



Level 1/Level 2 Certificate  
Specimen Paper

# Geography

**8031/3/PM Application of Geographical Skills and Decision-Making**

**Sources Booklet**

**Contemporary Issues in Urban Settlements**

**Date of issue: On or after 1 February**

You will need no other materials.
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## Instructions

- You have been given **one** copy of this Sources Booklet for use during your preparation for **Section B** of the examination. You may annotate this copy as you wish but you are **NOT** allowed to take it into the examination.
- You will be provided with a clean copy of the Sources Booklet, along with the question paper, for use in the examination.
- You are advised to study this Sources Booklet and the issues raised in it.
- Your teacher is encouraged to teach lessons based on the Sources Booklet and to give assistance and advice as required.

**Figure 6****The growth of cities**

<b>(Ten largest cities – 2015)</b>				<b>POPULATION (millions)</b>		
	<b>CITY</b>	<b>MEDC/LEDC</b>	<b>LATITUDE</b>	<b>1970</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2015 (Estimated)</b>
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	13	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.)

MEDC – More Economically Developed Country (richer country)

LEDC – Less Economically Developed Country (poorer country)

Figure 7

## Urbanisation 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 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
<b>Bolivia</b> (South America)	76	18	78	22	86	38
<b>Mozambique</b> (Africa)	48	16	90	38	98	30
<b>Pakistan</b> (Asia)	96	36	92	44	99	35

Figure 8

## Urban challenges in LEDCs

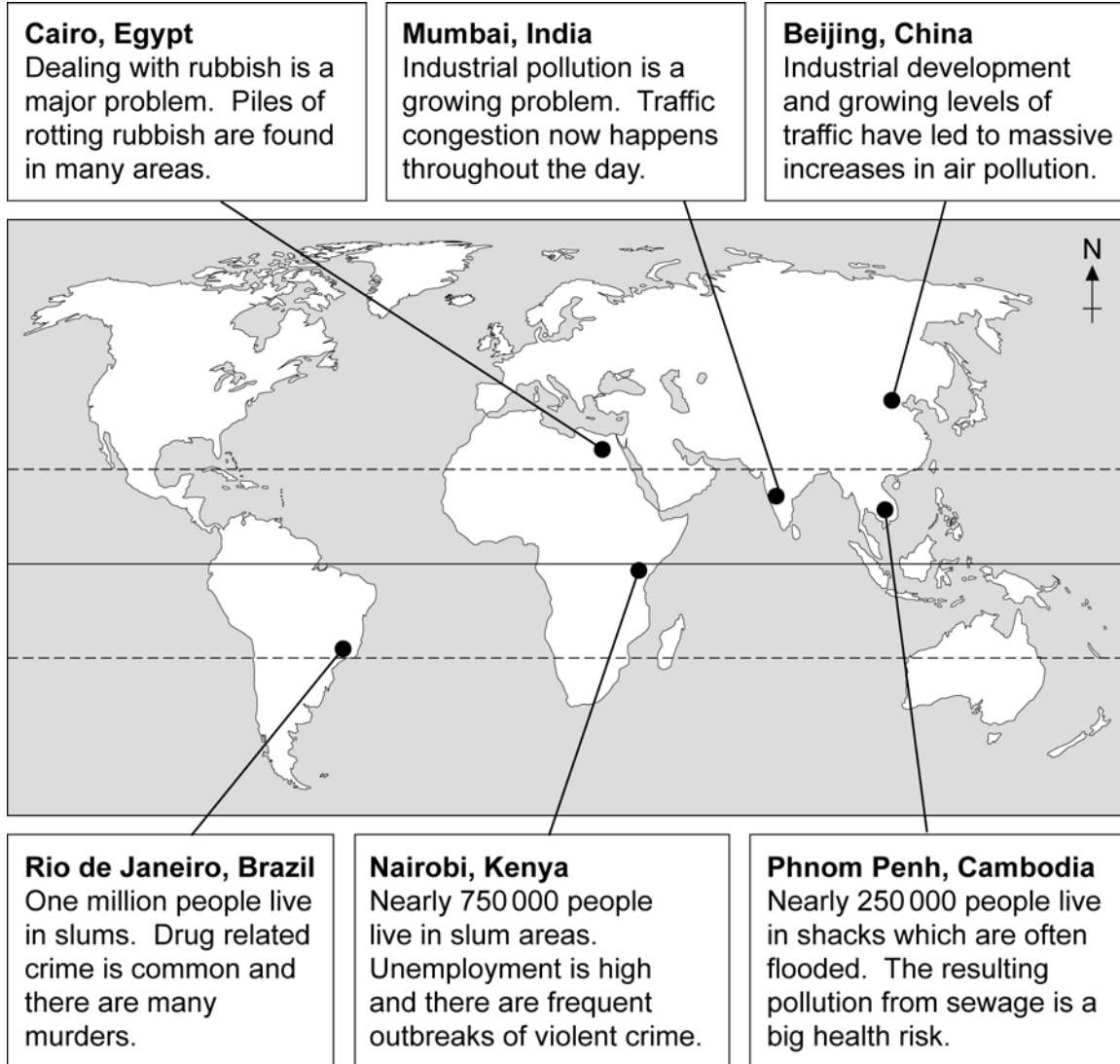


Figure 9

Living conditions of the urban poor in Kolkata, India

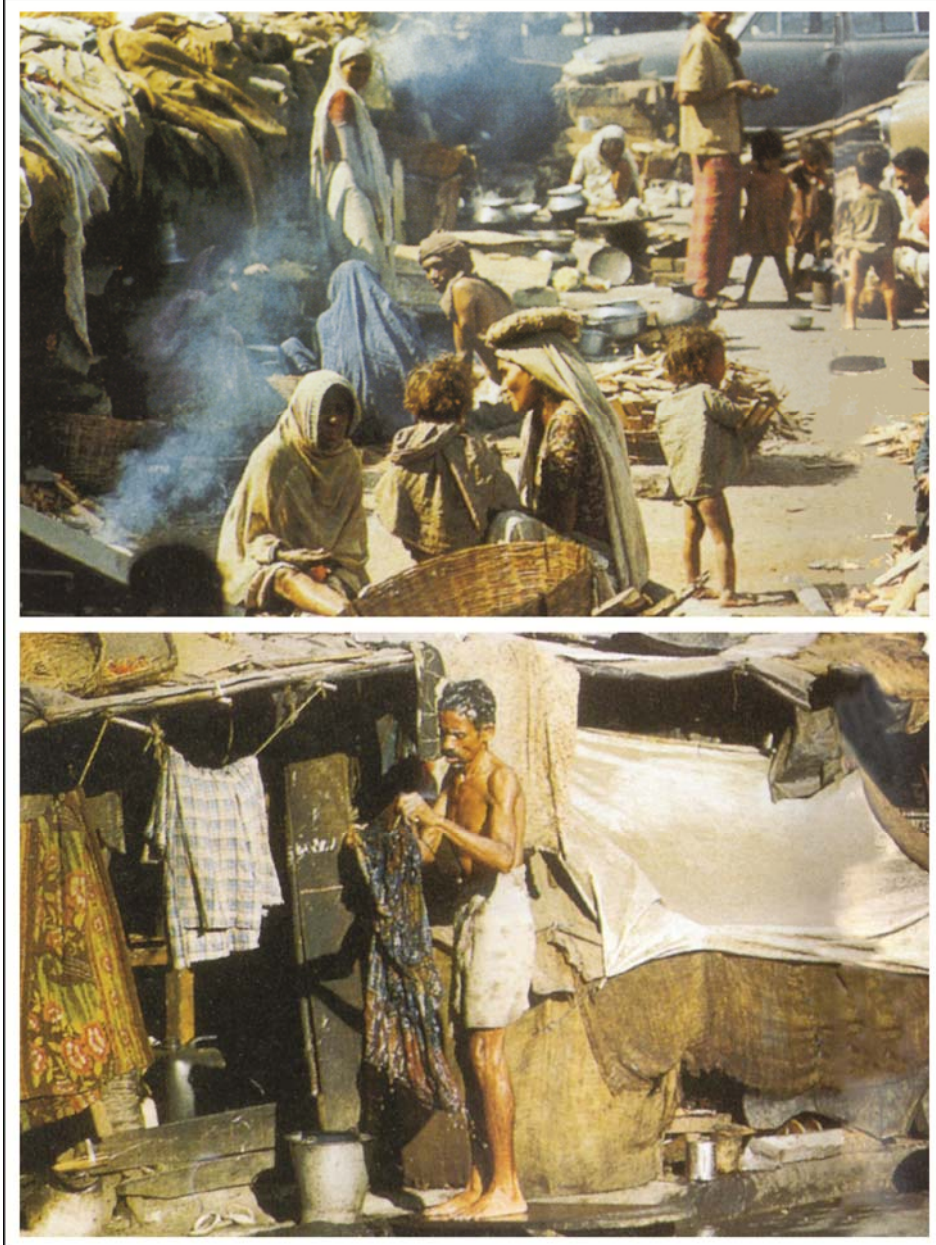
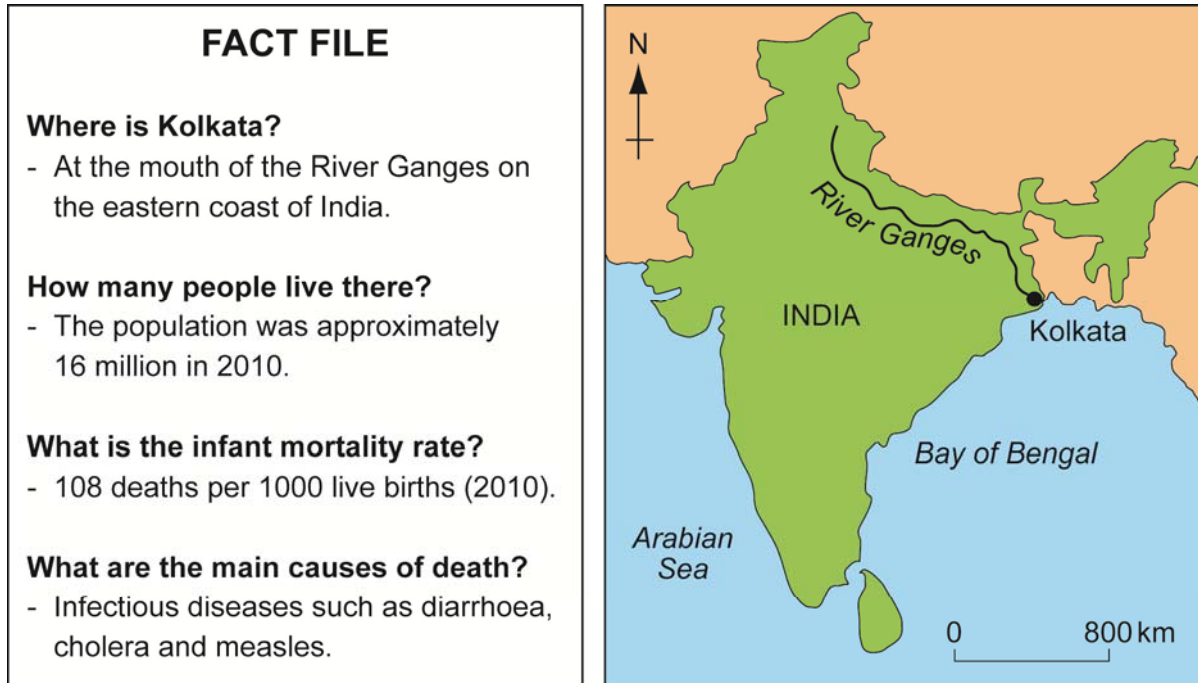


Figure 10

## Urban problems in Kolkata

**KOLKATA'S MAIN PROBLEMS****Sanitation**

- 30% of the houses have no toilets.

**Housing**

- 500 000 people live on the streets.
- 4 million people live in sub-standard housing.

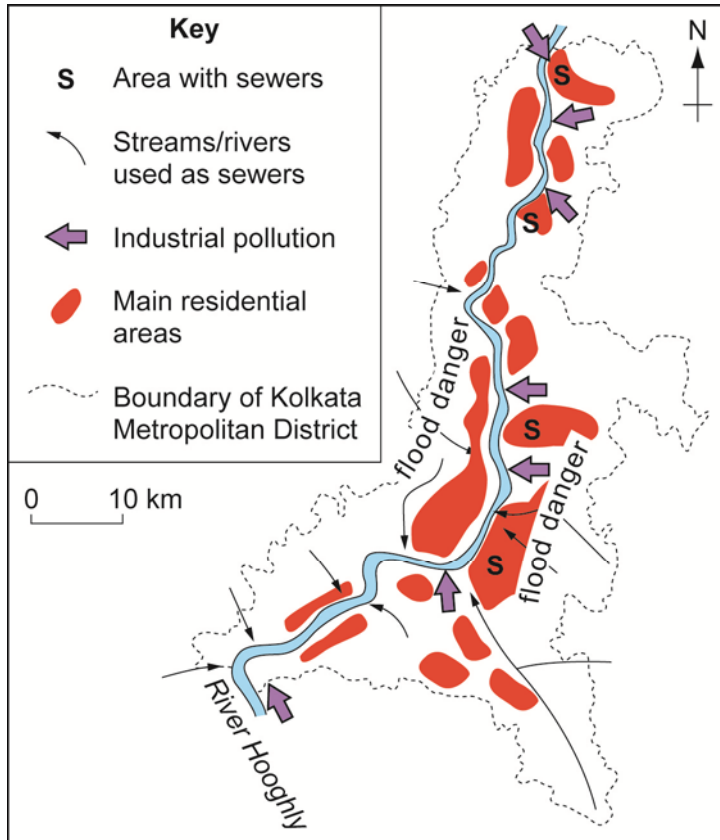
**Water**

- Although 80% of the population have access to clean water, in some areas up to 40 families use one tap.
- During heavy rainfall water gets contaminated.

**Pollution**

- People living on the street suffer because of the noise of traffic.
- Pollution from vehicles and burning coal.





## PROJECT FILE

### Project 1

A water-related project partly funded by an aid agency. It will repair leaks in existing water pipes and extend water supply and sanitation systems to some of the slum areas, improving housing conditions in those areas. Water treatment plants will also be built in areas of heavy industry.

### Project 2

A joint government/self-help scheme. It will improve housing conditions in some of the poorest areas. It will provide clean water and toilets. It will also provide low cost accommodation for about 80 000 people who are living on the streets. Half a million homes and businesses will be given methane stoves, reducing the need to burn coal.

### Project 3

A large scale project funded by the World Bank which will be put in place over ten years. It will provide a waste-water system throughout the city, giving housing and industrial areas sanitation systems to take away sewage and polluted water. At the same time, some of the worst slums will be demolished and the area cleared so that new low cost housing with proper services can be built in the future.



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