

Oxford Revise | Geography | Answers

Chapter 31

All exemplar answers given are worth full marks.

- 1.1** The waste is made up of bags of household waste and also tyres and containers that could be from industry.
- 1.2** As well as the visual pollution, some waste may contain chemical or industrial waste that could pollute water supplies and get into the groundwater. This will be harmful to people and also can damage the ecosystems downstream.
- 1.3** 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: *In Nigeria there are a number of environmental problems. Firstly rapid urban growth in cities such as Lagos and Abuja has led to traffic congestion which in turn leads to air pollution. The speed of urban growth has also led to problems with waste disposal, causing rubbish to build up in the city, which can lead to harmful pollutants reaching water supplies. On top of this industries often dump chemical waste directly into rivers and water supplies. The rapid growth of urban areas has also led to deforestation, resulting in habitat loss for a range of plants and animals. This reduces levels of biodiversity. In total it is thought that 70–80% of Nigeria’s forests have been destroyed due to industrial and urban growth.*

- 1.4** Nigeria has a number of political and economic links. Firstly, it is a member of the African Union. This is an economic planning and peacekeeping group. Due to Nigeria’s role in oil production, it is also a member of OPEC. This is a group which aims to control the price of oil around the world. As a former member of the British empire Nigeria is now a member of the Commonwealth. The Commonwealth aims to develop a community that cooperates with each other regarding world issues and supports each other in times of need.

1.5 Nigeria is an important trading nation. Its main imports include refined oil from the USA and the EU, telephones from China and cars from Brazil. Its main exports include crude oil, natural gas and the raw materials rubber, cocoa, and cotton. Its largest export partners are the EU, India and the USA.

1.6 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: Nigeria has received aid intended to improve the quality of life of poor people. It receives about 4% of the aid that is given to African countries. Most of the aid it receives is from the UK and the USA. Some aid is from the World Bank, who focus on long-term aid projects to help development and improve businesses, and some is from other separate NGOs. An example of an NGO project is Nets for Life. The project distributes anti-mosquito nets to households and educates people on malaria prevention. The UK government has also funded a health and HIV programme that improves health in rural communities.

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

Level	Marks	Description
	0	No relevant content

3-marks: SPaG (spelling, punctuation, grammar, and specialist terminology)

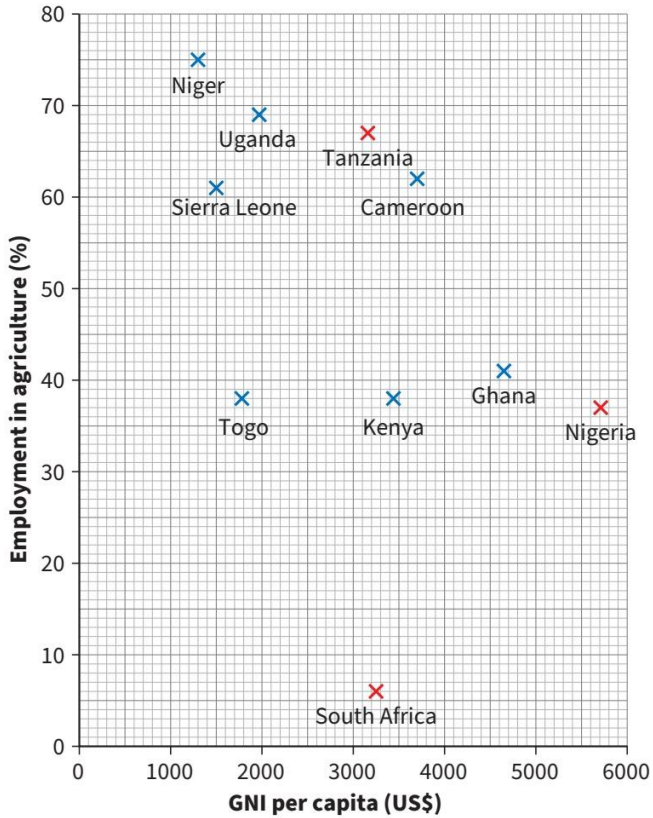
Marks	Description
3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Accurate spelling and punctuation ● Rules of grammar followed ● Effective control of meaning ● Uses wide range of specialist terms
2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Generally accurate spelling and punctuation ● Most rules of grammar followed ● 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: *There has been considerable economic growth in Nigeria in recent years. This has had an impact on the quality of life of the population which in some ways can be seen to be improving. Quality of life is often measured using the human development index. Nigeria's human development index improved steadily between 2005, when it was 0.465, and 2010, when it was 0.485. It improved even more rapidly between 2010 and 2015. This improvement in the HDI is evidenced by improvements in health care, life expectancy, and access to safe drinking water, as well as a large decrease in rates of infant mortality. Furthermore, the improvement in availability of paid jobs in the industrial sector often meant that families had higher disposable incomes and could afford to send children to school. Between 1990 and 2017 the percentage of children attending secondary school rose from 25% to 49%.*

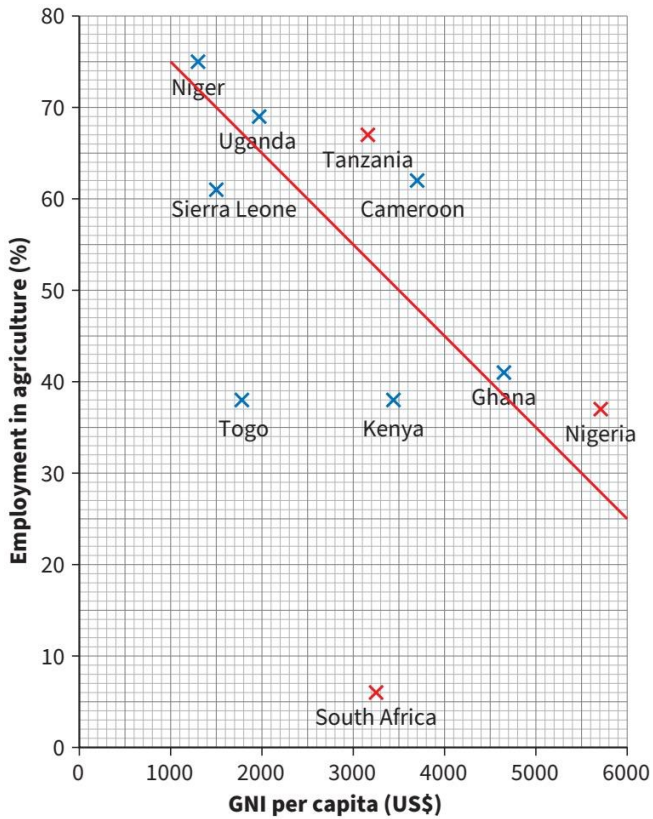
It is therefore clear that economic development has improved quality of life for some groups of Nigerians. It is, however, not all positive. Since 2015 the improvements in Nigeria's HDI have slowed down and almost stagnated. Some indicators of development appear to have got worse such as the percentage of people with access to sanitation facilities. This highlights the serious issue of inequality in Nigeria, with many rural communities struggling to keep pace with urban areas when it comes to providing clean water and basic sanitation.

It is clear therefore that, although Nigeria benefits from its economic growth, there are still problems such as the widening of the gap between the richest and poorest people and the risk of over-reliance on oil.

2.1 The scattergraph should be completed as below:



2.2 A trend line should be added as below:



- 2.3** South Africa should be circled.
- 2.4** The relationship between the two is that as GNI increases the percentage of people employed in agriculture decreases. This is a negative correlation.
- 2.5** This relationship is expected because, as a country becomes increasingly developed, more people will work in the secondary and tertiary sectors. This is firstly because levels of wealth and education improve and secondly because mechanisation means there is less need for workers in agriculture.
- 2.6** South Africa has a much lower percentage of people working in agriculture than its GNI would suggest. This could be because it has a high amount of people working in other low-paid primary sector jobs such as mining.
- 2.7** The industrial structure of Nigeria has changed significantly. In 1991 nearly 60% of the population was employed in agriculture but by 2020 this had dropped to approximately 22%. The percentage of people employed in industry remained steady at 10% from 1991 until 2017, but then increased to 25% in 2020. Finally, employment in services has only varied slightly since 1991, ranging from 30–50%. The biggest shift appears to have been from agriculture to industry employment.
- 2.8** 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
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Example answer: There a range of types of international aid that can be given to countries. Firstly, there is emergency or short-term aid that is given as a response to an event such as a war, famine, or natural disaster (e.g. the Haiti earthquake). Another type of aid is developmental aid that is given in order to improve the long-term development of a country by providing safe water, education, or infrastructure. This aid is often given by NGOs, such as Nets for Life in Nigeria, but can also be given bilaterally which means directly from one government to another. This form of aid can also be given by multilateral organisations such as the World Bank. Nigeria was given US\$500 million by the World Bank to fund long-term development projects.

2.9 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
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Example answer: *Nigeria has experienced a range of negative environmental impacts due to its recent rapid economic development. Firstly rapid industrial development has been difficult to regulate because it is estimated that there are 10 000 illegal small-scale industries in the country. These industries often let dangerous pollutants and chemicals directly into water supplies, a practice which then harms ecosystems. These industries also let out poisonous gases into the air, which impacts on health and well-being. Nigeria's economic growth has been quite heavily reliant on oil extraction and this has been linked to serious pollution such as the 2008 and 2009 oil spills in Bodo when 11 million tonnes of crude oil spilt into the Niger Delta.*

Rapid urban growth often occurs alongside industrial development and results in a number of environmental problems such as traffic congestion, waste and rubbish dumping, and increasing rates of deforestation as illegal settlements spread. Deforestation has destroyed habitats; it is estimated that the habitats for 500 types of plants and animals such as Cheetahs and Giraffes have disappeared.

3.1 This question is level-marked:

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Example answer: *Transnational cooperations can bring disadvantages to the countries they set up in. Although they offer employment, it is often the case that the highly skilled or best-paid jobs are kept in the HIC country or that workers from the HIC are brought in to do those jobs. This means that the local community get the low-paid and low-skilled work and much of the money earned leaves the LIC country. At times TNCs are criticised for allowing poor, unregulated working conditions where laws are not followed some workers are underage. Any grants and subsidies that are used to attract the TNC cost the LIC country money that would be better spent on investing in local industries rather than in an HIC owned company.*

3.2 This question is level-marked:

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Example answer: *A transnational cooperation is a large company that operates in several countries and has increasingly set up production plants in NEEs and LICs such as Nigeria. They bring many advantages but also some disadvantages.*

About 40 TNCs are located in Nigeria and this number is growing. Most of these TNCs have headquarters in the UK, USA or Europe. They have provided important sources of employment and skills development, both directly and indirectly. Shell, one of the largest oil companies, has provided 65 000 direct jobs and Unilever, a company producing household products, currently employs 1 500 people. As around 91% of Shell contracts are given to local Nigerian companies, there are many indirect employment benefits. 250 000 jobs have been created by Shell in related and linked industries. These employment opportunities will trigger the multiplier effect, making major contributions to tax and valuable export revenues, all helping to reduce the development gap and improve the quality of life for the Nigerian population.

There are however some disadvantages associated with TNC investment in NEEs and LICs. Wages can be low and sometimes working conditions are poor. This is because many of the best, higher-paid jobs are given to workers in the HIC headquarter countries or people brought in by the TNC. TNCs are also criticised for exploiting resources and not taking care of the environment. Shell has been responsible for a number of large oil spills that have contaminated local water supplies and farming. This has led to resentment amongst local people and much conflict between local communities and the TNCs. In Nigeria, militant groups have frequently disrupted the oil refineries in the Niger Delta.

It can therefore be seen that there are both positives and negatives associated with attracting TNCs to countries such as Nigeria. For some people in the country, there will be employment opportunities, either in the actual factory or in one of the linked industries. For others, such as those who lived and worked in the Niger Delta at the time of the 2008 oil spills, quality of life may be threatened.