5.3 Economic Development Case Study: Nigeria's Industry and Global Links: 30-minute Pack

AQA 8035 · Calculators not allowed · about 30 minutes

Total Marks

Name: _____ Date: ____ / ____ / _____

Answer ALL questions. Show all your working.

1 Name ONE major natural resource produced in the Niger Δ and state ONE environmental problem caused by its extraction, as described in the Nigeria case study.

(Total for Question 1 is 2 marks)

2 'Assess the impacts of transnational corporations on Nigeria's development.'

(Total for Question 2 is 12 marks)

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3 Give TWO reasons why industrial growth can lead to environmental problems in Nigeria, as shown in the case study.

(Total for Question 3 is 2 marks)

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4 Table B shows Nigeria's exports to three partners in 2021, used here to practise trade data interpretation.

Partner country	Exports value (US million)
China	20,000
United Kingdom	3,000
United States	2,000

(a) State which partner received the most exports from Nigeria in 2021. **(1)**

(b) Calculate the percentage of the total exports to these three partners that went to China. Give your answer to one decimal place. **(2)**

(c) Suggest one reason why China receives a much larger share of Nigeria's exports than the United States or United Kingdom, based on the Nigeria case study. **(1)**

(Total for Question 4 is 4 marks)

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5 Explain ONE social problem caused by oil pollution in the Niger Δ and link it to an impact on local people's livelihoods.

(Total for Question 5 is 2 marks)

6 Explain THREE ways the Nigerian government or other organisations have tried to manage the environmental impacts of oil extraction in the Niger Δ.

(Total for Question 6 is 6 marks)

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Mark scheme · 5.3 Economic Development Case Study: Nigeria's Industry and Global Links: 30-minute Pack

Question 1

oil / petroleum **B1**

oil pollution of rivers and farmland, or gas flaring causing air pollution, oe **B1**

Answer: Oil; oil pollution of rivers and farmland (or gas flaring causing air pollution).

Question 2

Level 3 A well-developed assessment that explains both positive and negative impacts of TNCs using accurate, named reference to Nigeria (e.g. Shell in the Niger Delta), considers scale and distribution of those impacts, and reaches a balanced judgement supported by evidence. **7-9**

Level 2 A clear assessment that describes positive and negative impacts with some reference to Nigeria; analysis may be less detailed or less well balanced and the judgement may be generalised. **4-6**

Level 1 One or two relevant points about impacts of TNCs are made with limited or no development or case detail. **1-3**

Level 0 No relevant content. **0**

Indicative content:

- Positive impacts: job creation directly and indirectly, investment in infrastructure and services, transfer of technology and skills, contribution to GDP and export earnings through oil revenue, and improved international trade links, especially with partners like China that buy oil.
- Negative impacts: environmental damage such as oil spills, water and soil contamination, loss of livelihoods in fishing and farming communities, health problems from pollution and gas flaring, local conflicts over land and resource control, and perceived unequal distribution of benefits with profits often repatriated.
- Scale and distribution: benefits are often concentrated in urban centres and among skilled workers; many local communities in the Niger Delta see few benefits but bear the environmental costs. Consider the difference between national-level economic gains and local-level damage.
- Governance and regulation: weak enforcement, corruption and inadequate compensation can exacerbate negative impacts; where regulation and community engagement are stronger, TNC activity can be more beneficial.
- Conclusion: a balanced judgement weighing national economic advantages and foreign investment against severe local environmental and social costs, suggesting that the overall impact depends on governance, regulation and how revenues are managed and shared.

Question 3

increased pollution from factories and oil extraction, oe **B1**

greater resource use and habitat destruction from expanding infrastructure and urban growth, oe **B1**

Answer: Because industrial growth increases pollution from factories and oil extraction, and it leads to greater resource use and habitat destruction as infrastructure and urban areas expand.

Question 4

(a) China **B1**

(a) Answer: China

(b) 20,000 / (20,000 + 3,000 + 2,000) seen, oe **M1**

(b) 80.0% cao **A1**

(b) Answer: 80.0%

(c) China has large demand for oil and raw materials and strong trading links with Nigeria, oe **B1**

(c) Answer: China has very large demand for oil and raw materials and strong trading links with Nigeria, so it imports a much larger volume of Nigerian exports.

Question 5

oil pollution contaminates rivers and soil, reducing fish stocks and harming farming, oe **B1**

linked consequence, e.g. loss of income for fishing and farming families and increased poverty, oe **B1**

Answer: Oil pollution contaminates rivers and soil, reducing fish stocks and harming farming, which causes loss of income for fishing and farming families and increases local poverty.

Question 6

one method, e.g. stricter regulation and monitoring of oil operations, oe **B1**

linked detail, e.g. requiring companies to clean up spills and repair pipelines, oe **B1**

second method, e.g. investment in remediation and community development projects, oe **B1**

linked detail, e.g. funding for local clinics, education or clean-water schemes to offset damage, oe **B1**

further development, e.g. enforcement against illegal refining and efforts to reduce gas flaring, oe **B1**

linked detail, e.g. reducing air pollution and health risks for local communities, oe **B1**

Answer: Examples include stricter regulation and monitoring of oil operations, requiring companies to clean up spills and repair pipelines; investment in remediation and community development projects such as clinics, schools and clean-water schemes; and enforcement actions against illegal refining and measures to reduce gas flaring to lower air pollution and health risks.

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