix the Fells project in the Lake District show that the spectacular environment that tourists come to enjoy can be maintained. Economic development therefore outweighs the needs for conservation because the benefits of economic development can also contribute to conservation.

**3.1** This question is level-marked:

Level	Marks	Description
2 (clear)	3–4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Sound, organised, and relevant throughout, using supporting evidence and examples</li> <li>● Communicates good knowledge and understanding</li> <li>● Communicates using developed statements and ideas (e.g. uses connectives)</li> <li>● Uses geographical terms and vocabulary</li> </ul>
1 (basic)	1–2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Basic throughout with limited supporting evidence and/or examples</li> <li>● Communicates limited knowledge and understanding</li> <li>● Explanations are partial</li> <li>● Little or no use of geographical terms and vocabulary</li> </ul>
	0	No relevant content

Example answer: *The Lake District in north-west England has spectacular landscapes and scenery. This attracts tourists because they enjoy activities like walking and mountain biking in these glaciated landscapes. Honeypot centres like Keswick have many marked paths and trails, making it easy for people to enjoy these activities. The Lake District also offers more adventurous activities, meaning it appeals to a range of people. Tourists can engage in activities like abseiling and rock climbing.*

**3.2** This question is level-marked:

Level	Marks	Description
2 (clear)	3–4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Sound, organised, and relevant throughout, using supporting evidence and examples</li> <li>● Communicates good knowledge and understanding</li> <li>● Communicates using developed statements and ideas (e.g. uses connectives)</li> <li>● Uses geographical terms and vocabulary</li> </ul>
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Example answer: *A social benefit is that many of the facilities built for tourists can also be used by local people. So local people benefit from better road infrastructure and leisure facilities meaning their quality of life is improved. An economic benefit is that many jobs are created. This means local people can support their families, buy houses, and also spend money in the local economy supporting a whole range of businesses.*

**3.3** This question is level-marked:

Level	Marks	Description
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Example answer: *Local people might be opposed to tourist development because when places become popular it creates noise and traffic congestion which can lower the quality of life for people who live there. Farmers might be opposed because large numbers of walkers might damage their crops or leave gates open, allowing animals to escape.*

**3.4** This question is level-marked:

Level	Marks	Description
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Example answer: *One impact of tourism is the increase in traffic congestion. This has been managed in the Lake District through park and ride schemes combined with additional public bus services like the Honister Rambler. Park and ride schemes remove cars from the road but are only successful if they offer reliable and cost-effective services. The Honister Rambler and the cost-effective 'park and explore' tickets are convenient for tourists and therefore are effective at reducing traffic congestion.*

3.5 This question is level-marked:

Level	Marks	Description
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0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Writes nothing</li> <li>● Does not relate to question</li> <li>● Basic grasp of spelling, punctuation, and grammar prevents clear meaning</li> </ul>

Example answer: *I agree that the benefits of tourism outweigh the negative impacts. This is because tourism is vital to the whole economy of glaciated upland areas. In the Lake District there are 15 000 jobs in the tourist sector with tourists spending £1000m per year in local hotels, cafes, and shops. This money pays local people's wages, allowing them to own houses, support their families, and have a good quality of life. Although there are negatives to tourism, these can be effectively managed. The problem of second home ownership, for example, where tourists drive up the costs of housing meaning that local people cannot afford homes, can be managed. The Lake District National Park Authority reserves new housing for locals and the council also requires housing developments to include housing that is affordable to locals. This*

therefore means that tourism, which provides many jobs, does not then also drive locals out of the area. Environmental damage can also be managed with schemes that repair footpaths and restore biodiversity. These schemes often receive funding from the tourist economy, showing that the negative impacts can be directly addressed by using the money that tourism brings to the area.

**4.1** Large boulders left behind by glaciers that are a different geology to the place they have been deposited.

**4.2** This question is level-marked:

Level	Marks	Description
2 (clear)	3–4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Sound, organised, and relevant throughout, using supporting evidence and examples</li> <li>● Communicates good knowledge and understanding</li> <li>● Communicates using developed statements and ideas (e.g. uses connectives)</li> <li>● Uses geographical terms and vocabulary</li> </ul>
1 (basic)	1–2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Basic throughout with limited supporting evidence and/or examples</li> <li>● Communicates limited knowledge and understanding</li> <li>● Explanations are partial</li> <li>● Little or no use of geographical terms and vocabulary</li> </ul>
	0	No relevant content

Example answer: *A pyramidal peak is formed when three corries back onto each other. Each corrie has a steep back that is formed through freeze thaw weathering breaking fragments of rock from the exposed rocky outcrops. The steep backs are also formed when the glacier moves downhill from the corrie through rotational slip. As it moves it will pluck loose fragments of rock from the back of the corrie creating the steep back. When three corries back onto each other they create a sharp pyramidal peak where they meet.*

**4.3** This question is level-marked:

Level	Marks	Description
2 (clear)	3–4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Sound, organised, and relevant throughout, using supporting evidence and examples</li> <li>● Communicates good knowledge and understanding</li> <li>● Communicates using developed statements and ideas (e.g. uses connectives)</li> <li>● Uses geographical terms and vocabulary</li> </ul>
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Example answer: *A drumlin is formed when glaciers meet an obstruction and deposit material they are carrying. As the glaciers continue to move, they move over the deposited material, shaping it into the egg-shaped hill that is left behind. This hill has a steep blunt end moving into a gently tapered slope, formed as the glacier moves over the deposited material and smooths it out.*