Surname		Other Names	
Centre Number			Candidate Number									
Candidate Signature												

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General Certificate of Secondary Education
June 2006

AQA
ASSESSMENT and QUALIFICATIONS ALLIANCE

GEOGRAPHY (SPECIFICATION C)
Higher Tier
Paper 1

3033/1H

H

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			

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Answer **all** questions.

1 **Total for this question: 11 marks**

Study **Figure 1** 'The growth of cities' and **Figure 2** The world map.

Figure 1

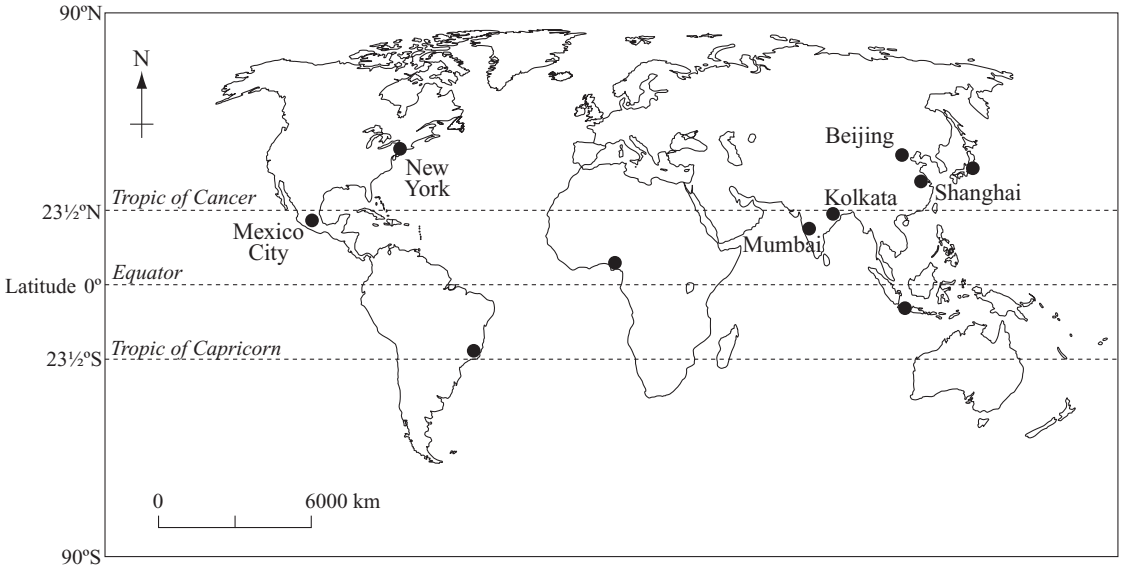
	(Ten largest cities – 2015)			POPULATION (millions)		
	CITY	**MEDC/LEDC**	**LATITUDE**	**1970**	**2000**	**2015 (Estimated)**
1	Tokyo	MEDC	36°N	17	27	28
2	Mumbai (Bombay)	LEDC	19°N	6	18	27
3	Lagos	LEDC	6°N	4	13	24
4	Shanghai	LEDC	31°N	11	17	23
5	Jakarta	LEDC	6°S	3	14	22
6	São Paulo	LEDC	23°S	8	17	21
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) Use the information about latitude in **Figure 1** to label the following cities on the world map (**Figure 2**).

São Paulo **Jakarta** **Lagos** **Tokyo**

Figure 2



(3 marks)

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(ii) Describe the distribution of the world's ten largest cities shown on **Figure 2**.

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(2 marks)

(b) Use **Figure 1** to compare the growth of LEDC and MEDC cities.

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(4 marks)

(c) Why might population estimates in LEDC cities not always be accurate?

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(2 marks)

11

Turn over for the next question

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2 **Total for this question: 16 marks**

Study **Figure 3** which gives information about why people move to cities in LEDCs.

Figure 3

WHY PEOPLE MOVE TO CITIES IN LEDCs

Shanghai struggles to cope with population growth

The population of Shanghai reached over 20 million this year as over 3 million people moved to the city to find work. These migrants can earn much higher incomes in the city than in their rural villages where most people live on less than £1 a day.

Shanghai is an important business centre in China and its economic boom is creating thousands of building jobs.

Many people moving to the city are young and this will lead to an increase in the birth rate, pushing the population of the city up faster!

People move 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.

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

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(a) (i) Using **Figure 3** to help you, explain why people migrate to urban areas in LEDCs.

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(6 marks)

(ii) Suggest what factor, other than migration, is likely to cause the population of LEDC cities to grow rapidly.

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(2 marks)

Question 2 continues on the next page

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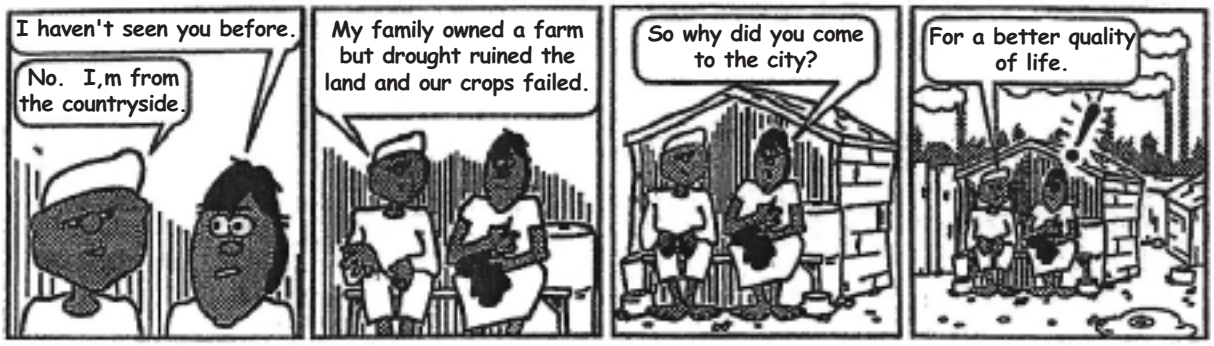
(b) The following cartoon (**Figure 4**) is called "Perceived opportunities and Reality for the urban poor in LEDCs".

Figure 4



"There is often a difference between perceived opportunities and reality when migrants move to cities in LEDCs". Explain this statement.

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(4 marks)

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(c) Improving opportunities in rural areas in LEDCs might reduce the number of people moving to cities.
How might **improving farming** or **rural enterprise schemes** increase opportunities for people living in rural areas in LEDCs?

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(4 marks)

16

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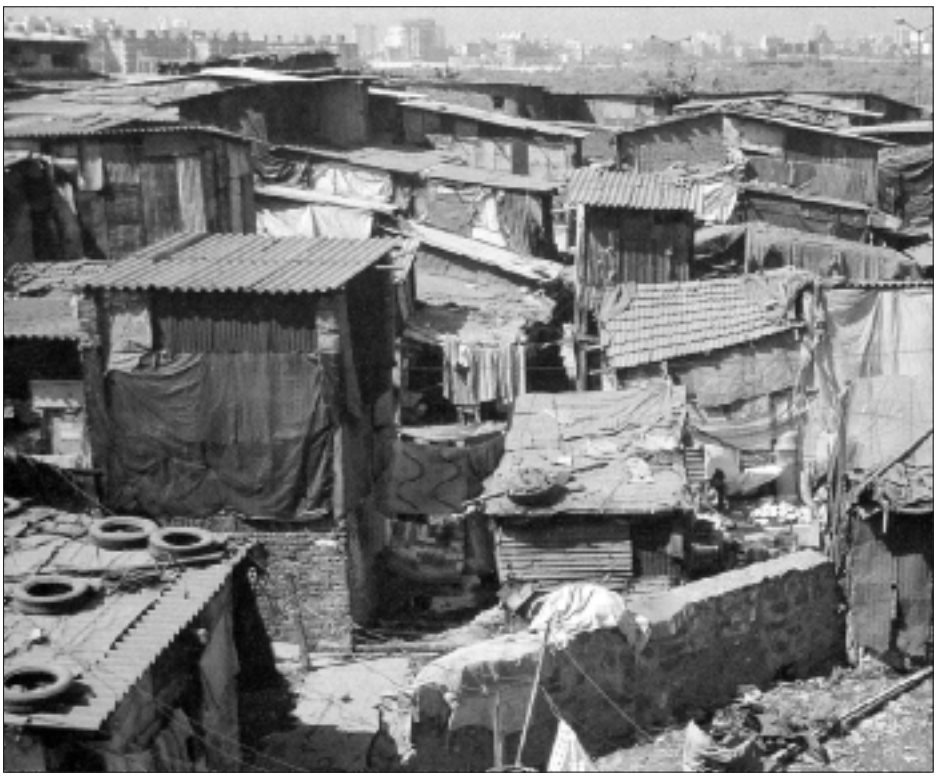
3 **Total for this question: 6 marks**

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

Figure 5



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Using **Figure 5** to help you, explain how the conditions in poor residential areas in LEDC cities affect people's quality of life.

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(6 marks)

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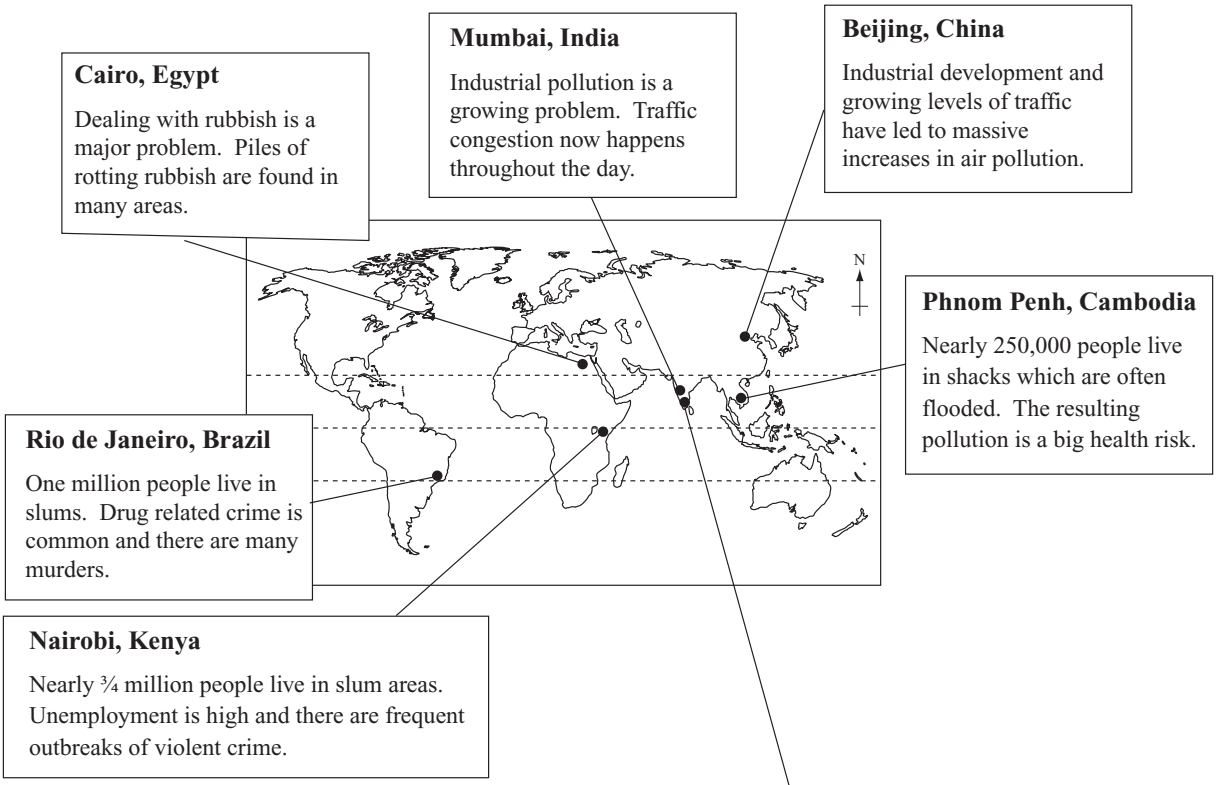
4 **Total for this question: 10 marks**

Study **Figure 6**, 'The quality of life in LEDC cities'.

Figure 6



Bangalore, India	Three areas of Bangalore		
	Indiranger	Bangular	Yelankha
WATER SUPPLY 0 = No supply 3 = Excellent water supply	3	1	0
ELECTRICITY 0 = No supply 3 = Total supply	3	1	0
ROADS/PAVEMENTS/SEWERS 0 = None 3 = Excellent	3	1	0
PUBLIC SERVICES (Schools, Hospitals, Police etc) (Score 2 for each service)	10	4	2
TOTAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX	**19**	**7**	**2**

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(a) Using **Figure 6** to help you, explain the view that "housing is not the only problem for people living in LEDC cities".

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(6 marks)

(b) 'Even in the poorest cities there are wealthy areas'.
With the help of **Figure 6** explain this statement.

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(4 marks)

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5 **Total for this question: 17 marks**

Study **Figure 7**, in the Resource Booklet, 'Urban problems in Kolkata'.

(a) 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)

(b) The Kolkata Municipal Authority has identified three main problems in the city.

1. Environmental health problems linked to the lack of clean water and sewers.
2. Large numbers of people living on the streets or in poor quality housing.
3. General problems of air and water pollution from industrial activity.

The Authority has suggested three projects to try and improve conditions for the people in Kolkata. These are described in the Project File on **Figure 7**.

Choose one of the projects and explain how it would tackle the three main problems identified above.

CHOSEN PROJECT	

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(9 marks)

(c) Describe the possible disadvantages of your chosen project.

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(4 marks)

17

END OF QUESTIONS

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