Oxford Revise | Geography | Answers

Chapter 23

All exemplar answers given are worth full marks.

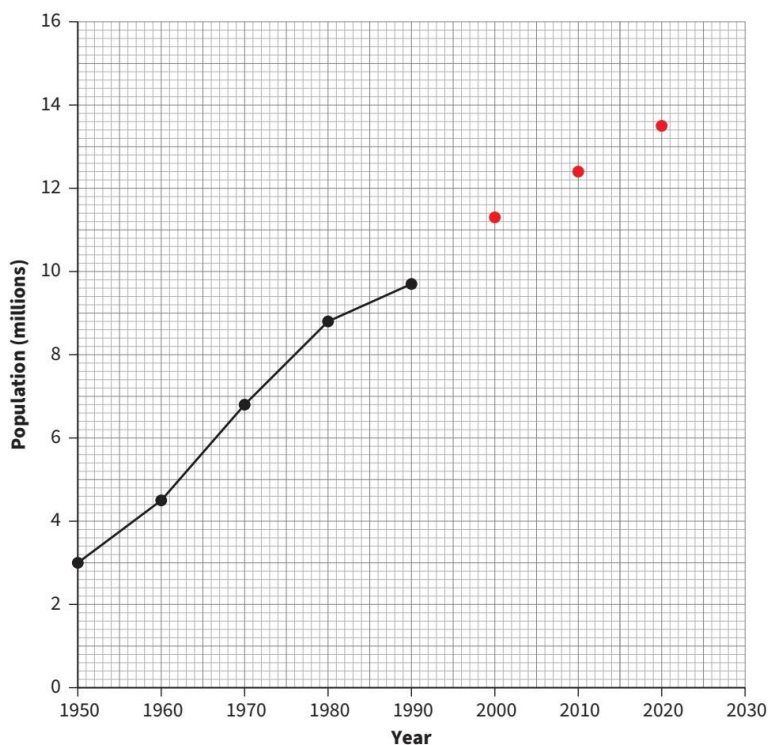**1.1**   **Any one of:** finance, education, tourism, or retail.

1.2   Farming is hard and poorly paid, widespread poverty, limited services, e.g. education and health care, in rural areas.

Accept suitable alternative answers.

1.3   A squatter settlement is an unplanned area of poor-quality housing that is often illegal. Squatter settlements often lack basic services such as electricity and sanitation.

1.4   Rio de Janeiro in Brazil has seen a dramatic increase in its population, from 3 million in 1950 to 6.7 million in the city itself and 13.5 million in the surrounding area in 2020. This is mainly due to migration but also high rates of natural increase.

1.5   The graph should be completed as below. Students may draw a line to connect the points.
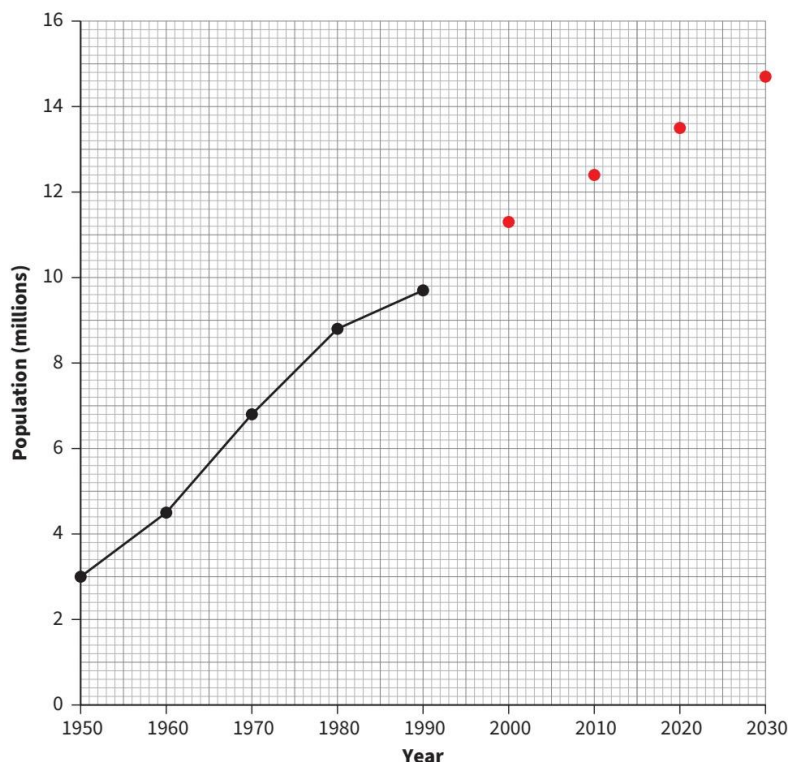

1.6   The percentage change is 8.87%.

13.5 million – 12.4 million = 1.1 million

1.7   The expected population in 2030 is 14,697,459.

8.87% of 13,500,000 = 1,197,450

13, 500,000 + 1,197,450 = 14,697,459

1.8 The graph should be completed as below. Students may draw a line to connect the points.

1.9 The population has consistently increased from 3 million to 13.5 million between 1950 and 2020. It increased very rapidly between 1960 and 1970 and the increase was slightly slower between 1980 and 1990. The rate of increase became more rapid again after 1990.

2.1 Figure 3 shows cramped housing conditions built very close together with many people sharing each home. These homes are often illegal, built in hazardous locations, and lack basic services such as rubbish collection and public transport services.
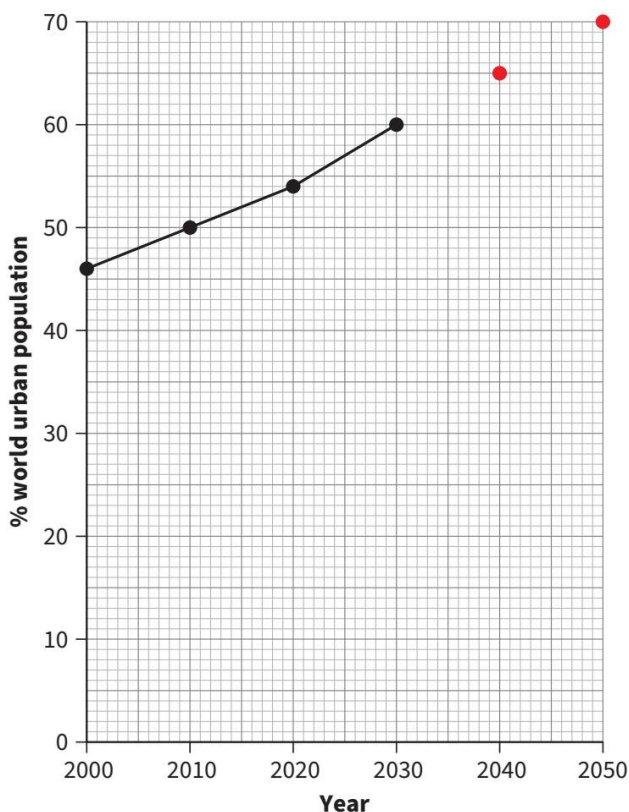
2.2 This question is level-marked:

Level	Marks	Description
3 (detailed)	5–6	● Thorough, detailed, organised, and relevant throughout with supporting evidence and examples ● Communicates detailed, clear knowledge and understanding ● Communicates using developed statements and ideas (e.g. uses connectives to fully explore ideas) ● Good use of geographical terms and vocabulary
2 (clear)	3–4	● Sound throughout with some supporting evidence and examples ● Communicates some knowledge and understanding ● Communicates using linked statements and ideas (e.g. uses connectives, but needs further development) ● Some use of geographical terms and vocabulary
1 (basic)	1–2	● Basic throughout with limited supporting evidence and/or examples ● Communicates limited knowledge and understanding ● Communicates using simple statements that are not developed ● Little or no use of geographical terms and vocabulary

2

Level	Marks	Description
	0	No relevant content

Example answer: *Rio de Janeiro in Brazil has seen rapid population growth since 1950, with numbers increasing from 3 million to 13.5 million. This has created many challenges for the city in terms of providing basic services. Due to insufficient schools and teachers only about 50% of children continue their schooling past the age of 14 and 25% of children do not go to school at all. Therefore children grow up with a lack of qualifications which has resulted in high rates of youth unemployment and has meant that young people often work in the low-paid informal sector with a lack of security and future opportunities. Furthermore, high rates of unemployment can be linked to the high crime rates that exist in Rio.*

Providing health care is another serious challenge. Access to a health centre is only available to those that can pay and only 55% of the population has a local health centre. This means that infant mortality rates are higher and life expectancy is much lower in some parts of the city than others. Poor health also means that people struggle to work and earn money for their families which creates more poverty.

2.3 The graph should be completed as below. Students may draw a line to connect the points.

2.4 A megacity is a city that has a population of ten million or more.

2.5 This question is level-marked:

Level	Marks	Description
3 (detailed)	5–6	● Thorough, detailed, organised, and relevant throughout with supporting evidence and examples ● Communicates detailed, clear knowledge and understanding ● Communicates using developed statements and ideas (e.g. uses connectives to fully explore ideas) ● Good use of geographical terms and vocabulary
2 (clear)	3–4	● Sound throughout with some supporting evidence and examples ● Communicates some knowledge and understanding ● Communicates using linked statements and ideas (e.g. uses connectives, but needs further development) ● Some use of geographical terms and vocabulary
1 (basic)	1–2	● Basic throughout with limited supporting evidence and/or examples ● Communicates limited knowledge and understanding ● Communicates using simple statements that are not developed ● Little or no use of geographical terms and vocabulary
	0	No relevant content

Example answer: *Urbanisation rates tend to be higher in NEEs and LICs. Rates of urban growth were previously very high in HICs due to earlier industrialisation but have now slowed due to the process of counter-urbanisation as increasing numbers of people want to move away from the busier cities. In NEEs and LICs industrialisation is happening now which triggers rural-to-urban migration as people move to the cities in search of the better-paid jobs. This is due to both natural increase and rural-to-urban migration.*

Natural increase is also important to rates of urbanisation in LICs and NEEs. As Improvements to health care are made in urban areas in LICs, death rates drop and urban populations increase. In addition, high proportions of young people in urban areas means that more children will be born, increasing overall rates of urbanisation.

2.6 C

2.7 Kershar and his family live in a house that only has two rooms and there is poor sanitation because it is 'smelly with open sewers'. Kershar's father has 'irregular' work and the children 'scavenge for scrap' every afternoon for their father to sell.

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2.8 This question is level-marked:

Level	Marks	Description
2 (clear)	3–4	● Sound, organised, and relevant throughout, using supporting evidence and examples ● Communicates good knowledge and understanding ● Communicates using developed statements and ideas (e.g. uses connectives) ● Uses geographical terms and vocabulary
1 (basic)	1–2	● Basic throughout with limited supporting evidence and/or examples ● Communicates limited knowledge and understanding ● Explanations are partial ● Little or no use of geographical terms and vocabulary
	0	No relevant content

Example answer: *There are around 800 favelas in the city of Rio and these pose significant management challenges. Many of these, such as Rocinha, are built on steep hillsides which make them vulnerable to landslides during periods of heavy rain. The steepness of the slopes means there is limited road access so it is hard for residents to get in and out. In addition, the favelas are often dominated by drugs gangs and residents do not usually trust the police or the authorities, meaning overall crime rates are exceptionally high. In the favelas of Rio the murder rate is 20 per 1000 people.*

2.9 This question is level-marked:

Level	Marks	Description
3 (detailed)	7–9	● Thorough, detailed, organised, and relevant throughout with supporting evidence and examples ● Communicates detailed, clear knowledge and understanding ● Communicates using developed statements and ideas (e.g. uses connectives to fully explore ideas) ● Good use of geographical terms and vocabulary
2 (clear)	4–6	● Sound throughout with some supporting evidence and examples ● Communicates some knowledge and understanding ● Communicates using linked statements and ideas (e.g. uses connectives, but needs further development) ● Some use of geographical terms and vocabulary
1 (basic)	1–3	● Basic throughout with limited supporting evidence and/or examples ● Communicates limited knowledge and understanding ● Communicates using simple statements that are not developed ● Little or no use of geographical terms and vocabulary
	0	No relevant content

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

Marks	Description
3	● Accurate spelling and punctuation ● Rules of grammar followed ● Effective control of meaning ● Uses wide range of specialist terms
2	● Generally accurate spelling and punctuation ● Most rules of grammar followed ● General control of meaning ● Uses good range of specialist terms
1	● Reasonably accurate spelling and punctuation ● Some rules of grammar followed – errors do not hinder meaning ● Some control of meaning ● Limited use of specialist terms
0	● Writes nothing ● Does not relate to question ● Basic grasp of spelling, punctuation, and grammar prevents clear meaning

Example answer: *Rio de Janeiro, a city in south-east Brazil, has seen rapid population growth since 1950. The population has grown from 3 million to 13.5 million which has created many challenges for the city authorities in terms of providing basic services and managing the consequences of rapid population growth.*

One of the most significant management challenges is housing the ever-growing population. Favelas spring up, mainly in the suburbs of the city, and cause many issues. Around 12% of homes do not have running water and 30% do not have electricity. Those that do have electricity have often acquired it illegally, which can be very dangerous for the authorities to manage.

Insufficient schools and teachers means that only about 50% of children continue their schooling past the age of 14 and 25% of children do not go to school at all. Therefore children grow up with a lack of qualifications which has resulted in high rates of youth unemployment and has meant that young people often work in the low-paid informal sector with a lack of security and future opportunities. Furthermore, high rates of unemployment can be linked to the high crime rates that exist in Rio. This is exceptionally difficult to manage because there is a deep mistrust between the local favela residents and the city police and authorities. This means that some favelas can become 'no go' zones for all the Rio residents.

Rapid urbanisation and economic development in Rio has also led to large-scale environmental problems. Industry is not tightly regulated and there is a lot of pollution in Guanabara Bay. There is also now greater traffic congestion in Rio as the amount of cars has increased by 40% over the past ten years. This causes high levels of air pollution which then leads to approximately 5000 linked deaths per year. This pollution problem is very difficult for the city authorities to manage because favelas have poor road networks, meaning that public transport cannot access them very well. Furthermore, people still prefer to travel by car because of the city's high crime rate. The isolated nature of the favelas has also made the problem of waste collection difficult to manage. As a result, much waste is dumped which pollutes the water supply, causing diseases like cholera.

In conclusion, I think the largest management issue for the city authorities in Rio is the issue of providing basic services for the ever-growing population. Improving education would have wider implications such as

reducing unemployment which therefore reduces crime and in turn builds a stronger bond between the communities and the authorities.

3.1 Rio is regionally important because it is seen as the cultural capital of Brazil with a big music scene and carnival. It also is an industrial hub within Brazil providing considerable employment opportunities.

3.2 This question is level-marked:

Level	Marks	Description
2 (clear)	3–4	● Sound, organised, and relevant throughout, using supporting evidence and examples ● Communicates good knowledge and understanding ● Communicates using developed statements and ideas (e.g. uses connectives) ● Uses geographical terms and vocabulary
1 (basic)	1–2	● Basic throughout with limited supporting evidence and/or examples ● Communicates limited knowledge and understanding ● Explanations are partial ● Little or no use of geographical terms and vocabulary
	0	No relevant content

Example answer: *The population of Rio de Janeiro and its surrounding area has grown rapidly to 13.5 million. This is due to people migrating from other parts of Brazil such as the Amazon rainforest and also from other countries in South America, such as Argentina and Bolivia. People are migrating due to the growing importance of Rio as an industrial, commercial and finance centre that offers a range of employment opportunities. Rio is also seen as the cultural capital of Brazil with an exciting lifestyle, a fact that attracts young migrants.*