UNIT 1

Urbanisation and urban growth

Resources and answers to activities

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Figure 1

Urban population as a percentage of the total world population, 1960–2016

Year	Urban population (%)
1960	33.6
1970	36.5
1980	39.3
1990	42.9
2000	46.5
2010	51.5
2016	54.3

Source: World Bank

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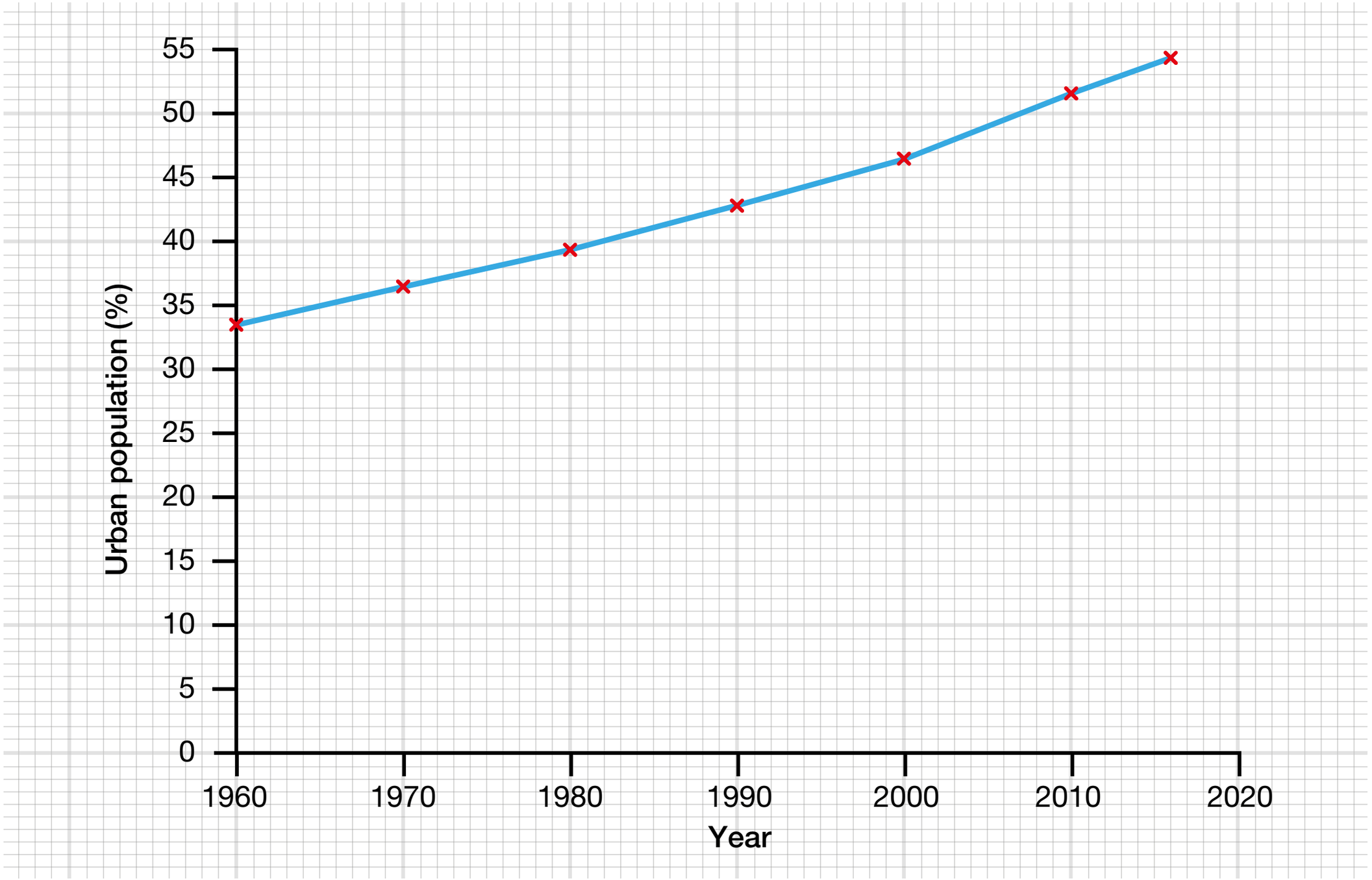
Activity 1

Urbanisation and urban growth

a



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Activity 1
CONTINUED

b

- D is the correct answer.
- A is incorrect because the line drawn on the graph should show that less than 43% lived in urban areas in 1985.
- B is incorrect because the graph does not predict what will happen by 2020.
- C is incorrect because 46.5% lived in urban areas in 2000, which implies that more than 50% (i.e. the majority of people) lived in rural areas.

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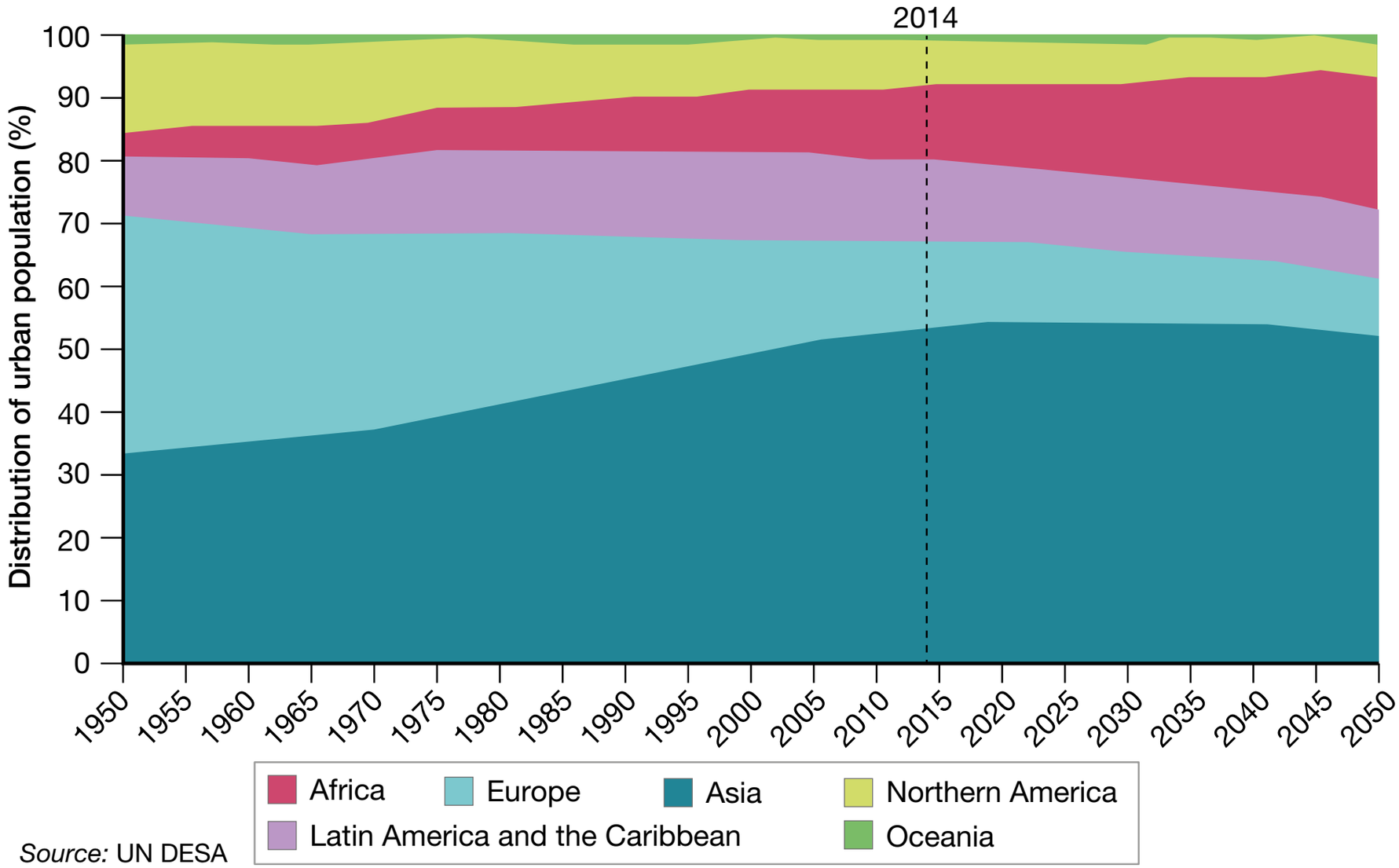
Figure 2

Distribution of urban population across world regions, 1950–2050 (projected)



Source: UN DESA

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Activity 2

a 33% (accept 32%)

b 15% (accept 14% and 16%)

c 22% (accept 21% and 23%)

d Africa

e The percentage of the world's urban population in Northern America decreased, from 16% to 8% (halved). (*Note:* The actual amount of people living in urban areas in Northern America increased during this time, but this graph shows *proportions of world populations*, not percentages within individual regions.)

EXAM TIP In order to achieve Level 2, you should refer directly to figures from the graph.

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Online activity

a

- A larger proportion of the world's countries had much higher percentages of urban populations in 2016 than in 1960.
- The majority of countries saw increased percentages of urban populations between 1960 and 2016.
- In South America, the majority of countries were in the highest percentages of urban populations by 2016, whereas in 1960 only three countries were in this position.

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Online activity
CONTINUED

- Other countries that have seen significant increases in the percentages of urban populations are in North Africa and the Middle East, such as Libya and Saudi Arabia.

EXAM TIP This list is not exhaustive and all relevant answers should be credited. Answers must describe *changes* between these two dates and not just describe the map in 1960 and then the map in 2016.

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Online activity
CONTINUED

b

- The majority of urban populations in the 'over 74.27%' category were in developed countries. These included North America, most of Europe and Australasia.
- There are several exceptions to this rule, such as Libya and Colombia.

EXAM TIP Your answer should clearly state how far you agree with the statement and should be supported with clear evidence from the map.

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UNIT 2

Factors affecting the rate of urbanisation

Resources and answers to activities

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Figure 1

Factors affecting the rate of urbanisation

Lagos, Nigeria

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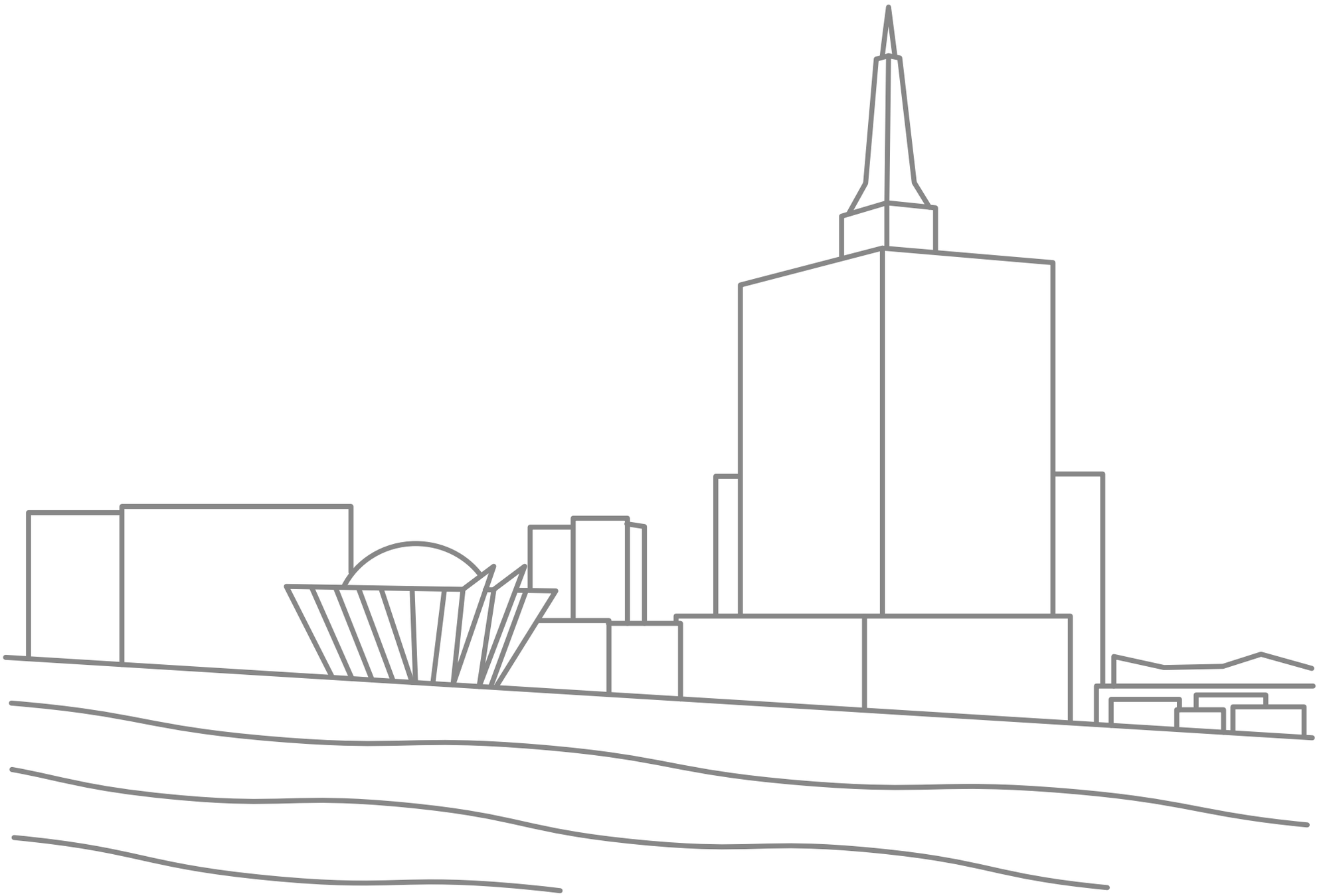
Activity 1

Factors affecting the rate of urbanisation

a



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Activity 1
CONTINUED

EXAM TIP Sketches should be drawn accurately and neatly (1 mark) and contain all the major features from the photograph (1 mark). Sketches do not have to be artistically detailed, but should clearly be recognisable as the photograph from Figure 1.

b Annotations might include:

- Office buildings provide jobs for people. *These jobs may be better paid than jobs in rural areas*.
- Young people especially are attracted to the 'bright lights' of the city, *meaning that the city offers more entertainment and excitement than rural areas*.

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Activity 1
CONTINUED

- Tall blocks may offer apartment accommodation *that is better quality than dwellings in rural areas*.

EXAM TIP Any sensible suggestions may be credited but they must be clearly linked to the photograph, describe a pull factor and explain why that pull factor is a positive factor – i.e. the sketch must be annotated and not just labelled. These explanations have been marked in italic in the examples above. Expect at least two good annotations to achieve 4 marks. These requirements must be satisfied to achieve Level 2.

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Figure 2

Factors affecting the rate of urbanisation

Birth and death rates in Edinburgh and Delhi, 2014

City	Birth rate (per 1000 people) in 2014	Death rate (per 1000 people) in 2014	Rate of natural increase
Edinburgh, Scotland	11.3	8.8	
Delhi, India	20.9	6.8	

Sources: National Records of Scotland and Annual Report on Registration of Births and Deaths in Delhi, 2014

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Activity 2

Birth and death rates in Edinburgh and Delhi, 2014

City	Birth rate (per 1000 people) in 2014	Death rate (per 1000 people) in 2014	Rate of natural increase
Edinburgh, Scotland	11.3	8.8	2.5
Delhi, India	20.9	6.8	14.1

Sources: National Records of Scotland and Annual Report on Registration of Births and Deaths in Delhi, 2014

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Activity 3

- Delhi has a rate of natural increase over five times higher than in Edinburgh.
- Although the death rates are fairly similar in Delhi and Edinburgh, the birth rates are nearly twice as high in Delhi.
- Delhi is in an emerging economy (India) where the population is relatively young. Delhi will also be experiencing high rates of rural–urban migration, attracting young people. As a result, birth rates tend to be high. Death rates are also falling due to improvements in healthcare.

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Activity 3
CONTINUED

- In Edinburgh, many women will want careers and have access to contraception and education about birth control. These factors help to reduce the birth rate.

EXAM TIP In order to achieve Level 2, you need to refer to the data in Figure 2, highlighting the contrasts. In suggesting reasons for the contrasts, you should refer to the differences between a developed country (Scotland) and a developing country (India).

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Online activity

Each factor should be clearly explained to show why people may want to leave rural areas. The use of annotated illustrations should be encouraged.

Answers might include:

- Few jobs available, which means that there is not enough work for everyone and so people want to leave because they cannot earn enough money where they are;
- Jobs are largely farming, which is hard, physical work, and so people want to leave because they do not enjoy the work;
- Poor medical facilities mean people want to leave because they fear that they will not be able to get access to the healthcare that they might require if they stay.

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UNIT 3

Megacities: their characteristics and changing distribution

Resources and answers to activities

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Figure 1

Megacities: their characteristics and changing distribution

Megacity locations in 1950

City	Latitude	Longitude
New York	41°N	74°W
Tokyo	36°N	140°E

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Activity 1

Megacities: their characteristics and changing distribution

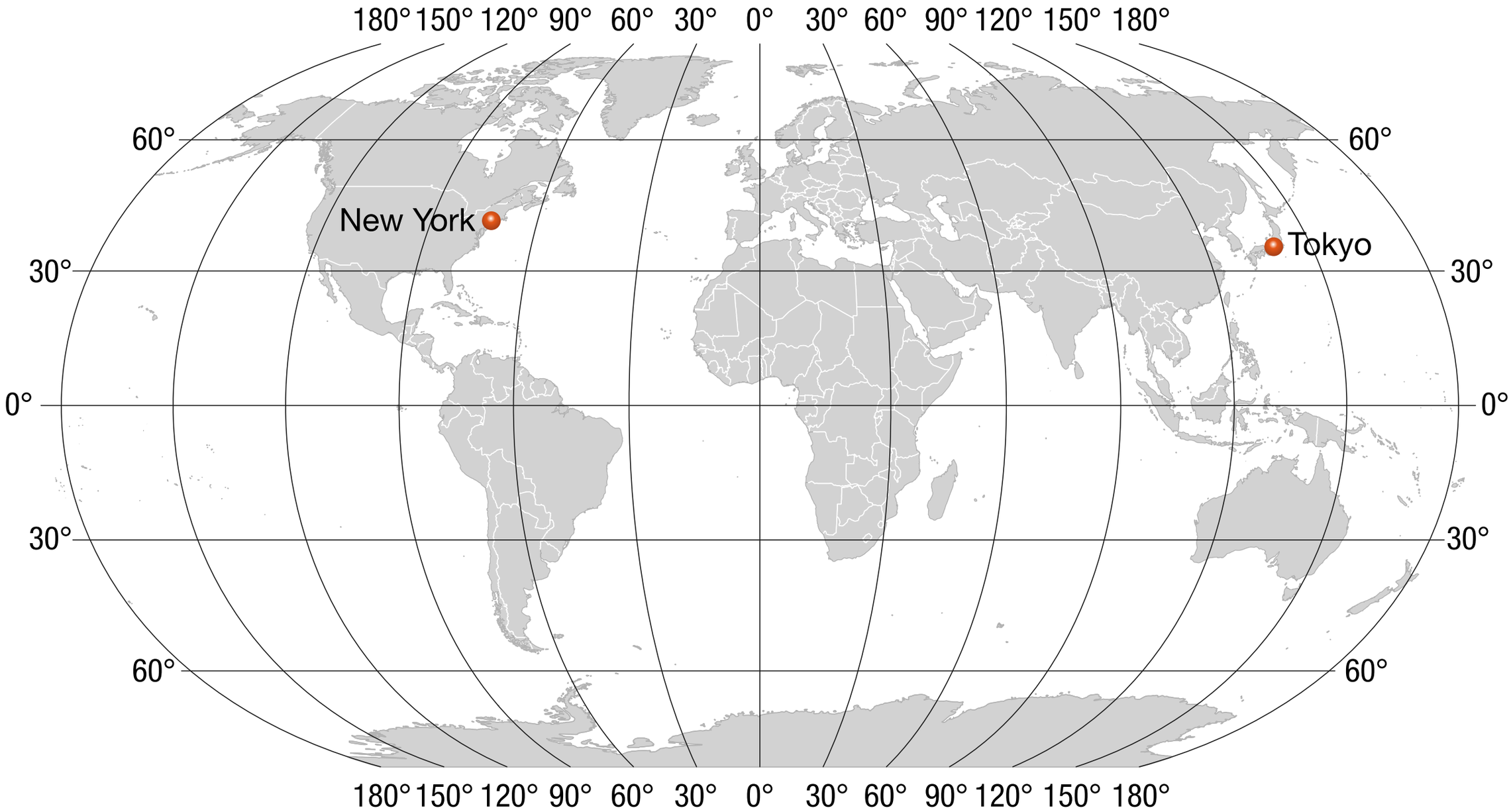

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Figure 2

Megacities: their characteristics and changing distribution

The number of megacities in different continents, 2016 and 2030 (projected)

Continent	Number of megacities in 2016	Projected number of megacities in 2030
Africa	3	6
Asia	18	24
Europe	3	3
North America	3	3
South America	4	5
Total	**31**	**41**

Source: www.un.org

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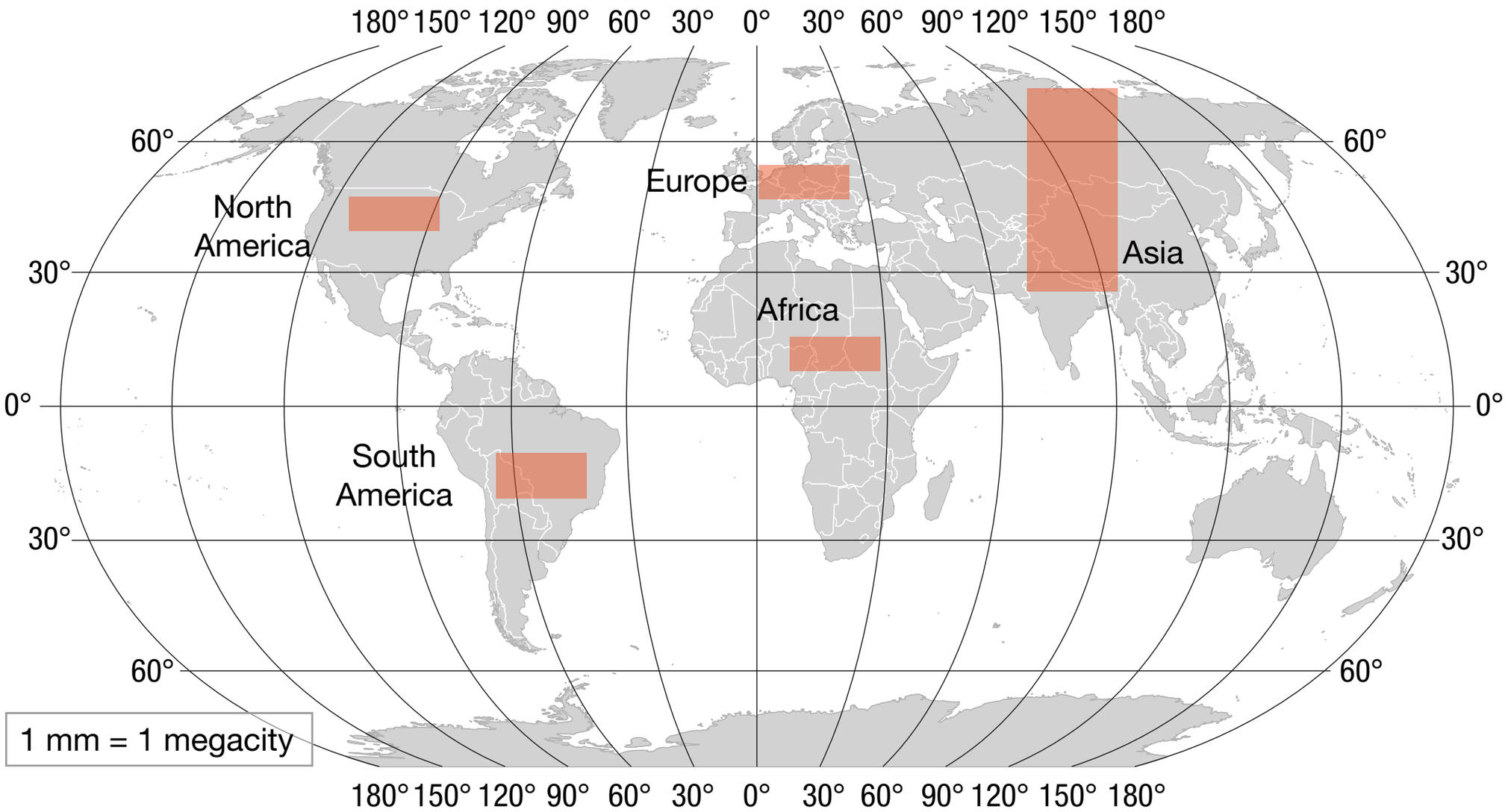
Activity 2

Megacities: their characteristics and changing distribution

a



EXAM TIP 1 mark for each correct bar; errors include incorrect bar length (must be exact to the mm) or incorrect continent.

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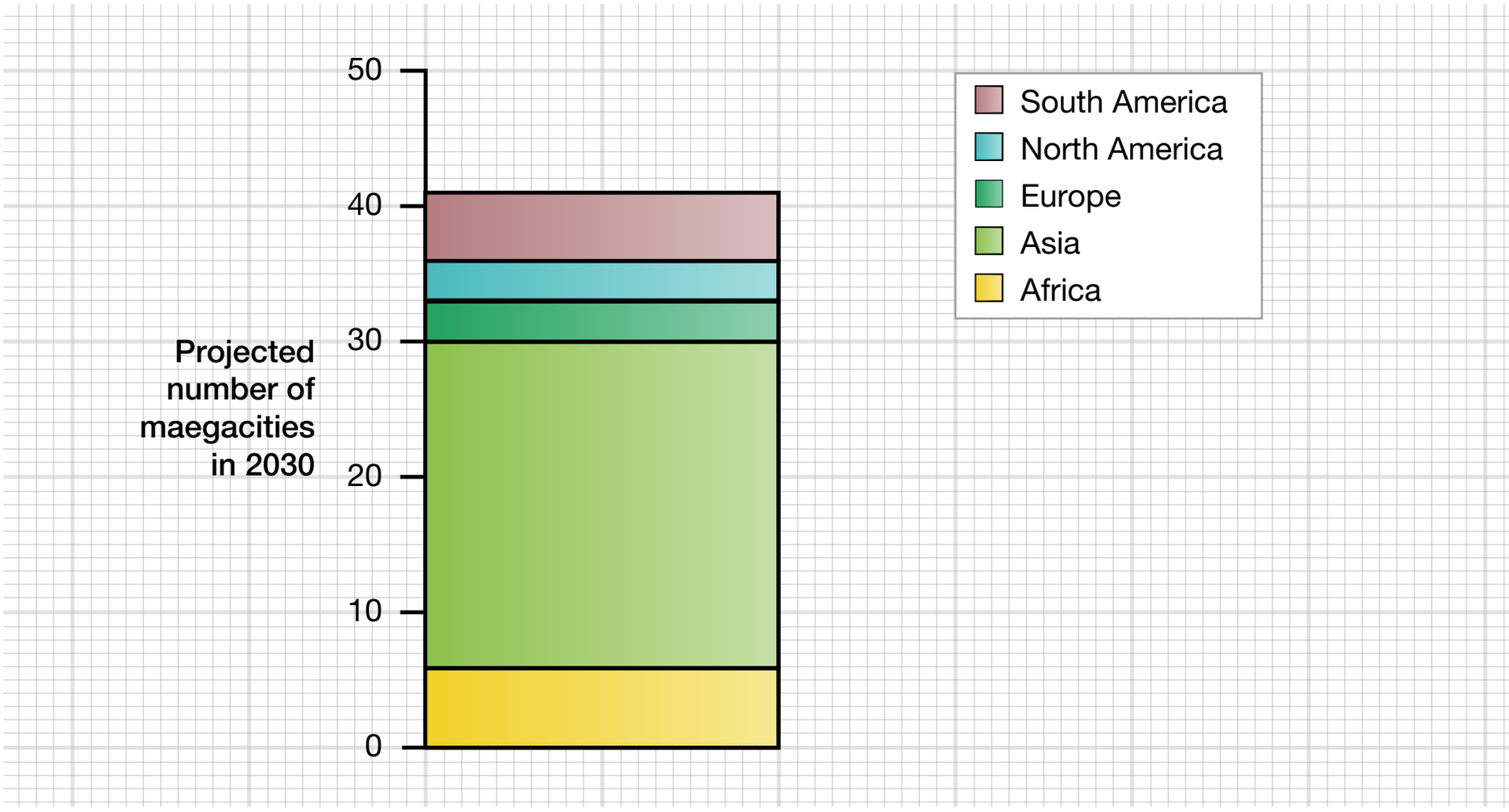
Activity 2
CONTINUED

Megacities: their characteristics and changing distribution

b



EXAM TIP 3 marks: all four plotted correctly with appropriate shading; 2 marks: 2 plotted correctly with appropriate shading; 1 mark: 1 plotted correctly with appropriate shading.

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Activity 2
CONTINUED

c 10

EXAM TIP Working out is not required, but the answer is gained from taking the total number of megacities expected in 2030 and taking away the total number of megacities in 2016: 41 – 31 = 10.

d 32% (The answer must be a whole number.)

EXAM TIP Working out is not required, but the answer is gained by taking the difference between the two totals (10), dividing that by the 2016 total (31) and multiplying by 100.

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Activity 2
CONTINUED

e

- The number of megacities is expected to increase between 2016 and 2030. Ten more megacities are projected for 2030 compared with 2016.
- Asia will remain the continent with the greatest number of megacities, increasing by 6, whereas in Africa the difference is only 3 and in Europe and North America there is no difference at all.

EXAM TIP In order to achieve Level 2, answers must focus on changes between the years. You must describe the changes and also refer to locations. At least two separate changes should be described, one describing change in the *number* of megacities and another describing change in the *location*.

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Online activity

Chosen megacities should be correctly plotted on the world map in Activity 1. Annotations on photographs should consider both physical and human factors, for example:

Human	Physical
Iconic buildings, such as the Eiffel Tower, show that tourists are attracted to the area.	Most of the buildings are located on flat land.
High-rise buildings suggest flats or office blocks.	Coastal locations provide opportunities for people in cities, such as beaches and ports.
Poor-quality housing suggests squatter settlements.	A river provides a route for boats to travel.

This list is not exhaustive and any appropriate annotation should be credited.

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