Sample question

(a) Study Fig. 1.

Urban area	Average number of people per room	% of homes with water and electricity	Murders per 100 000 people	Levels of noise (1–10) 1 = low 10 = high	Mean traffic speed (km/hr in rush hour)	Levels of air pollution (1–10) 1 = low 10 = high
Cairo (Egypt)	1.5	94	56.4	7	12.4	10
Jakarta (Indonesia)	3.4	85	5.3	6	16.3	10
London (UK)	0.6	100	2.5	8	10.4	3
Melbourne (Australia)	0.5	100	2.0	3	20.3	1
Moscow (Russia)	1.3	100	7.0	6	31.5	7
San Francisco (USA)	0.6	98	5.8	3	16.0	3
Seoul (South Korea)	2.0	100	1.2	7	13.8	7
Shanghai (China)	2.0	95	2.5	5	15.3	3

Note: Where 1 to 10 scale is used 1 is low and 10 is high

Fig. 1

(i) Name an example of an urban area from Fig. 1 that experiences traffic congestion. Give a reason for your choice. *(1)*

(ii) Give two reasons why it is important to solve the problem of traffic congestion in cities. *(2)*

(iii) Using evidence from Fig. 1:

    A Suggest three different urban problems (other than traffic congestion) faced by planners in Cairo. *(3)*

    B Identify two similarities and two differences between the quality of life in London and in Melbourne. *(4)*
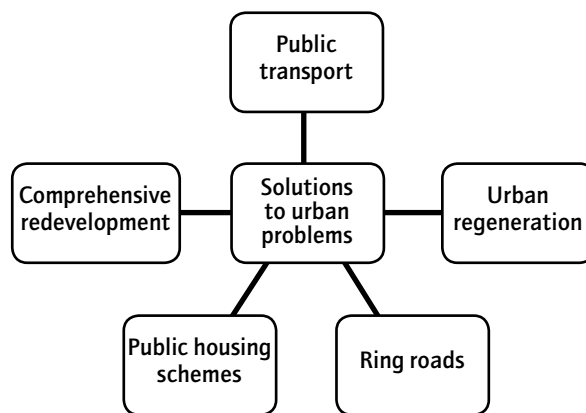
(b) Study Fig. 2.

Fig. 2

(i) What is meant by:
- public housing
- public transport
- ring road? *(3)*

(ii) Describe the advantages and disadvantages of either urban regeneration or comprehensive redevelopment for people living in inner cities. *(5)*

(c) In all large urban areas there have been changes in land use. These include the development of:
- road networks
- residential areas
- industrial areas
- leisure and shopping facilities.

For a named urban area, identify a recent change in land use. Describe the advantages and disadvantages of this development for people who live in the urban area that you have named. *(7)*

(Total 25)