

Holland Park School: Geography Department

GCSE Geography: Unit 2 People and the Planet

Questions and Answers

Contents

Potential Questions and Exemplar Answers	2
1. Population Dynamics	4
2 Consuming Resources	6
3 Globalisation	8
4 Development Dilemmas.....	11
5. The Changing Economy of the UK	14
6. The Challenges of an Urban World	17

Potential Questions and Exemplar Answers

1. Examine recent changes to working habits in the UK (8)

As the UK's tertiary sector has matured and peaked to around 80% of the UK's employment there has been a rise in the number of part time contracts. These allow greater flexibility for employers as they are able to account for seasonal changes. An example of this is the tourist industry in coastal resorts such as Brighton, which sees large rises in the summer months. Employing people for part of the year allows them to maximize income during busy times and minimize costs in quieter times.

Another trend in recent times is the growth of zero hour contracts. This is particularly used in highly skilled quaternary work such as the digital economy where there is a lot of project based work. The zero hour contracts ensure the project is completed to schedule but there is flexibility for the highly skilled workers in how they deliver the work. One company that operates these contracts is Ocado online supermarket.

Finally there has been a rise in the number of people remotely via teleworking. Improvements in technology mean people no longer need to travel in to work to access equipment or attend meetings and people are able to use video conferencing such as Skype to work from home.

2. Examine schemes to improve the quality of life in cities in the developing world be improved? (8)

One scheme aimed to improve the quality of life is the self-help scheme in Rio de Janeiro. This scheme was implemented in Rocinha where 70,000+ people live. The local authority is helping people help themselves by providing grants to purchase building materials e.g. breezeblocks and cement to improve their houses. Houses are much more stable and can better withstand floods and landslides. This allows the inhabitants to invest the little they earn in overcoming other development barriers such as hunger or education helping to break the cycle of poverty.

Another way that the quality of life is being improved in the cities of developing countries is through urban planning. In Curitiba, Brazil the infrastructure was developed to reduce hyper urbanisation particularly through an affordable, public transports system that means people can easily get to work, hospitals and schools, leading to improved qualities of life.

Finally NGO's can be for bottom up development. In Kerala biogas reactors, which use the waste from people's homes to create gas that could be used for cooking and heating, reduce energy consumption and bacterial water pollutions. The cooking of food also helps improve health.

Whilst these schemes undoubtedly bring benefits to both the environment and locals they do come at an economic cost and often NGOs are required to kick start the projects or government money has to be spent in these areas at the expense of other vital services such as health or education.

3. Explain how state led investment has led to a more globalised world (6)

State led investment refers to the process whereby one government invests in projects, similar to top down development. One example of this is The Three Gorges Dam in China. This kick started a multiplier effect in turn leading to disposable income helping to break the cycle of poverty. This improved the productivity in the area and allowed the production of goods for export leading to a more globally connected world due to increased global trade.

Another way state led investment can create a more interconnected world is through investment in education. The Indian government invested heavily in Universities which created highly skilled workers that are then able to migrate to other countries building more links.

4. Explain how national and local government policies can help to reduce resource consumption. (6)

One way of reducing consumption on a national scale is through legislation. This involves the government passing new laws that force people to be more sustainable. This could include the congestion charge zone in London that helps reduce the amount of oil (petrol and diesel) people use in getting to work by encouraging them to use public transport rather than drive due to additional costs imposed during peak times.

On a local scale councils can encourage recycling of resources such as paper and aluminum tins that reduces topressure on bauxite and energy required in the manufacture of aluminum or the deforestation of trees for paper. They can encourage recycling through the use of schemes such as different colour bins provided to homes or websites such as the UK's recyclenow.com.

5. For a named urban area, examine the environmental impacts of de-industrialisation and economic diversification. (8)

As the manufacturing has left the environment has benefited as there is less atmospheric pollution because secondary industry is energy intensive and this is usually provided through the combustion of fossil fuels that releases greenhouses gases, contributing to global warming and smog. In addition as a result of deindustrialisation there is less waste being produced which needs to be disposed of in landfill or incinerated which can either lead to chemical water pollution of atmospheric water pollution.

Deindustrialisation can however lead to increased direct building which are an eyesore and can have undisposed chemical waste that can leach into water sources, causing poisoning and killing off wildlife. Finally deindustrialisation can be seen as a negative as the environmental issues are simply being transferred to another area, often in a developing country such as Bangladesh or china where the manufacturing is taking place.

Economic diversification is mostly positive for the environment as in a bid to encourage new business sectors councils of investors will clean up an area and create more green spaces such as green walls seen in London Victoria which reduces atmospheric pollutions and absorb Co2. Diversification also causes the economy to grow meaning there can be more money for investment in environmental conservation schemes such as recycling or cycle to work schemes which bring positives impacts for the environment.

6. Contrast the economic activities of megacities in the developed and developing worlds. (8)

Mega cities in the developing world such as Mumbai in India often have a very dominant secondary, manufacturing industry due to the outsourcing through TNC's such as Nike which exploits the large population to very advantage by paying very low wages, maximising profits. In the developing world the tertiary sector is growing but is likely to be more low skilled services such as cleaning or shop keepers rather than high skilled services such as banking. There is also often a large informal economy in the developing world with many people being paid cash in hand such as street vendors, in Mumbai this informal economy accounts for 70% of the economy.

In developed megacities such as New York there is often much less secondary industry as the minimum wage leading to low profits margins. Tertiary industry is often the dominant sector and can account for as much as 80% of the economy. This includes a range of skilled work from cleaning often performed by migrant workers right through to highly skilled services such as banking. New York is one of the world leading financial centres. In developed megacities there is often a rapidly growing quaternary sector such as Shoreditch in London where high tech, digital work involving computer scientists and data is being completed. This is due to requiring a very high level of education and specialised skills acquired through established academic institutions.

7. Explain how Rostow's modernisation theory helps us understand how countries develop.(4)

Rostow's modernisation theory shows how over time as the GDP within a country grows the level of development increases. It suggests that countries go through 5 different stages from traditional society where there is limited technology and little improvement (such as in The Gambia). The model suggests countries go through a take off stage of rapid development and growth due to removal of many of the barrier to development such as improved healthcare (seen currently in India). Finally the model has stage 5, period of mass consumption (where Britain is now), when the development is much slower and there is a high quality of life.

8. For a named developing country in Sub-Saharan Africa, describe its recent economic development. (4)

Recent growth in Malawi has been very slow at around 6% GDP in 2014. This is because 85% of the population work in agriculture with major proportion of these subsistence farmers meaning there is no good to export.

The little economic growth there has been is mostly due to a top down development scheme that has seen the local government distribute High Yield Crop seeds and subsidise fertiliser to increase commercial agriculture.

9. Outline social and economic challenges of Japan's population structure (4)

Social challenge – One major social challenge that Japan will have is that it may not have the health facilities or number of carers to care for its growing elderly population. An ageing population will put a significant strain on such services.

Economic challenge – the cost of state pensions will rise at a time when tax revenue will be falling due to the falling number of workers; the only solution for the government will be to raise taxes for the economically active to pay for these costs which could slow economic growth significantly.

10. Using named examples; explain why predicting the future population size of countries is difficult (6)

Population sizes are difficult to predict due to the large number of potential variables involved. In Singapore for example, they have both an open door policy to encourage immigration and they offer a range of incentives to families to have children such as access to better schools, housing and also tax breaks. Whilst this is showing some signs of success it is not yet guaranteed what impact it will have therefore future populations are difficult to predict. On the other hand, countries such as India are trying to reduce population growth by implementing anti-natalist policies reducing the birth rate as implemented in China in 1979. Finally natural disasters, conflict and development will also all impact the future population.

11. Describe two ways this web page encourages consumers to recycle. (2)

It clearly identifies what can be recycled which provides clear guidance to people. It is using strategies such as Recycle Week to promote the importance of recycling to people and educate them.

12. Other than recycling, describe two ways in which resource consumption can be made more sustainable (4)

People could be encouraged to re-use certain items that may once have been disposed of. For example glass jars and plastic bottles can easily be washed and re-used many times to reduce waste. Energy resource consumption can be made more sustainable through purchasing energy efficient appliances which require less electricity and therefore less gas is used.

13. Explain the difference in theories of Malthus and Boserup about the relationship between population and resources (6)

Both theories state that the population growth will be exponential. Malthus believed that food production would not be able to keep up with population growth and that a consequence of this would be natural checks on the population such as mass famines to bring the population back to sustainable levels. Recent evidence to support his theory comes from the famine in Ethiopia in the 1980s when over 2 million people died. Boserup's view was much more optimistic; she believed that 'necessity is the mother of innovation', when humans faced challenges they came up with the best solutions for food production. Examples to support her views include the mechanisation of farming and more recently innovations such as genetic modification of crops.

14. Examine the positive and negative impacts of globalisation on different groups of people (6)

In developed world countries such as the UK we benefit hugely from globalisation as it has allowed us to significantly cut production costs by outsourcing manufacturing to developing countries such as China. This means that the cost of consumer goods remains relatively low for us. Additionally, TNCs such as BT and Nike benefit hugely from outsourcing to developing countries to take advantage of cheaper labour to boost their profits. Unfortunately, there are many groups who do not necessarily benefit such as the workers in factories in countries such as Vietnam and China. Many cases of exploitation have been reported where workers have been forced to work long hours in poor

conditions for low wages. This is particular common for women working in textiles factories for companies such as Nike.

Section A: People and the Planet

1. Population Dynamics

1 Study Figure 1. Describe the changes to global population from 1800–2010. [2]

- Global population has risen/increased by about 6 billion.
- The rate of increase sped up after 1950.

2 Describe the changes in the rate of population growth in Figure 1. [3]

- Between 1700 and 1900 the rate of growth was slow/about 10 million per year.
- The rate increased between 1900 and 1990.
- Since 1990 the rate of increase has slowed.

3 What happens to birth and death rates in stage 3 of the demographic transition model? [2]

- Birth rates fall rapidly.
- Death rates fall more slowly.
- The gap between birth rates and death rates narrows.

4 Explain why population begins to fall in stage 5 of the demographic transition model. [4]

- Death rates are low.
- Birth rates fall to their lowest level and eventually fall below death rates.
- This means more people are dying than being born
- So total population falls.

6 Compare the population pyramids of Japan and Nigeria. [4]

- Nigeria has a very wide base, whereas Japan's base is narrow.
- More people live into their 80s and 90s in Japan.
- The 60–64 age group is the largest in Japan, compared to the 0–4 age group in Nigeria.
- Nigeria's pyramid is simpler, with fewer people in each succeeding age group.

7 What evidence is there in Japan's population pyramid that it has an ageing population? [4]

- There are large numbers of people aged over 60.
- The most common age group is the 60–64 category.
- There are over 2 million men and women in the 80–84 category.
- One of the smallest age groups is the 0–4 group.

8 Using named examples, compare the challenges for countries with youthful and ageing populations. [8]

- Use Japan and Malawi.

- Both countries have large number of dependents, but of different types.
- The challenges of a youthful population are very high education costs and providing jobs for so many young people; a youthful population means total population will continue to rise in the future.
- Ageing populations present challenges of caring for the elderly and this means high housing and healthcare costs (and high taxes to pay for this).
- In addition, ageing populations can mean a shortage of workers and high wage costs.

9 Define the term 'immigration'. [2]

- When people move into one country from another.
- The move is permanent.

10 Explain how immigration could help manage skills shortages and ageing in a population. [4]

- Immigrants are often young/of working age
- This counter-acts the ageing population.
- Immigrants can fill jobs which have shortages.
- These might be jobs in the NHS or working in shops.

11 What is a pro-natalist population policy? [2]

- A policy encouraging women to have children
- In order to increase birth rates/the total population.

12 Using a named country, explain why it introduced anti-natalist policies and the impact of these. [8]

- Use China as your example.
- Note that the question wants to know why China introduced its anti-natalist policy and the impact of the policy.
- Explain what an anti-natalist policy is, and specifically how China's one-child policy works.
- Explain why China introduced it – to slow down population growth because of fears about resource shortages.
- Explain the impacts: slowing population, but an ageing population and the social impacts such as sex selection and the 'little emperor' problem.

13 Why did Singapore 'switch' population policy from anti- to pro-natalist? [2]

- The birth rate/fertility rate fell too far.
- The government became worried that it would have too few people/human resources.

14 Outline two reasons why countries may wish to encourage immigration. [4]

- To reduce skills shortages, and help the economy of a country grow.

- To offset the problem of an ageing population, by attracting young immigrants / immigrants who will have children.

15 What is an immigration ‘quota’? [1]

- A limit/cap on the number of immigrants allowed in.

16 Using a named example, explain how one country has attempted to manage migration. [6]

- Use the UK as an example, and explain three of its policies.
- EU migrants can come freely to the UK because the UK is part of the EU; this type of migration has been used to fill skill shortages such as for farm workers.
- Since 2008 non-EU migrants have been part of a points system, this tries to match migrants with skill shortages.
- Since 2010 there has been an overall cap/quota for non-EU migrants to try to control the total number of immigrants.

2 Consuming Resources

1 Define the term ‘renewable resource’. [2]

- Resources which will never run out.
- There is a continuous ‘flow’ of these resources.

2 What are biological resources? [2]

- Resources from living things/organisms.
- Examples include timber from trees or fish from the oceans.

3 Using Figure 1, describe how oil production changes between 1970 and 2030. [4]

- Total oil production rises
- From 2400 million tonnes per year in 1970 to 4700 tonnes in 2030.
- Describe two further specific changes, such as: production from the Middle East doubles 1970–2030, or Asian oil production rises to 2010 but is set to decline by 2030.

4 Give two reasons why some regions produce more oil than others. [2]

- Some regions have larger oil reserves.
- Developed regions may have better access to technology and/or money to drill.
- Some regions have environmental restrictions on drilling.

5 Using Figure 2, describe how oil consumption changes between 1970 and 2030. [4]

- Oil consumption grew in almost all regions.
- Consumption declined by 11% in Europe and Russia.

- The largest increases were in Africa and the Middle East.
- The smallest increase was in North America.

6 State one reason why non-renewable resources cannot be produced in all countries. [1]

- The right physical conditions do not exist e.g. lack of rivers for HEP.

7 Explain why oil consumption is likely to increase in the future. [4]

- Developed countries will continue to use large amounts of oil e.g. for road transport.
- Developing countries are growing rapidly and consuming more oil.
- Countries like India and China will use more oil as they industrialise.
- Developing world populations are getting wealthier and buying cars.

8 Explain the view of Malthus on the relationship between population and food supply. [4]

- Malthus believed food production could only increase arithmetically/singly e.g. 1, 2, 3, 4 etc.
- He believed population could grow geometrically/by doubling e.g. 1,2,4,8 etc.
- Eventually population would outstrip food supply
- This would create a crisis e.g. a famine.

9 According to Boserup, when population rises what happens to food supply? [2]

- Food supply also grows/increases
- Because people invent new ways to increase food supply to feed everyone.

10 Using examples, consider how far Malthus and Boserup were right. [8]

- Note that your answer must discuss both Malthus and Boserup.
- The word 'consider' means looking at both sides of the argument.
- In support of Malthus are famines such as the one in Ethiopia in 1984-85 as these were food crises like Malthus predicted.
- Against Malthus is the fact the world population has grown to over 7 billion without any global food supply crises; famines that have occurred have been short term and very local.
- In support of Boserup are all the developments in farming that have increased food supply like farm machinery, chemicals and the Green Revolution.
- Against Boserup are the 850 million people who do not have enough food and the fact that in some areas serious environmental issues like desertification are reducing food supply.

11 Using Figure 5, describe the trends in per capita food production for Africa and Asia. [4]

- In Asia food production more than doubled, from 50 to 110 between 1961 and 2011.
- The rate of increase in Asia also went up especially after the 1970s.
- In Africa food production fluctuated/declined in the middle of the period.
- It is almost the same in 1961 as in 2011 in Africa.

12 What is meant by ‘sustainable resource consumption’? [3]

- Reducing resource consumption per person.
- Reducing food, water and energy waste, so resources are used more efficiently.
- Using more environmentally-friendly resources.

13 Explain how both national and local government can attempt to manage resource consumption. [6]

- Note that the question refers to both national and local government.
- Explain three ways in which resource consumption can be managed – make sure at least one is national or local.
- For each way, write an extended explanation such as: national government can encourage people to use fewer resources by taxing them, for example variable car tax which encourages people to buy fuel-efficient cars.

14 State two ways individuals could reduce their resource consumption. [2]

- Two from: using public transport, eating vegetarian food, using low energy light bulbs, turning down the heating, reducing water use.

15 State two alternatives to using fossil fuels to power motor vehicles. [2]

- Electricity/batteries.
- Hydrogen fuelled cars.
- Biofuels.

16 Using examples, consider ways in which new technology could help combat resource shortages. [8]

There are three different aspects of resources and technology you should consider, by briefly writing about the pros and cons:

- Fossil fuels: oil to make petrol and diesel could be replaced with biofuels, although this requires land to grow crops to make biodiesel or bioethanol so it could lead to food price rises/shortages.
- Food: food production could be increased by creating new GM crops, perhaps ones that resist disease and or need less water to grow – however many people are against GM crops and they are expensive for farmers.
- Waste: this could be reduced by recycling, so fewer resources would be needed overall e.g. recycling plastic bottles or replacing plastic with glass which is more easily recycled.

3 Globalisation

1 Explain what is meant by ‘globalisation’. [2]

- The greater integration of the global economy/a more connected global economy.
- Increasing dependency between one country’s economy and others.

- An increase in global trade in money/goods/services.

2 Describe how employment changes as countries undergo economic development. [4]

- In pre-industrial economies employment is mostly in the primary sector, e.g. farming and fishing.
- As countries develop there is a shift towards secondary/manufacturing employment.
- Later this changes to services/tertiary employment, and finally quaternary employment develops in high-tech industries.

3 What are 'informal' jobs in the developing world? [2]

- Unregulated jobs.
- Jobs in which people pay no taxes.
- Examples include street sellers.

4 Using examples, compare the working conditions of people in the developed and developing world. [6]

- Make sure you use specific examples of jobs in your answer.
- Subsistence farmers in Ethiopia work very long hours and the work is manual and very hard; they get no pay as such.
- This compares with factory work in China where people get a low weekly wage, but also work long hours though the work is not hard manual labour.
- In the developed world e.g. the NHS in the UK working hours are limited by law and wages are much higher; there are also benefits like pensions which workers in China and Ethiopia do not have.

5 How has the location of secondary employment changed in the last 30 years? [2]

- Secondary employment has shifted to China and other Asian countries.
- In the developed world e.g. the UK and USA secondary jobs have been lost.

Page 81

6 Describe how global institutions have helped create a more globalised economy. [4]

Refer to 2 organisations and write an extended point about each:

- The World Trade Organisation (WTO) has promoted free trade by persuading countries to reduce or remove trade barriers like taxes, tariffs and quotas.
- The International Monetary Fund (IMF) has given loans to developing countries for infrastructure and encourages countries to allow foreign investment to create new jobs.
- Transnational Corporations (TNCs) reduce costs and increase profits by moving factories to cheaper locations. This has created new jobs in developing countries.

7 Identify one group of people who have lost their jobs because of globalisation. [2]

- Car factory workers/coal miners in developed countries have lost their jobs.
- Many of these workers were male.

8 Using examples, explain how globalisation has had both positive and negative impacts on different groups of people. [8]

- Note that the question requires both positive and negative impacts.
- You also need to refer to different groups of people.
- Aim to refer to developed world factory workers, developing world factory workers e.g. in China and textile workers in Bangladesh.
- Remember that for each group, there can be positive and negative impacts e.g. Chinese factory workers have a steady job and income, but it is low and the hours are very long; working conditions may be poor – although not as poor as conditions in textile factories in Bangladesh.

9 What is FDI? [2]

- Foreign Direct Investment
- Money from one country invested in another.

10 Using examples, describe how the volume and pattern of world trade has changed over the last 50 years. [6]

- Note that the question asks for both volume and pattern.
- Volume has increased
- Exports increased from US\$0.3 trillion in 1960 to US\$15 trillion by 2010.
- Europe dominated exports in 1960 but this dominance has reduced
- The pattern has seen a shift towards Asia, with its share of world exports increasing from 14% to 35%.
- Some regions have seen a fall in their share of world trade exports e.g. North America and Europe.
- Fuels and chemicals have increased as a share of trade, but farm products and textiles have declined.

11 Describe how transport and communication have helped the world globalise. [4]

- Communication has become cheaper and instant because of fibre optic internet cables, satellites and technology such as computers and mobiles phones.
- Jet aircraft have reduced the cost of travel and connected up distant places. Container ships have revolutionised trade in goods, making it cheap and efficient to move products from producer to consumer.

12 What is state-led investment? [3]

- When a government invests in another country
- Often through a government owned company.
- Governments also attract FDI by building free trade zones/export processing zones.

13 What is a TNC? [2]

- A company with operations/factories in more than one country.

14 Explain why many TNCs have shifted production to Asia. [4]

- To take advantage of lower labour costs.
- To take advantage of weaker labour and environmental regulations.
- They have often been attracted by governments e.g. through FTZ and EPZs.
- Because Asian countries are also very large markets.

15 What are the benefits of outsourcing to TNCs? [2]

- Wages are lower in countries TNCs outsource to.
- Skills and education levels are often high e.g. in China and India.

16 Using examples of named TNCs, explain how they have expanded their global businesses. [8]

- Use Tesco and VW as your examples.
- Tesco first grew in the UK.
- Tesco has expanded into Europe e.g. Poland often using a local brand name.
- Tesco has also opened stores in Asia, e.g. Thailand, but the stores are adapted to local tastes.
- Tesco has developed an online business, but also branched out into new areas such as Banking.
- VW has gradually expanded to new areas of the world, opening factories first in North and South America and later in Asia.
- VW has grown by merger e.g. by buying into local companies such as SEAT and Skoda in order to increase the size of the company overall.
- In order to reduce costs, VW has outsourced some production from Germany to cheaper locations such as the Czech Republic.

4 Development Dilemmas

1 Describe the global development progress between 1970 and 2010 shown on Figure 1. [4]

- Female life expectancy has risen by about 10%, and % with electricity has increased more from 47% to 80%.
- The percentage of free countries has risen.
- There has been a large fall in the number of people living in extreme poverty, and a similar fall in illiteracy – both by about 20%.

2 What is social development? [2]

- Development where people's quality of life improves

- For example better healthcare or access to education.

3 Compare the level of development in China, Uganda and the UK, using the data on this page. [4]

- Uganda is the least developed country as its HDI is lowest at 0.45.
- The UK is the most developed as its per capita income is highest.
- The HDI and income data suggest the gap between China and the UK is smaller than the gap between China and Uganda.
- Only the UK score well on the freedom and corruption data suggesting it is more developed than Uganda and China.

4 Explain why HDI is a more useful measure of development than GDP per capita. [2]

- HDI combines three types of data whereas per capita GDP is just one measure.
- HDI measures social and economic development, not just economic.

5 Using Figure 2, describe how incomes have changed since 1970. [4]

- Incomes have risen for all groups of countries.
- Developed countries and Asian Tiger NICs have seen income rise very quickly, e.g. developed countries from US\$10,000 to US\$40,000.
- Other countries have seen much slower rises, e.g. South American countries, from US\$4000 to US\$10,000.
- African countries incomes have risen the least.

6 Using data from this page, describe the extent of the global development gap. [4]

- The global development gap is very wide, e.g. people in Luxembourg are 1000 times wealthier than people in Somalia.
- The gap between developed countries and developing countries has grown.
- The gap between the HDI of the most and least developed countries is 0.95 to 0.29.
- In 2007 the richest 20% of people shared 83% of wealth but the poorest 20% shared only 1%.

7 Suggest how Uganda's exports affect its economy. [2]

- Uganda's whole economy depends on a few exports such as coffee
- The price Uganda gets for these exports has a big impact on its GDP.

8 Explain the barriers to further development in Uganda. [6]

Choose three of the barriers in the table on page 90 and for each write an extended point:

- Uganda is landlocked so has no access to ports, this means it has to rely on other countries to export its goods which is expensive.

- Uganda has a very youthful population with 55% of people under 18; this means there are very large numbers who need to get jobs to prevent unemployment.
- Uganda relies on one or two exports like coffee, and changes in coffee prices could reduce Uganda's income leaving it with less money to invest.

9 Describe the stages of Rostow's modernisation theory. [4]

- In stage 1, pre-industrial, most people are farmers on very low incomes.
- In stage 2 the economy begins to grow slowly.
- There is rapid development in stages 3 and 4 due to industrialisation.
- In stage 5 the country is developed and growth slow.

10 Outline two ways in which some developing countries are dependent on the developed world. [2]

- For aid/loans
- For manufactured goods.

11 Explain what is meant by an 'urban core'. [2]

- The wealthiest part of a country
- Located in its major cities.

12 Using an example, compare differences in development level within a country. [6]

- Use the example of India.
- Try to quote specific data such as per capita incomes in Bihar and Maharashtra.
- Compare the types of jobs people do/how they earn a living in the two regions.
- Contrast the urban economy in Mumbai with the rural economy in Bihar.

13 Give one reason why bottom-up development strategies might be more suitable than top-down ones in poor rural areas. [2]

- Bottom-up development is lower cost than top-down, so is more affordable to set up and maintain in poor rural areas.

14 Outline the characteristics of top-down development strategies. [4]

- They are large scale.
- They are high cost.
- They often use advanced technology.
- They are controlled by governments.

15 State two benefits of top-down development strategies compared to bottom-up strategies. [2]

- They often help a large number of people develop.
- They can help a country industrialise by developing new infrastructure.

16 Using a named example, examine the impacts of a top-down development project on different groups of people. [8]

- Use the Three Gorges Dam example in China.
- Note that the question wants impacts on different groups of people.
- Impacts can be positive and negative, and social, economic and environmental.
- Consider the impacts on at least three different groups e.g. the people forced to move to build the dam and reservoir, construction workers and factory workers, downstream communities who no longer experience flooding.
- Very good answers would briefly examine whether overall the dam was 'worth it'.

Section B: Small-scale People and the Planet

5. The Changing Economy of the UK

1 Which economic sector do farmers and fishermen work in? [1]

The primary sector.

2 Describe how employment in the primary and secondary sectors has changed in the UK since 1960. [4]

- Primary sector employment declined from 4% of people in 1960 to only 2% in 2010.
- May mining and farming jobs have declined.
- Secondary sector employment fell from 38% to 18%.
- Jobs have declined in textiles and the iron and steel industry.

3 State two characteristics of jobs in the quaternary sector. [2]

- Well-paid.
- Highly skilled/ for graduates.

4 Using the data in the table above, describe how employment changed between 1981 and 2011 in the UK. [4]

- There was jobs growth in the tertiary sector.
- Health, education and hotels all saw increases of over 50%.
- Jobs declined in the primary and secondary sectors.
- The largest decline was in mining at -80%.

5 State two reasons why there are more women in the UK workforce today, compared to 1960. [2]

- Women are better educated now.
- Women focus on their careers/marry and have children later.

6 Explain why the average earnings in the table above vary so much. [4]

- Full time and part-time workers get paid different amounts because some part-time workers may only work a few hours per week.
- Women still get paid on average less than men for the same job.
- Younger workers get paid less because they lack experience /have not been promoted.
- Some jobs such as retail are lower skill than managerial jobs so pay is lower.

7 State two reasons why the South East is a good location for quaternary industry. [2]

- Very well connected to the rest of the world e.g. Heathrow airport.
- Large number of universities nearby so a supply of graduates / well educated workforce.
- Close to London and connected to it and the rest of the UK by motorways.

8 Compare the industrial structure of two contrasting regions you have studied. [6]

Use the North East and South East of England:

- The NE depends on public sector jobs more than the SE e.g. jobs in healthcare and education, although this is the biggest sector in both regions.
- The NE has almost twice as much secondary manufacturing compared to the SE.
- The SE has double the employment in both scientific/quaternary jobs and IT jobs.
- Primary employment is very low in both regions.
- Construction and transport is almost the same in both regions at about 12%.

9 Explain what is meant by 'economic diversification'. [2]

- A shift from manufacturing jobs to jobs in a wider variety of employment, such as retail, finance and IT.

10 Outline the environmental impacts of de-industrialisation on a named urban area. [4]

Use Sheffield as the example. Remember that impact can be positive and negative so try to cover both:

- About 900 hectares of derelict land and vacant buildings was created as steel factories closed.
- Water quality in the River Don improved as polluting factories have closed.
- There has been increased pressure to build homes and businesses on greenfield sites of the edge of Sheffield.
- As the steel factories closed, air quality in the city improved as factory chimneys stopped polluting the air.

11 What is meant by the term 'brownfield site'? [2]

- A site which has previously been built on
- And is now available to be redeveloped
- Often located in inner-city areas.

12 Examine the advantages and disadvantages of brownfield and greenfield sites. [6]

- Greenfield sites are often large and easy to develop, whereas brownfield sites can be small and irregularly shaped so are difficult to develop.
- Brownfield sites need to be cleaned up as they can be contaminated.
- Greenfield sites require infrastructure such as roads and services to be built to them which adds to the cost.
- Greenfield sites are often on the edge of cities and have good road access whereas brownfield sites are often in inner cities and have poor access on congested roads.
- Greenfield sites are sometime criticized for destroying habitats.

13 State two growth sectors of the UK economy. [2]

- Green technology/consumption.
- The digital economy.
- Education and research.

14 Describe how foreign workers could help the growth of the UK economy. [4]

- Foreign immigrants can bring in new skills, and plug skills gaps.
- Foreign workers may have innovative new ideas and set up new businesses.
- Lower-skilled workers can provide a low cost workforce, and offset the UK's ageing population.

Page 102

15 Describe how working practices have changed in the UK in recent years. [4]

- Many more people now work from home, or telework where they are based away from their office or HQ but stay in touch using communications technology.
- Increasing numbers of people work part-time and/or work flexible hours.
- More people than in the past are self-employed, 1.2 million more in 2011 compared to 2002.

16 Using examples, explain the positive and negative impacts of more flexible working such as teleworking, self-employment and part-time work. [8]

- Telecommuting reduces commuting and therefore saves fuel and creates less pollution.
- Part-time and/or flexible work does suit some people, like young parents and older people especially in call centres and shops.
- People can choose when and where to work, fitting their work in with other commitments.

- Being self-employed or 'freelance' brings with it the extra stress of looking for work all the time.
- There could be family tensions if homes are also workplaces for parents.
- There are fewer benefits like statutory sick pay or paid holidays if people work for themselves rather for a major TNC.
- Part-time work pays less, so some people can struggle to get enough income to pay for living costs and their children.

Section C: Large-scale People and the Planet

6. The Challenges of an Urban World

1 What is meant by rural–urban migration? [2]

- When people move permanently from a rural to an urban area e.g. the countryside to a city.

2 Using Figure 1, compare the trends in urban population between different regions. [4]

- Urban populations have grown in all regions since 1950.
- The largest growth has been seen in Asia, where urban population grew from 0.2 billion to over 2 billion by 2010.
- Urban populations have grown quickly in South America and Africa.
- In North America and Europe growth has slowed in the last few decades.

3 Using Figure 2, compare employment in Mexico City and New York City. [3]

- Manufacturing employment is larger in Mexico City than New York by about 10%.
- Close to 50% of employment in New York is in other services, but only about 30% in Mexico City.
- Finance and business is very important in New York, whereas transport, trade and hotels are larger in Mexico City.

4 Suggest reasons why the population of some megacities is growing rapidly. [3]

- Rural-urban migration increases the populations.
- Migrants are pulled to the city by employment opportunities and services.
- Many migrants are also young and have large families.
- This contributes to high internal growth / birth rates in the cities.

5 State two resources that cities in the developed world consume in large quantities. [2]

- Any two from: food, water, energy/fossil fuels, electricity.

6 Outline some of the challenges of supplying resources to developed world cities. [4]

- Water often has to be transported into cities from reservoirs and rivers a large distance away.

- Cities produce almost none of their own food, so this has to be grown elsewhere and imported by truck or train.
- Cities run on electricity so this has to be generated in power stations.
- In addition the use of these resources produces waste, which has to be disposed of in landfill sites or other ways.

7 Using Figure 3 on page 117, compare air quality in the four cities shown. [3]

- New York has the best air quality, very close to WHO limits.
- London and Mexico City are above WHO guidelines, Mexico City by about 30.
- Mumbai is the most polluted by far, with 130 which is 110 above the WHO limit.

8 Using a named example, explain why developing world cities often have low quality of life. [6]

Use Mumbai as your example:

- Because Mumbai is growing at 4% per year, it is very difficult for the city to cope by providing housing and sanitation for its growing population.
- It attracts poor migrants, who often work for very low wages in the informal economy; their poverty means they are forced to live in slums such as Dharavi which lacks basic sanitation.
- People who work informally pay no taxes so the city lacks funds to improve.
- Air quality is low because of factories and polluting vehicles and this leads to health problems.

9 What is an eco-footprint? [2]

The amount of land required per person, to support their lives in terms of food, water, energy and waste disposal needs.

10 Suggest reasons why some cities have smaller eco-footprints than others. [3]

- Some cities like New York are compact and high density which reduces energy used in transport.
- Cities in very hot climates like Dubai City use lots of energy for air conditioning.
- Some cities like London have attempted to reduce their eco-footprints by improving public transport.

11 State two problems caused by unsustainable transport in cities. [2]

- High urban air pollution.
- Traffic congestion.
- High eco-footprints.

12 Using a named example, examine how transport in a city could be made more sustainable. [8]

- Use London as your example and the table on page 120.
- You will need to refer to the Congestion Charge, bicycles and cleaner vehicles.

- For each, state how it is attempting to make the city more sustainable by reducing energy use and discouraging the use of polluting cars.
- You will need to include some facts and figures in your answer.
- Very good answers will briefly consider which of the three methods is likely to be most successful – for instance there is evidence congestion charging has reduced traffic, but how many people could be persuaded to switch from cars and buses to bicycles?

13 State two features of a self-help scheme. [2]

- People provide their own labour to improve their homes.
- It is a long process of improvement.
- NGOs often provide residents with building materials.

14 Describe how NGOs could help improve quality of life in developing world cities. [3]

- NGOs can provide people with building materials to improve their homes by self-help.
- In Mumbai, the NGO CORP has provided community centres; these train people in employment skills e.g. jewellery making so they can get a job.

15 State two strategies that cities can use to reduce urban pollution levels. [2]

- Banning cars on certain days as in Mexico City.
- Providing cheap express buses as in Curitiba.

16 Using named examples, explain the advantages and disadvantages of attempts to develop less polluted cities. [8]

- Try to use at least two city examples, such as Curitiba and Mexico City.
- You can also refer to more than one scheme within a city.
- Useful examples to use are the Hoy No Circula scheme in Mexico City, the planned Masdar City and Curitiba's recycling and rapid transit buses. Any of the examples of transport in London could also be used.
- Make sure for each scheme you mention advantages and disadvantages, for instance: Mexico City's Hoy No Circula scheme is simple to apply as it relies on existing number plate numbers, and it directly reduces pollution as fewer cars are on the road – air pollution has fallen so it is successful. However, the rich have been accused of buying a second car to get around the restrictions and the number of vehicles is rising anyway as the city grows.