

Oxford Revise | Geography | Answers

Chapter 29

All exemplar answers given are worth full marks.

1.1 B

1.2 The multiplier effect is the long-term positive benefit that investment and job creation can bring to the economy. When a factory provides jobs for people, these workers will then pay tax to the government that can be used to invest in infrastructure, schools and services such as water. In addition, the increased wealth in the area will attract further investments to the area. These include shops, community facilities and smaller supply industries, for example factories. All of these provide job opportunities.

1.3 Negative impacts of tourism on an LIC could include environmental degradation such as footpath erosion. Another is the widening gap between rich and poor communities as only some areas benefit from the growth in tourism.

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: *Fair trade can help to reduce the development gap by improving the quality of life for farmers. The farmers join cooperatives to work with a larger group and earn extra income and a guaranteed income from the fair trade premium. They can use this extra income to improve their living standards and pay for their children to attend school, which, in turn, will help them access employment. Part of the fair trade income is also invested in local community development projects and initiatives, such as building local health centres that help development in the longer term.*

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

Level	Marks	Description
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: *Microfinance loans are small-scale loans that are given directly to families to start up small business that help them become self-sufficient. They are good because they have low or no interest rates so are low risk and can be given to people who would not normally be given credit. As businesses develop, they can provide employment opportunities for the community. Intermediate technology is also important for reducing the development gap. Like microfinance, it is small scale and appropriate for the actual needs of local communities. It works with the skills and knowledge of the local people so provides a suitable source of employment.*

1.6 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: *Long term aid can be used to help close the development gap. It can be given in the form of money such as grants or loans, skilled workers, or technology such as tools or machinery. Aid is most effective when it is sustainable and helps to build resilience and independence such as wells to provide water for community food production, tools to improve agriculture, health centres or roads. When it is suitable, it can bring long term benefits to regions and improve people's general quality of life.*

Goat aid is a good example of an aid project that helps to reduce the development gap. NGOs such as Oxfam use donated money to buy families goats which produce milk, butter and meat that can be sold to enable families to earn money which can be used to pay for children's education. Manure from the goats can be used to help in farming and goats can be bred easily and then kid goats can be sold or given to other members of the community. All these benefits will help raise the level of development in a community in a multitude of ways.

1.7 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
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: *Both industrial development and tourism are tools that can be used by LICs to reduce the development gap. Industrial development involves the building up of factories and industry in an area. It provides employment and generates higher incomes for local workers and so improves their quality of life. Factories often produce manufactured goods that can be exported, which brings important sources of foreign income into the country that contributes to a country's GDP. Income is also generated in supporting linked industries. The additional income for the population and the industries will also increase the amount of taxes being paid to the government.*

This allows there to be investment in housing, education and infrastructure which will help the attraction of future industries into the area. It also means that the population becomes better educated and healthier. NEE such as Brazil and China have used industrial development to help close the development gap in their countries. Foreign investment in Africa has meant that industrial development is becoming increasingly important there too.

Tourism is an alternative pathway to reducing the development gap and may be more appropriate in countries that have natural appeal to tourists, for example Jamaica in the Caribbean. Jobs are created in directly linked sectors such as in entertainment and accommodation, which in turn support businesses such as construction and transport. It is estimated that 200 000 jobs have been created in Jamaica through tourism, providing income for the local people. In a similar way to the way that industrial development can trigger the multiplier effect, allowing wider investment in infrastructure, health care and education will help improve the level of development in the whole country, in the long term. Tourism is a luxury however, and relying on this industry too much can make a country vulnerable in times of economic recession, or if there is a global event such as COVID.

In conclusion, although both are open to the criticism that local resources and people are being exploited, both industrial development and tourism can be seen as effective ways to reduce the development gap. This is because both create employment, and both trigger the multiplier effect. However industrial development may be less vulnerable to global events than tourism, so provides a better, longer-term strategy.

2.1 D

2.2 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: Tourism can be used by some countries to reduce the development gap, especially when they have features that would appeal to tourists, for example, pleasant climates, beautiful landscapes and abundant wildlife. A good example of this would be Jamaica in the Caribbean. When the tourism industry is developed, there will be direct and indirect jobs created through hotels, transport, and tourist attractions, but will also create linked employment opportunities in agriculture and construction. In Jamaica, it is

estimated that 200 000 jobs have been created through the development of tourism. When tourists spend money in the country, it adds to the economy, which can improve the GDP of the country. In 2019, 35% of Jamaica’s GDP came from tourism.

In addition to developing the tourism industry, there will be significant investment in the basic infrastructure of the country, for example roads, public transport, sanitation, and water systems. In Jamaica, the new port that was built to support tourism has also helped other industries. Tourism can help to generate the multiplier effect in a country, as increased wages, provided by both direct and indirect jobs, will increase the amount of money spent in the local economy. It will also increase the amount of tax available to the government, which will enable long-term investment in infrastructure, education and housing. This will help to reduce the overall development gap.

2.3 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: Debt relief is when international institutions such as the World Bank agree to cancel the debt of a country, so that they don’t have to spend all their money attempting to repay the large loans they have taken out in the past. This can happen if the country agrees to meet certain conditions, such as having a stable government with no corruption that can manage its economy well. This means that instead of paying back debts, a country’s government can invest in projects that help its long-term development. For example, they can develop industry and infrastructure or invest in projects to help the quality of life of people, such as education and health care improvements.

2.4 The international Fairtrade movement is a global organisation that promotes fair trade. It sets the standards for fair trade with poorer countries and ensures that there is more environmental regulation, improved and safer working conditions, and a guaranteed investment in local development projects. The Fairtrade movement ensures these standards across the world and ensures that farms meet these standards before they can be awarded the fair trade logo.

3.1 A key economic factor that contributes to uneven development is linked to world trading patterns. Poorer countries have tended to export primary products such as minerals and agricultural products which have not been processed or manufactured into a more valuable product. These are therefore worth less when traded. The manufacturing of these primary products usually happens in richer countries who, as a result, get richer. Richer nations also protect their own trade with the use of quotas and subsidies.

3.2 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: *There are several disparities between health in LICs and HICs often linked to a lack of access to doctors and health care. In LICs, there is much higher infant and child mortality rate with 4 in every 10 deaths in LICs being children. This is compared to only 1 in 100 in NEEs. As people live longer in HICs 7 in every 10 deaths are amongst people over 70 years old. The causes of death are also very different in LICs and HICs. Diseases linked to poor water supply such as diarrhoea and infectious diseases such as Malaria are still the main causes of death in LICs. In comparison, degenerative diseases of affluence are more common in HICs. These include cancer, heart diseases and dementia, which are linked to lifestyle and longer life expectancies.*