

Exercise walk-through

6.10

Challenges of Urban Changes

AP Human Geography

Change and sustainability

- **Suburbanization** and urban sprawl consume land.
- **Gentrification** raises values and can displace residents.
- **Smart growth** and greenbelts support sustainability.



Uneven growth shapes who gets housing

Key points

Site = physical; **situation** = relative position

Rank-size vs **primate-city** distributions

Three models: **concentric**, **sector**, **multiple nuclei**

Sprawl + gentrification
are key urban challenges

Worked example – the command word is the question

“Compare the concept of a metacity with the concept of a world city.” (real AP question)

“A metacity is defined by size – a continuous urban area of more than 20 million people – while a world city is defined by influence, acting as a command centre for the global economy. Tokyo can be both, but a large metacity in a poorer country may not be a world city.”

Compare needs an **explicit point of difference** (size versus influence), **not** two definitions sitting side by side.

Exam tips

- Separate a city's **site** (physical setting) from its **situation** (position relative to others).
- Apply the **rank-size rule** (the n th city is about $1/n$ of the largest) and spot a **primate city**.
- Match a city description to the right model: **concentric zone**, **sector**, or **multiple nuclei**.
- Link **land value** to density – costly central land is used by building upward.
- Discuss change with **suburbanization**, **sprawl**, and **gentrification**, and **smart-growth** responses.

Exercises 2.1-2.2

2.1 Define urban sprawl and state one problem it causes.

[2]

2.2 Explain one negative effect of gentrification.

[2]

Exercises 2.1-2.2

2.1 Define urban sprawl and state one problem it causes. [2]

2.1

- low-density, uncontrolled outward spread of a city; it consumes farmland / increases car dependence and pollution
-

2.2 Explain one negative effect of gentrification. [2]

2.2

- rising rents/property values displace longtime lower-income residents

Exercise 2.3 (a)

2.3 A run-down inner-city area is renovated and becomes fashionable and expensive.

(a) Name this process.

[1]

Exercise 2.3 (a)

2.3 A run-down inner-city area is renovated and becomes fashionable and expensive.

(a) Name this process.

[1]

(a)

- gentrification

Exercise 2.3 (b)

2.3 A run-down inner-city area is renovated and becomes fashionable and expensive.

(b) State who may be forced to move.

[1]

Exercise 2.3 (b)

2.3 A run-down inner-city area is renovated and becomes fashionable and expensive.

(b) State who may be forced to move.

[1]

(b)

- longtime lower-income residents priced out

Exercises 3.1-3.2

3.1 The low-density, uncontrolled spread of a city into surrounding land is [1]

☐

- A gentrification
- B urban sprawl
- C smart growth
- D urban renewal

3.2 Renovating a poor neighbourhood so property values rise and original residents leave is [1]

☐

- A suburbanization
- B gentrification
- C segregation
- D zoning

Exercises 3.1-3.2

3.1 The low-density, uncontrolled spread of a city into surrounding land is [1]

☐

- A gentrification
- B urban sprawl
- C smart growth
- D urban renewal

3.1 B

- uncontrolled outward spread = urban sprawl

3.2 Renovating a poor neighbourhood so property values rise and original residents leave is [1]

☐

- A suburbanization
- B gentrification
- C segregation
- D zoning

3.2 B

- upgrading that displaces the poor = gentrification

Exercise 3.3 (a)

3.3 Wealthier families move to the edge of a city, leaving the inner core poorer.

(a) Name this movement.

[1]

Exercise 3.3 (a)

3.3 Wealthier families move to the edge of a city, leaving the inner core poorer.

(a) Name this movement.

[1]

(a)

- suburbanization

Exercise 3.3 (b)

3.3 Wealthier families move to the edge of a city, leaving the inner core poorer.

(b) Explain how it can worsen segregation.

[1]

Exercise 3.3 (b)

3.3 Wealthier families move to the edge of a city, leaving the inner core poorer.

(b) Explain how it can worsen segregation.

[1]

(b)

- it separates richer suburbs from a poorer inner city, deepening income/ethnic segregation