

# Oxford Revise | Geography | Answers

## Chapter 16 Why do people live in urban areas?

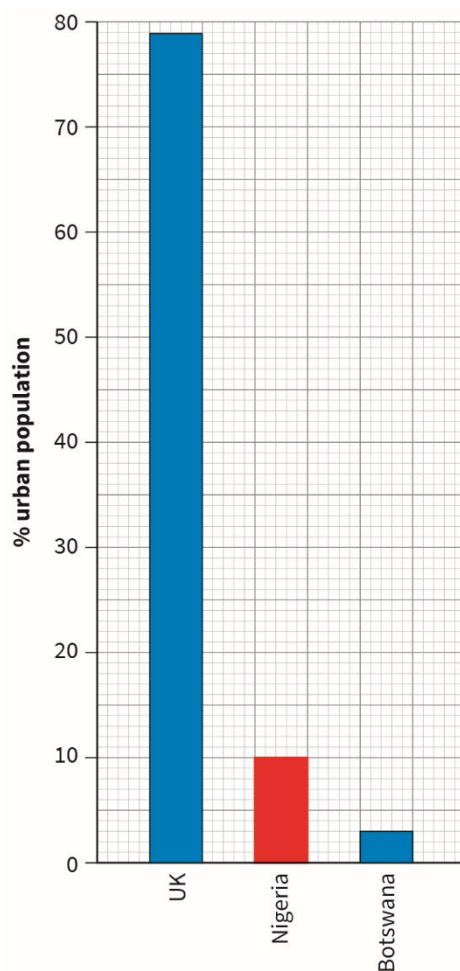
All exemplar answers given are worth full marks.

1

(a) D

(b)

(i) The graph should be completed as below:



(ii) The percentage of urban populations will all increase. The figure for the UK is likely to increase the least.

- (c)
- (i) There is a steady increase from 53% in 1950 to 72% in 1990, followed by a slower rate of increase to 77% in 2020. A further increase to 85% is projected by 2050.
  - (ii) The rate of urbanisation in developing countries will be much greater in developing countries than in the advanced countries. Generally, urbanisation globally is slowing down and in some ACs there is counter-urbanisation, with people moving out of urban areas.
- (d)
- (i) Some cities grow into megacities because of a natural population increase. There is better healthcare, so death rates fall. There is rural–urban migration with people moving from the countryside in search of a better life because of the better health and welfare facilities in the city. There are more job opportunities because of industrialisation in the cities or employment associated with the development of trade, especially if the city is on the coast.
  - (ii) A megacity has a population of over 10 million but, if they do not have strong international connections, even with their large populations they cannot be considered as world cities. World cities are the most important in the global economy. They are economic hubs of international trade and are often major ports. They also house the headquarters of transnational companies. They are centres for international banking and finance, and centres of world-class higher education, research, and innovation. They are also likely to be centres for global media and communications, and significant centres of culture. World cities do not have to be megacities, but some are, e.g. New York and Tokyo. London is not a megacity, but it is certainly a world city.
- (e) poor harvests leading to a shortage of food in the countryside; limited medical and welfare facilities in the rural areas
- (f) An unplanned area of poor-quality housing, lacking in services such as water supply, sanitation, and electricity.
- (g) The evidence that Kershar’s family is poor is that the housing area has open sewers, suggesting that they have no piped water supply. They have electricity, but it may be that the supply has an illegal connection. Kershar’s father works in the informal economy, meaning that he is in an unskilled, low-paid job and does not have regular employment.

2

- (a)
- (i) This is employment outside the official knowledge of the government. It is unregulated and contributes no tax revenue.
  - (ii) B
  - (iii) Jobs in the informal economy are often in unsafe and unhealthy conditions. The people will be unskilled, and their income will be low and not regular. They will work long hours without any legal rights or access to sickness or holiday pay. They will pay no taxes and so do not contribute to the country’s GDP.
- (b)
- (i) people moving back from rural areas, suburbs, or dormitory villages into inner city areas following redevelopment and urban regeneration

- (ii) Government initiatives encourage people and businesses to move back into inner-city areas. Redevelopment and urban regeneration when derelict land and buildings are brought back into use encourages this movement. Young people moving for higher education and job opportunities want to live close to lively and varied leisure and entertainment amenities in the centre of the city.

(c) This question is level-marked:

Level	Marks	Description
3	5–6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Thorough knowledge, understanding or analysis of the issue, process or concept.</li> <li>• Uses well-developed ideas and line of reasoning is clear and logically structured.</li> <li>• Information presented is relevant and substantiated.</li> </ul>
2	3–4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reasonable knowledge, understanding or analysis of the issue, process or concept.</li> <li>• Uses developed ideas and line of reasoning with some structure.</li> <li>• Information presented is mostly relevant and supported by some evidence.</li> </ul>
1	1–2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Basic knowledge, understanding or analysis of the issue, process or concept.</li> <li>• Uses simple ideas with no developed points made.</li> <li>• Information is basic, unstructured, and supported by limited evidence.</li> </ul>
	0	No response or no response worth of credit.

Example answer: *Suburbanisation has been caused by people becoming more mobile with increased car ownership and improved public transport meaning they can live in the suburbs and move into the centre of the city to work. There is lower-density housing with gardens and more attractive open spaces away from the city centre. This has led to urban sprawl, with the city growing outwards while inner-city areas have declined. The increased traffic causes congestion and air pollution. Counter-urbanisation happened because people want to move to the countryside where they felt there was a better quality of life. Businesses and offices who wanted to expand moved to where the land was cheaper than in the city. This has led to the creation of dormitory villages and a loss of community spirit. It has increased house prices and so often people who lived in the villages cannot afford to carry on living there. This also had a negative effect on the inner-city areas. The shops in the CBD may decline because the growth of out-of-town retail parks mean that people who live in the countryside do not have to go into the city centre to shop.*