

# Oxford Revise | Geography | Answers

## Chapter 17 A city in an advanced country

All exemplar answers given are worth full marks.

1

(a)

(i) The table should be completed as below:

<b>Name of city</b>	Bristol
<b>Location in the country</b>	south-west England
<b>Importance in the country</b>	Largest city in south-west England and the UK's eighth most popular city for foreign visitors. Its high-tech businesses represent the largest concentration of silicon chip manufacturers outside California.

(ii) higher education

(iii) pressures on housing and employment; large numbers of children in school for whom English is a second language

(iv) The opportunities resulting from migration is the enrichment of the city's cultural life. Many of the migrants are young and so this helps balance the ageing population. The challenges are the pressures on housing and employment and social problems associated with migrants' integration into the wider community.

(v) Bristol is the largest city in south-west England. It is an important religious centre with mosques, synagogues and two cathedrals. Bristol offers major educational opportunities, with two large universities attracting students from all over the world. Bristol is the UK's eighth most popular city for foreign visitors, boasting varied cultural and entertainment attractions including several theatres and music venues. Bristol's industrial base is wide-ranging, including aerospace, finance, and media. High-tech businesses represent the largest concentration of silicon chip manufacturers outside California.

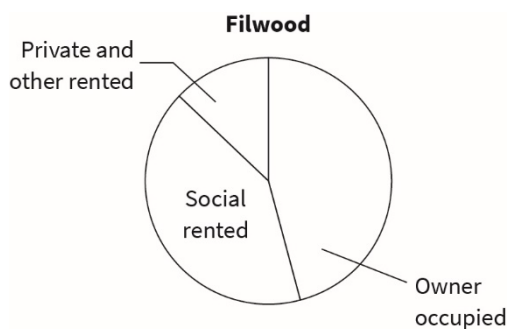
(b) Reducing traffic congestion is very important because it causes air pollution which affects people's health. The time and money spent in traffic jams could be spent improving the economy of a city. Traffic management strategies include developing an integrated transport systems where all means of transport are linked, such as Bristol's MetroWest railway, MetroBus, and the park and ride schemes. By making public transport more widespread and attractive and reducing car parking spaces will encourage people to make more use of public transport, reducing traffic congestion. Bristol's network of cycle routes aims to encourage more people to cycle.

- (c) Water conservation can be achieved by measures such as using green roofs to collect rainwater to use indoors. Flood risk can be reduced through laying pervious pavements that allow rainwater to soak through. Encouraging the use of renewable energy sources is an effective form of energy conservation. Solar panels can be put on roofs. It is more important to reduce the demand for energy by increasing the efficiency of domestic services and appliances and saving energy through building insulation and double glazing.

2

(a)

- (i) The pie chart should be completed as below:



- (ii) Three-quarters of housing in Stoke Bishop is owner-occupied, compared to less than half in Filwood, where the majority is rented. Council and housing association renting forms the bulk of this sector, with private renting forming a small proportion (13%) in both wards. These comparative proportions reflect inequalities between the two wards, with Stoke Bishop being a very wealthy suburb, and social deprivation and economic disadvantage dominating in Filwood.

- (b) more opportunities for healthy living and recreation; more natural habitats to increase biodiversity  
 (c) Brownfield sites in urban areas often result from the consequences of deindustrialisation. It is land that has been used, abandoned, and now awaits reuse. They can be costly to clear and decontaminate before building on again.  
 (d) This question is level-marked:

Level	Marks	Description
3	6–8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Thorough knowledge, understanding or analysis of the issue, process or concept.</li> <li>• Uses well-developed ideas and line of reasoning is clear and logically structured.</li> <li>• Information presented is relevant and substantiated.</li> </ul>
2	3–5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reasonable knowledge, understanding or analysis of the issue, process or concept.</li> <li>• Uses developed ideas and line of reasoning with some structure.</li> <li>• Information presented is mostly relevant and supported by some evidence.</li> </ul>
1	1–2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Basic knowledge, understanding or analysis of the issue, process or concept.</li> <li>• Uses simple ideas with no developed points made.</li> <li>• Information is basic, unstructured, and supported by limited evidence.</li> </ul>
	0	No response or no response worth of credit.

Example answer: *Bristol has undergone a great deal of urban change. Bristol has good transport connections by motorway, air, and rail. The electrification of the railway makes it very accessible from London, and Bristol Airport gives it regional and international connections. This gives the city great economic opportunities. Transport within the city, with improved road layouts and an integrated transport system, helps with journeys to work and for shopping and leisure. New retail opportunities at Cabot Circus and the out-of-town retail park at Cribbs Causeway provide employment opportunities as well as benefiting the city’s population socially. There is a large range of entertainment and leisure opportunities in the city. There are the City and Rovers football teams, Bears Rugby Union and the headquarters of Gloucestershire County Cricket. Entertainment has improved markedly with Bristol’s Harbourside with workshops and warehouses converted into bars and nightclubs, supporting a vibrant underground music scene. Theatres include the Bristol Hippodrome and The Tobacco Factory. Bristol does have areas of deprivation, but urban change has had beneficial effects. Deindustrialisation has given the city the opportunity to renovate the old port area with its warehouses and other industrial buildings. The Temple Quarter is the area around the city’s main railway station and it is one of the largest urban regeneration schemes in the UK. This has led to improved provision of urban space for recreation and health through urban greening. More than a third of Bristol is now open space with nature reserves and many parks and gardens.*

(e) This question is level-marked:

Level	Marks	Description
3	5–6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Thorough knowledge, understanding or analysis of the issue, process or concept.</li> <li>• Uses well-developed ideas and line of reasoning is clear and logically structured.</li> <li>• Information presented is relevant and substantiated.</li> </ul>
2	3–4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reasonable knowledge, understanding or analysis of the issue, process or concept.</li> <li>• Uses developed ideas and line of reasoning with some structure.</li> <li>• Information presented is mostly relevant and supported by some evidence.</li> </ul>
1	1–2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Basic knowledge, understanding or analysis of the issue, process or concept.</li> <li>• Uses simple ideas with no developed points made.</li> <li>• Information is basic, unstructured, and supported by limited evidence.</li> </ul>
	0	No response or no response worth of credit.

Example answer: **Bristol**

*Deindustrialisation resulted in the decline in the city centre and the railway industries leaving many warehouses and other historic buildings delict. Although Bristol has made good use of these brownfield sites generally, they are costly to clear and decontaminate. Greenfield sites are much cheaper to develop but may be met with objections from local people and environmentalists. Building on greenfield sites is controversial because it leads to urban sprawl and the loss of countryside. There are impacts on wildlife biodiversity. With people having to travel for work, there is increased traffic congestion and air pollution. Bristol suffered from some of the worst traffic congestion of any major city in the UK. The growth in the city’s population increases the environmental challenges faced. A larger population also leads to the challenge of dealing with the greater level of waste. Waste reduction measures have reduced Bristol’s*

rubbish to 140 000 tonnes annually. Sixty-one percent is recycled, leaving thirty-nine percent for mechanical and biological treatment and electricity generation.

3

(a)

(i) C

(ii) 59 71

(iii) River Avon

(iv) 601 724.

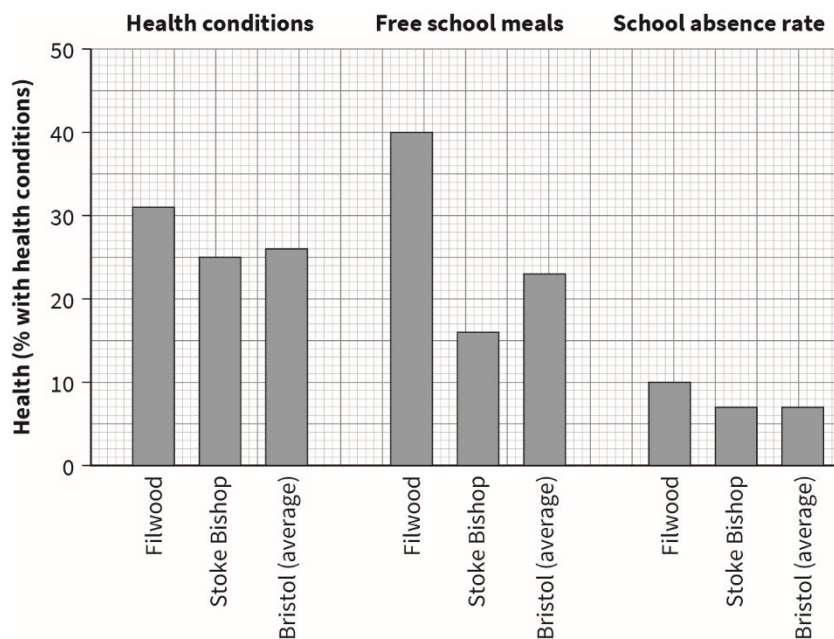
(v) It is in central Bristol, north of the River Avon and east of the A4.

(b) Urban sustainability involves creating an environment that meets the social, economic, and environmental needs of existing residents without compromising the same for future generations. The main features are water and energy conservation, waste recycling, the reduction of traffic congestion, and creating green spaces. These green spaces, including parks, gardens and nature reserves, act as the 'lungs' of the city. They help keep the air clean, provide natural habitats for wildlife, and much-needed recreational and social space.

4

(a)

(i) The bar graph should be completed as below:



(ii) Stoke Bishop

(iii) In Stoke Bishop, there may be more opportunities for recreation or access to green spaces, and participation in sports and regular exercise is likely to be greater in Stoke Bishop than in Filwood. People may be eating more healthily and so there may be few people who are overweight. The housing is probably in better condition, so there are less people living in unhealthy conditions.

- (iv) Regular school attendance is crucial for the consistent learning, reinforcement, teacher guidance, and exam practice necessary to achieve good GCSE results.
- (v) proportion of children eligible for free school meals; crime rates.

**Questions referring to previous content****5**

- (a) Over 20% of the population live in squatter settlements.
- (b) Employment opportunities mean a higher standard of living is possible.; friends and family already living there.