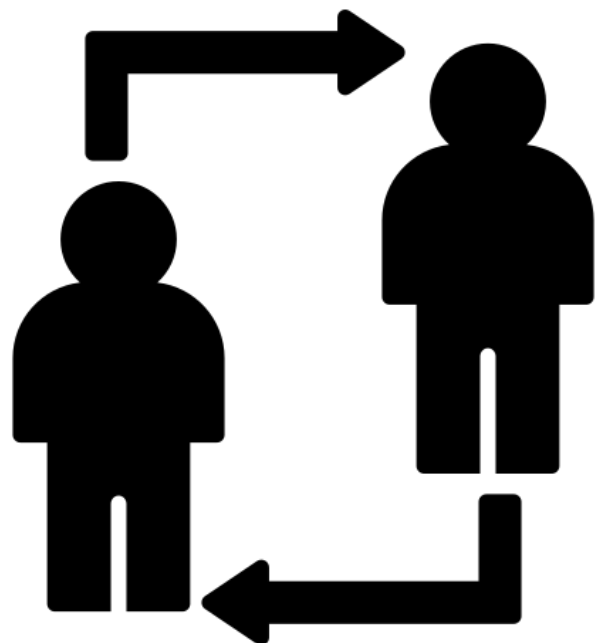


Geography Marking and Feedback eBook



1. The rationale of the Geography exercise book.

- ❑ Exercise books are a record of pupil progress in Geography. Although due the nature of the subject, all aspects of progress may not be linear.
- ❑ Booklets are used in both KS3 and KS4. **The rationale behind booklets is that when combined with expert teaching they speed up delivery of the curriculum and create time for retrieval practice.**
- ❑ **Booklets also ensure consistency across the department** as all pupils have access to the same resources- *key word lists, PLCs, key knowledge, homework.*
- ❑ Work in exercise books allows pupils show off their ideas and to practise articulating their opinions. In essence, it gives them the opportunity to process the knowledge and to work out where it fits into their own personal schema.
- ❑ Work in exercise books practises writing at both length and depth and the ability to reach justified conclusions.

KS3

Pupils have **green A4+ exercise books** with **separate booklets for each topic at KS3**. The exercise books, booklets and tests are all hole-punched and threaded through books with treasury tags.

The booklets are not all clumped together in the books. Rather, they are placed throughout the book in order of natural progression. This is imperative not only to show pupil progress, but to aid pupil organisation.



One treasury tag through each hole.

ALL books (KS3 and KS4) to be backed in sticky-back plastic. Decoration is optional.

KS4

Pupils have printed knowledge booklets for all topics in Paper 1, 2 and 3. These booklets are for annotation and include numerous past paper questions. **Pupils are to answer the questions and respond to the other tasks directly into the booklet.** The rationale is that Geographers always annotate their maps, graphs and photographs and as such, pupils studying Geography should do the same. Pupils **MUST** be encouraged to annotate and not to feel like it is graffiti or pointless. **They must understand the value of annotation.**


Pupils have a **green A4+ exercise book primarily for retrieval practice**. From topic 2 in Y10 (Urban issues and challenges), pupils will be set a weekly 9 marker homework. Every week, they are given a sheet which they must fill in to help them decide how they are going to write their extended answer. They then write their extended answer. **In short, homework at GCSE is both of those tasks- the completion of the sheet and the writing of the answer.**

| GCSE Geography Weekly 9 Marker Homework | | |
|--|-----|----------|
| Name | Y10 | Number 4 |
| 1. Evaluate the effectiveness of an urban planning strategy in helping to improve the quality of life for the urban area. (Use an example of a city in a lower income country (LIC) or newly emerging economy (NEE)) (2 x 3 MARKS) | | |
| 1. BUG the question. | | |
| What is the question asking you to do? | | |
| 2. Which case study town/city/area are you going to use? (2012) Where is it located? (2012) | | |
| 3. What are the two sides of the argument? | | |
| 4. Which 3 key facts are I going to include in my answer to secure my knowledge mark? (2012) | | |
| Highlight them in your answer. | | |
| 1. | | |
| 2. | | |
| 3. | | |
| 4. | | |
| 5. | | |
| 5. My A01 sentence is ... | | |
| Therefore, ... | | |
| Highlight them in your answer. | | |

KS3 exercise books

The booklets are not all clumped together in the books. Rather, they are placed throughout the book in order of natural progression.

Antarctica

BROUGHTON  **Year 7 Geography**

Where are we?

The more that you read,
the more things you will know.
The more that you learn,
the more places you'll go.
— Dr. Seuss


- Read a book which you feel is linked to this unit.
- Book review sheets are on the **Wider Reading in Geography** on the **Geography FireFly** pages.
- Reward points for each completed form.

Weekly Homework Plan

| | | | |
|----|--|--|---|
| 1. | Homework 1- UK <i>Seneca</i> and Kahoot quiz | | |
| 2. | Homework 2- Continents and oceans <i>Seneca</i> and Kahoot quiz | | ✓ |
| 3. | Homework 3- Revise UK, Europe and world maps ready for a test next lesson. | | ✓ |
| 4. | Antarctica Flag for the UKPN competition | | |

Summative assessment

| | % | Grade |
|---------------------------|-----|-------|
| Where are we? test | /60 | |

Aiming for the stars 

- Watch the BBC weather report every night for a week and practise locating Preston in your head. *Keep a weather diary for Preston for a week.*
- On your next long car journey, **pay attention to the road signs and note them down.**
- **Go to the library** and spend some time looking at the atlases there. (Classification 912) Look at the different types of maps and *then come and tell me your favourite and why.*

| | |
|---|--|
| Pupil comment: on classwork, homework and overall presentation of the book. | Home comment: on classwork, homework and overall presentation of the book. |
| | |

KS4 exercise books

GCSE Geography Weekly 9 Marker Homework

Name: _____ Y10 Number 2

Assess the extent to which **urbanisation** has created social challenges in **urban areas** in a LIC or NEE. (9 + 3 SPaG) Rio: \rightarrow process of becoming urban $\frac{0}{x} \frac{0}{x}$ City/Town

Low Income Country or Newly Emerging Economy

1. BUG the question.

What is the question asking you to do?

2. Which case study/ case studies am I going to use? (AO1) Where is it located? (AO1)
Rio, SE Brazil, Atlantic Coastline

3. What are the two sides of the argument?

| Urbanisation has created social challenges in Rio ... | Urbanisation has NOT created social challenges in Rio ... |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> health care services (espec for preg and elderly) were very poor many children dropout of school, shortage of schools, staff and money providing clean water is getting worse, recent drought dried up the Santa Branca reservoir. many people have no access to flush toilets, instead they use pit latrines whole city suffers from frequent blackouts due to electricity shortages | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> compared to remote, rural parts of Brazil, Rio offers better healthcare opportunities for new migrants. vulnerable people have greater access to vaccinations and emergency care offers better education literacy rate for Rio is 95% of children aged 10+ (functional) Over 90% of pop has access to mains water supply better access to power and lighting |

4. Which 5 key facts am I going to include in my answer to secure my knowledge mark? (AO1)

Highlight them in your answer.

- Over 90% of the population has access to mains water supply
- literacy rate for Rio is 95% of children aged 10+
- Approx. 37% of water is lost through leaky pipes, fraud and illegal access.
- Around 50% of homes in the non-improved Favelas do not have sewage connections
- In 2013, only 65% of the city had a local family health clinic.

My AO3 sentence is ...
I do disagree with the statement because in some ways urbanisation has ~~and hasn't~~ created social challenges, but has also benefitted Rio socially.

Highlight them in your answer.

Homework 9 marker (2) 1st 30th December

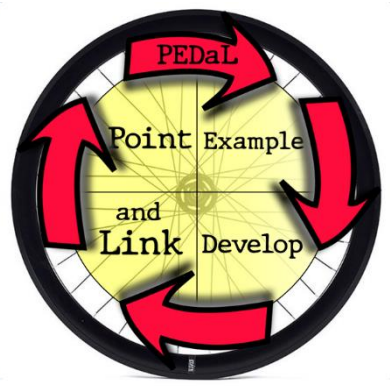
In I partially disagree with this, based off of the Newly Emerging Economy, Rio, which is located in South America, South East of Brazil, bordering the Atlantic Coastline just along the tropic of capricorn. Evidence from urbanisation here (process of becoming urban) reveals for me, that it hasn't created created some social challenges, but has also benefited Rio socially significantly in comparison to rural areas. **Fantastic intro.**

I partially disagree because of the fact that Rio actually offers better education than rural areas, which is proven by the fact that the literacy rate in Rio is 95% of children aged 10 and above (at least functional literacy) which is a lot higher than the average. **children**

This means that more kids may progress further in schools, and perhaps earn the chance to get a better job. If this does happen, they could potentially get out of the informal economy of cash in hand payments (meaning they can now pay taxes for better infrastructure). They are also offered better healthcare opportunities for new migrants compared to remote, rural parts of Brazil, meaning vulnerable people have greater access to vaccinations and emergency care. Therefore, urbanisation in Brazil hasn't caused social challenges in urban areas, but instead has created important opportunities. **Brilliant PEDal.**

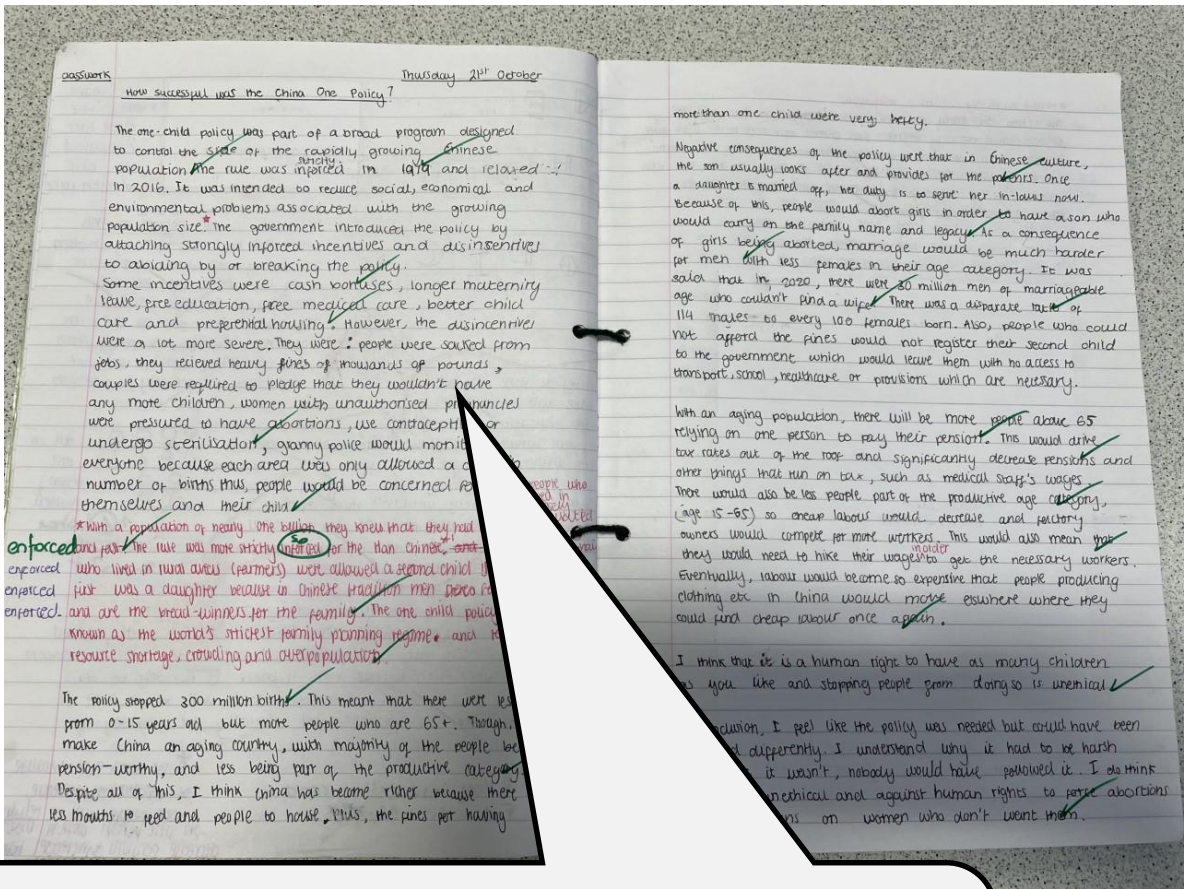
On the other hand, I partially agree with this, because providing clean water is now getting worse, evident in the recent drought drying up the Santa Branca Reservoir, and although over 90% of the population has access to mains water supply, approximately 37% of water is lost through leaky pipes, fraud and illegal access. Not only this, but the whole city suffers from frequent blackouts due to a lack of electricity, and shortages. If this happens frequently, it has a knock on effect onto education, as students are then unable to complete work, or have to work around the shortages. Which could prevent them from continuing their education, despite education systems being improved or promoted. Therefore, urbanisation in Brazil has caused a myriad of social challenges despite even though

Weekly 9 marker homework in GCSE exercise books.
Homework at GCSE is both of those tasks- the completion of the sheet and the writing of the answer.

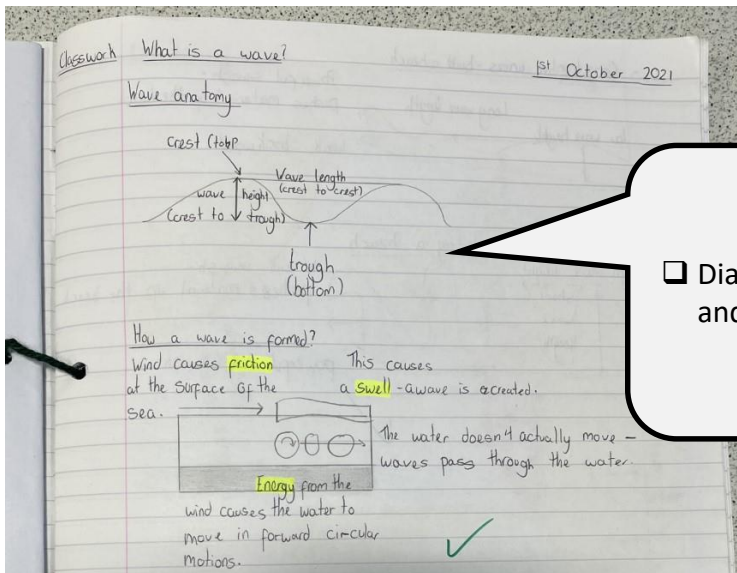


GCSE pupils are encouraged to write using the PEDaL technique. To aid teacher marking, teachers can use PEDaL as an action point, circling the part of the structure that is missing.

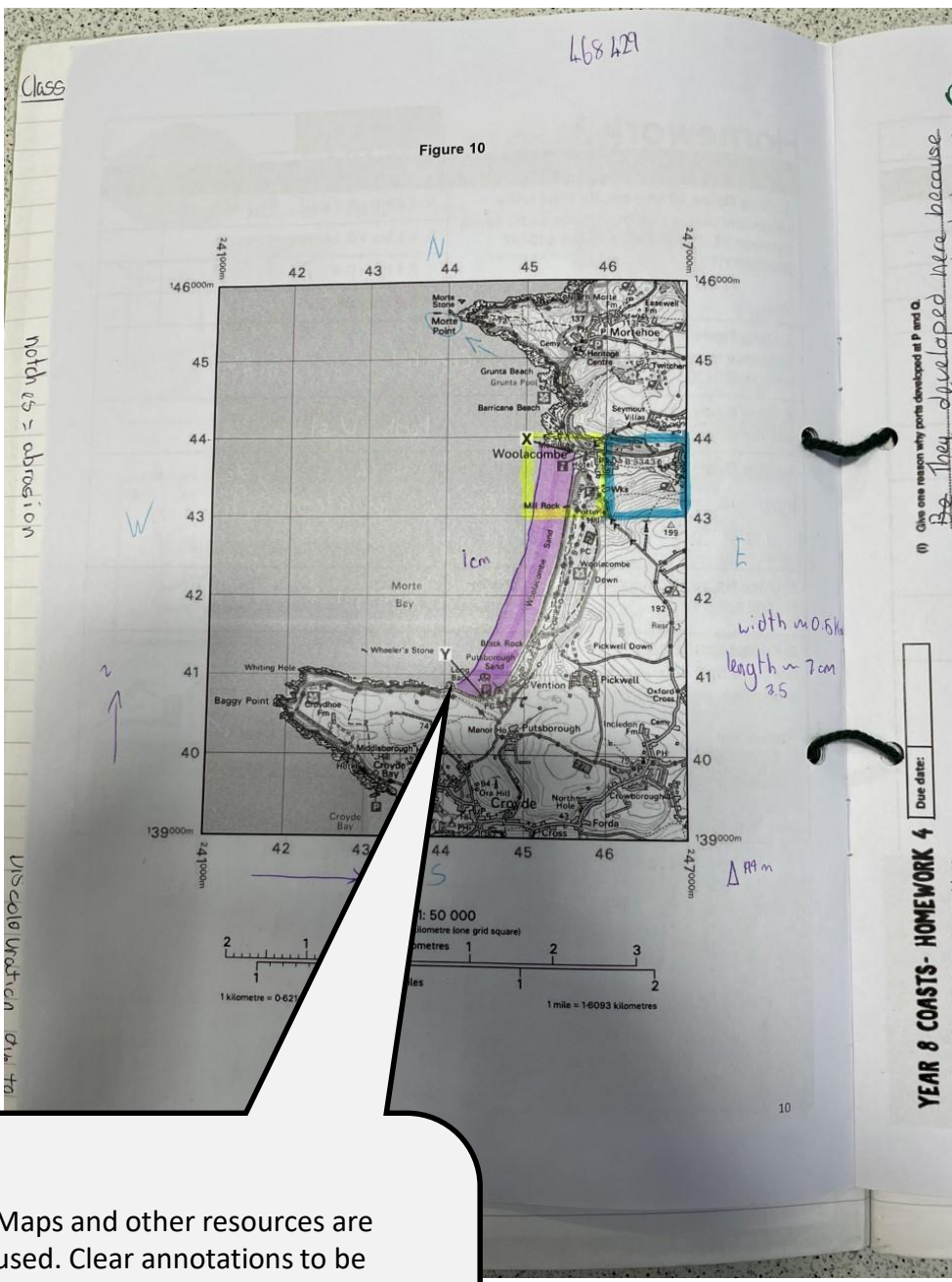
How to set out work in Geography exercise books:



- ❑ Classwork or homework should be recorded in the margin and **underlined**.
- ❑ The title should be **underlined** underneath.
- ❑ The date should appear on the right hand side of the page and be **underlined**.






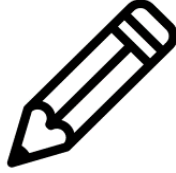
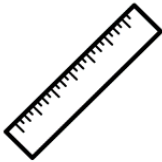



- ❑ Diagrams should always be drawn in pencil and be fully annotated.



- Maps and other resources are used. Clear annotations to be encouraged.
- Highlighting used to identify grid squares on OS maps or specific landforms.


2. Expectations regarding presentation and quality of work

WE TAKE PRIDE IN OUR WORK IN GEOGRAPHY.
Pupils who take pride in their work consistently produce high quality work.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
|  |  |  |  |
| <u>BLUE OR BLACK PEN</u> | <u>UNDERLINE</u> | <u>CROSS OUT</u> | <u>DRAW IN PENCIL</u> |
|  |  |  |  |
| <u>LINES WITH A RULER</u> | <u>NEAT HANDWRITING</u> | <u>NO SCRIBBLING</u> | <u>GLUE NEATLY</u> |

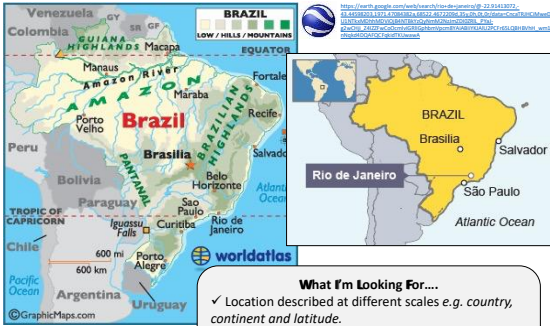
Expectations- Describing location

- Location described at different scales e.g. continent, any seas it borders
- Use of terms north, south, east or west
- Specific detail e.g. neighbouring countries.



Our case study of a major city in an LIC or NEE to show urban growth creates opportunities and challenges is ...

RIO DE JANEIRO



© GraphicMaps.com

What I'm Looking For...

- ✓ Location described at different scales e.g. country, continent and latitude.
- ✓ Any bodies of water it borders.
- ✓ Use of terms north, south, east or west.
- ✓ Specific detail e.g. neighbouring cities and areas.


Write a description for the location of Rio de Janeiro.

- ✓ With a population of **6.5 million people** (together with another 12.5 million in the urban areas), Rio de Janeiro is the **second most populous city in Brazil**; Sao Paulo is the first.
- ✓ Rio de Janeiro is located in the **South East of Brazil on the Atlantic coast**, with most of the city built around **Guanabara Bay**.
- ✓ Under Portuguese colonial rule, Rio was the capital city of Brazil, becoming a major trading port. In 1960, the Brazilian government established Brasilia as the new capital city to encourage development in the interior of the country (away from the coast). Despite this, Rio has continued to be an important city in Brazil.


Expectations- Describing distribution

At Broughton, we use the acronym P.D.A (pattern, detail, anomaly) when describing distribution.

How do tropical storms form?



A tropical storm is an *intense low pressure weather system*, that can last for days to weeks within the Tropics.



Key

- Sea temperature over 27°C
- Tropical storm routes

Describe the global distribution of tropical storms.

| | |
|---------|--|
| Pattern | |
| Detail | |
| Anomaly | |

What a good one looks like-

From initial reports we know the following on the spread of the disease.

The general pattern is that the infection is moving west. The infection stays close to the coast in many of the countries eg. Karachi in Pakistan, Hong Kong and Beijing in China and Mumbai in India. It starts in Beijing ^{China} and finishes in Tehran ^{Iran} so we know that it's moving west. Currently it is confined ^{to} Asia. Warning - There is a suggestion of the disease moving back on itself as Baghdad was the second to last infected city and this is ~~west~~ south west of Tehran which was the last city to be reported as infected. The disease is only in urban areas (towns and cities). The majority of these cities are capital cities eg. Kabul is the capital of Afghanistan and Tehran is the capital of Iran.

General pattern

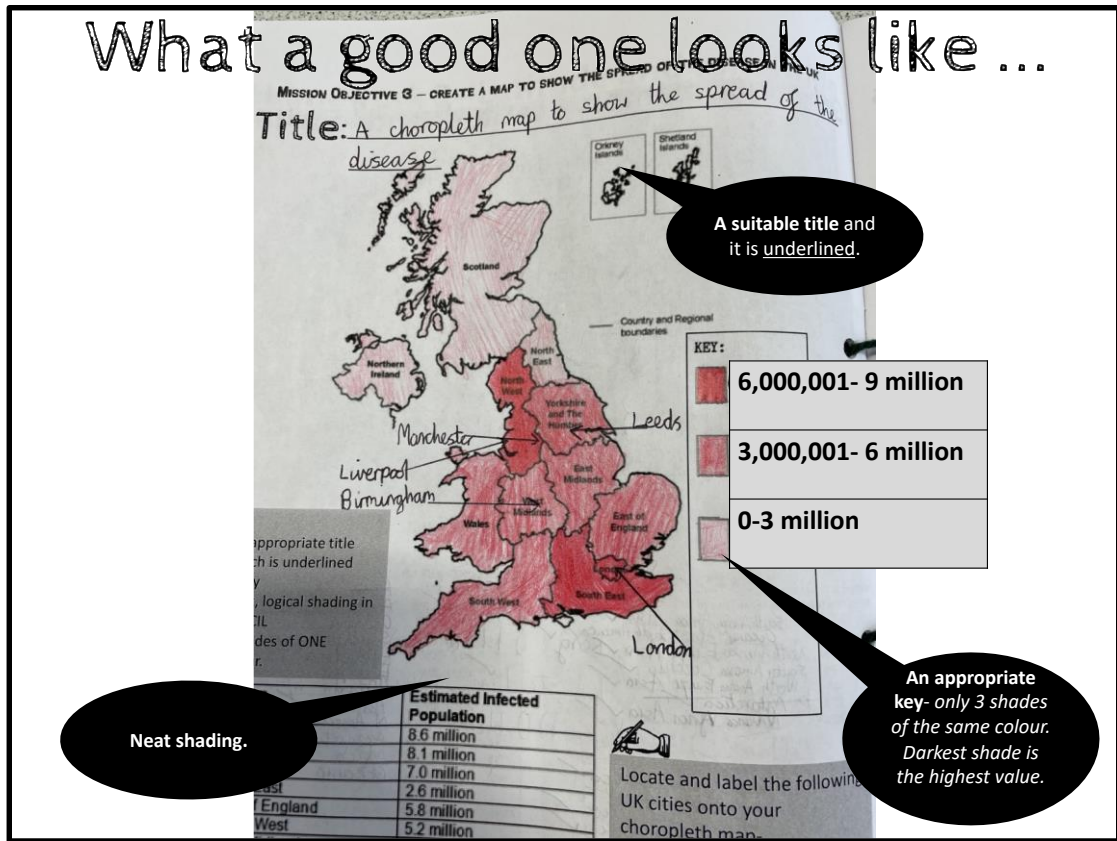
Specific detail to support the pattern

Anomaly

Afghanistan

Expectations- Data presentation techniques

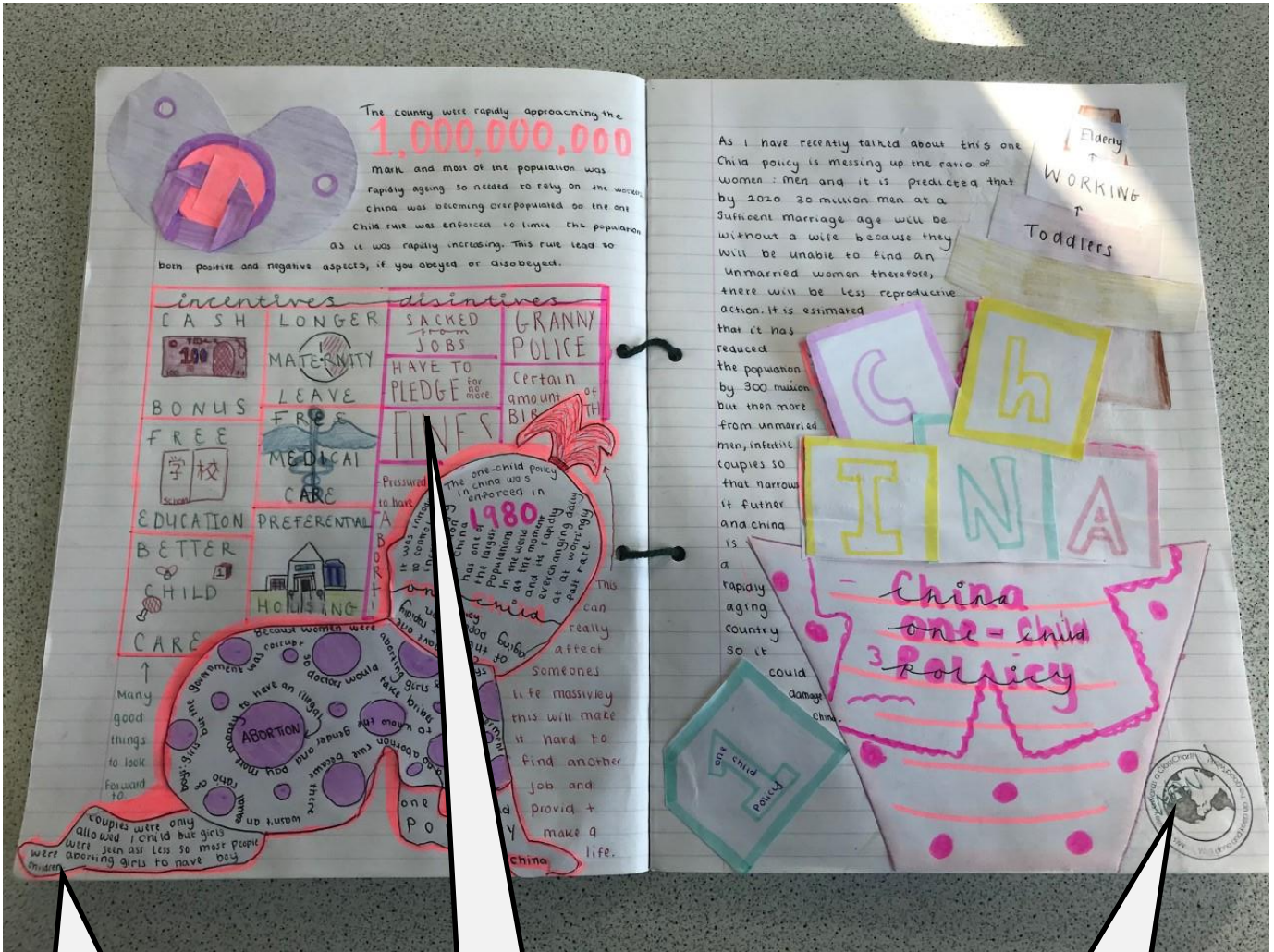
What a good one looks like ...



Expectations- Broughton's graph checklist (common to Geography, Maths and Science)

| | v/x |
|-----------------------------|-----|
| X axis correctly identified | |
| X axis scale | |
| X axis labelled with units | |
| Y axis correctly identified | |
| Y axis scale | |
| Y axis labelled with units | |
| Points plotted accurately | |
| Line/curve of best fit | |
| Title showing location | |
| Key | |

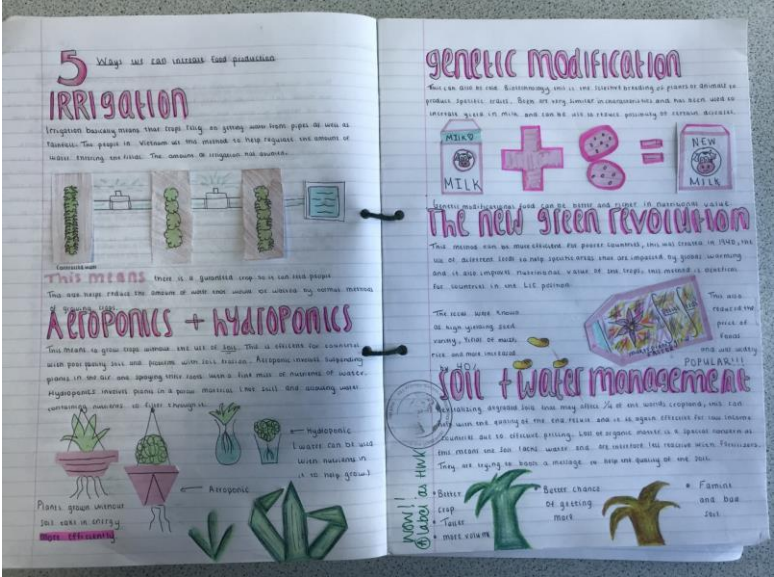
Expectations- Double page infographics



Double page as standard.

Subject-specific detail.

Pupil effort rewarded.



3. Marking and feedback policy in Geography

- ❑ Pupils should receive feedback from teachers every fortnight (in line with the school's marking and feedback policy).
- ❑ Feedback can take a range of different forms such as: peer, self and teacher marking; detailed marking / annotating of work; verbal feedback and whole-class feedback.
- ❑ It is important that effort is recognised and rewarded and any substandard work re-done.
- ❑ Teachers should use the marking codes below to make marking manageable.
- ❑ Pupils should use a **blue** or a **black** pen when completing work. A **green** pen is used when work receives feedback (teacher, peer or self); a **purple** pen is used when a pupil responds to feedback in some way and a **red** pen is used when a pupil self-edits or proofreads their work.

| Marking code | Meaning |
|--------------|--|
| Sp. | Spelling mistake |
| Gr. | Grammatical error |
| P. | Punctuation |
| // | New paragraph |
| ? | Unclear expression |
| Sc. | Issue with sentence control |
| A | Action to complete |
| PEDaL | GCSE ONLY- Point Example (AO1- knowledge) Develop (AO2- geographical understanding) and Link back to the question (AO3- judgement) |
| ✓ ✓ | Excellent work |

classwork Thursday 21st October
How successful was the China One Policy?

The one-child policy was part of a broad program designed to control the size of the rapidly growing Chinese population. The rule was introduced in 1979 and relaxed in 2016. It was intended to reduce social, economic and environmental problems associated with the growing population size. The government introduced the policy by attaching strongly enforced incentives and disincentives to obeying or breaking the policy.

Some incentives were cash bonuses, longer maternity leave, free education, free medical care, better child care and preferential housing. However, the disincentives were a lot more severe. They were: people were sacked from jobs, they received heavy fines of thousands of pounds, couples were required to pledge that they wouldn't have any more children, women with unauthorised pregnancies were pressured to have abortions, use contraceptives or undergo sterilisation, family police would monitor everyone because each area was only allowed a certain number of births this people would be concerned for themselves and their child.

With a population of nearly one billion, they knew that the rule was more strictly enforced of the than people who lived in rural areas (farmers) were allowed a first daughter because in Chinese tradition a son was a daughter was a great honour and out the bread-winners for the family. The one-child policy was known as the world's strictest family planning policy and caused resource shortage, crowding and overpopulation.

The policy stopped 300 million births. This means that there were less people born in 2016 than there were in 1979. This would make China an aging country, with a large number of people being 65+. Through this would mean that there would be a shortage of people being in the productive category. This is a problem because the fines per having a second child were so high that people were rather because there were less children to be born.

Negative consequences of the policy were that in Chinese culture, the son usually looks after and provides for the parents. Once a daughter is married off, her duty is to serve her in-laws now. Because of this, people would abort girls in order to have a son who would carry on the family name and legacy. As a consequence of girls being aborted, marriage would be much harder for men with less females in their age category. It was so bad that in 2020, there were 20 million men of marriageable age who couldn't find a wife. There was a separate list of 114 males to every 100 females born. Also, people who could not afford the fines would not register their second child to the government which would leave them with no access to healthcare, social, healthcare or pensions which are necessary.

With an aging population, there will be more people above 65 relying on one person to pay their pension. This would drive tax rates up of the roof and significantly decrease pensions and other things that run on tax, such as medical staff's wages. There would also be less people part of the productive age category (age 15-65) so more labour would decrease and factory owners would compete for more workers. This would also mean that they would need to hire their wages to get the necessary workers. Eventually, labour would become so expensive that people producing clothing etc. in China would move elsewhere where they could find cheap labour once again.

I think that it is a human right to have as many children as you like and stopping people from doing so is unethical.

In conclusion, I feel like the policy was needed but could have been executed differently. I understand why it had to be harsh because if it wasn't, nobody would have followed it. I do think that it is unethical and against human rights to force abortions and sterilisations on women who don't want them.

Pupils edit their work during dedicated proofreading time in lessons in red pen.

Classwork DME - Protecting the Holderness coast 19th November 2021

I was tasked with protecting the Holderness coast from the large rates of erosion it has been experiencing. With a budget of £3 million I created a plan that uses a total of £1,786,000, leaving £324,000 unspent. The majority of the money was spent on a £1.2 million sea wall to protect the gas terminal that is located in Easington. This was one of my main priorities as it produces 25% of the UK's gas. In my plan I have built two sets of two groyne for £250,000. I think that it is best to build the first two just North of Mablethorpe. In under a year of them being built we should add the next set 5 km south. In the best interest of the coast line, in between them I have planned for a £250,000 beach replenishment to protect the coast line from the loss of sediment. As this is a least priority, this will be the last defence carried out. As Scarborough is the highest populated town on the coast I believe it is best to defend it in its entirety with a £550,000 gabion formula. This will stretch the length of town.

Bridlington is the second highest populated area on the coast to protect it an £1000 set gabion formation will be used much like it would be for Scarborough. Further south of Mablethorpe, then the groyne, I would add I line of R&P rap to defend the coast from its fast rates of erosion. This will cost £200,000 to build but will be protecting one of the places with the highest rates of erosion on the Holderness Coast.

My reasoning for using gabions in the areas in which I have compared to others but their population is much higher. I promise the people in the lower populated areas because not only will they feel protected but will be protected. They are the places that will bring in the most financial gains as they are likely to be the most visited by tourists. This is why I found it important to be two important areas to protect.

My use of groyne was simply because areas as the areas had small beaches so with the use of groyne and a beach replenishment that problem will decrease. Along with it the cliff face will be more protected with the wave energy hitting the beach rather than the rock. Ultimately leading to it being much less eroded.

The sea wall is definitely one of the most important defences and the one that needs to be done with the most urgency. This is because the gas terminal that is located in Easington is relied on heavily by the UK. By using the north sea it produces 25% of the UK's gas and erosion around the area makes it very unreliable. The sea wall will reflect the waves energy back onto itself meaning it lasts a long time as it takes a while to become damaged. Meaning the gas terminal will be well protected for the next up to 100 years.


With the use of £1,786,000 I was able to defend the places that I believe are of the most priority. Also being able to protect the most badly affected areas.

* This is because the groyne will allow the 4th sediment to be built up therefore building up the beach.

S/S Fantastic justification on Alice - well done! Brilliant use of facts and figures to support your argument.

3. Marking extended writing in KS3 Geography

- A5 marking sheets have been produced to assess pupil progress in the extended writing tasks.
- Common misconceptions have been identified as have common successes.
- Teachers tick or highlight successes and areas for development.
- This makes marking both helpful and personalised for pupils and time efficient for staff.

Extended writing feedback in Geography 

Is the TRF more valuable left intact or destroyed?

Signs of success

- Have you *defined* deforestation?
- Have you *located* the TRF biome on a global scale on map and in writing?
- Have you *explained* **at least 3 positive impacts of deforestation**?
- Have you included specific facts and figures from this booklet or from your own research?
- Have you *explained* **at least 3 negative impacts of deforestation**?
- Have you included specific facts and figures from this booklet or from your own research?
- Have you included **at least 3 suitable images- photographs, drawings, maps and graphs**?
- Have you answered the question- is the TRF more valuable left intact or destroyed?**
- Have you *justified* your conclusion?

- Have you checked your SPaG?
- Have you used a wide range of **key geographical terms**?

| Presentation | | ... focusing on SPaG |
|--------------------------------|---|--|
| Your work is neatly presented. | Your handwriting is clear and readable. | ... focusing on presentation ... underline dates & titles |

Spelling, Punctuation and Grammar

Level 1 – A number of spelling, punctuation and/or grammatical errors.

Level 2 – A few spelling, punctuation and/or grammatical errors. The answer is generally well organised into paragraphs.

Level 3 – Very few spelling, punctuation and/or grammatical errors. Geographical vocabulary is spelt and used effectively.

As a result of class feedback, what do I know I have done well?





As a result of class feedback, what do I need to do to develop this piece of work?

Extended writing tasks at KS3 have a specific set of success criteria which are presented as *Signs of success* checklists. These leave both pupils and staff very clear of the expectations of what the work should include. The A5 sheet allows both pupils and staff to tick off the completed criteria and it makes it very clear to all what is still left to do. It helps pupils to help themselves.

Furthermore, it allows pupils to identify independently after class discussion, both what they have done well and areas to develop. **The sheet is given to pupils at the start of the piece of work so expectations are clear from the beginning.** It allows for much more time-efficient and effective feedback to be given to pupils which is personal and useful to them.

This work is tracked by the teacher/department using a RAG marking system which will inform teachers in deciding if pupils are on track when completing reviews.

All marks are entered into the department tracking spreadsheet on TEAMS.

| | |
|--|--|
|  | No evidence of relevant knowledge |
|  | Relevant knowledge is partially demonstrated, but in need of further development in order to achieve the expected standard |
|  | Relevant knowledge and understanding are clearly demonstrated and applied to the task |
|  | Knowledge and understanding demonstrated at a particularly high and insightful level |

What our marking and feedback policy looks like in books.

Homework and classwork is clearly and neatly recorded in the margin. This is underlined.

Intro - same concept with social

GCSE Geography Weekly 9 Marker Homework

Y10 Number 2

Assess the extent to which urbanisation has created social challenges in urban areas in a LIC or NEE (9+3 SPaG) → process of becoming urban

1. **BUG** the question. ✓
What is the question asking you to do?

2. Which case study/case studies am I going to use? (AO1) Where is it located? (AO1)
Rio, SE Brazil, Atlantic coastline

3. What are the two sides of the argument?

| | |
|---|---|
| Urbanisation has created social challenges in Rio ... | Urbanisation has NOT created social challenges in Rio ... |
| - providing clean water - providing sanitation systems - providing energy | Access to services - health - better healthcare - education - 95% literacy |
| Health - poor in west zone Education Providing clean water | Access to resources - water supply - energy |

4. Which 5 key facts am I going to include in my answer to secure my knowledge mark? (AO1)
Highlight them in your answer.

- 50% of children drop out of school at age 14. ✓
- In 2013 only 55% of the city had a local family health clinic ✓
- Until 2014 12% of Rio's population do not have access to running water ✓
- Over 90% of the population has access to mains water supply ✓
- Education in Brazil is compulsory for those aged 6-14 ✓

5. My AO3 sentence is ...
Therefore, ... urbanisation has created social challenges as well as opportunities.
In conclusion

Highlight them in your answer.

homework 9 marker 2

Rio de Janeiro is located in South America, South East Brazil. It is on the Atlantic coastline and is neighbored by São Paulo and Salvador. Urbanisation - the process of becoming a town or a city - is taking place all over the world, especially in Rio. Using Rio as an example, I partially agree that urbanisation has created economic challenges in a LIC (low income country) or NEE (newly emerging economies).

Urbanisation has created social challenges in Rio like health. In 2013 only 55% of the city had a local family health clinic. This meant that a lot of people who lived in Rio had no access to healthcare. This creates a social challenge as many people didn't have any healthcare services for pregnant women and the elderly were poor and was worse in the west zone. Therefore, urbanisation has created social challenges. However, medical staff were able to help those living in the favelas. They tested and treated people for diseases who couldn't afford to have access to a hospital or doctor. This meant that infant mortality had fallen and life expectancy had increased. Therefore, urbanisation has also created social opportunities not just challenges.

Urbanisation has created social challenges in Rio like education. In Rio 50% of children drop out of school at the age of 14. In Brazil education is compulsory for children aged 6-14. This means that many aren't getting an education meaning they can't get well-paid jobs. Therefore, urbanisation has created social challenges. However, opportunities have improved access to education by encouraging local people to volunteer to help in schools. They have also set up a private university in the favelas to help people who don't have access to education. Therefore, urbanisation has also created social opportunities as well as challenges.

In conclusion, I partially agree with the statement. Some challenges were created but also there were opportunities made created by the urbanisation.

7/9 + 2/3 Fantastic AO1 Adjective sentence.

Pupil responds to feedback (action points) in purple pen.

Corrected spellings should be written out in purple three times.

Teacher marks in green pen.

small introduction

Assess the extent to which urbanisation has created economic challenges in a LIC or NEE - 9 marker

Rio de Janeiro is located in South America, South East Brazil. It is on the Atlantic coastline and is neighbored by São Paulo and Salvador. Urbanisation - the process of becoming a town or a city - is taking place all over the world, especially in Rio. Using Rio as an example, I partially agree that urbanisation has created economic challenges in a LIC (low income country) or NEE (newly emerging economies).

Rio has created an informal economy in some areas, paying with cash in hand which has created a negative impact on jobs. By using this payment method, people are avoiding tax. This means that money for Rio's infrastructure such as roads, hospitals and schools is not provided, leading to under health and education problems for citizens. Therefore, urbanisation has created economic challenges in a LIC or NEE. Many people migrate from Amazonia and Coatinga to Rio for better paid work. However, Rio has created many more job opportunities due to urbanisation. For example, the port of Rio which is known for its export of coffee, sugar and iron ore has increased its employment. Not only these jobs benefit the economy, but they will also benefit the people who work there. This means that employees will be able to provide for their families. This is why urbanisation has created economic challenges in a LIC or NEE. (Smaller initial investment by a government)

Additionally, Rio urbanisation in Rio has had a multiplier effect (when an increase in spending produces a larger increase in national income). This can particularly be seen in steel works in South America, Brazil, and industrial supply from investment trigger attraction, employment, new nearby services and additional infrastructure. With all of this, growth for the economy is created which is why urbanisation has not created economic challenges.

expected to look after them as China's ~~government~~ government do not give out state pensions. This would mean that having more kids would mean more people to look after you after you retire but less children would put more pressure on the child to solely look after their parents and themselves. This creates an imbalance in the dependency ratio as there is not enough productive citizens to provide for the dependent citizens. Another traditional practice that has hurt China in the past is the preference for a male baby to continue the family name. This has led to an increased rate of female baby abortions or abandonment which has resulted in the disappearance of 114 million females for every 100 males which has meant that as of 2020, there are 30 million men of marriageable age who will not be able to find a wife. Also, despite the policy and all the resources put in place, China is still the most ~~populous~~ ^{and incentive} populous country in the world so did stopping all these births really help?

* Also, to support the policy, the Chinese government created advertisements depicting families with one child smiling and enjoying themselves. Often, the child depicted is a girl to try and stop the preference of male babies by showing that having a girl can still make you happy. ~~Finally, in the advertisements trying to solve the issue of abandonment of female babies.~~

(T) Your concluding paragraph should have your opinions based on the factors discussed. Paragraphs regarding success of reducing the birth rate and consequences of gender imbalance and dependency ratio should be in two discrete paragraphs.

*¹ This lack of resources is partly due to a severe lack of space to grow food. Looking at China from space one would not be able to see why this was the case but, to the west of China is Tibet and above that, the Gobi desert. Both of these combined take away almost half of China's land mass ~~and~~ of where crops can be grown as lack of nutrients, and harsh climates have made these places less than ideal for common plant life and thus unsuitable for agriculture.

*² The China one policy ~~was~~ was also successful in making China richer than it was before as the government had less people to give education, healthcare, ~~and~~ ^{not necessarily} instead of paying for 1.5 billion, they ~~had~~ ^{had} 1 billion.

Pupils may respond to feedback in purple pen either by adding / amending their original response or making notes for future improvement.