

# Oxford Revise | Geography | Answers

## Chapter 24

All exemplar answers given are worth full marks.

1.1 A: Cardiff

B: Edinburgh

1.2 Large areas of Scotland are sparsely populated because they experience harsh weather, and they are upland areas that means they are remote and inaccessible.

1.3 Areas in the UK that are densely populated are London and the South East, the Central Lowlands of Scotland, the urban areas of Northern England and the Midlands, South Wales and North East England.

1.4 D

1.5 The major cities of the UK are found mainly in England, with London being the largest and several cities such as Leeds, Manchester and Birmingham found in the Northern and Midlands area. Glasgow and Edinburgh are found in the Central lowland area of Scotland.

2.1 **Any two pull factors from:** better paid jobs, better services such as health care and educational opportunities, a wider range of entertainment and friends and family already living there.

2.2 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: *The consequences of uncontrolled rural-urban migration has resulted in the development of favelas, which are unplanned, dangerous, and often illegal settlements. Residents arrive in the city and struggle to find work resulting in unemployment rates of up to 20%. Favelas sometimes lack basic services such as running water, sanitation, and electricity. This lack of services can lead to poor standards of living and health. With very high rates of population densities, diseases can spread very quickly, and infant mortality rates can be as high as 50 per 1000.*