Solutions

Marking: **M1** a correct method, **A1** the correct answer, **B1** an independent mark.

Each answer shows the steps, then the **result**.

2.1

urbanization: an increase in the **proportion** of a country's people living in urban areas; urban growth: an increase in the **number** of people living in urban areas

2.2

$\frac{17.56 - 10.36}{10.36} \times 100 \approx \mathbf{69.5}\ \%$; any one: migrants attracted by jobs in factories, technology and services / the Special Economic Zone and foreign investment

2.3

any two: concrete, tarmac and brick store heat by day and release it at night; less vegetation and water to cool the air; heat from traffic, buildings and air conditioners; pollution traps heat

2.4

regeneration improves an old area with new homes, shops and parks; the area becomes attractive to richer people, so house prices and rents rise; poorer residents can no longer afford to stay and are pushed out (gentrification)

2.5

drivers pay to enter the centre at busy times, e.g. Singapore (1998), London (2003); fewer cars, faster journeys and cleaner air, and the money can fund public transport; but it is unpopular, and it costs poorer drivers more of their income; it works best with good public transport, so people have another way to travel

3.1

(a) $19 - 14 = \mathbf{5}$ °C; the park, cooler (15 °C) than the suburbs around it

(b) any two, explained: concrete, tarmac and brick absorb heat by day and release it slowly at night; tall buildings trap heat and block wind, so warm air is not mixed away; heat from traffic, buildings and air conditioners adds energy to the air; less vegetation and water, so less cooling by evaporation

3.2

Mark with the markbands: [9-10] focused on the command term, detailed and accurate knowledge, well-developed explanation, specific named examples (places, dates, numbers), balanced evaluation and a supported conclusion; [7-8] mostly focused, good knowledge and examples, some evaluation; [5-6] relevant knowledge and examples, explanation partly developed, little evaluation; [3-4] general knowledge, few examples, mostly description; [1-2] little that is relevant. Points that may be included: public transport: metro systems in Chinese cities carry millions a day and cut car use; but they are very expensive and take years to build; road pricing in Singapore and London reduced traffic in the centre; but it is unpopular and costs poorer drivers more; green space and sponge-city parks cool the city and store rain; but they need valuable land, and the 2021 Zhengzhou rain was beyond the design; regeneration reuses old industrial land instead of farmland at the edge; but it can cause gentrification, so it is less sustainable socially; informal settlements need housing and services, which no single strategy solves; conclusion: strategies work best together and when they are fair to poorer residents; environmental success can hide social costs

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