

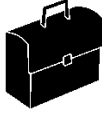



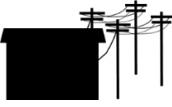





Revision notes

Application of knowledge is important. Learn these 10 facts and apply them to your six- and eight-mark questions.

<p>Mumbai is the largest city in India – it is on the east coast, in the state of Maharashtra.</p> 	<p>Mumbai has a population of 18.5 million – it grew rapidly due to rural-urban migration.</p> 
<p>7.5 million people commute in and out of Mumbai every day– there are 465 km of railways.</p> 	<p>Mumbai is an important global city – 40% of international flights to India land there.</p> 
<p>The economy is booming, with an emerging middle class who are employed in IT industries.</p> 	<p>Mumbai is the commercial and cultural heart of India – it is home to Bollywood.</p> 
<p>Housing is a problem – many people live in overcrowded chawls and slums or as pavement dwellers.</p> 	<p>Vision Mumbai aims to improve air quality and sanitation, and to replace slums with permanent housing.</p> 
<p>Mumbai is a city of contrasts – it is home to Asia's largest slum (Dharavi) ...</p> 	<p>... and to the world's most expensive residential property (\$1 billion).</p> 

Revision tip

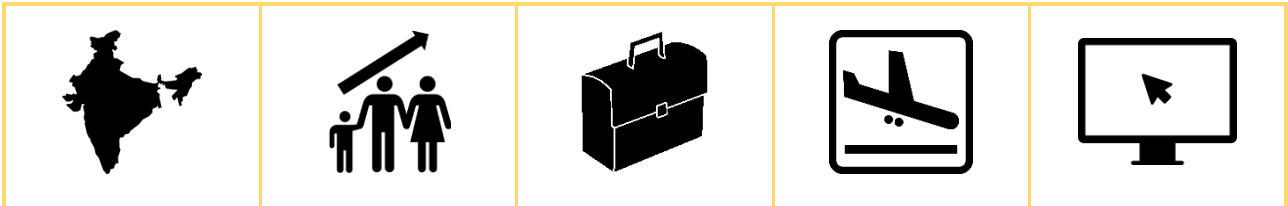
Connect one idea to the next to create a chain of knowledge. For example:



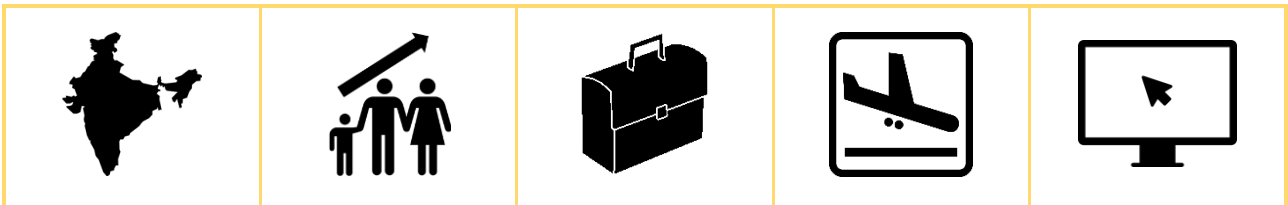
- Mumbai is the largest city in India. Why is it so large?
- It grew rapidly due to rural-urban migration. How do people get in and out of Mumbai?
- There is an extensive rail network and an international airport. What attracts people to Mumbai?

Carry on in the same way, making connections ...

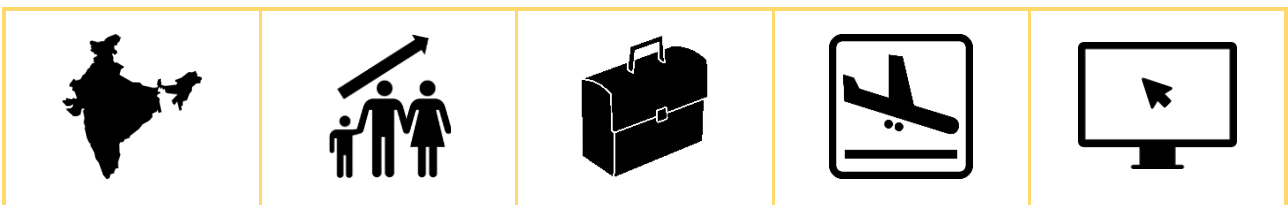
Revision strips



Why is Mumbai an important global city and what are its issues?



Why is Mumbai an important global city and what are its issues?



Why is Mumbai an important global city and what are its issues?



Exam tips for six- and eight-mark questions

- Use the key words from the question in your answer. For example, if the word ‘challenges’ is used, you must use the word ‘challenges’ throughout your answer.
- Write in paragraphs. For a six-mark question you should write two or three paragraphs.
- You will need to use case study information throughout your answer.
- In an eight- mark question you will need to write a balanced answer. Look for the two sides in the question. You will need to write about both to gain full marks.
- In an eight- mark question you should aim to use your wider geographical knowledge. Can you include further case studies or examples in your answer?
- If you are asked for your opinion, you should express this in the conclusion, rather than leading your answer with it.

Practice exam questions

Choose from the following questions, using the exam tips and revision notes to help you. Plan your answer below and then write it in your book or on paper.

1. Explain why improving transport systems can help to make cities more sustainable. [6]
2. Explain why people move to a global city that you have studied. [6]
3. ‘Mumbai is a city of both opportunities and challenges.’ Discuss. [8]
4. Global cities such as Mumbai face many challenges. Explain the social and economic challenges facing global cities such as Mumbai. [8]

Plan

Key words to use:	
Case study or case studies to refer to:	
Paragraph 1	Paragraph 2
Paragraph 3	Paragraph 4 (for eight-mark answers)
Conclusion:	

Peer assessment

Use the mark schemes provided to peer assess a partner's work. Decide on a band and then on a mark by reading the descriptors below.

Six-mark answer mark scheme

Band	Mark	Descriptor
3	5-6	Thorough and elaborated response where you show a clear understanding of the question and have given chains of reasoning throughout your answer. Your answer is fully explained using relevant examples throughout.
2	3-4	Clear understanding of the question, with clear explanations. Some examples have been used to back up your points.
1	1-2	Simple, valid statements that demonstrate a basic understanding of the question. Likely to be a descriptive answer rather than an explanation.
	0	Award zero marks if answer is incorrect or wholly irrelevant.

Eight-mark answer mark scheme

Band	Mark	Descriptor
4	7-8	Exceptional application of knowledge and understanding. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comprehensive and clear chains of reasoning provide sophisticated analysis. You have fully explained your answer. Balanced and coherent appraisal draws together wider geographical understanding. You have used additional examples or case studies to help you to back up your points.
3	5-6	Thorough application of knowledge and understanding. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chains of reasoning provide elaborated analysis. You have given clear explanations in your answer. Balanced appraisal draws together wider geographical understanding. You have looked at both sides of the question and you have used some additional examples in your answer.
2	3-4	Sound application of knowledge and understanding. Some connections provide valid but limited analysis. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited appraisal used. There is some explanation, but it is quite limited. Some wider geographical understanding. There are a few examples in your answer.
1	1-2	Some basic application of knowledge and understanding. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Basic level of meaning ascribed to the information/issue. A basic answer which only covers part of the question. Limited and weak appraisal. Points are more likely to be described than explained.
	0	Award zero marks if answer is incorrect or wholly irrelevant.

Model answers

Here are two model answers that you can practise assessing and use to improve your own work.

Example six-mark answer

2. Explain why people move to a global city that you have studied. (6)

Mumbai is a global city located in India. It has a population of 18.5 million, and it is the largest city in India.

One reason why people move to Mumbai is because of the booming economy. There are many jobs available across all sectors, including IT industries. People are moving from rural areas, where many jobs are based in the agricultural industry, to the urban areas, where the variety of job roles is much greater. Pay can be higher too, and this is a pull factor.

A second reason why people move to Mumbai is because it is well connected. 7.5 million people commute in and around of Mumbai every day, and there are 465 km of railways. This means that if they are moving away from their families, they can still conveniently travel home. The railway tickets are cheap, and this is another pull factor. There is also a busy international airport; therefore, people who have moved to Mumbai from other countries can easily fly home.

Finally, people move to Mumbai because it is perceived that there are more opportunities in the city, rather than living in the countryside. Opportunities such as a better education and better access to healthcare are often associated with living in a global city. Mumbai has a number of highly rated universities, and these attract many young people to move there as the students want a high-quality education to help them progress with their future career choices.

Example eight-mark answer

4. Global cities such as Mumbai face many challenges. Explain the social and economic challenges facing global cities such as Mumbai.

Mumbai is a global city located in India. It has a population of 18.5 million, and it is the largest city in India. Just like many cities, Mumbai faces a number of social and economic challenges.

A social challenge that Mumbai faces is housing. As with many countries, when people first move to an urban area, the cost of housing is often higher than it is in rural areas; therefore, the more affordable housing may not be very desirable. Some people in Mumbai live in chawls, which are often overcrowded and poorly ventilated. Families live in single rooms, and toilet facilities are shared by the tenants on each corridor. However, as families live very close together they become a close-knit community, so whilst this housing is a challenge, there is also hope. Some people live in informal settlements such as Dharavi. These are illegally built, and often sanitation is poor, which can lead to health issues such as the spread of cholera. As the accommodation in chawls or informal settlements is more affordable, it is more accessible to many people moving to Mumbai. However, this leads to overcrowding, and Mumbai is one of the most overcrowded cities in the world. There are over 30,000 people per square kilometre. The population density is even higher in Dharavi. In comparison, London has a population density of 5,100 people per square kilometre.

Global cities such as Mumbai also faces economic challenges. One example of an economic challenge is that some jobs are very poorly paid and often quite dangerous; for instance, there are jobs working on the landfill sites sifting through rubbish for valuable waste. The people working in these jobs earn very little in return for the dangerous work that they complete, and often those completing the work are children.

A second economic challenge is that Mumbai is a city of contrasts; the wealth in Mumbai is not evenly spread and therefore not everyone in Mumbai has access to the same level of healthcare and opportunities. Alongside the informal settlements, there is also the world's most expensive residential property, Antilia. This leads to the quality of life being uneven across Mumbai. The inequalities in Mumbai can lead to some residents resorting to crime, and pickpocketing is a huge problem. Tourists to Mumbai are often targeted as they have high-price items with them, and these can be sold on to make money.

In conclusion, global cities such as Mumbai face a number of social and economic challenges due to the differences in lifestyle; however, the nature of the global city also means that whilst there are challenges there are also opportunities.

Teaching notes

This revision resource was created to support the Eduqas B GCSE geography specification but may also be applicable to other exam boards. It is based on the effective memorisation techniques of dual coding (associating information with pictures) and retrieval practice (testing recall of information).

The resource includes a PowerPoint, revision notes and tips, and revision strips. The PowerPoint can be used flexibly to present the information, model how to learn it, for a revision starter or plenary, and for peer or self-assessment.

Instructions for the picture strips:

- Cut out the picture strips and ask students to stick one in the middle of a page in their books, with space around it to write.
- Students can then annotate each picture with the key information about Mumbai, referring to the PowerPoint or their revision notes if needed.
- A second strip can be stuck in on a new page to test recall, with students working without notes this time to write everything they can remember in relation to each picture. This could also be done as an oral activity, with pairs of students testing each other's recall.
- Students can then write answers to the six- and eight-mark questions on page 3. Self-/peer-assessment grids are provided on page 4, and model answers are provided on pages 5-6.