

Similarities and Differences

Exam Question Guidance

Use this guide to ensure you know what each possible question means and which information to use to answer it:

Question	Meaning	Your place	Non-UK place
Name the place	Say which place you have studied	Birmingham, UK (second largest city in UK)	Mumbai, India (second largest city in India)
Describe the location of the place (at regional/national/international scale)	Say in words where the place is either in the local area, within the country or within the world	<p>Regional – within West Midlands in Warwickshire County, near to Wolverhampton (10 miles SW)</p> <p>National – in England in UK, central location, near to Nottingham, 100 miles NW of London)</p> <p>International – in UK in Western Europe, northern hemisphere, near to France, 1000 miles NW of Rome, Italy</p>	<p>Regional – in Maharashtra State, on coast on Indian Ocean, in south of Mumbai City, 150 miles east of Pune.</p> <p>National – coastal city on West Coast of India by Indian Ocean, Gujarat is to north and Goa to south, 1000 miles west of New Delhi</p> <p>International – in India in Southern Asia, next to Pakistan/China/Nepal/Bangladesh, 550 miles from Karachi in Pakistan</p>
Describe the geographical features of the place	Say what you know about the place in terms of physical and human geography	<p>Natural (physical) landscape – on Birmingham plateau (flat, high ground) 150-300 m asl, rivers (Severn, Trent, Tame), hills (Lickey)</p> <p>Built (Human) landscape – CBD with tall buildings/offices/shops (City centre – New Street), inner city with factories and high-rise flats (Newtown), suburbs with large housing, big gardens and open spaces (Sutton Coldfield)</p> <p>Population – 1.2 million people, multi-cultural (70% white, 20% Asian, 6% black), 20% born outside UK – high immigration rate from other countries</p> <p>Employment – High unemployment rate (2nd highest in UK), 83% employed in tertiary jobs</p> <p>Economy – Tertiary 83% - banking, tourism – growing sector, secondary 16% - manufacturing – shrinking sector</p> <p>Transport links – Road (M6 and M1), rail (New Street), bus (no. 11), coach (Digbeth coach station), air (Bham Int. Airport)</p> <p>Climate – temperate (mild – not too hot/cold) and maritime (wet all year</p>	<p>Natural (physical) landscape – built on very low lying land 10-15 m asl, surrounded by ocean – west coast sandy and east coast mangrove swamps, Mithi River and Powai Lake in central Mumbai, hills and Sanjay Ghandi National Park in north</p> <p>Built (Human) landscape – South Mumbai City (modern city centre with tall buildings/offices/shops, north Mumbai City (Dharavi – slums, poorly built, no planning)</p> <p>Population – 13.6 million people, very overcrowded (22,000 people per Km²), 8 women to every 10 men (men migrate to area for work)</p> <p>Employment – Tertiary 62% (recycling, call centres), 30% secondary (car and clothes making), many people work unofficially in black market of Dharavi in small home factories</p> <p>Economy – home to 15 major multinational corporations including Tata Group and Reliance. Location of Indian Stock Exchange. Large imports/exports centre due to port.</p> <p>Transport links – Bus (BEST service – 5.5 million passengers/day), rail</p>

		round), summer 20°C average, winter 5°C average	(Mumbai Suburban Railway Service), sea (Mumbai port), air (Mumbai airport), road (three national highways) Climate – tropical (hot all year) and wet/dry (meaning drought half year and intense rainfall for half year – the Monsoon), winter (warm 18C and dry) and summer (very hot 30C and very wet (2000mm rainfall)
Give a question which could be used to investigate how good a place is and explain why it is a useful question	List a question which the answer will give useful data about a place	On a scale of 1 to 5, how do you rate living in this place? – good question because the average score can be calculated giving a quantitative score (number) which can be used to compare to other places What is good about living in this place? – good question as the answer will give lots of personal information and opinion but difficult to analyse and work out how good the place is.	
What primary and secondary data could you collect to measure how good a place is?	Primary – data you can collect yourself Secondary – data available which has been collected by other people	Primary data – questionnaire - % of people who own a car (the richer the country the more people will own a car) Secondary data – number of people per doctor (the richer the country the better the health service provision should be) – from UK census	Primary data – questionnaire - number of people per household – overcrowding is a problem in LEDC cities Secondary data – Number of people living on less than \$2 a day (in poor countries often a high % of population have very low income – from Indian census
How would different people feel about living in the place?	Say how a person would feel about living in the place showing place knowledge (examples)	Teenager – positive – access to excellent leisure facilities such as Star City. Negative – high unemployment rate so difficult to get job when leave school Economic migrant from India – positive – better standard of living (benefits and free services E.g. NHS). Negative (only given jobs which UK people do not want to do)	Child living in slums – positive – strong sense of community. Negative – may be forced to work in sweatshop from early age Domestic migrant moved to Mumbai city looking for work – positive – lots of jobs in slum factories. Negative – finding suitable place to live in slums is difficult due to severe overcrowding
Is the place an LEDC or MEDC? On what evidence is your answer based?	Is the place a rich country or a poor country? How could you use data to prove it (development indicators)	MEDC (rich country) – literacy rate (% people can read and write) – shows quality and access to education, unemployment rate (% people without job) – shows state of economy, number of people per doctor (shows the health service provision)	LEDC (poor country) – % people living on less than \$2/day (not an issue in MEDCs as 0%), calorie consumption (indicator of access to food, Literacy rate (good indicator of access to education for children)
Describe how the economy has changed in recent years and explain the impact of this	Say how the economy in terms of trade and business has changed in the	Change – tourism boom – there has been a big increase in tourism in Birmingham Reason – improved nightlife, better facilities, shopping hot spots	Change – location of multinationals to Mumbai Reason – cheap labour, educated workforce from university, lower taxes, internet reducing costs for

change	place	Impact – jobs, investment, crime, pollution, traffic	international communication Impact – jobs, investment from other countries, improving education system
Describe and explain the links to the past which are evident in the place	What is there in the built landscape which has a link to the history of the place?	Bull Ring – currently an exclusive shopping centre which people visit from far away. In the past was the centre of Birmingham as a trading market (so the function has remained the same)	Mumbai Port Trust – was built in 18 th Century by British East India Company for international trade. Still functional as trading port accounting for movement of 60% imports and exports.
Describe and explain the links which exist between your place and your non-UK place	What links are there between Birmingham and Mumbai (or more generally between India and the UK)?	Social (migration) – movement of Indians to UK for work (economic migrants) caused population total and dynamic to change. Sending money back to India helped them to develop and alleviate poverty allowing children to go to school Economic (trade) – Location of businesses in each country. Indian company Tata make Jaguar and Land Rover cars in Birmingham. UK company BT has call centres in Mumbai. Culture (food , films, sport, religion) – Indian restaurants and availability of Indian foods in all supermarkets, Sikh temples in Birmingham in areas with high Indian population. Bollywood showing at Star City Cinema on Orange Wednesdays. Film Slumdog Millionaire and Indian IPL cricket league shown in UK. Historical – the infrastructure of Mumbai, including their main port in Mumbai and extensive railway network, was built by the UK when colonised India in 18 th Century	
Describe and explain the regional/national/international links of the place	Say how the place links with other places in the local area, country or world	Regional – temporary migration of people from surrounding towns such as Walsall for work, shopping, sporting events National – London linked as Jewellery made in Birmingham sold in London, and people travel from London to Birmingham for international conferences at NEC International – China – there is a Chinese Quarter in the city centre with high Chinese population, shops, restaurants etc. Have street carnival for Chinese New Year. We also buy lots textiles and electronic goods from China	Regional – farming in Maharashtra region produces the main fresh food for Mumbai. Many manufactured products made in slums are transported to surrounding region and stored in warehouses before exportation. National – the Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor is a main road which joins the two cities and allows free trade International –Dubai, UAE – India is their biggest trade partner and most trade is through the Mumbai Port. Mumbai imports oil and exports textiles to Dubai
Suggest one problem and one benefit for migration into the chosen place from other areas/countries	Say the good and bad points for the place when people move there to live	Problem – Increase in benefits claimed if not working making the government short of money to invest in education, hospitals etc Benefit – Provide cheap labour and will take low-paid jobs which others refuse to do which helps businesses	Problem – overcrowding of slums as new migrants cannot afford to live anywhere else Benefit – provide cheap labour to work in slum factories which make the area \$500 million a year

Suggest one problem and one benefit for migration away from the chosen place to other areas/countries	Say the good and bad points for the place when people leave there to live somewhere else	Problem – Loss of money from economy as it is sent back to families in home countries of migrants Benefit – Returning migrants with new skills and knowledge help the economy to grow and diversify	Problem – Loss of most educated population (Brain drain) means money invested in higher education is wasted as they take skills to other countries Benefit – Migrants sending money back to India to alleviate poverty
Suggest the likely benefits and problems for a migrant from your non-UK place to your place	Say the good and bad things which may affect a person if they moved from India to live in the UK	Problems – language difficulties, finding housing/employment, Benefits – free education/National Health Service/School meals/benefits, improved quality of life, minimum wage, working conditions	
For a change which has happened in the place describe and explain the change, and discuss the impacts on people and the environment	Give details of a change project which has happened, give the reasons for why, and say how people and the environment has been affected	Describe (what) – Brindley Place – development to include office space, hotels, bars, restaurants, leisure (including Royal Bank of Scotland and National Sea Life Centre) Explain (why) – old factory site was polluted and made city centre look disgusting/to take advantage of excellent location Impact on people (social/economic) – crime – increased due to excessive nightlife, employment - created in tourist industry, multiplier effect – due to spending all over city by visitors to Brindley place Impact on environment – Green team – 16 staff who keep environment clean and tidy, organise recycling facilities, help businesses save energy	Describe (what) – Mumbai Slum Improvement Board (MSIB) – replacing zones with new buildings and infrastructure Explain (why) – set up to improve quality of life in slum areas/to take advantage of excellent location Impact on people (social/economic) – new housing for some but not for new migrants since 2000 (they will have no home), improved quality of life in slums with running water, sewers, electricity, roads etc. Old industry allowed to remain in area. Impact on environment – Only the old industries which are OK on environment allowed (polluting industries banished), area cleaned of damaging chemicals
Describe how the place may change in the future and if the change is sustainable	Say how the place may change in the future and the likely future benefits/problems	Eastside project – future project to regenerate east side of city in a sustainable way. Socially sustainable as will create 12,000 jobs for local people, economically sustainable as only small local businesses will be allowed to locate there, environmentally sustainable as buildings will have solar panels and wind turbines on roof to save energy	Slum Improvement project – use the above case study as the project will continue for years into the future