

**CATHOLIC JUNIOR COLLEGE**  
**In preparation for**  
**General Certificate of Education Advanced Level**  
**Higher 1**

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**GEOGRAPHY**  
**8812/01**

Paper 1

27 August 2014

3 hours

Additional Materials: Answer Paper  
1 Insert  
World Outline Map

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**READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST**

Write your class and name on all the work you hand in.  
Write in dark blue or black pen on both sides of the paper.  
You may use a soft pencil for any diagrams, graphs or rough working.  
Do not use staples, paper clips, highlighters, glue or correction fluid.

**Section A**

Answer **all four** questions.

**Section B**

Answer **ONE** question.

**Section C**

Answer **ONE** question.

Data Inserts contains all Photographs, Table and Figures referred to in the question paper.  
Diagrams and sketch maps should be drawn whenever they serve to illustrate an answer.  
The world outline map may be annotated and handed in with relevant answers.  
You are reminded of the need for good English and clear presentation in your answers.  
At the end of the examination, you are to hand in **each question separately**.  
The number of marks is given in brackets [ ] at the end of each question or part question.

Indicate the questions attempted on the examination cover page provided and attach the cover page to Question 1.

**Start each question on a fresh sheet of paper. You will hand in each question separately.**

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This document consists of 6 printed pages.

## Section A

Answer **four** questions from this section.

### Lithospheric Processes, Hazards and Management

- 1** Figure 1A shows a series of earthquake hypocenters / focus of magnitude greater than 5.0 in the period 1964-2007 and the magnitude 9.0 Tohoku (Japan) earthquake in 2011.  
Figure 1B shows a choropleth map of the dead and missing persons in each province affected by the 2011 earthquake.

- (a) Define the term 'hypocentre'. [1]
- The area of the fault where sudden rupture takes place is called the focus or hypocenter of the earthquake
- (b) With reference to Fig. 1A, describe the characteristics and distribution of earthquake hypocentres found in this tectonic setting. [3]
- The hypocenters vary in magnitude and depth.
  - Two exceptionally large hypocenters occur at the zone of subduction between the North American and Pacific Plate and beneath the volcanic arc of Honshu, about 20 km below ground.
  - A large concentration of hypocenters occur along the subduction zone.
  - A series of intermediate focus earthquakes ranging from 70-200 km below ground are also found.
- (c) Using Fig. 1A, explain how the Tohoku Earthquake occurred on 11 March 2011. [4]
- As the denser Pacific Plate subducts into the less dense North American Plate due to converging convection currents[1], there is great friction as the rocks of the two great plates stick together where they meet [1]. Friction does not allow them to slide gently past each other. Instead, over centuries, the continental crust on the North American plate bends and strains as the oceanic crust of the Pacific plate converges and descends [1]. Eventually there was enough built-up energy to overcome the friction between the plates; that built-up energy was then released suddenly as the North American plate rebounded back during the Great East Japan earthquake [1].
- (d) Account for the high casualty rates in provinces shown in Fig. 1B. [4]
- by two points:
- Most of the casualties are from coastal regions in the

northeast of Japan. They are probably killed or washed away from the tsunami that was triggered by the earthquake .

- In addition, the people living in many of these areas may have lived in wooden houses and these may have been washed away by the tsunami or collapsed due to the ground shaking during the earthquake.
- Other possible answers: fires due to gas leakage, landslides, liquefaction.

## The Globalisation of Economic Activity

**2** Figure 2 shows the Containerized Cargo Flows along Major Trade Routes in 2007, the growth in cargo flows between 2000-2007, and the volume of imports and exports.

- (a) Describe the pattern of growth in containerised cargo flows from 2000-2007. [4]

All regions have seen an increase in cargo flows.  
 Asia has the largest inflows and outflows amongst all three regions/country. (e.g. 175%-293%) [1]  
 Largest growth in Asia's outflows to Europe, followed by Asia's outflows to USA as well as Europe's outflows to Asia (e.g. 293%, 175%) [1]  
 Moderate outflow from USA to Asia (e.g. 44%) and Europe's outflow to USA (e.g. 55%) [1]  
 Least outflows from USA to Europe (e.g. 23%) [1]  
 A max of 1m if no data is cited.

- (b) Explain the differences in the growth in containerised cargo flows for the three regions. [6]

Asia has an increase in cargo flows to USA and Europe because of

- Trade agreements/lowered tariffs that make trading cheaper
- Fragmentation of production network so production has been shifted to Asia and finished products are shipped back to the consumer markets of USA and Europe
- Plants shifted to Asia because of cheaper labour and semi-skilled labour required for the production of goods

All regions saw an increase because of increased fragmentation of production due to cheaper transport systems which are faster and can hold a larger volume of products  
 Fewer between USA and Europe because of massive trade blocs within their own regions, which make trading between the two regions more expensive  
 More inflows to Asia because of the rise in affluence of Asian markets and more goods are desired, especially luxury goods from Europe.

- (c) Suggest a problem associated with Asia's rapid growth of exports. [2]

Economic dependency/vulnerability since econ. Development is dependent on other markets. Possible reduction in trade and hence jobs will be at stake.

USA and Europe's domestic firms will suffer → unemployment if Asia's exports are much cheaper than their own products.

### Hydrologic Processes, Hazards and Management

**3 EITHER** Figure 6 shows different factors that influence infiltration.

- (a) (i) Describe the relationships shown in Figure 6. [1]
- (ii) Explain the relationship shown in Figure 6. [3]
- (b) Write an explanatory account of how you would carry out a survey to show how infiltration rates vary within this drainage basin. [6]

### Urban Issues and Challenges

**3 OR** Figure 3 shows the urban structure of a part of a city in a Less Developed Country.

- (a) Compare the terms "slums" and "squatters". [2]
- Legality: slums are legal while squatters are illegally-created housing
  - Location: slums tend to be centrally located while squatters are usually found at the periphery of cities or on any vacant or abandoned land
  - Quality of housing: both are substandard, either in terms of age and neglect, or the lack of access to sanitation and electricity
- (b) Using evidence from Figure 3, give reasons for the proliferation of self-built houses in this area. [2]
- Proximity to industrial land
  - Close to marshy land/open drain which is undesirable for developers to build proper buildings so squatters take control of the area

- (c) Using evidence from Figure 3, suggest problems that squatters face in the city. [6]
- Lack of sanitation facilities due to few water standpipes → health problems
  - Open drains → health problems
  - Air and water pollution because of proximity to industrial land → so poor health
  - Unstable and unsafe buildings due to the marshy land
  - Poor transport conditions due to the unmade road or mud roads
  - Lack of shops surrounding their residential areas → difficulty in purchasing necessities
- (d) Suggest why squatter housing of different qualities exists within the same vicinity. [2]
- Self-help housing as a strategy has very slow rates of success because residents are given the autonomy to decide if they want to upgrade, how much they want to upgrade.
  - They take loans and build the houses themselves, so this will vary according to the income levels of the people
  - Large scale squatter problem so small parts get upgraded first

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

**4 EITHER** Figure 7 shows the mean monthly rainfall and mean monthly discharge at selected sites in the Nile drainage basin. Table 7 shows the mean monthly discharge for two months at the Aswan Dam on River Nile.

- (a) On Insert 2, complete the bar graph in Fig. 7 for the mean monthly discharge at the Aswan Dam. [1]
- (b) (i) Describe the annual pattern of discharge at Khartoum. [3]
- (ii) Explain why the annual pattern of discharge at Khartoum differs from that at the Aswan Dam. [5]
- (c) Outline the ways in which freeze-thaw weathering and the weathering of limestone contribute to the transported load. [5]

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

**4 OR** Figure 4 shows the map of One-North, a science and media cluster in Singapore

- (a) With reference to Figure 4, explain the benefits to firms by locating in One-North. [7]
- Main roads to the city, to gain access to services

- found in the city centre, for the workforce e.g. AYE
- Near to housing estates for housing for workforce e.g. Holland Estate, Wessex Estate
- Close proximity to educational institutions for sharing of information and intangible benefits e.g. NUS, NTU, PIXEL
- Close proximity to other industry players for intangible benefits from clustering such as spread of insider knowledge and keeping up to date with recent technological news e.g. in Science Parks 1 and 2, Fusionopolis 1 and 2
- Recreational activities such as the park and club for the workforce
- To attract talented workforce to work here
- Well-connected roads within the entire cluster, for easy access to other industry players
- Access to educational institution which gives firms access to skilled professionals e.g. NUS, NTU, PIXEL

(b) Cheaper land costs because it is away from the city centre  
 Explain how you would use primary methods of investigation to determine the impact of TNCs on the area that they have invested in. [7]

- Hypothesise the possible impact of TNCs: economic (increase in wages, employment), environmental (air pollution, land and water pollution), social (housing quality, educational opportunities), and the stakeholders
- Rationalise
- Elaborate on techniques:  
 Survey for locals (at least 100) who are now employed in TNCs but was previously not employed by TNCs  
 Survey for locals (at least 100) who are not employed by TNCs but are living in the same area  
 Survey questions would include:  
 Prior to the entry of TNCs, your salary was less/more. Agree/Disagree  
 Prior to the entry of TNCs, how long did you take to find a job on average?  
 Interview questions:  
 What benefits and what problems have the entry of TNCs brought with them? Were these problems in existence before the TNCs came in, or did the TNCs create them?  
 What are the changes to your daily routine before the TNCs entered?

Consolidate all data collected into categories of benefits and problems, categories of benefits and problems, who were affected.

### Section **B** Physical Geography

Answer **one** question from this section

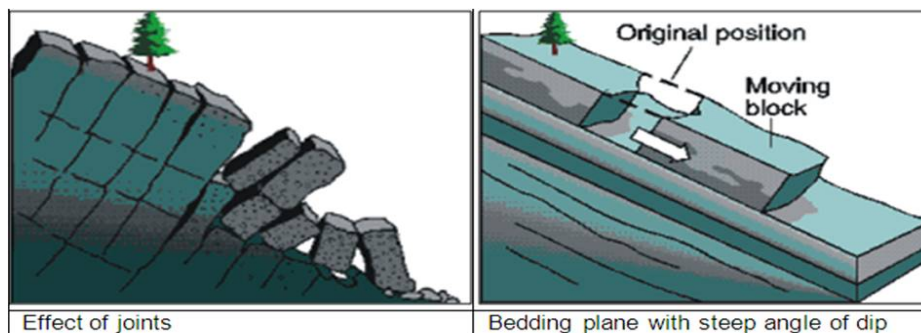
#### **Lithospheric Processes, Hazards and Management**

- 5** (a) Explain how mass movements may be triggered by volcanic eruptions [9]  
**EITHER** ) and geological factors.  
**OR**

*\*4 mks for volcanic eruptions and 5 mks geological factors. Clear linkage to the mechanism of movement (considering safety factor) is needed for marks to be awarded.*

- Mass movements are triggered when the safety factor is less than one **[1]**. i.e. shear strength is less than shear stress.
- Volcanic eruptions:

- Can lead to snowmelt, thus causing melted snow to run down the slope [1]. This will cause lahar as the melted snow mixes with the pyroclastic materials along its path. Water weakens cohesion of soil particles, reducing shear strength [1]. Also adds weight increasing shear stress.
- Similarly, ash from the volcano can also form condensation nuclei, encouraging more rainfall to fall over the area, which will in turn exert greater shear stress on the slope [1].
- Geological factors (max 2 mks for each factor with clear linkage to shear strength and shear stress):
  - Degree of consolidation of weathered materials: On slopes where the soil and the mantle rock are loose, or poorly consolidated, and deeply weathered, slopes are more prone to failure.
  - Presence of joints, bedding planes, faults:
    - These provide access to water i.e. permeability and shear planes along which movement can take place
    - In more well jointed rocks or sedimentary rocks with bedding planes with steeper angle of dip, the likelihood of slope failure increases.
  - Geological Structure (how rocks are arranged in relation to one another). If downward dipping bedding planes, it will facilitate mass movement due to lower shear strength as water seeps into the bedding planes and weakens cohesion of the rock layers.
  - Porous and/or permeable rock overlying weak and impermeable rock provides ideal conditions for mass movement. Porous rocks such as sandstone provide numerous and/or relatively large pores for water to gain access to. The overlying rock thus absorbs large quantities of water. This exerts shear stress on the underlying weaker rock. The bedding plane separating the two rock-types provides a shear plane along which mass movement can occur.



(b) 'The impact of a volcanic eruption depends on the nature of its eruption.'

[16  
]

To what extent do you agree with this statement?

- Nature of eruption includes explosivity, the types of materials the volcano emits, frequency of eruption, availability of visible signs and time of eruption.
- Yes, largely true as the explosive eruptions often brings about



very serious hazards such as tsunamis, pyroclastic flows, lahar, etc. Explain why some volcanoes are so explosive.

- However, depends on whether it is near densely populated areas, the preparedness of the people. E.g. whether the government is able to spend money monitoring volcanic activities of active volcanoes, timely prediction of eruptions and effectiveness of mitigation and response measures to evacuate and respond to the volcanic eruption

**Level 3 (13-16 m):**

Answers will show a balanced, insightful and multi-layered argument about the extent in which the characteristics of a volcanic eruption may affect its impact. Good answers will weigh this factor with other factors such as the preparedness of a community and economic level, and exhibit good knowledge of examples. At the top of the range, students are able to write a coherent and persuasive essay with the use of contrasting examples.

**Level 2 (8-12 m):**

Some assessment is made about the extent in which the nature of a volcanic eruption affects the impacts. Answers are supported with examples, though the level of detail may not be as good as those in the top tier. The understanding of the term 'nature of volcanic eruptions' may be limited. At least one other factor is considered in the argument.

**Level 1 (0-7 m):**

Answers are mainly descriptive rather than evaluative. The essay lacks coherence and the stand is confusing. Examples may be quoted but are often vague. Sweeping statements are extensively made.

- 5 OR** (a) With the aid of diagrams, account for the formation of fold mountains and volcanoes along convergent plate boundaries. [9]
- ) 3-4 marks for fold mountains and volcanoes respectively. 2 mks for diagrams. Students should at least write 3 types of convergent plate boundaries in order to score full marks.
- Fold mountains may occur along O-C and C-C convergent plate boundaries.
    - If both converging plates contain continental crust, neither is subducted into the mantle, because continental crust is too buoyant. In continental-continental convergence, one plate overrides the other for a short distance.
    - Both continental masses become compressed [1], and the continents ultimately are "fused" into a single block, with a folded mountain belt along the collision zone (Fig. 1). This involves the folding and deformation of the accumulation of sediments and sedimentary rocks [1].
    - Along O-C plate boundaries, the compression of plates causes the thin but denser ocean crust to slide slowly under a thicker continental crust, making the part of the continental crust to buckle and fold (Fig. 2).[1]
  - Volcanoes are formed along O-O and O-C convergent plate boundaries.

- Along O-C convergent plate boundaries, as the denser oceanic crust subducts underneath the overlying continental crust, the crust starts to melt at a depth of about 100 km due to the heat from the asthenosphere [1]. The melting is triggered within the wedge of hot asthenosphere that lies above it. As the magma is more less dense than the surrounding mantle materials, it slowly ascends through the overlying materials, melting and fracturing their way upwards [1]. If a magma chamber rises to the surface without solidifying the magma will break through in the form of a volcanic eruption. Consequently, an andesitic volcanic arc forms on the continental crust [1].
- Along O-O convergent plate boundaries, a similar process occurs, just that the magma rises through the cracks of the lighter oceanic plate and after several eruptions, these volcanoes break the ocean surface to form island arcs. [1]

(b ) Discuss the extent to which geological factors affect the development of limestone landforms and subsurface features. [16]

- Mineral composition:
  - Usually contains more than 80% of calcium carbonate, making it especially susceptible to carbonation (describe carbonation in detail). End product of carbonation is calcium bicarbonate, which is soluble in water (undergo chemical weathering process of solution). May contain impurities which could be deposited at the base of cone karsts depressions, preventing further weathering/erosion. Dissolved calcium carbonate can also be reprecipitated back to form crystals (calcite) as carbon dioxide is given off and water evaporates. These crystals are deposited as the drips hang from the ceiling (stalactite) or drop onto the cave floor (stalagmite), or form a continuous pillar (column).
- Low primary porosity and low primary permeability. As such, carbonation is concentrated along the joints (differential rates of weathering can occur).
- Joints:
  - Cone karsts: If joints are regular and widely-spacing, uniformly spaced hills with closed depressions results. The depressions between the hills seem to coincide with those parts of the rock that are densely jointed and more susceptible to solution. Carbonation and solution to occur along these joints, deepening them as more water is collected, allowing more carbonation and solution to take place. These depressions (cockpits) deepen and grow in size until they are all connected and form a net of valleys between adjacent higher grounds (cones).
  - Tower karsts: The presence of joints at the base of the cockpit karst allows for lateral weathering and erosion of cockpit karst to occur. This causes the base of the cone karst to be undercut, and at times, caves and notches may form at the base of the karst. This decreases the support for the rock wall above, causing the above rock wall to collapse due to gravity.

The lateral erosion hence results in the retreat of the slopes of cockpit karst, resulting in the steepening of sides and a wider spacing between each karst landform.

- Size of rock: Massive blocks of limestone (very thick layers) required for the development of karst landscapes → Average height of tower karst is 200-300m
- Climate: Role of precipitation and temperature in accelerating carbonation and solution.
- Vegetation: Increases infiltration of water due to widening of cracks, increases acidity of soil water
- Tectonic uplift: Tectonic uplift is important in allowing cone karst to reach up to 160m in height. The process of tectonic uplift may also cause rivers to cut downwards and disappear beneath the surface. Subterranean caves may eventually be brought to the surface through tectonic uplift

#### **Levels of Marking:**

Level 3 (13-16 m): A sound assessment of the relative importance of geological factors and exogenic factors such as climate, vegetation and tectonic uplift will be made. Clear linkage of the factors will be made to the development of specific landforms. A wide range of limestone landforms including subsurface features should be referred to. To attain the top mark range, diagrams should be drawn and effectively used to explain the formation process.

Level 2 (8-12 m): Some attempt is made in evaluating the importance of geological factors. The account will include at least one other factor in explaining the development of limestone features and landforms. Clear linkage must be made to how the given factor affects the development of specific limestone landforms. Concepts and content are sound in most parts.

Level 1 (0-7 m): Answers are mainly descriptive, focusing more about the processes of formation of limestone features and landforms instead of the influence of geological factors and other factors. The essay will be poorly organized and exhibits poor understanding of karst formation processes. Students may have missed out the discussion of either limestone landforms/subsurface features.

### **Hydrologic Processes, Hazards and Management**

- |                     |     |  |      |
|---------------------|-----|--|------|
| <b>6<br/>EITHER</b> | (a) | With the aid of a diagram, describe and explain how sub-surface flows and stores may contribute to surface flows and stores. | [9]  |
|                     | (b) | With reference to examples, assess the extent to which magnitude and frequency determine the effects of river floods.        | [16] |
| <b>OR</b>           |     |  |      |
| <b>6 OR</b>         | (a) | Outline the circumstances under which deposition may take place  | [9]  |

- ) within a river channel.
- (b) To what extent are the conflicts of interest that operate within, and [16  
 ) between, riparian states largely environmental? ]

### Section C Human Geography

Answer **one** question from this section

#### The Globalisation of Economic Activity

- 7 EITHER** (a) Explain why Global Shift has been uneven throughout the world. [9]
- Trade blocs are not all-inclusive so some countries are kept out, some governments have successfully implemented EPZ, TP, IC to attract investments
  - Lack of comparative advantage based on skills/wages to attract selected parts of the TNCs, some countries attract higher-order functions because of the skills offered
  - Political instability or lack of transport/telecoms infrastructure to attract various forms of investment, some countries have more than others so they attract high-end services etc
  - Lack of raw materials, resources

- (b) "Globalisation is the answer to all countries' drive for economic development." [16]  
Discuss the validity of this statement with specific examples.

Band 3

Answers are balanced, and acknowledge that globalisation has not given the same amount of benefits to all types of countries and stakeholders, neither has all countries been able to capitalise on the benefits of globalisation. An analysis of why certain countries benefit more, or less, and why certain countries are kept out of globalisation will aid in establishing that globalisation is beneficial only when conditions are suitable – state planning, physical conditions, comparative advantage based on skills and wages. Breadth in answer is also shown when the role of the state is discussed, in capitalising on globalisation by supporting home-grown TNCs or attracting TNC investment, and the high-end investments. Depth is given by the scale in which economic development occurs at. The starting point and aims of economic

development are also contextualised to different types of countries. Contrasting and detailed examples are given to support main arguments.

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**TS1 Globalisation can bring about employment for countries involved in investments and trade.**

- DCs may suffer from deindustrialisation and unemployment when

**TS2 Globalisation brings about increased profit flows to DCs or countries which have global cities that house the HQs and RHQs of the world.**

**TS3 Globalisation can bring about more economic problems or stunt economic growth in the long run through sustained low-wage exploitation.**

**TS4 Globalisation can keep certain countries out of trade and investments, thus countries may not be able to benefit from globalisation.**

**TS5 Globalisation can lead to the stimulation of local enterprises through local linkages made by TNCs with local firms.**

**7 OR**

- (a) Explain the terms “small-medium sized enterprises”, “specialisation” and “outsourcing”, and how flexible production methods have led to the rise of small-medium sized enterprises [9]
- Small enterprises – those with 10-99 people, Medium enterprises – those with 100-499 people
  - Job specialisation refers to the division of production processes so that single firms/people can take charge of it.
  - Outsourcing refers to the situation where the firm requires another independent enterprise to undertake the production or carry out the processing of a material, component or sub-assembly for it according to specifications provided by the firm offering the contract.
  - Some of these forms of outsourcing are done overseas.
  - E.g
  - When production processes get finely-divided due to machinery and deskilling of jobs, they can be outsourced to external firms to undertake.
  - TNCs do not have to undertake the full extent of the production themselves.
  - This often stimulate the growth of SMEs as smaller external firms rise to become subcontractors to support the larger firms by supplying sub-parts or assembly
  - e.g.
  - small-medium sized enterprises can engage in outsourcing too
- (b) “In the globalisation of economic activity, uneven development is inevitable.” [16]

To what extent do you agree with this statement?  
Use examples to support your arguments.

**Band 3**

Response should show a mature understanding that unevenness of income drive globalisation, and therefore uneven development is usually the outcome of globalisation. In cases where certain countries have bridged the gap, response needs to examine the conditions necessary (i.e. State policy etc) that have allowed this situation to happen. The range of responses should also include the exclusion of certain regions from globalisation and also consider uneven development at a national scale. All arguments should be examined as to what conditions have allowed or not allowed uneven development to continue. Detailed and contrasting case studies should be used.

TS1 Globalisation exists on the premise of uneven development because of TNCs' search for cheaper costs of production, particularly labour.

- NIDL
- Comparative advantage
- DC → LDCs

TS2 Globalisation has led to the growth of NIES, which have breached the gap between LDCs and DCs.

- Need for strong state intervention such as explicit industrial policies, reskilling to upgrade skills, support for home-grown enterprises so that profits can be channelled back to NIEs
- Some NIEs have reached DC level of GDP per capita
- However, NIEs are atypical and not typical of all LDCs. This situation calls for strategic development of niche areas of the global economy and upgrading of skills.

TS3 Globalisation has led to uneven development at a global scale because of low-wage exploitation.

- LDCs have lower wages so there is sustained low wage, compared to DCs.
- Supranational Bodies have allowed for this unevenness to be exploited by TNCs e.g. trade blocs and International Institutions
- Some states have also quashed labour union activity so as to ensure lower wages compared to the rest of the world
- However, many scholars have suggested that this provides a step-up from their previous levels of economic development, and have allowed some LDCs to close the gap with some DCs.
- For many LDCs, this means social development as more money can be spent on education and healthcare, if states use the money earned for this end.
- Some TNCs also participate in such developmental projects for the host country
- Overall, top tier DCs are moving further away in terms of GDP per capita than LDCs, sustaining global uneven development

TS4 Globalisation has led to national uneven development for

DCs and LDCs.

- Both LDCs and DCS experience national uneven development because of the concentration of economic activity at certain parts of the country, and even in specific parts of the city.
- DCs: deindustrialisation means that the low-skilled workers are stuck in a cycle of poverty because low-end jobs are not returning
- LDCs: EPZ and ICs are concentrating economic activity to selected locations
- However, DCS might undergo reskilling and reindustrialisation but the success is varied across DCS and many still remain unemployed, in comparison to the rising rich who work in the quaternary sectors
- LDCs: trickle-down effects but this will take a long time, given that agglomeration is key to JIT manufacturing, and there is strong inertia for firms to cluster

## Urban Issues and Challenges

- 8 EITHER** (a) Compare the reasons for and the consequences of the growth of primate cities in Developed Countries and Less Developed Countries. [9]

*4-5m for comparison of reasons*

- Rapid urbanisation for LDCs now, but rapid urbanisation for DCs a long time ago
- Political importance of the city – capital/centre of administration or outpost for colonial masters so all investment in infrastructure concentrated in these areas, which later experienced cumulative causation
- Export dependency for LDCs
- Urban bias for LDCs
- Global cities for DCs

*4-5m for consequences of the growth of primate cities in Developed Countries and Less Developed Countries*

- Unequal allocation of resources for other parts of the country, especially for LDCs which have limited resources already
- Uncontrolled rapid urbanisation in LDCs, leading to the inability of governments to cope with the influx of urban-urban migrants and rural-urban migrants
- Concentration of labour, so attractive for foreign direct investment (skilled and unskilled labour)

- (b) “Gentrification is the most effective way to solve problems associated with inner city decay.” [16]

To what extent do you agree with this statement?

---

### **Band 3**

Essay is able to provide a balanced argument on how inner city decay is a complex problem that stems beyond the movement of

the middle class away from the inner city, and therefore requires some other holistic approaches to solve the problems. An assessment of the problems of gentrification is also vital in assessing its effectiveness. Holistic appraisals of gentrification will compare between strategies to prove that gentrification is not the only way, using very clear benchmarks for arguments such as scale, extent, duration, whether all target groups have been helped etc. Detailed examples are provided to support arguments.

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TS1 Gentrification can bring the upper-middle class back into the city centre for the physical and social upgrading of areas that have fallen into disrepair.

- Physical and social upgrading of the inner city which has fallen into disrepair due to an ever declining tax base
- Side effects of alienating locals
- Displacement of locals
- Small scale, extent of the inner city receives an influx of capital

TS2 However, other strategies such as reskilling of the low-skilled people who have lost their jobs, and creation of enterprise zones will be more targeted to one of the root causes of poverty in the area, and sustainable.

- Targets the root cause, deindustrialisation and the loss of comparative advantage due to skills and wages
- Attract investments back into the city through subsidies, favourable tax schemes
- Will not be able to generate the same scale of physical upgrading of property as soon as gentrification but more long term in nature

TS3 Additionally, urban redevelopment initiatives, while sometimes leading to gentrification, are more holistic in ensuring that various aspects of inner city decay are targeted.

- Transport upgrade, creation of green spaces, cleanup of areas, consolidation of land parcels for sale to the private sector will bring back physical upgrading and capital, as well as jobs
- Unfortunately, not all jobs are always for the existing poor if corresponding reskilling is not provided.
- Also sometimes coinciding with gentrification as the upper middle class shift back into the city for the jobs created
- More holistic and larger scale than gentrification
- More controlled and targeted in bringing back investments

TS4 Urban re-imaging, which may sometimes be associated with gentrification, is more large-scale and sustainable in creating a marketable city that attracts investments.

- 24 hr cities, heritage cities, flagship developments, cultural cities
- They bring back people, bring life into the city at night, investments and get rid of the negative image of the inner city
- More large scale than gentrification alone, because it affects the whole city image
- But also cannot be used in isolation and may also contribute to more gentrification without solving the



problem (e.g. 24 hr cities and cultural cities attract young middle class professionals who are attracted by the arts and nightlife)

- 8 OR**
- (a) Suggest reasons why transport problems persist in the cities of Developed Countries. [9]
- Massive suburbanisation makes providing public transport difficult, increase use of cars in commuting from home to work
  - Affluence of people means that more cars are bought, mindset about status of owning a car
  - Strategies are not very effective if it means simply charging users for the roads or increasing car prices due to the relative affluence of people, lack of political will because the middle class make up the majority of the electorate
  - Some strategies backfire such as taxation of cars to make them more expensive, so people intensify the use of cars, creating more cars on the roads, and more secondary effect of pollution.

- (b) With reference to the various stages of urban development, discuss the changes of the Central City. [16]  
You are reminded of the need to substantiate your points with examples.

### Band 3

Response should be highly structured, with attention paid to the changes in the following

- Functional zones, population, size, physical appearance, socio-economic profile of residents in the CBD and Inner city (Central City).

Explicit explanation must be made to link the above changes with the Centripetal, centrifugal (factors for this) processes, and whether all countries undergo the same processes at the same time, at the same speed, or even at all. Answers should also consider how it pans out for the various types of countries experiencing these processes. Detailed examples will be credited.

TS1 Population size of the Central City varies from rapid urbanisation to re-urbanisation stages.

- LDCs experiencing rapid urbanisation now due to rapid industrialisation. Increasing population size
- DCs experiencing Suburbanisation, counter-urbanisation and re-urbanisation now. Population increase slows down, declines and stabilises. Elaborate on why the processes occur.
- examples

TS2 The functional zones within the Central City change from rapid urbanisation to re-urbanisation stages.

- Consider commercial activities in rapid urbanisation, industrial zone grows in rapid urbanisation, residential

activities in the inner city (suburbanisation and counter-urbanisation, mixed landuse in re-urbanisation) elaborate

- Give examples
- However in LDCs, there might not be the growth of industrial zone in the central city because the industries might have been planned to be located further away
- Give example

TS3 The socio-economic profile of the people changes from rapid urbanisation to the re-urbanisation stage.

- Upper-middle income people in the central city in LDCs in a stage of rapid urbanisation,
- Poorer people in the inner city of DC due to suburbanisation and counter-urbanisation
- E.g.
- Influx of richer people and a mix of existing poor in the central city when re-urbanisation occurs because of gentrification

TS4 The physical appearance of the central city also changes from rapid urbanisation to re-urbanisation.

- Consider haphazard roads ,poor environmental quality during rapid urbanisation
- Poor environmental quality in the inner city during counter-urbanisation and suburbanisation
- Upgrade of infrastructure, clean up and pedestrianized streets in reurbanisation stage.