

# Oxford Revise | Geography | Answers

## Chapter 27

All exemplar answers given are worth full marks.

1.1 China

1.2 As GNI and HDI increase, birth rate decreases. For example, Japan has a GNI of 41690 and HDI of 0.919 and a birth rate of 7.32. Bangladesh has a GNI of 1940 and a birth rate of 18.13. This is a negative correlation.

1.3 One reason for the difference in birth rate could be differing access to health care which means there is more access to contraception. A second reason could be better education and status of women which means they are more likely to stay in education and pursue a career.

1.4 This question is level-marked:

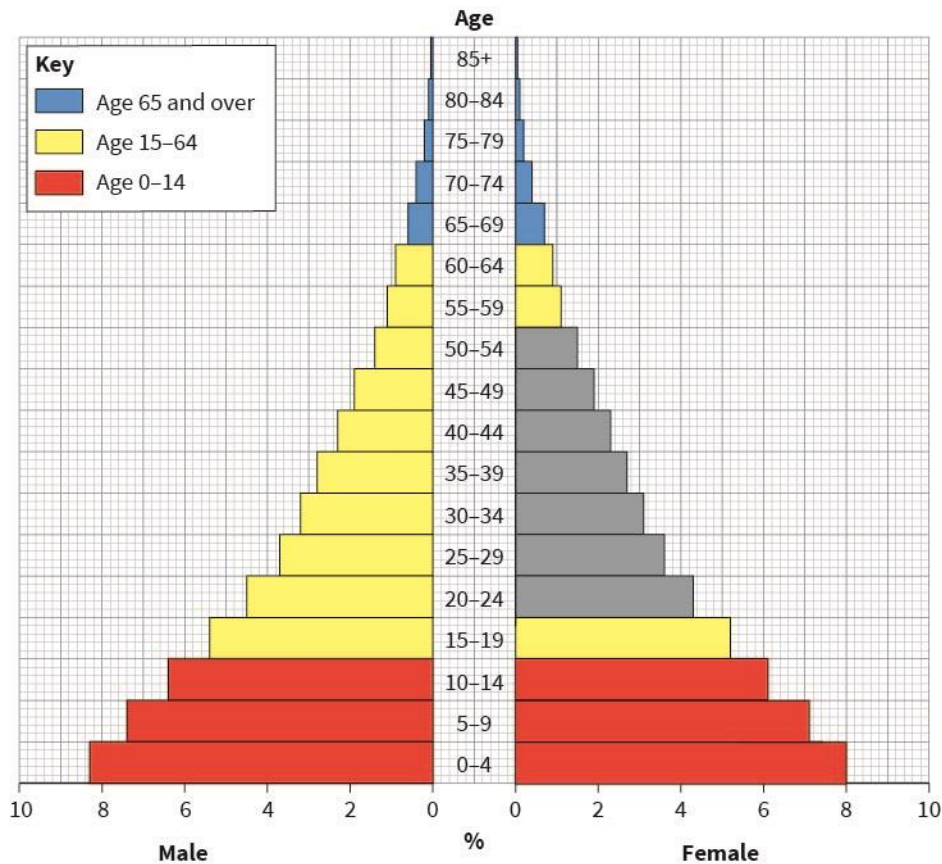
Level	Marks	Description
2 (clear)	3–4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sound, organised and relevant throughout, using supporting evidence and examples</li> <li>• Communicates good knowledge and understanding</li> <li>• Communicates using developed statements and ideas (e.g. uses connectives)</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: The birth rate is a better measure of development because there is a clearer link between improving levels of development and declining birth rates. This is because birth rates will drop when economic development allows for investment in education and for the status of women to improve. The death rate has a less clear link to economic development because in high income countries the death rate can increase because of the ageing population and it is also still very high in the poorest LIC countries because rates of infant mortality are still very high.*

1.5 Quality of life means the wide range of factors that contribute to a person's overall wellbeing, such as happiness, rights, good health and freedom in addition to access to money and possessions.

1.6 The Human Development Index (HDI) is widely used because it is a social indicator made up of three different variables – life expectancy, number of years of education and GNI per head. Because it uses a wider range of variables, it will give a better indication of how well people are benefitting from a country's economic growth.

2.1 The population pyramid should be completed as below. Shading is not required.



- 2.2 The colour coding on the population pyramid highlights the economically active in the population who are the working age people between the ages of 15-64. These 'support' the young dependents shaded in red and the elderly dependents shaded in blue who are above or below working age.
- 2.3 Any answer from the following age groups: 0-4, 5-9, 10-14, 15-19, 20-24, 25-29, 30-34, 35-39, 40-44, 45-49, 50-54.
- 2.4 Males outweigh females in the 20-24 age group because of high rates of migration into Nigeria as migrants are more likely to be younger males.
- 2.5 The shape of the pyramid suggest that Nigeria is becoming more developed (NEE) but is not an HIC.
- 2.6 The pyramid could become wider at the top age groups (65+) and narrower at the bottom age groups (0-14).
- 2.7 The pyramid could become wider at the 65+ age groups as life expectancy improves due to advances in medical care and better standards of living and narrower in the younger age groups as birth rates drop due to the improving status of women.

**2.8** 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: *Using colour coded population pyramids is a useful technique in comparing levels of development because it clearly shows you differences in the different age groups. If the pyramid is wide in the lower age groups, it suggests that the birth rate is high which can indicate a lower status of women. Wide bars in the older age groups indicate an increasing life expectancy, which can show that there have been improvements in healthcare and standards of living in a country. Shorter bars can show higher death rates, which can indicate war or famine and in turn can give clues about the level of development in that country.*

**3.1** A: A top-heavy pyramid with an ageing population – especially for females. Life expectancy is steadily increasing especially for females who are living significantly longer than men due to a healthy diet and a better quality of life.

B: Each age group getting smaller over time that shows a declining birth rate that is linked to improving levels of economic development, improved status of women and the age at which people get married and have their first child getting later.

**3.2** 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>

Level	Marks	Description
	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: *The Demographic Transition Model (DTM) shows how the demographic structure of a country will change over time as it moves between different stages of economic development. It shows how the birth and death rates change and the impact that these changes have on the overall population. As such, it can be a useful model for investigating a country's level of development.*

*On the one hand, it is useful because it shows how in Stage 2, a country's death rate will drop which indicates that there have been improvements in health care and basic sanitation in a country, that shows levels of development have improved. Stage 3 shows that a little later the birth rates will begin to drop – again showing improvements in factors such as access to contraception and improving status for women, resulting in later marriages and smaller family sizes.*

*On the other hand, the Demographic Transition Model ignores the important variable of migration that also has a considerable impact on the population of a country. Levels of immigration in a country tend to increase as a country gets more economically developed. Arguably, this would have a definite impact on the populations of countries in Stages 3, 4 and 5. A further reason why the DTM may not be seen as completely accurate is that it is a little outdated and we are less sure about Stage 5 of the model. Death rates could be increasing as a country that has the most economically developed stages perhaps due to diseases of affluence increase such as heart disease and dementia.*

*In conclusion, the Demographic Transition Model provides a useful starting point for linking population change with economic development, but it is not without criticism and follows a pathway that western countries such as the UK followed.*

**4.1** Infant mortality is the number of babies that die before their first birthday (per 1000 people).

- 4.2** Diseases of affluence are diseases that becoming more common in countries with a high level of economic development where there is an ageing population. Some examples of diseases of affluence are dementia, cancer and heart disease.
- 4.3** You would expect to find newly emerging economies (NEEs) mostly in Stage 3 of the Demographic Transition Model. This is because in this stage you will still have a decreasing death rate due to the improvements that have been made earlier in basic sanitation, health care and immunisations. In Stage 3, you also start to see the decline in birth rates due to the improved status of women and better access to birth control.
- 4.4** A declining birth rate is a good indicator of both economic and social development because when there is economic development there will be better investment in health care which will therefore mean there is better access to birth control and reduced infant mortality rates; both of which reduce the birth rate. Improved social development will mean that women’s rights improve which then results in better education and careers for women, later marriage, and therefore lower birth rates.
- 4.5** 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>
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	0	No relevant content

*Example answer: A country in Stage 5 of the Demographic Transition Model will be in a situation where the birth rate drops below the death rate. The consequences of this will be an ageing population. Economically this can cause a problem because the ratio of working age to non-working age people in the population will increase, resulting in a high dependency ratio. Socially, there will be pressure to provide the care and support that is required by the ageing population. A response to the issue of an ageing population is to increase the retirement age so that more people are working and paying tax for longer.*