

Oxford Revise | Geography | Answers

Chapter 33

All exemplar answers given are worth full marks.

- 1.1** The UK port industry is the largest in Europe because the UK has the longest coastline and a very long trading history.
- 1.2** The UK aviation industry is very significant to the UK economy because it establishes strong links for the UK globally. Air travel links the UK with 114 other countries. As such a large industry, aviation also creates an estimated 1 million jobs and contributes £22 billion to the UK's GDP.
- 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: *Improvements to road transport can affect both employment and regional economic growth. Due to this the UK government has invested large sums of money into improving the road network and also the condition of roads. Figure 1 shows the change of the M25 into a smart motorway. This is happening to lots of motorways and involves using technology to manage congestion on busy routes around the major cities. Additional lanes have also been added to many existing motorways and main roads, again in an attempt to reduce congestion. An example of road development would be the improvements made to the A303, the main route to the south-west of England, which has suffered from lots of congestion. Key sections of the road are turned into a dual carriageway and it will be known as a 'super highway'. All of these improvements and upgrades create considerable employment which boosts the economy of the country. In addition it attempts to 'level up' and attract some businesses and employment out of London and the south-east to other regions as investment is more likely when these regions are better connected to other parts of the UK.*

1.4 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: Rural depopulation is when there is a population decline in particular rural areas. This is often due to outmigration but also due to declining birth rates in an area where there is an ageing population. The Outer Hebrides, a chain of islands off the coast of Scotland, have seen a 50% decline in their population since 1901.

There are a number of social and economic impacts of significant depopulation. Firstly, socially, there will be a loss of some basic services such as schools, other facilities for younger people, and post offices. The loss of these services will leave people feeling isolated – especially those less likely to be able to travel to the mainland.

Economically, many of the traditional primary industries such as sheep farming and deep sea fishing have declined in recent years and are in themselves less attractive as careers for younger people. This means that younger people have limited options but to move away, meaning that there are fewer and fewer people of working age in the area to support the increasingly ageing population.

2.1 The UK north-south divide is the real or imagined economic and cultural divide between the south of England, including London and the south east of England, and the north and rest of the UK. The divide exists, firstly, due to deindustrialisation impacting regions in the north of England more significantly, since these regions had most of the heavy industry and factories, and, secondly, due to recent development of the service sector around London and the south east.

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
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Example answer: *Two strategies that can be used to resolve regional differences are developing enterprise zones and local enterprise partnerships. Enterprise zones are areas in which the government offers financial incentives for businesses, such as a reduction in business rates, grants for new machinery, and simpler planning rules. All of these incentives aim to attract businesses to areas where there is high unemployment. Local enterprise partnerships have the similar aim of providing more jobs and stimulating local economies. They do this by setting up voluntary partnerships between businesses and the local councils to identify the needs of the businesses and then acting on these by making transport and infrastructure investments.*

2.3 This question is level-marked:

Level	Marks	Description
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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
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Example answer: *Transport improvements are key to improving the UK economy and 'levelling up' between the economically more-successful London and the south-east region and the rest of the UK. Transport is key to a growing economy. There are considerable employment opportunities in the actual construction of new transport, including improvements in roads, railways, air transport and ports of the UK.*

There has been considerable investment in rail travel in the UK which is a good way of providing links between regions and avoiding the congestion of the roads. HS2 is a high-speed rail line that aims to connect London with Birmingham and possibly cities further north. Although the development has been controversial from the start due to its cost, it is hoped it will pull investment and economic growth towards Birmingham.

Air travel is also important to boosting the UK economy as it provides important global links. The aviation sector provides around 300 000 jobs and contributes 3.6% to the UK's GDP. Furthermore, 2 million tonnes of freight pass through UK airports each year. With air travel recognised as vitally important to wealth creation in the UK, a new runway was proposed for Heathrow airport. It was argued that this alone would generate £147 billion over 50 years and generate 70 000 new jobs by 2050. As with HS2, this is very controversial, especially amongst those living close to airports, but is considered to be vital for the economic development of the region.

2.4 This question is level-marked:

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Example answer: Population growth is happening in rural areas that are close to larger, thriving towns and cities. An example of this would be south Cambridgeshire, the area surrounding the city of Cambridge, which is growing mainly due to immigration from Cambridge itself but also Eastern Europe. There are a number of social and economic impacts of this population growth on rural areas. Firstly, socially, there will be a loss of some basic services, such as public transport and post offices, as people continue to use the facilities in Cambridge when they are working there. This is made worse in south Cambridgeshire as there is now 80% car ownership, putting a strain on less frequently used public transport. The loss of these services will leave people feeling isolated, especially those less able to travel to the towns. Another social impact is that new housing developments and additional people in rural villages can break down the traditional rural communities.

Economically, the cost of housing increases in rural areas as these areas become more desirable, meaning there is limited affordable housing for local people. Many of the traditional primary industries such as

farming have declined in recent years as farmers increasingly sell their land for new housing developments. However, there will be additional employment in construction and house building.

3.1 The new Cross rail line connects Reading with East London and improves journey times across London. A second development is the electrification of the Trans Pennine rail network between Manchester and York that will reduce journey times significantly. A final development is HS2 which is a high-speed train line that will link London and Birmingham and possibly other cities in the north of England.

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
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Example answer: Ports have always been important to the UK economy because of the long history of trading and the long coastline around the UK. The port industry in the UK is now the largest in Europe and caters for freight and goods and services through special designs for containerisation which is vital for UK trading. Felixstowe is the largest container port in the UK, handling 2 million containers per year. Liverpool2 is the development of a new deep-water container port that will create 5 000 new jobs and boost the north west's regional economy by attracting trade. There is also a large volume of domestic passengers that pass through a number of ports such as Dover. These ports employ around 120 000 people.

4.1 Large-scale industry can negatively impact on the environment by causing air and water pollution. Large-scale industries also dispose of waste in unsustainable ways, such as into landfill, which can release poisonous toxins into the air and water supply.

4.2 This question is level-marked:

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Example answer: *Governments can force industries to minimise their environmental impacts by imposing strict laws and legislations. Governments can bring in strict targets relating to water quality and air pollution and enforce these targets by imposing heavy fines when the targets are not met or when industrial pollution happens. In addition, planning consent is only given when businesses have clear plans to restore their surrounding areas so that the landscape looks like it did before the industry came to the area.*