

Oxford Revise | Geography | Answers

Chapter 22 What does the UK look like in the 21st century?

All exemplar answers given are worth full marks.

1

- (a) North-west Scotland
- (b) Eastern England

2

- (a) London
- (b) North-west Scotland

3

- (a)
 - (i) D
 - (ii) South-east England
- (b) In some areas of the UK, such as south-east England, there is low rainfall but a high population density. A large population will require a lot of water. These areas will face pressure to provide enough water for the population. Water is needed both in peoples' homes but also in industry. South-east England is part of lowland Britain and has some of the most fertile soils in the country. Commercial agriculture is therefore important. Due to the low rainfall these farms often have to make use of irrigation which increases the need for water and adds to the water deficit.
- (c) Climate change will make rainfall more unpredictable with more frequent droughts. Summers are becoming hotter and drier, and this increases the rate of evapotranspiration which increases the risk of water stress in areas where there is already low rainfall.

4

- (a) The prevailing wind over the UK comes from the Atlantic. Relief creates higher levels of rainfall in mountainous areas.
- (b) Warm air containing evaporated moisture from the ocean rises over the mountains. The air cools, the water vapour condenses and thick clouds form. Relief rain falls over the mountains. Air sinks on the leeward side of the mountain, and there is less rain. This is because the mountains are protecting the area from the prevailing rain bearing winds and so create a rain shadow.

5

- (a) C
- (b) D
- (c) Farming

(d) Green belt land is protected land around the UK's urban areas which cannot be built on.

(e) This question is level-marked:

Level	Marks	Description
3	5–6	• Thorough knowledge, understanding or analysis of the issue, process or concept. • Uses well-developed ideas and line of reasoning is clear and logically structured. • Information presented is relevant and substantiated.
2	3–4	• Reasonable knowledge, understanding or analysis of the issue, process or concept. • Uses developed ideas and line of reasoning with some structure. • Information presented is mostly relevant and supported by some evidence.
1	1–2	• Basic knowledge, understanding or analysis of the issue, process or concept. • Uses simple ideas with no developed points made. • Information is basic, unstructured, and supported by limited evidence.
	0	No response or no response worth of credit.

Example answer: *There is a housing shortage in the UK because the government has failed to build the planned 300 000 new houses a year. The demand for houses is increasing all the time because the country's population is increasing due to in-migration and natural increase. More people are wishing to live alone, so single occupancy creates a need for more houses. When families spilt up, two houses are required rather than just one. The growth of second home ownership means in rural areas there is a lack of houses that the local population can afford to rent or buy. Many communications do not want houses build on open space near to them and the existence of green belts also restricts the number of greenfield sites available to be built on. The process of getting planning permission to build new homes is slow and expensive. The Covid-19 pandemic delayed the building of many houses recently. Local authorities no longer build council housing for people to rent.*

6

(a) To achieve a better and more sustainable future for all by 2030.

(b) Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages.

Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.

Goal 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all.