

Oxford Revise | Geography | Answers

Chapter 32

All exemplar answers given are worth full marks.

- 1.1** Employment in the primary sector has steadily dropped from around 21% in 1841 to 1–2% in 2011.
- 1.2** From 1841 to 1911, employment in the tertiary sector fluctuated between roughly 30% and 40. By 1931, it had increased to 50%. After a slight decline, it then increased steadily from 1951 until it reached 79% in 2011.
- 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: *Primary employment has been steadily declining in the UK since 1841. Between 1841 and 2011, the percentage of people employed in the sector has decreased from 21% to only 1–2%. This is firstly due to mechanisation, which resulted in a lower demand for workers, and secondly due to the ability to trade food products and raw materials from overseas. There seems to be a link between the rise of tertiary employment and the decline of secondary employment in the UK. Secondary employment was reasonably steady between 1841 and 1961, sitting at around 35–40%. There was a sudden decrease after this point until numbers reached about 10% in 2011. This decline is due to deindustrialization and the closure of many factories as they moved overseas. Tertiary employment increased during the same years, with numbers rising from 45% in 1951 to 80% in 2011. This happened because mechanisation lowered the demand for workers in industry and led to the closure of many industries. An improved level of wealth and education also made tertiary jobs possible. Quaternary jobs only became available in the UK from 1981 onwards as scientific breakthroughs made this type of employment possible.*

- 1.4** Deindustrialisation is the decline of heavy secondary industry, the closure of factories in areas where they once dominated and the growth of tertiary industries.

1.5 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: *Deindustrialisation happened in the UK for a number of reasons. In general there was a shift towards mechanization, where machines replaced people in the manufacturing process such as in the car industry where robots took over many of the roles on the production lines. This meant that employment in industry declined. In addition, as the UK was one of the first countries to industrialise, machinery and buildings became outdated but did not receive investment. It became cheaper and easier to produce the products overseas in countries like China, Malaysia, and Indonesia where labour costs were lower and buildings were more modern with the latest technology.*

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
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Example answer: *The term post-industrial economy refers to an economy where manufacturing has declined and has been replaced by tertiary and quaternary jobs. There is lots of evidence to suggest that the UK now has a post-industrial economy. Firstly, there has been a consistent and steady decline in employment in the primary and secondary sectors of the economy in recent decades. Secondary employment fell from around 35% in 1961 to 10% in 2011. Both tertiary and quaternary levels of employment rose. Tertiary rose from around 50% to 80% between 1961 and 2011 and quaternary first became evident around 1980 and reached around 12% by 2011. Secondly, the industrial landscape has changed significantly in the UK. The factories that were used for heavy industry, once common in and around cities in the north of the UK, have often become derelict and abandoned and have been replaced by science parks. Science parks are areas, often close to universities, that provide a site for modern scientific and knowledge-based businesses and their support businesses. These science parks host some of the quaternary and tertiary jobs that the UK has shifted towards. Research now employs around 250 000 people in the UK and the service sector, including financial services, is one of the fastest-growing sectors and contributes to over 80% of the UK's GDP.*

- 2.1** The quaternary sector is the newest sector of employment and is based on research and development, information technology, and the knowledge economy.
- 2.2** A post-industrial economy is where the manufacturing industry has declined and has been replaced by the growth of the service sector and the developing quaternary sector.
- 2.3** Science and business parks are both purpose-built sites that attract businesses. Science parks tend to focus on more scientific, knowledge-based industries, such as research, while business parks have a wider range of, often service focussed, businesses. Science parks have more links to universities than business parks in order to employ the highly skilled graduates into research roles.

2.4 This question is level-marked:

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Example answer: *The use of IT has been one of the main factors in the UK's move to a post-industrial economy. Many new businesses are directly involved with developing IT by designing and manufacturing new hardware and software. Over 1.3 million people in the UK are employed directly in these types of jobs and the UK is one of the world's leading digital economies. IT has also enabled the rapid development of research as people are now able to communicate with others instantly using the internet. Computers also allow large amounts of data to be stored which is often an important part of the research process.*

3.1 Features of the Cambridge Science Park could include the strong links with Cambridge University; a focus on high-tech, quaternary industries; close to good transport links; in an area with a very pleasant environment.

Accept other similar suggestions.

3.2 This question is level-marked:

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Example answer: *Science parks provide an opportunity for regional economic growth because they attract lots of businesses that offer highly skilled employment. This keeps skilled workers in the region. Figure 3 also suggests that science parks attract other linked businesses to the area which can benefit from shared ideas and networks as well as sharing infrastructure and costs. Once the science parks and other businesses are attracted, the multiplier effect will bring wider benefits, making the area even more attractive to future businesses and establishing the area as a regional hub for research and innovation. The Cambridge Science Park is very good example of this. It creates at least £37 billion of revenue per year and provides around 7000 jobs in 300 companies.*

3.3 This question is level-marked:

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Example answer: *Science parks provide clear evidence of the changing nature of the UK economy. The factories that were once used for heavy industry, once common in and around cities in the north of the UK, have often become derelict and abandoned and have been replaced by science parks. Science parks are areas, often close to universities, that provide a site for modern scientific and knowledge-based businesses and their support businesses. These science parks host some of the quaternary and tertiary jobs that the UK has shifted towards and it is estimated that the research roles and support roles in financial services and marketing now provide over 75 000 jobs in the UK, making them very significant in the new post-industrial economy of the future. The University of Southampton Science Park is a good example. Developed in 1986, it has now expanded to include over 100 science and innovation businesses such as those developing technology in fibreoptics and spectrometers. There are over 100 science parks similar to the Southampton Science Park in the UK and together they play a very significant role in the future of the economy.*

3.4 This question is level-marked:

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Example answer: Modern industry can be made more sustainable in order to reduce the negative environmental impacts. Strong regulations, environmental targets, and fines make pollution incidents punishable and give industries a strong incentive to meet standards of air and water quality. Regulations also exist to ensure that industries restore their surrounding environments, often through providing new habitats for wildlife and restoring the landscape to its former state or better. Modern technology can now help to reduce harmful emissions and reduce gases such as sulphur dioxide that are produced by modern power stations and industry.

4.1 D

4.2 Some forms of international aid can have problems. In Nigeria, aid given through the government does not always reach communities in need due to government corruption and diversion of the aid money to other purposes. In the case of Nigeria, it is claimed that some aid money has not be given to communities but has been used to build up the military. Aid that gives the donors power and influence over decisions in the country is also not good because it can be used to help the donor and their business interests rather than the communities in need.