

Oxford Revise | Geography | Answers

Chapter 8 Global inequalities

All exemplar answers given are worth full marks.

1.
 - a)
 - i) Africa. *Accept other suitable answers.*
 - ii) UK. *Accept other suitable answers.*
 - iii) An improvement in living standards through a better use of resources.
 - iv) A lack of safe water; internal conflict. *Accept other suitable answers.*
 - v) There are great variations in the different continents south of the Brandt Line. The division was only based on economic factors. Social factors were not included. Today China has one of the world's strongest economies, but is in the 'poorer' south, according to the Brandt Line. The line doesn't consider changes that have happened since 1980.

2.
 - a) The number of babies that die that are under the age of one, per 1000 head of population.
 - b) Developing countries might have a lack of sufficient healthcare. They are also more likely to have poorer living conditions and poverty, meaning that more people might become ill due to malnutrition or lack of sanitation. Developed countries, on the other hand, tend to have better sanitation, healthcare and living conditions.
 - c) In developing countries, poor health affects the ability of working people to contribute to economic development. The need to invest in healthcare means less money is available to spend on other ways of encouraging economic development. Poor health cause high rates of infant mortality which eventually means there will be fewer people of working age. Poor health affects school attendance which hinders the development of a skilled educated work force.
 - d)
 - i) The buying and selling of goods and services.
 - ii) The climate is suitable for growing tea. There is a ready market in developed and emerging countries.
 - iii) The British could make use of the cheap Indian labour. The tea roller would be made in Britain giving employment to British workers. The development of plantations meant that the tea produced was more consistent quality, benefitting people in Britain. The plantations and factories needed skilled people to act as managers. This meant that more educated British people could get employment.
 - e)
 - i) Clean water is essential to ensure good health and so enable people to work effectively. If a country is landlocked, it is difficult to trade with other countries. Corruption and political instability mean that

money that could be used for development does not reach the areas where it would be most effective. The lower prices paid for primary products than manufactured goods means there is less money earned by the developing country.

ii) A tropical storm will destroy crops meaning there is insufficient food for a healthy working population. Long-term climatic droughts result in soil erosion and lower yields of crops. *Accept suitable alternative answers.*

iii) This question is level-marked:

Level	Marks	Description
3	6–8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accurate understanding of concepts and the interrelationship of places, environments and processes. • Applies understanding to deconstruct information and make logical connections throughout. • A balanced, well-developed argument. Judgements are supported with evidence throughout. • Uses geographical skills to obtain accurate information that supports arguments.
2	3–5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some understanding of concepts and the interrelationship of places, environments and processes. • Applies understanding to deconstruct information and make some logical connections. • Imbalanced argument with mostly relevant information. Judgements are occasionally supported with evidence. • Uses geographical skills to obtain accurate information that occasionally supports arguments.
1	1–2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Isolated elements of understanding of concepts and the interrelationship of places, environments and processes. • Attempts to apply understanding to deconstruct information but this is flawed. • Unbalanced or incomplete argument with limited understanding. Judgements are supported with limited evidence. • Uses some geographical skills to obtain information with limited relevance and accuracy.
	0	No acceptable response

Example answer: Developing countries suffer the worst effects of climate change. These are difficult to manage. Global warming has resulted in more extreme weather conditions resulting in more frequent droughts and tropical storms. Many developing countries are still largely dependent on farming. These climate disasters lead to desertification and lower yields, so there is less food available for the people. The export trade of many emerging countries is still dominated by primary agricultural products and unprocessed raw materials. Climatic fluctuations result in great variations in the prices these countries earn from their exports. Developed countries get greater value from their trade, because they are largely exporting manufactured goods which have greater 'added value'. This means the prices they can charge are higher and more consistent. Tribal conflicts in developing countries have led to political instability and corruption which means that money is not used effectively to reduce inequalities. Often it is only the elite in the country who benefit, leaving the bulk of the population suffering poverty. A poorly developed infrastructure means that it is more difficult for an emerging country to industrialise

and diversify its economy, which would bring greater stability and opportunities to reduce inequality. Global inequalities continue to exist because of several different reasons, but it is the physical rather than the human factors that are more difficult to overcome.

- 3.**
- a)** The differences in the standards of living between the richest and poorest countries.
 - b)** There is unequal trade between developed and developing countries. The developing countries' trade is dominated by primary products which earn less money than the manufactured goods largely exported by developed countries. This means there is less to spend on economic development.