

# Oxford Revise | Geography | Answers

## Chapter 13 Urbanisation

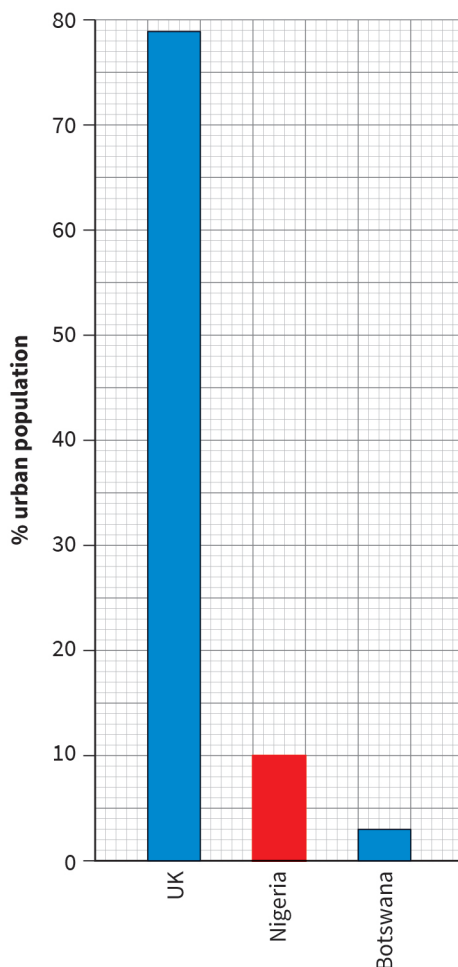
All exemplar answers given are worth full marks.

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.
- iii) The rate of urbanisation in developing countries will be much greater than in those which are developed. Generally, urbanisation globally is slowing down and in some developed countries there is counter-urbanisation with people moving out of urban areas.

- 2.
- a) 13
  - b)
    - i) Accept answers between 25 and 35 million
    - ii) Accept answers between 15 and 25 million
  - c) The majority of cities are in Africa with 13 out of the top 20. Africa has three of the world's largest cities with the other seven being in south-east Asia. India is the country with the highest number of very large cities. None of the world's largest cities are in the more developed continents of North America and Europe, nor in northern and eastern Asia or South America.
  - d) World cities are important in the world's economy, acting as centres of economic growth. With the need for global communications and political stability, world cities are in the developed world. In 2100, despite the rapid rate of urbanisation in developing continents like Africa, it is unlikely to have sufficiently strong and stable governments to attract investment from abroad. This is because of the lower level of skilled workers and less developed infrastructure. Global communications will remain relatively undeveloped, even if the African cities are important locally or regionally. The Indian economy is growing and if this continues, an Indian city such as Mumbai could have developed into a world city by 2100.
- 3.
- a) A transnational company is one that operates across more than one country.
  - b) TNCs invest money in developing countries which can be used to develop the country's infrastructure, creating a multiplier effect of further industrialisation. TNCs make use of technology and share expertise which improves the skills of the workforce and increases productivity, while reducing costs.