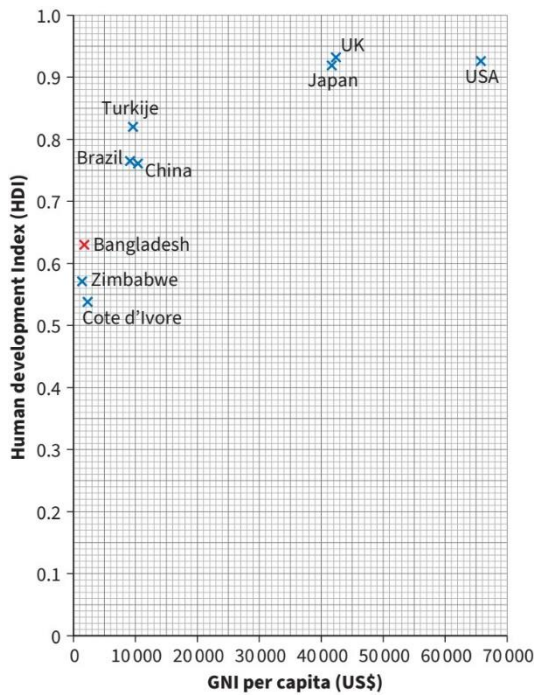


Oxford Revise | Geography | Answers

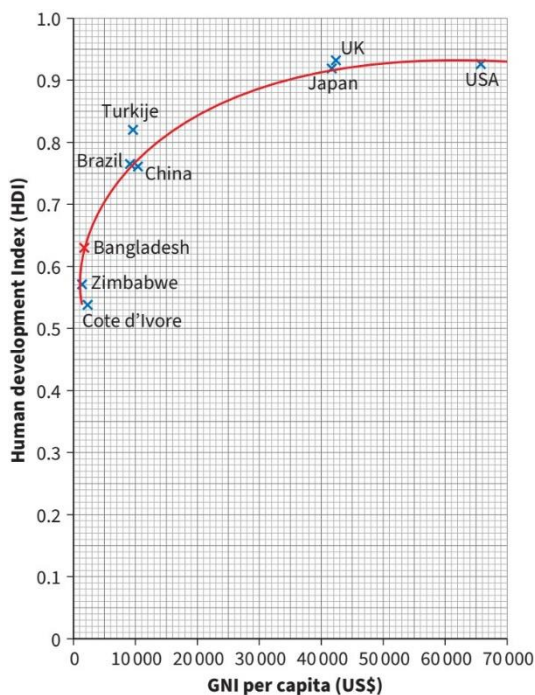
Chapter 28

All exemplar answers given are worth full marks.

1.1 The scattergraph should be completed as below:



1.2 The best fit line should be added as below:



- 1.3** There is a positive correlation – as GNI increases, so does the HDI. The HDI of the HIC countries such as UK, Japan and especially the USA is not much higher relative to such high GNI. Relatively smaller increases in GNI are resulting in larger increases in HDI such as shows for China, Turkey, and Brazil. These are NEE countries.
- 1.4** The difference in causes of death between HIC and LIC countries are that in LIC countries the main causes of death are due to infectious diseases such as HIV/Aids, tuberculosis and malaria. Many of these diseases can be linked to poor sanitation and water sewage systems.
- 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: There are a number of physical or natural causes of uneven development. For example, being landlocked is a factor that makes it difficult for countries to develop because they are surrounded by other countries on all sides. It is more difficult for a landlocked country to develop sea trading routes. Secondly, frequency of natural disasters such as flooding, drought, tropical storms, earthquakes, and volcanoes make development difficult. There are also some climate-related diseases that affect tropical areas in Asia, South America particularly. Finally, harsh relief is another factor that limits development because it is hard to build infrastructure.

- 1.6** Weather and climate can impact economic development by making climate related diseases more likely to occur. Also, when weather is extreme for example during floods or droughts, it can slow development.
- 1.7** An economic migrant is someone who moves voluntarily to seek a better life and a refugee is someone who migrates because they don't have any choice and are forced to leave their home due to conflict or a natural disaster.
- 1.8** 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

Level	Marks	Description
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: *Both physical factors and historical factors are important in creating uneven development around the world. Firstly, being landlocked is a factor that makes it difficult for countries to develop they are surrounded by other countries on all sides. As a result, it is more difficult to develop sea trading routes which limits economic development. This happens for many Africa countries. Secondly, frequency of natural or weather-related conditions such as flooding, drought, tropical storms or earthquakes and volcanoes make development difficult because countries are frequently trying to recover from hazards rather than investing in the development of the country. There are also some climate related diseases that affect tropical areas in Asia, South America and Asia such as malaria. Finally, harsh relief is another factor that limits development because it is hard to build infrastructure.*

A key historical cause of uneven development is the exploitative process of colonialism which saw large parts of Africa, Asia and South America divided up between European powers such as the UK, Spain and France. When some of these countries fought for their independence, it started the difficult process of putting in place new governments. This sometimes resulted in power struggles and civil wars, which has held back development considerably.

2.1 You would expect a country in Stage 4 of the Demographic Transition Model (DTM) to have a much taller pyramid with wider bars in the older age groups. You would also expect it to have a narrower base where each bar is becoming narrower.

2.2 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: You would expect this because as a country becomes more developed, the life expectancy would increase so there would be more people living into old age. This is in part due to improved healthcare and sanitation. You would expect a narrower base to the pyramid because the birth rate would be steadily declining. This may be because the status of women would improve as a country becomes more developed. As a result, the age of marriage and birth of a first baby would be later. The improvements in healthcare would also mean that birth control would be easily available to people, so that family sizes could be limited.