

Name:		Index Number:		Class:	
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# **DUNMAN HIGH SCHOOL PRELIMINARY EXAMINATIONS Year 6**

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**HIGHER 1 GEOGRAPHY**

**8813/01**

**Paper 1  
INSERT**

**Monday**

**11 September 2017**

**3 hours**

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## **READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST**

This Insert contains all the Resources referred to in the questions.

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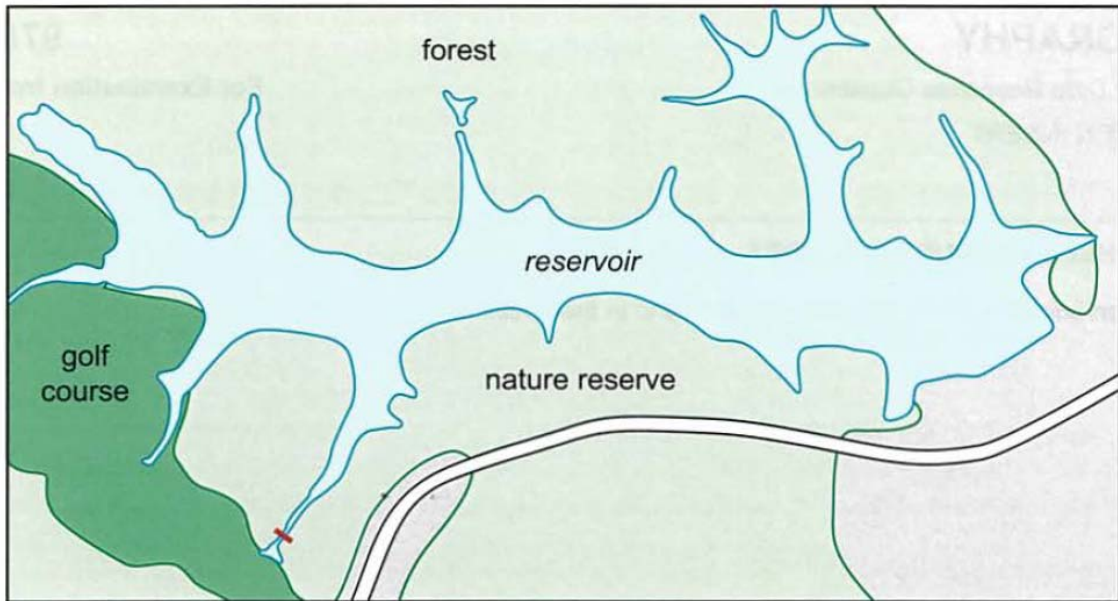
This document consists of **8** printed pages.

**[Turn over**

## Resource 1 for Question 1

## Land use associated with River A and River B

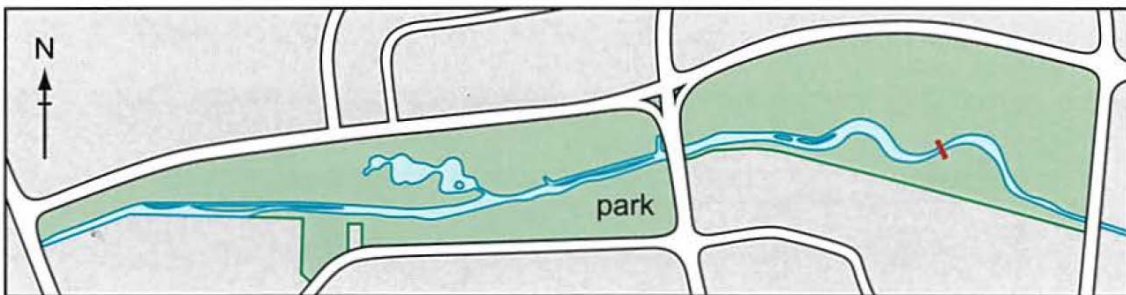
## River A



## Key

- site of river fieldwork
- built up area

## River B



## Key

- site of river fieldwork
- built up area

**Resource 2 for Question 1**

**Photographs of the locations where field investigation was conducted  
at River A and River B**

**River A**



**River B**





**Resource 3**  
**Velocity Data of Rivers A and B**

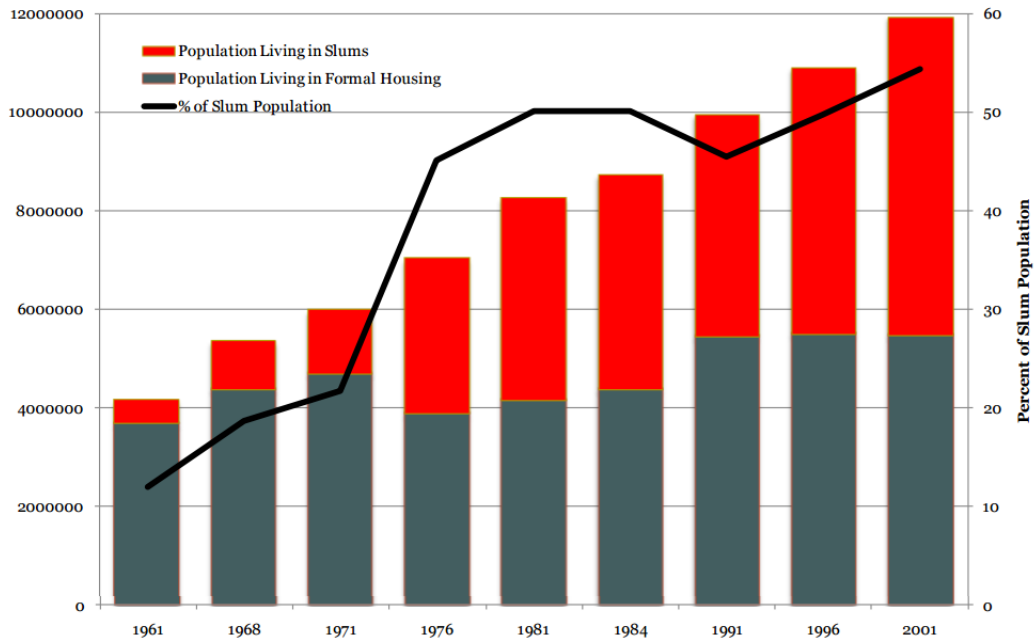
**River A****River B**

Time	Velocity (m/s)				Velocity (m/s)			
	1	2	3	average	1	2	3	average
10:00	0.42	<del>0.52</del> 0.48	0.46	0.45	<del>0.36</del> 0.40	0.40	0.45	0.40
11:00	0.50	0.50	0.48	0.49	0.52	0.58	0.56	0.55
12:00	0.56	0.58	0.55	0.56	0.62	0.63	0.66	0.67
13:00	<del>0.52</del> 0.53	0.52	0.54	0.53	0.51	0.53	0.56	0.53
14:00	0.48	0.46	<del>0.48</del> 0.45	0.46	0.48	0.49	0.50	0.49

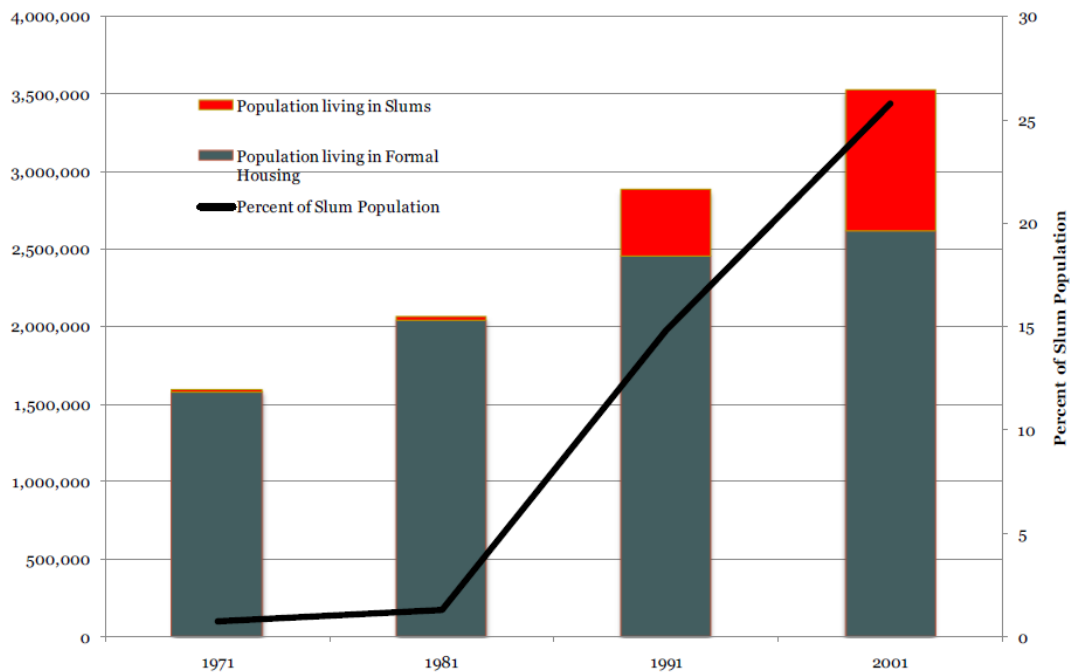
## Resource 4 for Question 2

Change in the slum and non-slum population in Mumbai and Ahmedabad,  
two cities in India, a LDC

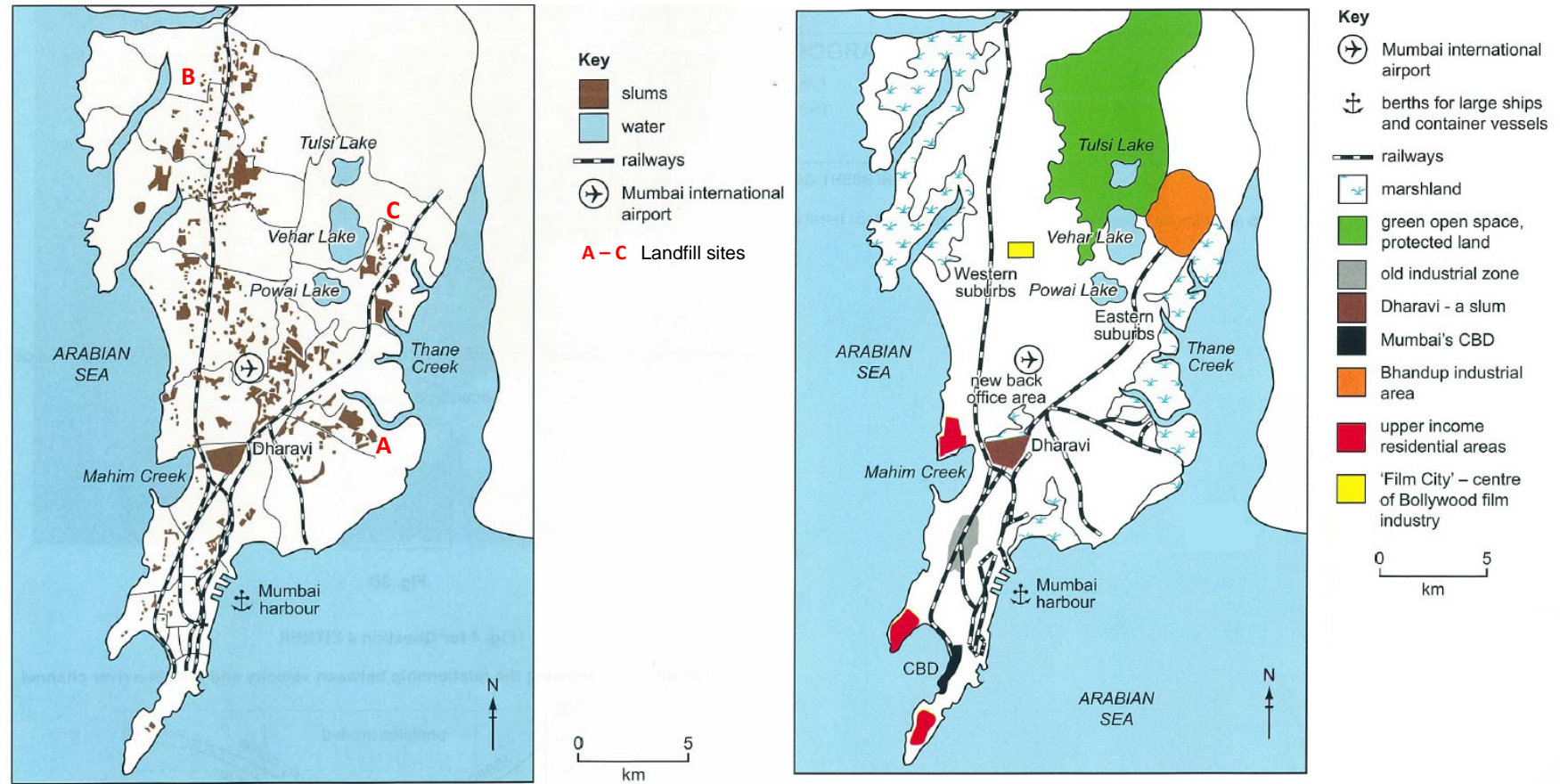
## Mumbai



## Ahmedabad



**Resource 5 for Question 2**  
**Slum Locations and Features in Mumbai, India**





**Resource 6 for Question 2**  
**Slums in Mumbai and Paris**

**A slum in Mumbai slum (LDC)**



**A slum in Les Banlieues, Paris (DC)**



**Resource 7 for Question 2****Abridged excerpts on life and future development of slums in Mumbai and Paris**

Dharavi's population has achieved a unique informal urban development over the years without any external aid. It is a humming economic engine. While not everyone has formal access to safe water and sanitation, the residents have been able to lift themselves out of poverty by establishing thousands of successful businesses. Dharavi currently has close to 5,000 industrial units, producing textiles, pottery and leather, and performing services like recycling.

But Dharavi is no longer safe from demolition. Massive growth over the last two decades has engulfed Dharavi's plot of 525 acres. Today, Dharavi is situated in the heart of the megapolis where land prices are highest in India. Its position sits at the intersection of two main train lines, and is near the new business district. Under the government-led Dharavi Redevelopment Project, developers will provide the people living there – who can prove residency since 2000 – a new and nearby 300 square foot house for free.

In contrast, life seems glum for slum residents in Paris. Those who live in the suburbs have no hope of employment due to racism and a lack of jobs. They spend their days taking drugs and avoiding arrest from cops. One resident said that "*there is nothing to do. You wake up looking for work, but there isn't any.*"

Paris city officials have decided to locate new low-income buildings in a couple of the most affluent neighbourhoods. The move is part of a broader push by the city to create more affordable homes in the French capital's wealthier neighbourhoods. In the past, low-income housing has largely been limited to the city's poorer areas and the suburbs outside of Paris.