

Oxford Revise | Geography | Answers

Chapter 31 Challenges and opportunities facing rural areas

All exemplar answers given are worth full marks.

1.

a)

- i) 0454
- ii) Steep sides, 'bowl shaped'
- iii) Camping and caravan sites (e.g. 053 526)
Amusement park (053 530)
Sandy beaches (e.g. Carlyon Bay 060 523)
Accept suitable alternative answers.
- iv) There are two areas residential developments. In the south of the extract (0451) there is more modern development shown by the low density of the housing and the road layout. To the north and east (0653) there is an older pattern of housing and road layout. There are areas of woodland, e.g. Cuddra Plantation (049 527), which suggests that it is not natural vegetation but has been specially planted.
Accept suitable alternative answers.

b)

- i) Primary employment involves extracting raw materials from the natural environment, e.g. mining, farming, and fishing.
- ii) An abandoned quarry could be used for leisure and tourism opportunities, such as water sports and adventure sports like climbing and zip wires.
- iii) The type of employment does influence quality of life and so peoples' health and happiness. This may be because they have had a manual job that is tiring or they work in difficult conditions. Professional jobs, such as accountancy is likely to pay more, be less demanding physically and take place in cleaner and safer work environments.
- iv) The UK economy has experienced deindustrialisation and so there is less demand for some raw materials such as coal, and a growth in the tertiary and quaternary sectors. These are largely located in or near large centres of population. Raw materials eventually run out, so the mine or quarry must close. The development of renewable sources of energy means coal is no longer used to make electricity. Farming has experienced significant decline. This is because of increased mechanisation and use of technologies such as application of new pesticides and fertilisers. Both result in increased productivity and the need for fewer workers. Foreign competition has resulted in cheaper food and alternatives from overseas.

2.

a)

- i) Multiple deprivation is the linked aspects of poverty such as poor health, lack of education, and poor housing conditions.
- ii) There are economic reasons because seasonal and low paid employment is very common in the farming and tourism industries. Houses get too expensive for local people to afford because of demand for holiday homes and tourist accommodation. The poor communications and the remoteness of parts of Cornwall mean there are long travel times to work, shops, and medical services like hospitals.
- iii) Cornwall has several similarities to some deprived areas of London, such as the borough of Newham. Both Newham and Cornwall have generally low income levels, which are linked to low levels of education attainment. They also score similarly according to other deprivation indicators apart from crime levels, which are low in Cornwall but higher in Newham. However, London also has some very wealthy areas, like the borough of Richmond upon Thames, which has much higher average income levels, employment prospects, and quality of healthcare than Cornwall.
- iv) 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.

Level	Marks	Description
	0	No acceptable response

Example answer: *The indicators are likely to have a range of impacts on peoples' quality of life. People on low incomes may be trapped in a cycle of poverty. Young people may not have the money to travel to better paid jobs in urban centres or relocate to other parts of the country and so must take lower paid work locally. As a result, access to the housing market may also be limited, as increasing costs of homes is greater than any increases in wages. Buying a house may either be unaffordable or difficult because of the limited supply.*

Elderly people tend to be at higher risk of poverty because they are retired and more likely to be on social care and state benefits. They will be in greater need of health services, yet these services may be less accessible because of infrequent or no access to public transport such as buses, when they no longer own a car. There are gains to quality of life for rural dwellers. Rural areas tend to be safer and relatively free of crime. This is important to vulnerable groups, such as the elderly or families with young children. A family may prefer their children to go to a small village school when they are young, but they may have the disadvantage of having to travel some distance when they move to a secondary school. Teenage children may find the lack of leisure facilities in a rural area a problem, so may get very bored.