

Oxford Revise | Geography | Answers

Chapter 25

All exemplar answers given are worth full marks.

1.1 Name of major UK city: Bristol

Location in the UK: South West

Importance in the UK: Largest city in the South West of England, with two large universities. The 8th most visited city by tourists coming to UK. Largest concentration of silicon chip industries outside of California. Range of culture – home to the creators of Wallace and Gromit.

Answers will vary depending on the major UK city studied.

1.2 A service industry that Bristol is internationally important in is tourism. It is the 8th most visited city.

Accept suitable alternative answers.

1.3 Two challenges that Bristol faces due to migration are increasing pressure on housing and employment and pressure on schools to teach children whose first language is not English.

Accept suitable alternative answers.

1.4 This question is level-marked:

Level	Marks	Description
2 (clear)	3–4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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: *Migration has had a significant impact upon the character of Bristol. Half of Bristol's current population growth is due to migration from abroad, with the majority of new arrivals coming from Poland and Spain. This has created positives such as the contributions made to the local economy and the contribution they make to the cultural life of the city for instance the St Paul's Carnival. Migration also creates challenges such as some problems integrating migrants into the wider community and the pressure migrants place on housing, employment and schools.*

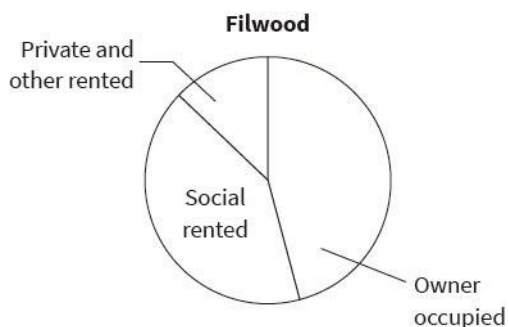
Accept suitable alternative answers.

1.5 This question is level-marked:

Level	Marks	Description
2 (clear)	3–4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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: *Bristol is a city in the south-west of England. It is an important city because it is the largest city in the south-west, with a population of around 460 000, which is expected to rise to half a million by 2029. Bristol has two major universities that attract students from all over the world. They produce graduates who often go on to work in the knowledge and high-tech economy as well as the creative industries. This is important because Bristol has developed into a city with the largest concentration of silicon chip industries outside California and is also home to Aardman, the makers of Wallace and Gromit.*

2.1 The pie chart should be completed as below:



2.2 The pie charts in Figure 2 show housing tenure in two contrasting wards in Bristol. Both pie charts show that the largest type of tenure is owner occupied. However, it is significantly higher in Stoke Bishop with 75% compared to Filwood where only 46% of homes are owner occupied. Another big difference is the % of people who are in social rented housing which is 29% higher in Filwood than in Stoke Bishop. Both areas have the same rates of private rented at 13%.

2.3 Two benefits of urban greening are increasing the amount of public open spaces and parks and protecting and preserving existing wildlife habitats through the development of nature reserves.

Accept suitable alternative answers.

2.4 A brownfield site is an old industrial or housing area, often in the inner city, that has been cleared for a new development to be built.

2.5 This question is level-marked:

Level	Marks	Description
3 (detailed)	5–6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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: *Bristol is a city in the south-west of England where recent urban change has created some environmental challenges. Deindustrialisation and the closure of the port led to some inner-city areas, such as Stokes Croft, having many derelict buildings that can attract anti-social behaviour and could lead to increasing crime rates. This may in turn make it harder to attract investment.*

The population increase and demand for new housing has led to urban sprawl becoming an issue, particularly to the north-west of the city. The building of new homes on greenfield sites has been controversial because it leads to the loss of wildlife habitats and biodiversity in the surrounding countryside. In addition, Bristol is the most congested city in England and building new homes in greenfield locations can increase traffic congestion and air pollution as workers commute into the city centre for work. This means that there is increasing pressure to build on brownfield sites in the centre of Bristol.

Answers will vary depending on the major UK city studied.

2.6 This question is level-marked:

Level	Marks	Description
3 (detailed)	7–9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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

Level	Marks	Description
1 (basic)	1–3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accurate spelling and punctuation • Rules of grammar followed • Effective control of meaning • Uses wide range of specialist terms
2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Generally accurate spelling and punctuation • Most rules of grammar followed • General control of meaning • Uses good range of specialist terms
1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Writes nothing • Does not relate to question • Basic grasp of spelling, punctuation, and grammar prevents clear meaning

Example answer: *Bristol is the largest city in the south-west of England and has experienced lots of urban change: for example, an increasing population, ethnic diversity, and improving connectivity. These changes have brought many significant opportunities for the city.*

The improved connectivity and the growth of the city has brought economic opportunities and job creation especially in the tertiary and quaternary sectors in several global companies such as Aardman Animations, Hewlett-Packard, and Toshiba. These growing sectors contribute to positive employment growth and that in 2015 Bristol had an unemployment rate below the UK average.

The changing population and redevelopment of the city has also led to cultural or social opportunities. The range of cultural influences means that there is a vibrant music and theatre scene attracting many visitors. The harbourside area has been converted from warehouses into bars and restaurants offering a diverse range of places to eat. Another important social opportunity is shopping. Bristol now has Cabot Circus, which was a £500 million redevelopment scheme with cinemas, restaurants as well as shops. These changes are clearly important as social leisure activities, but also provide important boosts to the economy.

Bristol has also seen many environmental changes that have contributed positively to the city. An integrated transport system that includes park and ride, cycle routes and high-speed Metro Buses will reduce congestion and air pollution in addition to reducing journey times. These changes make Bristol a safer greener place to live but also continue to attract industries to the area, increasing the opportunities further.

Not all urban change comes without challenges but the changes that Bristol has seen in its population, redevelopment and transport schemes, and industrial growth have created a wide range of opportunities. These opportunities together make Bristol an exciting city that will continue to be important regionally, nationally and internationally.

Answers will vary depending on the major UK city studied.

3.1 The population distribution in the UK is changing in a number of ways. Immigration has had more of an impact on large cities as immigrants settle there and increase urban populations and in general there has been a movement of people towards London and the southeast of England. In other areas, coastal and rural areas are becoming populated as older people move away from cities to retire.

3.2 This question is level-marked:

Level	Marks	Description
3 (detailed)	5–6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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: The population in the UK is unevenly distributed and this reflects both the physical and human geography. Figure 3 shows an area in the highlands of Scotland which, like other highland areas, is a sparsely populated upland area. This is because they are very remote and can experience very harsh weather conditions.

In contrast, there are many urban areas and major cities that are very densely populated such as the city of Sheffield shown in Figure 3. These often reflected the industrial history of the UK when the growth of heavy industry and towns and cities often developed around supplies of coal and raw materials. People have continued to move to these cities as they develop many economic and political functions and offer more employment opportunities.