

Exercise walk-through

6.7

Infrastructure

AP Human Geography

What we will cover

- 1 Urbanization
- 2 World cities
- 3 Size & distribution
- 4 Internal structure
- 5 Density & infrastructure
- 6 Sustainability challenges

How cities sit in a country, and inside themselves

central place theory

Christaller: larger centres are **fewer and farther apart**, each serving a wider area of smaller ones

three US models

concentric-zone, sector and multiple-nuclei – three ways to describe the same North American city

Griffin–Ford

the Latin American model: a **spine** of wealth running out from the centre, poverty at the edge

bid-rent

density and land price are highest at the CBD and fall outward – which is why the tall buildings are central

Where **infrastructure** the gap.

lags behind growth, **informal settlements**

fill

Check yourself

- 1 Metacity or world city: defined by influence?
- 2 What does the rank-size rule predict?
- 3 What is a primate city?
- 4 Name one cost of rapid urbanization.

Answers 1. world city 2. the n th city is $1/n$ the size of the largest
larger than all the rest 3. one city far
4. informal settlements, strained infrastructure

Exercises 2.1·2.2

2.1 Define infrastructure and give two examples.

[2]

2.2 Explain how good transport infrastructure helps a city grow.

[2]

Exercises 2.1·2.2

2.1 Define infrastructure and give two examples.

[2]

2.1

- the basic physical systems supporting a city; e.g. roads, water/sewers, power, transit, communication

2.2 Explain how good transport infrastructure helps a city grow.

[2]

2.2

- it moves people and goods efficiently; this attracts business and lets the city expand

Exercise 2.3 (a)

2.3 A fast-growing city cannot supply enough clean water and power.

(a) Name what the city lacks.

[1]

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(a) Name what the city lacks.

[1]

(a)

- adequate infrastructure

Exercise 2.3 (b)

2.3 A fast-growing city cannot supply enough clean water and power.

(b) State one consequence for residents.

[1]

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2.3 A fast-growing city cannot supply enough clean water and power.

(b) State one consequence for residents.

[1]

(b)

- shortages, disease, unreliable power, or poor quality of life

Exercises 3.1-3.2

3.1 Which is the best example of urban infrastructure?

[1]

☐

A a person's opinion

B a water and sewer network

C a perceptual region

D a toponym

3.2 Investment in infrastructure most directly promotes

[1]

☐

A economic development

B distance decay

C primacy only

D relict boundaries

Exercises 3.1-3.2

3.1 Which is the best example of urban infrastructure?

[1]

- ☐ **A** a person's opinion
B a water and sewer network
C a perceptual region
D a toponym

3.1 B

- a water/sewer network is core infrastructure

3.2 Investment in infrastructure most directly promotes

[1]

- ☐ **A** economic development
B distance decay
C primacy only
D relict boundaries

3.2 A

- infrastructure supports economic development

Exercise 3.3 (a)

3.3 A city builds a new metro line to its suburbs.

(a) State one way this shapes the city's growth.

[1]

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(a)

- suburbs along the line grow / people commute farther

Exercise 3.3 (b)

3.3 A city builds a new metro line to its suburbs.

(b) Explain how it could attract business.

[1]

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[1]

(b)

- better access brings workers and customers, drawing firms