# WJEC Eduqas

GCSE (9-1)

WORKBOOK

Geography B

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Contents

Chapter 2 Component 1

Theme 1: Changing places – changing economies

The first question of Component 1 examines content from Theme 1. The whole question has a total of 32 marks. The final part is an 8-mark question that assesses AO3. Content from Theme 1 could also be used as the context for a problem-solving exercise in Component 2.

Global patterns of urbanisation

This theme uses the following abbreviations – LICs, NICs and HICs:

■ **Low income countries (LICs)** are very poor countries. Most LICs are in sub-Saharan Africa, such as Sierra Leone, Uganda and Tanzania. Towns and cities (urban places) are growing fastest in LICs.

■ **Newly industrialised countries (NICs)** have a lot of manufacturing industry. Many NICs are in Asia (such as India and China) or South America (e.g. Brazil). NICs have many global cities such as Mumbai, Shanghai and São Paulo.

■ **High income countries (HICs)** are very wealthy countries such as the UK, Japan, Australia and the USA. There are a lot of global cities in HICs, such as London, Tokyo and New York.
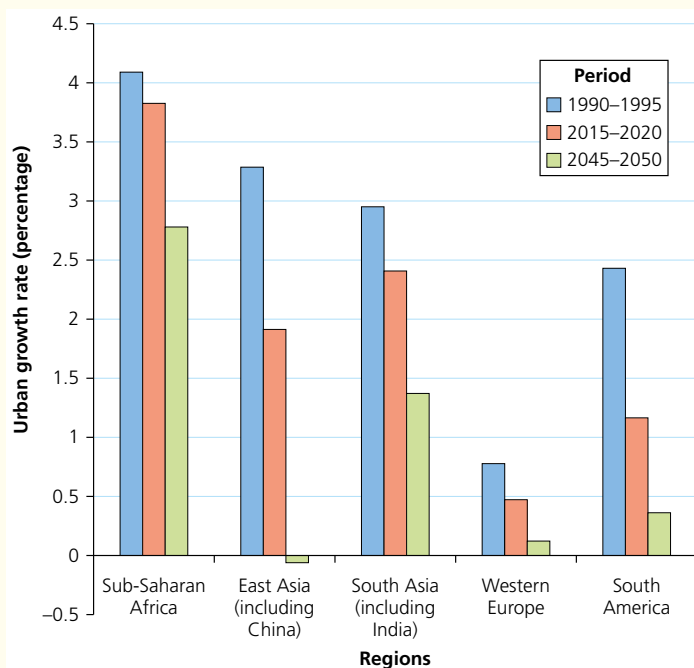
Figure 1 Urban growth rates

1 Study Figure 1. Which three of the following statements are true? Tick three statements.

a The rate of urban growth declines in all regions. ☐

b In the period 2015–2020, urban growth rate is 3.3% in East Asia. ☐

c In the period 2015–2020, urban growth rate is fastest in LICs and slowest in HICs. ☐

d The largest decrease in urban growth rate between 2015–2020 and 2045–2050 will be in HICs. ☐

e In the period 2015–2020, urban growth rate in South Asia is almost double that in South America. ☐

Patterns within global cities

Global cities are connected by **trade**, **technology** and **migration** to other cities around the world. Historical patterns of migration create distinctive **cultural patterns** within global cities – different groups of people tend to live in separate districts of each city.

Fact Box

- The UK has fourteen of the best-connected global cities in the world. Cardiff is one of them.
- Coal was exported in huge quantities from Cardiff's port between 1865 and 1913.
- Work in the dock area attracted migrant workers from India, Pakistan and Somalia.
- The port continues to import and export containers, steel and timber products.

Key
- 12%+
- 9–11.9%
- 6–8.9%
- 3–5.9%
- 0–2.9%
- City centre
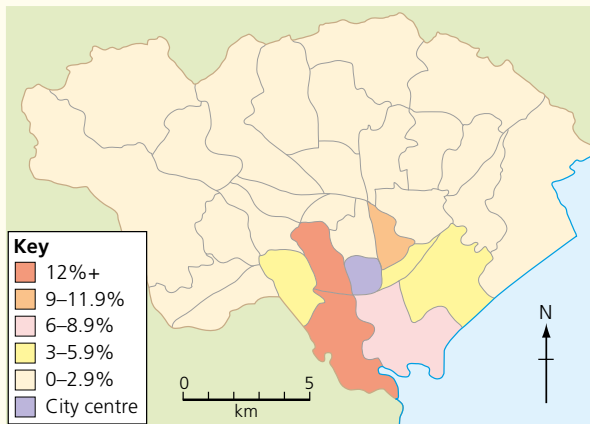
Figure 2 The distribution of the ethnic Asian population in Cardiff (2011 census)

Key
- Mosques
- Parks
- Urban area
- City centre
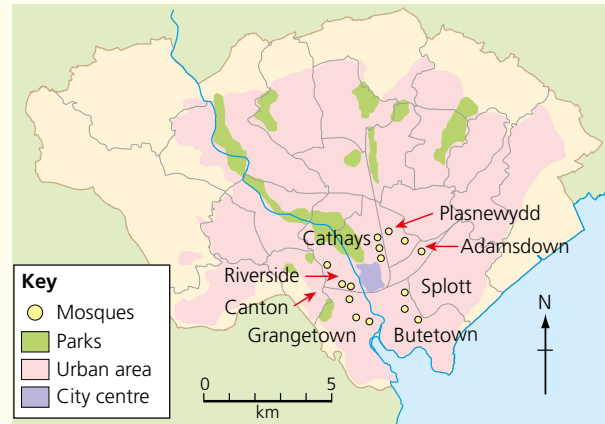
Figure 3 The distribution of mosques in Cardiff

2 Study **Figure 2** and **Figure 3**. Compare the distribution of the ethnic Asian population to the distribution of mosques.

....
....
....
....
....

> If you are asked to **compare** you must make some direct links between the two things. It's not good enough to describe the pattern on each map separately. Use words like 'whereas' or 'similarly' to connect sentences and make **direct** comparisons.

3 Link each point to one explanation using an arrow to explain the cultural pattern shown on **Figure 2**.

Point	Explanation
First generation migrants moved to Butetown and Grangetown between 1890 and 1960...	...so they have a wider choice of low-cost accommodation.
Later migrants also settled in Butetown and Grangetown...	...so they could work in the port and dock areas.
Second/third generation migrants choose to live in inner-urban areas of Cardiff...	...so they were close to friends and family members who had already moved to Cardiff.
Recent migrants who arrive with low skills choose to live in inner-urban areas of Cardiff...	...so they are close to services such as mosques and shops selling halal food.

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Reasons for urban growth

Urban areas in LICs and some NICs continue to grow rapidly due to:

- **migration** – people moving to urban areas from the countryside (**rural** places)
- **natural increase** – more births than deaths.

Migration happens because of a mixture of:

- **push factors** – reasons you want to leave your home
- **pull factors** – reasons that attract you to move to somewhere else.

4 Sort the following list into push factors and pull factors by placing each letter in the correct box.

Push factors	Pull factors

A shortage of food

B seasonal work/under-employment

C lack of jobs

D higher incomes

E flooding

F too far to nearest school

G intolerance

H to attend university

I conflict

J to join family

K drought

L desertification

M access to healthcare
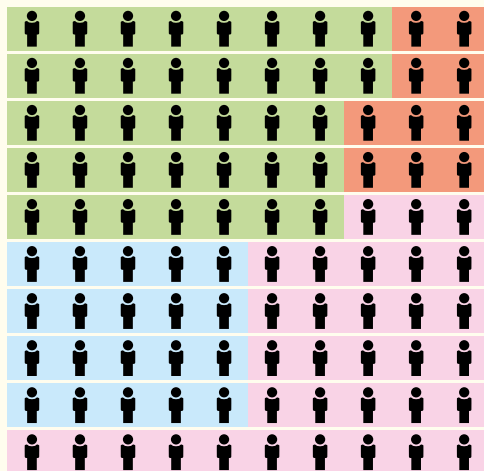
> Never just give 'income' or 'jobs' as pull factors. People are pulled by the idea they might get a **higher** income or because there will be **more jobs** available.

from rural areas within Maharashtra

from rural areas outside Maharashtra

from urban areas within Maharashtra

from urban areas outside Maharashtra

Figure 4 The origin of migrants to Mumbai, in the Indian state of Maharashtra

5 Study Figure 4.

a What percentage of Mumbai's migrants come from rural places?

....

b Name another suitable technique that could be used to represent this data.

....

c Give one reason why your suggested technique is suitable for this data.

....

....

Challenges facing global cities

Cities grow faster than housing can be built, which can result in the growth of **slums** and **squatter settlements**. These homes are **informal** because they are built without planning permission. Many homes do not have connections to clean water or the sewage system. Some are built in dangerous locations where they are at risk of flooding, mudslides or fire.

Figure 5 Squatter's homes in Mumbai, India

**6** Study Figure 5.

a Use the 'So what' technique to infer how each of the following pieces of evidence, seen in the photograph, could affect the people who live here.

The homes are very close together so ....

....

The homes are built of recycled materials so ....

....

b Identify **two** other pieces of evidence in the photo and use inference to explain the effects on people.

Feature 1 ....

....

Feature 2 ....

....