**1.** (i) 2 × 1  
Edge of the built-up area / close to rivers / D is NE of CBD / A,B and C are  
SW of the CBD / most are in the SW. 2

(ii) **Level 1 (Basic) 1–4 marks**Simple generic statements with no reference to a named example  
Knowledge of basic information  
Simple understanding  
Few links; limited detail; uses a limited range of specialist terms  
Limited evidence of sentence structure. Frequent spelling, punctuation  
and grammatical errors.  
*There are lots of green spaces. There is a good public system. There are  
good waste disposal systems.*

**Level 2 (Clear) 5–6 marks**Linked statements with at least the name of an appropriate example.  
Knowledge of accurate information  
Clear understanding  
Answers have some linkages; occasional detail/exemplar; uses some  
specialist terms where appropriate  
Clear evidence of sentence structure. Some spelling, punctuation and  
grammatical errors.  
*In Curitiba in Brazil, there are lots of cheap buses to reduce the number of  
cars on the road. Waste collectors can sell rubbish to recyclers for a profit.  
There are large areas of open space throughout the city.*

**Level 3 (Detailed) 7–8 marks**Detailed knowledge of either a scheme or a location.  
Knowledge of accurate information appropriately contextualised and/or at  
correct scale  
Detailed understanding, supported by relevant evidence and exemplars  
Well organised, demonstrating detailed linkages and the interrelationships  
between factors  
Range of ideas in a logical form; uses a range of specialist terms where  
appropriate  
Well structured response with effective use of sentences. Few spelling,  
punctuation and grammatical errors.  
Level 3 does not always equate to full marks, a perfect answer is not  
usually expected, even for full marks.  
*Under the self-help scheme in Nairobi, groups of people were encouraged  
to help build their own homes. Each group would do the basic work such*  
*as digging ditches to take water and sewage pipes. The local authority will  
then provide breezeblocks and roofing tiles, and the group provides the  
labour. The money, which this saves, can be used by the authorities to  
provide amenities such as electricity, a clean water supply, tarred roads  
and a community centre.* 8

[10]

**2.** (i) **Level marking**

**Level 1 (Basic) 1-2 marks**Simple statements largely descriptive with little attempt to explain the  
distribution.  
*Close to the port/industrial areas/near the airport/on the outskirts of  
the town/on the main roads/railways into the city.*

**Level 2 (Clear) 3-4 marks**Must have 2 or more reasons for top of L2. Linked statements can be  
generic, but must be relevant to what is shown on map.  
*They are found on the edge of the city where the land is not owned by  
anybody and it is the first part of the city the people come to when  
they move from the countryside. They are found near the main  
communications because they can set up informal businesses, like  
mending tyres and they can get into the centre easily to look for work.  
They are found near the centre where there are more job  
opportunities particularly in the informal sector. They are found near  
the port where there was a chance of finding work.* 4

(ii) **Level marking**

**Level 1 (Basic) 1-3 marks**Simple statements with little reference to how the conditions for the  
people have been improved.  
*Put in water taps. Built the houses out of bricks. Put in toilets.*

**Level 2 (Clear) 4-6 marks**Linked statements with reference to how the conditions of the people  
have been improved.  
*The provision of toilets / a sewage system cuts down the spread of  
disease. Taps for fresh water are provided so people do not have to  
spend time fetching and carrying water. The houses are made of  
bricks and so are stronger/more weather proof.*

**Level 3 (Detailed) 7-9 marks**Detailed linked statements with added detail of locations where  
improvements have occurred or to details of actual schemes even if  
locations are not mentioned. Can be details of a scheme or location.  
*Site and service projects are set up. Where the authorities grant  
squatters legal tenure so they are more likely to upgrade their homes.  
Houses are given a plot. Served by roads, electricity and a water  
supply. Building a house is the responsibility of the household.*  
*Cheap loans and low cost materials are available in Nairobi. Core  
housing schemes are set up where households are given a plot of  
land and a one-room core ‘house’, which they can extend and  
develop. All this gives a permanent home for the people to live in.* 9

[13]

**3.** (i) 4 × 1 Must use the figure, although not necessary to use exactly the same  
words  
*Physical factors* – Soil erosion in the Himalayas. Long dry season in Bihar.  
Flooding along Bay of Bengal.  
*Human factors* – High B.R in city. Hospitals and doctors so low D.R.  
Bangladesh densely populated. Farmers very poor in Bihar and Uttar  
Pradesh. Straight lifts acceptable if both human and physical factors  
mentioned. 4

(ii)

**Level 1 Basic (1-2 marks)**Simple statements If MEDC, Level 1 max  
*Growth of shanty towns/ increased traffic congestion/ crime/ specified form  
of pollution/ unemployment/ lack of piped water/ insufficient sewage  
systems.*

**Level 2 Clear (3-4 marks)**Elaborated or linked statements Must have more than 1 effect for Level 2  
*Shantytowns developed because they were not able to build enough houses  
for the people / there was a break down in the infrastructure as the sewage  
and water supply systems were unable to cope with the increased traffic  
leading to congestion./ Many remained unemployed as they did not have the  
skills to work in the offices or factories / Increased traffic congestion leads  
to increased air pollution. Could be positive effects e.g. more people  
arriving in city, taking jobs and paying taxes so city can provide more  
families.* 4

(iii) **Level 1 Basic (1-2 marks)**Simple statements with no real indication of the advantages or  
disadvantages.  
*Build more houses / put in a water supply/ sewage system / self help  
schemes.  
Encourage more people to move.  
If use an MEDC plan e.g. green belt.  
Max level*

**Level 2 Clear (3-4 marks)**Elaborated or linked statements  
Can reach the top of Level 2 if only dealing with advantages or  
disadvantages.  
*Self help schemes have been introduced where the inhabitants of the  
shantytowns are given materials to complete the building of their houses.  
Building proper sewage systems in shantytowns has reduced diseases like  
cholera. The existence of more houses may encourage more people to move.*

**Level 3 Detailed (5-6 marks)**Linked or elaborated statements that cover both advantages and  
disadvantages referring to at least one example which can be a location or a  
particular scheme.  
*Site and service schemes were used to improve shantytowns. A group of  
people in Lusaka were given a water standpipe and 8 hectares of land. They  
completed their houses with materials provided by the authorities. The  
advantages of this way, which provides cheap housing in the cities is that,  
because they were involved they had pride in their work and felt involved in  
the improvements. A disadvantage of schemes which provide housing in the  
cities, is that they may encourage more people to leave the countryside and  
migrate to the towns. This has happened in Singapore.*  
*Detail must be of the scheme rather than the location  
If write about china’s one child policy, it must relate to the impact on city growth.*  6 (14)