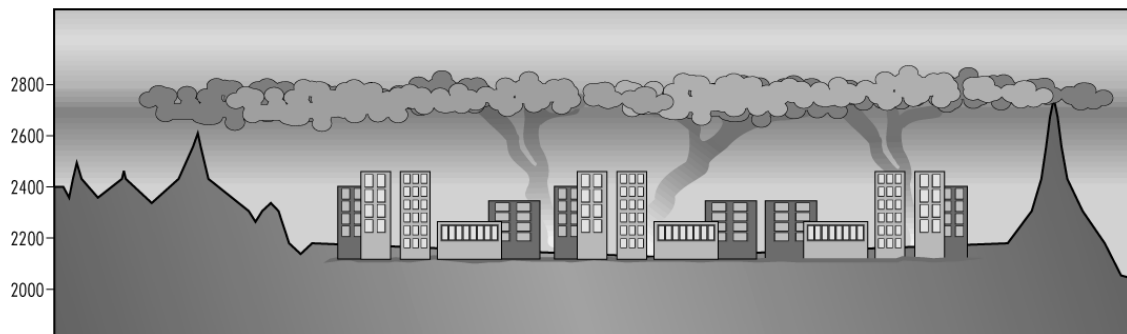


**DATELINE:** 1999 — Mexico City's population will soon top 21 million in a metropolitan area covering 5000 square kilometres. As its population increases, so too does its pollution. The city's location in a basin surrounded by mountains, along with the carbon dioxide emitted by its millions of vehicles, means Mexico City has one of the highest incidences of air pollution in the world.

1. Study the graph of the world's ten largest cities (1997) on page 27 of the *Jacaranda Atlas*, and fill in the table below.

City	Country	Population
Tokyo-Yokohama		
Mexico City		
Sao Paulo		
Seoul		
New York		
Osaka-Kobe-Kyoto		
Mumbai		
Calcutta		
Rio de Janeiro		
Buenos Aires		

2. Using the cross-section diagram on page 204 of the *Jacaranda Atlas*, add the following labels to the blank diagram below to show how temperature inversion in Mexico City contributes to pollution: **Xaltepec Volcano, warmer air, cold air sinks into the basin, emissions of sulphuric and nitrous gases, cold air is trapped by inversion layer, pollutants become trapped under a layer of warmer air.**



3. Name three ways that Mexico City is trying to reduce its motor vehicle pollution.  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. What percentage of air pollution is caused by motor vehicles, according to the graph on page 204?  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. Name two natural sources of air pollution in Mexico City.  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. Using the topographic map on Mexico City on page 205 of the *Jacaranda Atlas*, answer the following:
- (a) Give the grid reference for: **Xaltepec** \_\_\_\_\_
- (b) How far apart are these two peaks? (in a straight line) \_\_\_\_\_
- (c) What do you think the grey area on the map represents? *Hint: look at the key and ask a Spanish speaking friend.*  
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