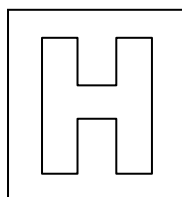


Candidate Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Class    Adm No

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## 2014 Promotional Examination 2 Pre-university 2

**GEOGRAPHY (HIGHER 1)**

**8812/01**

**15 September 2014**

**3 hours**

Additional Materials:    Answer Paper  
                                  1 insert  
                                  World Outline Map

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# ANSWER SCHEME

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This question paper consists of 6 printed pages.

**[Turn over**

## Data Response Question

### Section A

Answer **4** questions in this section.

Questions 1, 2, and 3 carry 12 marks and Question 4 carries 14 marks.

You should allocate your time accordingly.

### Lithospheric Processes and Hazards Management

1. Photograph A shows a granitic landform in North Carolina, United States of America.

(a) Draw an annotated sketch to show the main features of the landform shown in Photograph A. [4]

(b) Explain how rock characteristics and weathering processes are responsible for the landform formed. [8]

According to the exhumation hypothesis, the inselberg could have originated as a domical rise in the basal surface of weathering, overlain by thick regolith or saprolite that had been formed from differential deep chemical weathering along zones in the bedrock with more abundant jointing.

- Subsequently, climate change to a more arid climate could have resulted in the decline in vegetation cover, enabling the increased rate of erosion and exhumation of the weathered regolith. Consequently, the underlying basal surface of weathering was revealed as domical rock outcrops known as ruwares, which this inselberg was one of.
- The unloading of the overlying regolith may also have caused a pressure release effect on the bedrock, where internal stresses arising from the pressure release caused joints parallel to the basal surface to develop.
- The draining of water from the domical rock outcrop towards the surrounding low lying areas then led to a concentration of chemical weathering around there, while the rock outcrops experienced lower rates of weathering.
- This then led to the differential lowering of the basal surface, such that further exhumation of the surrounding saprolite caused the ruware to grow in height to attain the relief of the inselberg as shown in Photograph A.

## The Globalisation of Economic Activity

2. Fig. 1 shows the GDP per capita of different nations in 2013.

(a) Using Fig. 1, explain the term 'North-South Divide'.

[3]

**1m** – The North-South Divide is not a geographical divide between the North and Southern Hemisphere but rather, it is a divide between the more developed country with higher Standard of Living, which are mostly the Developed Countries and are mostly concentrated in the Northern Hemisphere and the less developed countries with lower GDP/capita and subsequent standard of living, which are generally the Less Developed Countries and are in the Southern Hemisphere.

**1m** – For example, from Fig. 1, countries in the South Hemisphere such as Brazil and Peru in South America and most of the African nations have HDI in the last (or 4<sup>th</sup>) quartile). This is with the exception of Australia and some Southeast Asian countries such as Singapore.

**1m** – In the Northern Hemisphere, on the other hand, the colour is generally darker, depicting a general trend that most of the countries' HDI are in the 1<sup>st</sup> or 2<sup>nd</sup> quartile, with the exception of Middle Eastern countries and Nepal.

(b) Suggest reasons for the North-South Divide.

[4]

Globalisation processes have seen increased trade and investment from one country to another due to technological advancements and increased proliferation of TNCs. It has also resulted in the flexible mode of production and the New International Division of Labour.

**2m** – TNCs, while investing in other countries to set up specific operations in the countries, might bring about further divide as they **exploit** those in the 'South' with low wages. As these countries continue to engage in **low-value added manufacturing**, the wages that these **semi-skilled or unskilled workers** earn is very much less than the skilled workforce of that in the North working in the **higher value-added service** sector, thus perpetuating the divide.

**1m** – The TNCs, though footloose, are still very much based in their home countries. Most of the profits earned, regardless of the place where they are gained, will be **repatriated** back to the home country, thereby contributing in the economy via **multiplier effects**. This further exacerbates the North-South divide.

**1m** – Furthermore, TNCs, by being footloose and with the ability to choose the area they would like to invest in, has conveniently left out **Africa** in the globalisation map. By **leaving them out of FDIs**, African nations do not have the chance to gain economically via these investments and the large percentage of the population is living below poverty line.

(a) GDP per capita is not a good indicator to measure development. Suggest one other possible indicator and critically evaluate your suggested indicator as opposed to GDP per capita.

[5]

1m – The Human Development Index (HDI) measures the average achievements in a country in three basic dimensions of human development: Physical well-being, as measured by life expectancy; Education, as measured by a combination of adult literacy rates (two-thirds weight) and mean years of schooling (one-third weight) and Standard of living, as measured by GDP per capita, adjusted to PPP.

2m -- The usefulness of HDI was that it is unlike any economic indicators, it is an indicator of a single statistic which was to serve as a frame of reference for both social and economic development. The HDI sets a minimum and a maximum for each dimension, called goalposts, and then shows where each country stands in relation to these goalposts, expressed as a value between 0 and 1. Generally, a HDI of 0.8 or more is considered to represent high development. This includes all developed countries, such as those in North America, Europe, Oceania, Eastern Asia, as well as the oil-rich Arabian Peninsula. On the other hand, a HDI of 0.5 and below represents low development. By comparing these values, one can ascertain the development gap between different countries or amongst a group of countries.

1m – However, the HDI does not allow for accurate comparisons of development between countries. This is because the HDI is only a measure of relative rather than absolute development.

1m -- Although HDI also includes social and demographic indicators, it is not that far removed from classifying development according to per capita GDP/GNP, as all the variables depend to a large extent on wealth. For example, indicators such as adult literacy and life expectancy are highly dependent on levels of affluence of a society. The higher the affluence, the probability of higher levels of literacy and life expectancy would be expected.

1m -- HDI makes no reference to measures such as basic human rights, women's rights and freedom of speech. Thus, it cannot be considered an all-encompassing tool at measuring development

## Hydrologic Processes, Hazards and Management

- 3 Either** Fig. 2 shows the plans and storm hydrographs of a drainage basin before and after a period of urbanisation.
- (a) Citing evidence from the data, comment on the changes to the storm hydrograph after urbanisation. [4]
  - (b) Citing evidence from the data, account for the changes to the storm hydrograph as a result of urbanisation. [4]
  - (c) With the aid of diagrams, discuss 2 other factors that can account for the form of a drainage basin's storm hydrograph. [4]

## Urban Issues and Challenges

- 3 Or** Fig. 3 shows the actual and expected growth of megacities from 1975 to 2025.
- (a) Using Fig. 3, compare the growth of megacities between the DCs and the LDCs between 1975 and 2025. [3]

1m – On average, growth of megacities in LDCs is faster than the DCs by two folds between 1975 and 2007.

1m – For example, average growth of megacities in the DCs is generally less than 1%, with the highest average growth recorded by Los Angeles region at 1.05%, while LDCs averaged a 2.3% increase between 1975 and 2007.

1m – Post 2007, growth rates between both DCs and LDCs slowed down significantly, with LDCs such as Bangladesh and the Philippines recording more drop.

- (b) Account for your answer in 3(a). [4]

2m -- Urbanisation is a rapid process in many developing countries when compared to similar process which happened in the developed economies earlier. As technology advances, there is improved medical control over mortality, lowering infant-mortality rates. This meant that natural increase of population in cities in the developing world was larger if one were to compare it to natural increase in European cities earlier last century. In contrast, the developed world urbanised at a 'leisurely and less pressured' pace at a time when its national populations were growing very slowly.

2m -- The key motivating factor in moving to the city is often economic. The city is seen as a place of opportunity and migrants often see a lot of *perceived benefits* in moving to the city. In the LDCs, most employment growth, improvements in levels of disposable income, expansion of amenities and increases in personal freedom have occurred in urban areas. The potential

attractions of urban living must be set against the lived experience of rural life. This experience is for many a life of poverty, beset by periodic natural disasters. Rural communities often have very little economic and political power to influence and participate in change

(c) Explain how city planners could better manage the problems posed by megacities.

[5]

**2m – To resolve inadequate housing: Site and Service Schemes:** The land is prepared and a service infrastructure is provided. Lots are then sold or leased and the new residents either build a house themselves or contract the work out. Government subsidies may extend to building materials and/or cash loans. From a resident's point of view, the main attraction of site and services housing is the **security of tenure**, coupled with adequate infrastructure and in some cases, freedom to build at one's own pace, once the requirement to construct a basic core house has been met. The houses improve people's living standards as they have facilities such as running water, a flushing toilet, connection to the sewerage system and electricity supply. The houses are much safer than the shacks. There is less risk of fire and far greater protection from the weather.

**2m – Transport problems:** Proper land use planning for an **integrated approach for traffic management, transport and land use planning.**

- Affording priority to public transport or high capacity vehicles for efficient and reliable public transport system.
- Public-private collaboration to keep standard of service high but affordable.

**1m – Holistic solution to provide better social net for urban poor.** These includes tackling problems of inner city decay to bring about better living conditions for the urban poor and providing jobs through retraining and reskilling for these unskilled labour in the megacities.

## Lithospheric Processes, Hazards and Management and Hydrologic Processes, Hazards and Management

**4 Either** Fig. 4 shows the topographical map of area X (Latitude: 0.4°N).

- (a) Citing at least 2 pieces of evidence from the data, suggest the possible geology of the area. [3]
- (b) Explain the dominant weathering processes that could have shaped the landscape depicted in Fig. 4. [4]
- (c) Outline the likely characteristics of the hydrological cycle of this area, accounting for them with evidence from the data. [7]

## The Globalisation of Economic Activity and Urban Issues and Challenges

**4 Or** Fig. 5 shows a city model of a Southeast Asian city.

- (a) Describe and account for the location of the residential function of the Southeast Asian city. [5]

**1m** – The residential function is generally located further away from the port zone and government zone.

**1m** – Generally, the higher income residential zones, including the middle-density and high-class residential zones, are located nearer to the port zone.

**2m** – According to the Bid Rent Theory, the more accessible a location, the greater the demand for it, which is reflected in the distribution of land values. The Central Business District (CBD) and the transitional area around it are identified as the most accessible location in the city. These are the most sought after locations, with different usages competing with each other for sites. In this case, the port zone and the government zone should be the most accessible zone of the city and will command higher rent. Within this competitive situation, the usages most likely to occupy a central location will be those which can most profit from it, since these will be able to outbid other users, relegating them to a position progressively further from the city centre. In this case, it will be the residential use, with the higher income residential closer to the central city since these high income families can afford the higher rent.

**1m** -- This is also the reason for the squatter settlements located *further away* from the central city – that the urban poor probably would not be able to afford the higher rent to live nearer to the central city.

**(b)** Explain why squatter areas are often seen as undesirable in cities.

[3]

**1m** -- Squatter settlements are houses that are built on land without the permission of the owner or the erection or occupation of a building. In other words, they are **ILLEGAL DWELLINGS**. Squatters are often spontaneous developments built by residents simply because they cannot afford the alternatives.

**2m** – They are often seen to be undesirable because

- a breeding ground for criminal activities
- susceptible to fire and disease hazards
- unsightly, thus tarnishing the image of the city
- a deterring factor in the orderly development of the city
- a cause of loss of revenue from assessment rates since these slum dwellers do not pay tax and the land they are occupying might be used for more profitable purposes
- manifestations of the incompetence of the governments or city authorities.

**(c)** Imagine you are the chief planning officer for this Southeast Asian city planning to attract and retain talents as part of its strategy to remain competitive in the globalised economy. Using Fig. 6, outline your considerations in reaching a decision about which proposal to approve for area marked 'X' in Fig. 5.

[6]

Possible considerations for Proposal 2:

- Added variety of urban functions to satisfy work, live, play aspects of global talents.
- Attract and retain talents for global economy – less enticing of mega malls (for Proposal 1) as mega malls may already be in abundance in other areas.
- Increased public spaces – for exchange of non-tacit knowledge and information, especially important for informal sharing.
- Theme parks require large amount of land space – affordability and viability increase if this can be built away from highly priced central city areas.
- Direct traffic away from central city areas.
- Bring about other spin-off effects.



## Section B Physical Geography

Answer **one** question from this section. Each question carries 25 marks.

### Lithospheric Processes, Hazards and Management

#### 5 EITHER

- (a) With the aid of well-labelled diagrams, account for the landform features found at destructive plate boundaries. [9]
- (b) With the aid of well-annotated diagrams and references to specific landforms on Earth, assess the validity of the Plate Tectonics Theory. [16]

#### 5 OR

- (a) With reference to specific examples, compare the formation and characteristics of the various rock types. [9]
- (b) "Very little can be done to control the hazardous effect of volcanic eruption." To what extent do you agree with this statement? [16]

### Hydrologic Processes, Hazards and Management

#### 6. EITHER

- (a) Outline the factors affecting river velocity and explain how they influence the river channel's ability to do work. [9]
- (b) Using examples, explain how human activity in a drainage basin might alter stream flow and discuss the consequences that this might bring. [16]

#### 6. OR

- (a) With the aid of an annotated diagram(s), describe and account for the key characteristics of a drainage basin hydrological cycle in the humid tropics. [9]
- (b) With reference to examples, discuss the issues behind the shared use of transboundary river basins. [16]

## Section C Human Geography

Answer **one** question from this section. Each question carries 25 marks.

### The Globalisation of Economic Activity

#### 7. EITHER

- (a) With reference to a transnational corporation (TNC), describe and account for its spatial organization. [9]

Transnational Corporations (TNCs) are firms that have the power to coordinate and control operations in more than one country, even if it does not own them.

- Function parts – functional roles; divisional roles
- Integrated Network Organisation Structure
- Spatial and Hierarchical distributions of TNCs
- International Strategic Alliances.
- International Subcontracting.

An example will be Toyota; they decided to set up a plant in UK for its expanding market in Europe to avoid tariffs and quotas. UK was chosen because of its excellent skilled and flexible workforce with strong tradition of engineering and vehicle manufacturing and favourable working practices. Also, there was a large domestic market for Toyota cars as well as reliable industrial transport links to customers and the 230 British and European supply partners. The ease of integration and communication (use of English) made sure the Japanese company had the right language to compete internationally, with a supportive positive attitude to inward investment from the government. Two sites in UK were chosen (Burnaston and Derby), both offering good transportation links to all parts of UK and Europe, and local authorities in both locations provided effective infrastructure to help Toyota and its workers integrate into the local communities.

Another example is Rolls-Royce. The size and influence of these motor car companies have allowed them to place different aspect of their production in different locations. This spatial division of labour sees production concentrated in the periphery of DCs and, more recently in LDCs, whereas both design and headquarter functions are located in the core of DCs. For instance, the location of the first production plant was Derby as there was a labour force in the city with many of the skills required. In 1931, Roll-Royce acquired Bentley and continued to produce the Bentley models, and it was only in 1946 that they company decided that it should assemble the complete car. To do this, it had to separate car assembly from the other functions at Derby, such as the increasingly important aero engine business that had grown during WW2. The assembly plant was thus relocated to Crewe.

In 1998, Roll-Royce/Bentley was sold to Volkswagen although the right to use the Roll-Royce name was sold to BMW. BMW had to find a new location for Roll-Royce

because Volkswagen refused to continue production of Roll-Royce cars at Crewe after the end of 2002. Goodwood in Chichester region was chosen as the location of Roll-Royce production as it met all the requirements, including the need for Roll-Royce cars to be British made.

The spatial organisation was thus such that the design team is still based in London, the engineering team is based with BMW in Munich, Germany, the space frame (the basic box around which the car is assembled) is produced in a specialist unit in Germany, the engines come from the BMW M Series (facility in Munich), the leather hides coming from Bavarian bulls and the wood veneers utilising mahogany from West Africa.

To conclude, Roll-Royce's locational choice illustrates several trends in modern TNCs; the product is assembled in the UK but the major parts that make up the product are almost entirely German (from BMW, the parent company). Other parts comes from around the world. Chichester was selected primarily because BMW realises that Roll-Royce would lose its reputation if it was perceived as anything but British. Hence, the decision was more about behavioural reactions of the market than the cost of production.

**(b) Evaluate the impact of supranational bodies on one or more national economy that you have studied.**

[16]

A supranational organization is an organization, group, or union made of multiple countries that relinquish a certain amount of government power to the union. It is influential and its key purpose is to transcend nations to achieve social economic progress. Due to supranational organisation like World Trade Organisation (WTO) and International Monetary Fund (IMF) with policies that favour developed countries (DC). Although there are other organisations that bridge the gap between North and South like NAFTA where regional trade blocs formed is to promote greater economic cooperation between the DCs and the Less developed countries (LDCs). I agree that supranational bodies have helped to bridge the North South divide but only to a small extent.

There are supranational organisations that widened the NS divide instead of narrowing it – WTO to Ghana.

There are also organisations with internal flaws where influential power was not evenly distributed amongst its member states – IMF on Argentina and Ghana.

However, there are also organisations that have helped to narrow the North-South divide by forming regional trade blocks to promote greater economic cooperation -- NAFTA on Mexico.

However, it is unfair to push all responsibilities of bridging the NS divide to Supranational bodies as other factors need to be considered. State policies and bargaining power of individual states need to be stronger in order to reap the full benefits of joining of the Supranational bodies – WTO on China.

In conclusion, as the supranational bodies have helped to alleviate the NS divide to only a small extent, it is not effective. To further alleviate this issue, the supranational bodies should work together with the country's government and its people, so that more progress can be achieved in the long run.

## 7. OR

**(a) Briefly discuss how globalisation has affected the economy of Newly Industrialised Economies (NIEs).**

[9]

The globalisation of TNC operations has definitely helped in the economic development of many NIEs.

- This can be especially exemplified by the spectacular economic growth of the NIEs of East Asia (the four East Asian 'Tigers': Singapore, Taiwan, Hong Kong and South Korea).
- Measured in terms of their increased per capita income, shares of world production, trade and FDI, the East Asian NIEs, in particular, have been phenomenally successful.
- In fact, these four East Asian 'Tigers' have succeeded in industrialising and have joined the ranks of middle-income, emerging market countries in the span of 30 years.

Although each of the four leading NIEs has managed to sustain very high rates of growth for a very long period there are signs in the mid-1990s that perhaps the 'miracle' is coming to an end.

1. The past success of the four East Asian 'Tigers' have been largely dependent on their aggressive export-oriented industrialization policies.
  - However, in recent decades, in the light of less favourable trading conditions, many

DCs have reduced their demands for NIE exports through implementation of various protectionist trade measures.

- As a result, the NIEs will have to develop their domestic and regional markets in order to remain their previous economic success.
  - There are thus doubts whether the NIEs will be able to continue their economic success since the 1980s.
2. NIEs are also facing intense competition from other LDCs (notably China, Malaysia, Thailand, Pakistan etc) in labour-intensive manufacturing.
- This is because the cost of labour in NIEs is increasing due to their recent economic successes and that the LDCs are also improving in their qualities of production of labour-intensive manufactures.
  - The competition is obviously most severe in the lower-skill, labour-intensive activities on which NIE industrialisation was originally based.
  - In particular, China has become, or is becoming, the leading exporter of many of the manufactured products in which NIEs and LDCs compete.
  - As a consequence of such competition, it has forced many NIEs to shift to more skill-intensive and capital-intensive production.
  - For example, Singapore has now switched its focus to high-tech industries like wafer-fabrication, semi-conductor production, bio-medicine and life sciences.
  - As a result, the continued success of these NIEs are again put into doubt as they will now be competing against the DCs in skill-intensive and capital-intensive production and that the DCs have had a much longer head-start than the NIEs in these areas of production.
-

(b) Evaluate the extent to which globalisation has bridged the North-South Divide.

[16]

The North-South Divide is the socio-economic and political division that exists between the wealthy DCs, known collectively as 'the North', and the poorer LDCs, known collectively as 'the South'. Although most nations comprising 'the North' are in fact located in the Northern Hemisphere, the divide is not primarily defined by locality. With the advancement of computer and communication technology, there has been an increased in the globalization of economic activity, where there has been a spreading out of manufacturing processes, skills and tasks across different geographical regions rather than within a single company. There has also been decentralisation of manufacturing production from the core such as United Kingdom (UK) to the semi peripheral countries like the NIEs such as Singapore, Taiwan, Hong Kong, Korea and more recently China, and peripheral countries such as Mexico. As such, it has been argued that such globalization of economic activity has resulted in the reduction of development gaps as the semi peripheral countries as well as the less developed countries (LDCs) have benefitted and grew from the globalization of economic activity. While the statement is valid, development gap still exists today, thus rendering the statement invalid to a large extent.

The globalization of economic activities indeed has reduced the developing gap between the developed countries (DCs) and LDCs as seen in the increase in trade of a few developing countries substantially. These countries have attracted the bulk of foreign direct investment. Such low-income 'globalisers' as China, Brazil, India and Mexico have increased considerably their trade-to-GDP ratios. GDP per capita in these economies grew by an average of 5% a year during the 1990s, compared with 2% in the developed countries. Thus, this is one instance where the development gap between the DCs and LDCs has been reduced.

On top of regional disparity on a local and national level, the development gap is also widening on a global and international level, commonly known as the North-South Divide. As nations become economically developed, they may become part of 'the North', regardless of geographical location, while any other nations which do not qualify for developed status are in effect deemed to be part of 'the South'. Following the fall of the Soviet Bloc, many of its constituent countries were reclassified as developing, despite being geographically northern. At the same time, geographically southern nations previously considered developing, such as the East Asian Tigers and Turkey, have joined the modern First World, but are classified inconsistently in maps showing the North-South divide. It has to be emphasized that the rearrangement and reclassification of DCs and LDCs in the North-South divide is a sign that development gaps are widened instead of reduced, overthrowing the validity of the statement in question.

Role of supranational bodies to bridge divide:

Largely successful → NAFTA, ASEAN

Not successful → IMF, WTO esp for countries with low bargaining power.

## Urban Issues and Challenges

### 8. EITHER

- i. Compare and contrast these urban phenomenon and processes:
  - a. Urbanisation and urban growth
  - b. Sub-urbanisation and counter-urbanisation
  - c. Gentrification and Re-urbanisation.

[9]

- a. **Urbanisation** is the process in which the proportion of the population living in urban areas increases. It is the process of transition from a rural to a more urban society;

Vs.

**Urban growth** refers to the absolute increase in the physical size and/or total population of urban areas.

#### b.

Suburbanisation	Counter-urbanisation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Movement from city centre/inner city to city fringe → Movement is still within the city</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Movement from city centre/inner city/suburb to other towns or rural areas → Movement is from city to <b>out</b> of the city.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Suburb dwellers still dependent upon city centre for a living → travel to city centre on a daily basis for a living.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• People who move out of the city do not depend on the city for a living → do not need to travel on a daily basis on the city centre.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mainly middle to upper income white families [White Flight]</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>DCs:</b> Mainly pensioners and retirees who do not need to travel to the city centre on a daily basis as they do not depend on the city centre for a living.</li> <li>• <b>LDCs:</b> The movement is government-initiated when the government pumps in money to develop other rural areas or towns → movement from big cities to these developing towns or rural areas [case study of M'sia from notes] → movement is made by young, able-bodied workers</li> </ul>

#### c.

Re-urbanisation: Movement from suburb/outer city back to the inner city or city centre after a period of rejuvenation of inner city by government initiatives or private developers.

Vs.

Gentrification is when the status of an inner urban area, which has become unfashionable and neglected, is upgraded as **wealthier people move back in**. They have sufficient financial resources to improve properties and **thereby increase the area's status** again.

Gentrification and reurbanisation are connected because without reurbanisation happening then gentrification would not happen. As the people would not be moving back so they would not be able to upgrade the inner urban area and they would still be unfashionable and neglected.

(a) To what extent is the Bid Rent Theory still useful in helping to explain urban structure in the today's context?

[16]

8.

Level 3 (13 – 16)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Candidate is able to explain, in-depth, the other reasons which influences the urban structure of the city, such as government intervention (planned city and decentralisation) and globalisation.</li> <li>➤ A myriad of examples from cities in DCs is used to illustrate the various influences on the urban structure.</li> <li>➤ Candidate might use the Burgess model to depict a classic DC urban model, using BRT to explain the model. He/she might also use the other models (Harris and Ullman's models) to illustrate how BRT might not be used to explain other DC urban models.</li> <li>➤ Candidate might also attack the BRT using the assumptions that BRT holds to illustrate that it is impossible for any urban structure to be religiously follow the workings of the BRT.</li> <li>➤ Candidate should recognise that although the Bid Rent Theory might obsolete in today's globalised economy, most of the city still displays remnants of the BRT, such as the CBD housing the retail and commercial functions of the city and that the CBD holds the highest location rent.</li> </ul>
Level 2 (8 – 12)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Candidate might use the Burgess model to depict a classic DC urban model, using BRT to explain the model. He/she might also use the other models (Harris and Ullman's models) to illustrate how BRT might not be used to explain other DC urban models.</li> <li>➤ Evaluation of BRT might be limited to the description (not explanation) of the other influences on urban structure.</li> </ul>
Level 1 (0 – 7)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Candidate merely explains the BRT and did not evaluate the usefulness, or the usefulness of it was evaluated very superficially, and other influences on urban structure were not elaborated.</li> <li>➤ Lack of, or little examples used.</li> </ul>

OR

(a) Under what conditions do primate cities develop?

[9]

1. Colonialism
2. Government initiatives resulting in large scale rural-urban migration to a single city within the country.
3. Underpriced concentration cost.
4. Population growth in LDCs.



(b) “Increasing road supply is the key to successful management of transport in urban areas.” Assess the extent to which this is true.

[16]

Level 3 (13 – 16)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Multiple perspectives of evaluation may be given in the context of different natures of transport problems in the DCs and LDCs.</li> <li>➤ Acknowledged that for younger cities in the LDCs, increasing road supply may be successful to satiate demand in the short run but will still face road saturation in the long run especially with car ownership is not curbed.</li> <li>➤ Evaluate problems of providing affordable and reliable public transport in the context of DCs and LDCs.</li> </ul>
Level 2 (8 – 12)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Candidate gives a variety of other more plausible strategies and evaluate these strategies with appropriate examples.</li> <li>➤ Higher L2 responses exhibit the ability to differentiate between plausible solutions for DCs and LDCs.</li> </ul>
Level 1 (0 – 7)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Candidate merely explains the various transport strategies and does not evaluate these strategies.</li> <li>➤ Candidate agrees to a large extent without considering other possible solutions of transport problems such as public transport providence, limiting supply of cars on the road,</li> <li>➤ Lack of, or little examples used.</li> </ul>

**- End of Paper -**