

6 Urbanisation and models of the city

– Part 1

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

Vocabulary 词汇

Write each word three times. 把每个单词抄写三遍。

English	中文	Write it 3 times (English)
Urbanisation	城市化	_____
Suburbanisation	郊区化	_____
counter-urbanisation	逆城市化	_____
re-urbanisation	再城市化	_____
megacity	特大城市	_____
world city	世界城市	_____
Central place theory	中心地理论	_____
range	服务范围	_____
threshold	门槛人口	_____
rank-size rule	位序规模法则	_____
primacy	首位度	_____
gravity model	引力模型	_____
Burgess concentric zone model	同心圆模型	_____
Hoyt sector model	扇形模型	_____

English	中文	Write it 3 times (English)
Harris-Ullman multiple nuclei model	多核心模型	_____

Recall

You have lived in or visited a city and noticed that the centre looks different from the edge, and that shops, offices and housing are not mixed at random.

This sheet gives you the models that explain that pattern, and the vocabulary for city systems.

New ideas

■ 1 Urbanisation and its causes

Urbanisation 城市化 is the increase in the proportion of a population living in urban areas. It is driven by rural push (mechanisation, land shortage) and urban pull (jobs, services, education).

Suburbanisation 郊区化 moves people outward from the city core; **counter-urbanisation** 逆城市化 moves them past the suburbs into rural areas; **re-urbanisation** 再城市化 brings them back to a revitalised centre.

A **megacity** 特大城市 has over 10 million people; a **metacity** over 20 million; a **world city** 世界城市 exerts influence far beyond its own country through finance, culture and corporate headquarters — a matter of function, not size.

■ 2 How cities relate to each other

Central place theory 中心地理论 (Christaller) explains the size and spacing of settlements. Each settlement has a **range** 服务范围 — how far people will travel for a good — and a **threshold** 门槛人口 — the minimum population needed to support it. High-order goods (a specialist hospital) have a large range and high threshold, so there are few such centres, spaced far apart; low-order goods (a bakery) have small range and threshold, so those centres are numerous and close together.

The **rank-size rule** 位序规模法则 says the nth largest city is 1/n the size of the largest. Where instead one city dominates — several times larger than the second — that is **primacy** 首位度, and a **primate city** is often a sign of a colonial or highly centralised past.

The **gravity model** 引力模型 predicts interaction between two places as proportional to the product of their populations and inversely proportional to the square of the distance between them.

■ 3 Models of internal structure

Burgess concentric zone model 同心圆模型: rings around the central business district — CBD, transition zone, working-class housing, better housing, commuter zone.

Hoyt sector model 扇形模型: wedges radiating from the centre along transport lines, so a high-income sector runs outward as a strip rather than a ring.

Harris–Ullman multiple nuclei model 多核心模型: the city grows around several nodes, not one, because some activities repel each other (heavy industry and high-income housing) and others cluster.

There are also regional variants: the **Latin American (Griffin–Ford)** model with its elite spine and peripheral squatter settlements; the **Southeast Asian (McGee)** model built around an old port zone; the **African** model with three distinct CBDs.

■ 4 Bid-rent inside the city

Land is most expensive at the centre because it is most accessible. Retail can pay most and so takes the core; industry pays less and takes a middle ring; housing pays least per unit area and takes the outside. That is the same bid-rent logic as von Thünen’s farms.

Practice

Try these in order. The methods are all above.

6.1 Distinguish between the range and the threshold of a good. [2]

6.2 Explain why there are fewer high-order central places than low-order ones. [2]

6.3 Define a primate city. [2]

6.4 State one difference between the Burgess and Hoyt models of urban structure. [2]

6.5 Explain, using bid-rent, why retail occupies the central business district. [2]
