

Oxford Revise | Geography | Answers

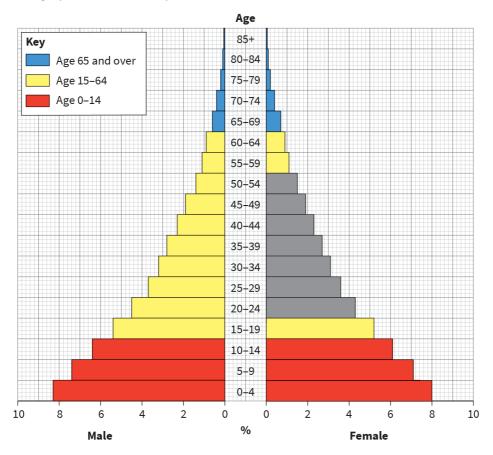
Chapter 12 The impacts of rapid development

All exemplar answers given are worth full marks.

1.

a)

i) The graph should be completed as below:



- ii) To show the age structure of the population.
- iii) 0-14
- iv) More males are born but more males than females die before they reach 15. This could be because of young males working outside the house, possibly in dangerous jobs.
- v) It is an emerging country.
- vi) The base will get narrower and the top of the pyramid wider.
- **vii)** The birth rate will decrease because of greater use of contraception and the top will get wider as more people survive to old age because of improved medical and welfare facilities.



viii) The shape of a country's population pyramid will change as a country develops. A country with a low level of development will have a triangular shaped pyramid with a broad base and a narrow top reflecting the high birth rate and low life expectancy. As the country develops, the birth rate will decline and there will be bulge in the 15–64 age range. This bulge will represent the children who were born when there was a high birth rate, and because of a declining child mortality rate, most babies will survive into adulthood. A highly developed country's pyramid will have a narrow base because the birth rate is very low. The top will be wider because there is a high life expectancy, and many people survive into old age.

b)

- i) Cardboard and paper packaging
- **ii)** OPEC is the organisation of oil producing countries. It aims to stabilise the price of oil and ensure a regular supply.
 - WTO (the World Trade Organisation) encourages free trade. It aims is speed up and simply import and export systems.
 - African Union, an economic planning and peacekeeping group.
- **iii)** Nigeria is a member of ECOWAS, the Economic Community of West African States and CEN-SAD, the community of Sahel-Saharan states.
- iv) Foreign investment in Nigeria is often made by TNCs. These include Shell and Unilever. Shell has invested in the oil industry of the Niger Delta. It has provided employment for 2700 Nigerians and the company has spent a lot of money on healthcare to the benefit of local people. Young people have been given scholarships allowing them to go to secondary school and university. There have also been disadvantages: Oil spills have caused water pollution and contaminated soils, which has reduced crop yields. Most of the oil is sent abroad to be refined and so most of the profits do not go to Nigeria. Shell does not pay much tax to Nigeria because the company is registered in another country.
- v) This question is level-marked:

| Level | Marks | Description |
|-------|-------|---|
| 3 | 6–8 | 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 | 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. |



| Level | Marks | Description |
|-------|-------|--|
| 1 | 1–2 | 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: Nigeria's economy is growing and the quality of life of some the population has improved. Industrialisation means that there are more well-paid jobs bringing in a regular wage. This means people have more money to spend on food, clothes and recreation improving their quality of life. The country's electricity infrastructure has improved so there are fewer interruptions to the supply for heating and lighting. There is better access to water and sewage which means there is less illness and disease due to contaminated water. The improved economy allows the government to provide better-quality healthcare with more doctors and hospitals, which benefits Nigerians.

Agricultural improvements and improvements in the food industry results in Nigerians having a better diet. They are therefore healthier. Children do better in school and workers in industry work more efficiently. Money spent on improving transport and communications to allow the economy to grow also improves the inhabitants' quality of life because they can move around more easily. This has meant that Nigeria's HDI has risen in recent years. Despite these improvements, many Nigerians still have a poor quality of life, and many people still live in poverty. The gap between the richest and the poorest people in Nigeria has got wider.

2.

- a) An emerging economy is one that has recently industrialised and is progressing to an increased role in the world economy.
- b) Nigeria's global importance is largely because it is a major trading nation. It exports oil, natural gas, and agricultural products such as rubber and cocoa. Nigeria's oil is better quality than that from the Middle East with less sulphur and is more suitable for making into fuel. As a member of OPEC (the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries), it influences the price of oil globally by causing world prices to rise or fall depending on how much oil they let onto the world market. The country is important regionally through its membership of trading groups such as ECOWAS. Nigeria has regularly proved troops for United Nations peace-keeping forces in war zones.