

Surname		Other Names	
Centre Number		Candidate Number	
Candidate Signature			

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General Certificate of Secondary Education
June 2006

GEOGRAPHY (SPECIFICATION C)
Foundation Tier
Paper 1

3033/1F

F



Monday 5 June 2006 9.00 am to 10.30 am

For this paper you must have:

- a resource booklet (enclosed).

You may use a calculator.

Time allowed: 1 hour 30 minutes

Instructions

- Use blue or black ink or ball-point pen. You may use pencil for maps, diagrams and graphs.
- Fill in the boxes at the top of this page.
- Answer **all** questions in the spaces provided.
- Do all rough work in this book. Cross through any work you do not want marked.

Information

- The maximum mark for this paper is 60.
- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- You are reminded of the need for good English and clear presentation in your answers. All questions should be answered in continuous prose. Quality of Written Communication will be assessed in all answers.
- LEDC is a Less Economically Developed Country.
- MEDC is a More Economically Developed Country.

For Examiner's Use			
Number	Mark	Number	Mark
1		5	
2			
3			
4			
Total (Column 1)		→	
Total (Column 2)		→	
TOTAL			
Examiner's Initials			

Answer **all** questions.

1

Total for this question: 14 marks

Study **Figure 1** ‘The growth of cities’.

Figure 1

(Ten largest cities – 2015)				POPULATION (millions)		
	CITY	MEDC/LEDC	LATITUDE	1970	2000	2015 (Estimate)
1	Tokyo	MEDC	36°N	17	27	28
2	Mumbai (Bombay)	LEDC	19°N	6	18	27
3	Lagos	LEDC	6°N	4	13	24
4	Shanghai	LEDC	31°N	11	17	23
5	Jakarta	LEDC	6°S	3	14	22
6	São Paulo	LEDC	23°S	8	17	21
7	Beijing	LEDC	40°N	7	14	18
8	Mexico City	LEDC	20°N	9	16	18
9	Kolkata (Calcutta)	LEDC	23°N	7	13	17
10	New York	MEDC	41°N	14	16	16

(Figures are approximate.)

- (a) (i) Which of the following cities had the largest increase in population between 1970 and 2000?
Circle the correct answer.

Mexico City

Tokyo

Mumbai

(1 mark)

- (ii) Which of the following cities is predicted to have the largest increase in population between 2000 and 2015?
Circle the correct answer.

Lagos

São Paulo

Beijing

(1 mark)

- (iii) In which city is the population predicted to stay the same between 2000 and 2015?

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(1 mark)

- (b) (i) Use the information about latitude in **Figure 1** to label the following cities on the world map (**Figure 2**).

São Paulo

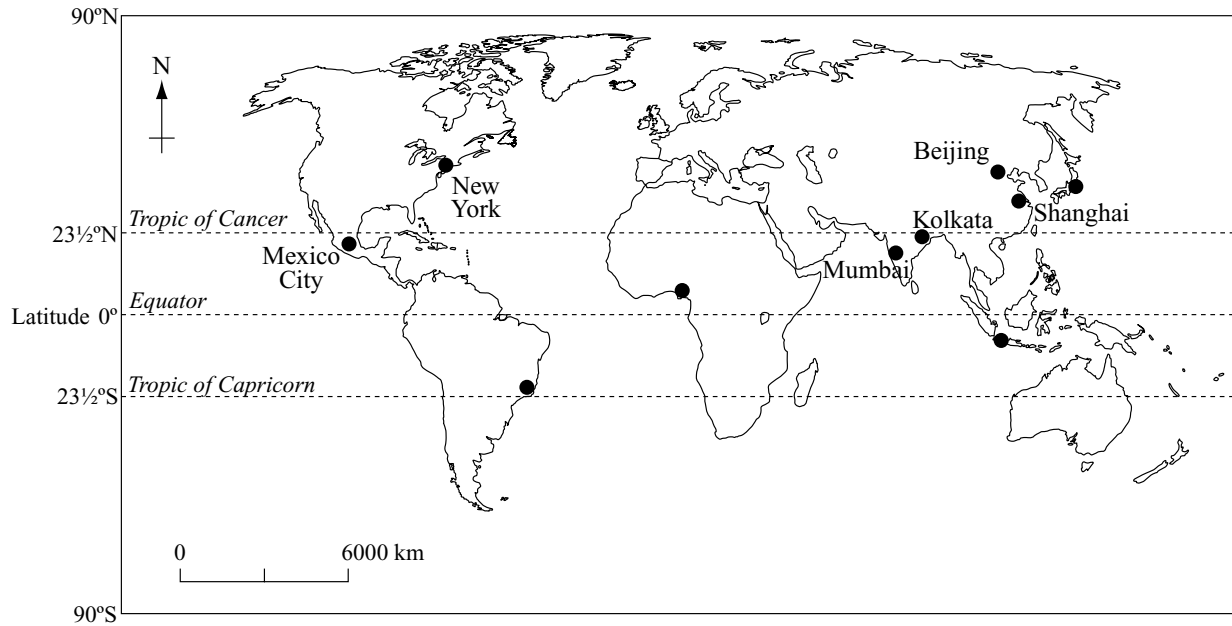
Jakarta

Lagos

Tokyo

(3 marks)

Figure 2



- (ii) Which continent has the largest number of named cities on **Figure 2**?
Circle the correct answer.

Asia

South America

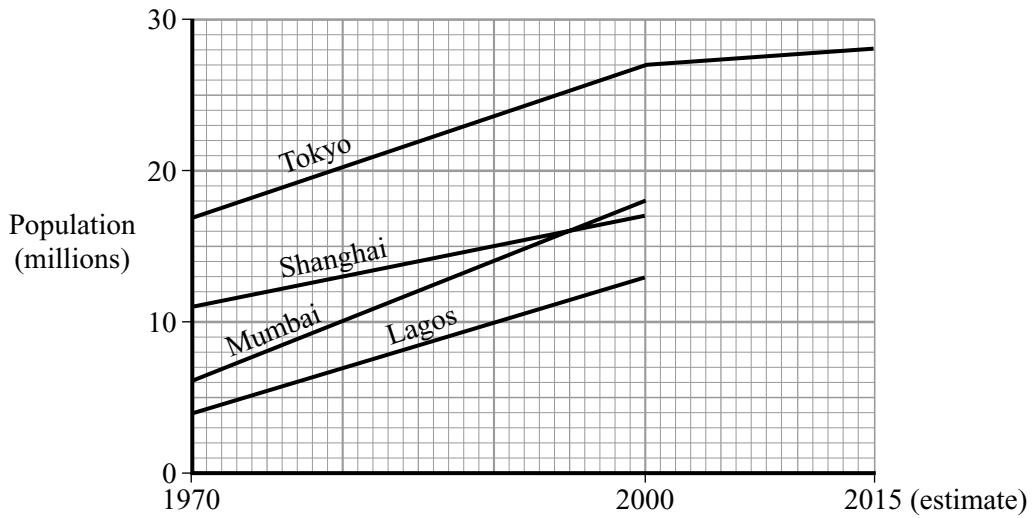
Africa

(1 mark)

Question 1 continues on the next page

- (c) Using the information in **Figure 1**, complete the graph below (**Figure 3**) to show the growth of the four cities with the largest estimated population in 2015.

Figure 3



(3 marks)

- (d) With the help of **Figures 1** and **3**, describe the growth of population in LEDC cities.

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(4 marks)

Turn over for the next question

2

Total for this question: 16 marks

Study **Figure 4** which gives information about why people move to cities in LEDCs.

Figure 4

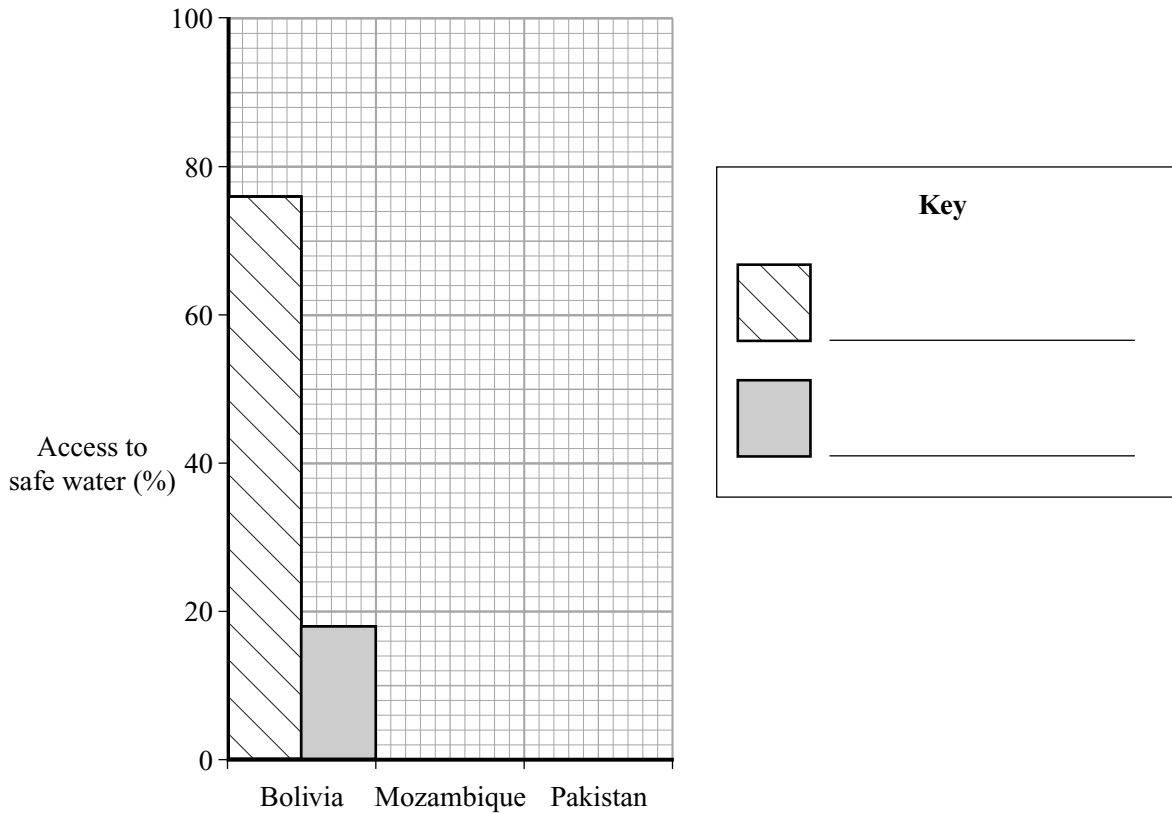
WHY PEOPLE MOVE TO CITIES IN LEDCs

ACCESS TO SERVICES IN LEDCs						
% of urban/rural population with access to						
COUNTRY	SAFE WATER		EDUCATION		HEALTHCARE	
	URBAN	RURAL	URBAN	RURAL	URBAN	RURAL
BOLIVIA (South America)	76	18	78	22	86	38
MOZAMBIQUE (Africa)	48	16	90	38	98	30
PAKISTAN (Asia)	96	36	92	44	99	35

Poverty forces people to the cities in Brazil

Mauro Ramirez, 31, left his farm in rural Brazil to find work in the southern city of São Paulo. The rains had failed and his small farm could not support his family. Mauro and his wife found jobs in the city and were able to rent a room in a shack on the edge of a shanty town. It has running water and electricity which he has to pay for. "If only we had got some help we could have stayed on the farm and not had to come all this way to the city", said Mrs Ramirez.

- (a) Using the information in **Figure 4**, complete the bar chart and the key to show access to safe water in urban and rural areas.



(5 marks)

- (b) The reasons why people move to cities in LEDCs are often described as ‘push’ factors and ‘pull’ factors.

Using **Figure 4** explain what is meant by a:

PUSH FACTOR

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PULL FACTOR

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(4 marks)

3

Total for this question: 4 marks

Study **Figure 5**, photographs of poor housing areas in LEDC cities.

Figure 5



How might the conditions shown in **Figure 5** affect the health of the people living in these areas?

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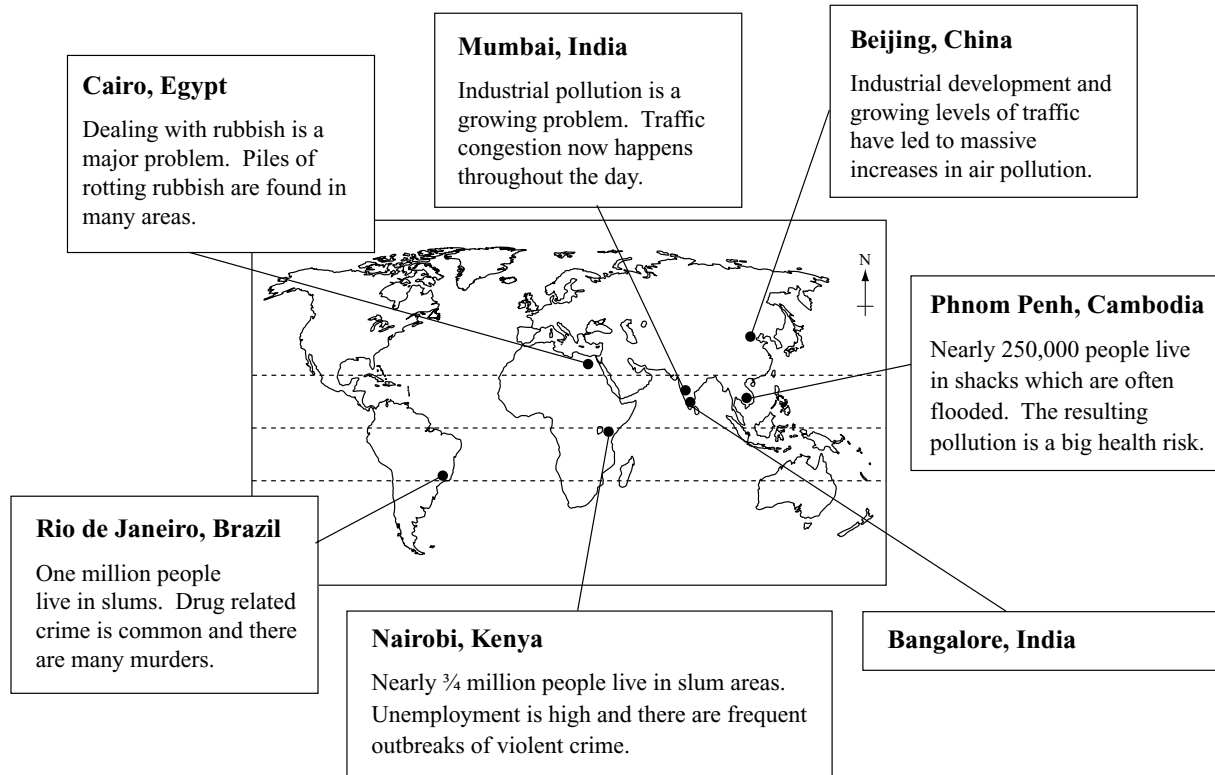
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(4 marks)

4

4

Total for this question: 10 marks

Study **Figure 6**, 'The quality of life in LEDC cities'.**Figure 6**(a) Using **Figure 6**:

- (i) How many people live in slums in Rio de Janeiro?
Circle the correct answer.

2 million**1 million****3 million***(1 mark)*

- (ii) In which city is flooding a problem?
Circle the correct answer.

Cairo**Nairobi****Phnom Penh***(1 mark)*

(b) Using **Figure 6**, explain the view that “housing is not the only problem for people living in LEDC cities”.

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(4 marks)

Question 4 continues on the next page

- (c) Study **Figure 7** which gives information about three areas of Bangalore, a city in India which is shown on **Figure 6**.

Figure 7

BANGALORE – QUALITY OF LIFE TABLE			
	Area of the city		
	Yelankha	Indiranger	Bangular
Water supply 0 = No water 3 = Excellent water supply	0	3	1
Electricity Supply 0 = No electricity 3 = Excellent electricity supply	0	3	1
Roads/Pavements/Sewers 0 = None 3 = Excellent	0	3	1
Public Services (Schools, Hospitals, Police etc) Score 2 for each service	2	10	4
TOTAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX	2	19	

- (i) Complete **Figure 7** by filling in the total quality of life index for Bangular.
(1 mark)
- (ii) Which area of Bangalore has the highest quality of life?
Give reasons for your choice.

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(3 marks)

5

Total for this question: 16 marks

Study **Figure 8**, in the Resource Booklet, ‘Urban problems in Kolkata’.

- (a) (i) Complete the following paragraph by putting in the correct words from the box below.

western	water	eastern
streets	taps	toilets

Kolkata is on the coast of India, and in 2005 had a population of 15 million, many of them living in slums or on the streets. Thirty per cent of the houses have no and twenty per cent of the population do not have access to clean

(2 marks)

- (ii) List **two** ways that river water can become contaminated in Kolkata.

1

2

(2 marks)

- (b) Infant mortality is the rate of child deaths.
Kolkata has a very high infant mortality rate.
Why is infant mortality a useful indicator of economic development?

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(4 marks)

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