

Past-paper walk-through

Cities and Globalization ■ 6.3

eXercise

Questions in this set

- 2024 Set 1 Q3

Reading the mark scheme

- **B1** a mark that stands on its own – the point is either made or not.
- **M1** a *method* mark: the right approach, even if the number is wrong.
- **A1** an *answer* mark, and it usually needs its M mark first.
- **C1** a working mark on the way to the answer.
- **//** separates answers the examiner accepts equally.
- **ecf** = error carried forward: a later part is marked on your own earlier answer.
- **owtte** = “or words to that effect” – the wording need not match.

Question 3

2024 Set 1 ■ Q3

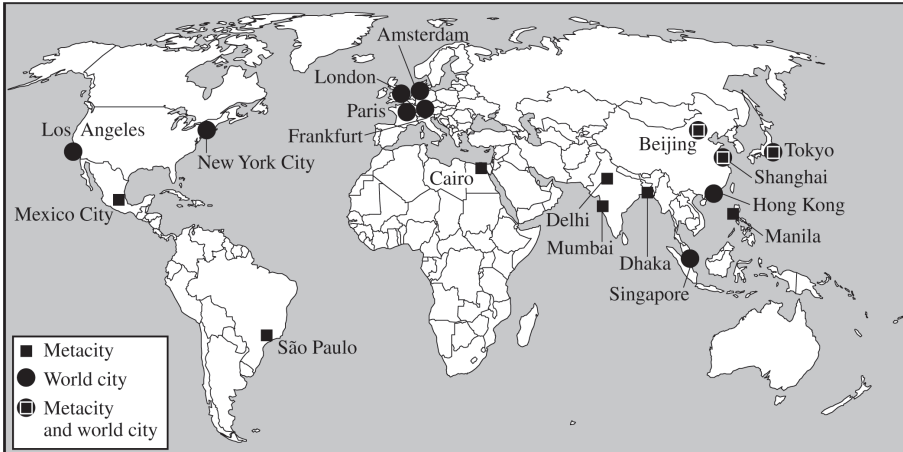
The world cities and metacities shown on the map are features of contemporary globalization and urbanization. The data table shows gross domestic product (GDP) per capita at the city and country scale.

- (a)** Identify ONE city on the map that is both a metacity and a world city.
- (b)** Describe the spatial pattern of world cities shown on the map.
- (c)** Compare the concept of a metacity with the concept of a world city. (Response must include both concepts in the comparison.)
- (d)** Explain ONE reason why the cities shown on the table have higher city GDP per capita than the country GDP per capita.
- (e)** Explain ONE way population growth in a metacity may challenge environmental sustainability.

Question 3

- (f) Explain ONE reason why migrants to metacities may have difficulty obtaining housing.
- (g) Using the data from the table, explain the relationship between a city's level of economic development and the city's percent population growth over time. and fill in the appropriate circle at the top of each page to indicate the question number.

Question 3



Solution 3

(a)

Mark scheme

- - Beijing, Shanghai, or Tokyo

Solution 3

(b)

Mark scheme

- - World cities are located in North America, Europe, and/or Asia.
- - Most world cities are located in the Northern Hemisphere or the Eastern Hemisphere.
- - Many world cities are located on or near a coastline.
- - World cities are most densely clustered in Europe.
- - World cities are located in more economically developed areas.
- - There are no world cities in Africa, South America, northern Asia, and/or Australia.

Solution 3

(c) Mark scheme

- - Metacities are determined by population size (over 20 million people), whereas world cities are determined by their importance (e.g., economic, cultural).
- - Most metacities are located in less developed countries, whereas most world cities are located in more developed countries.
- - Metacities have attained their status through rapid rural-to-urban migration and/or rapid urban growth, whereas world cities have attained status through their position as major centers in the global economy.

Solution 3

- - World cities function at the top of the world's urban hierarchy and/or drive globalization, whereas metacities primarily have national economic and/or cultural importance.

Solution 3

(d) Mark scheme

- - These cities are more economically productive than other parts of the country because they offer greater opportunities and/or more goods or services.
- - These cities function as centers of the service economy (e.g., tertiary, quaternary, quinary, technology) that generate more economic value or output.
- - Higher-income residents often cluster in these cities due to the services available and/or the increased variety of social opportunities (e.g., entertainment, sports, charitable organizations).
- - People in these cities are less likely to work in primary sector activities (e.g., agriculture, resource extraction) than people outside of cities.

Solution 3

(e) Mark scheme

- - By consuming natural resources (e.g., water, energy, forests) faster than they can be replaced, creating a larger ecological footprint, larger energy footprint, or larger carbon footprint.
- - By generating large amounts of waste and/or pollution (e.g., air pollution, water pollution, solid waste, sanitation waste), causing environmental degradation or contamination.
- - Population growth may cause local biodiversity loss, habitat loss, and/or pollution through land use change.

Solution 3

- - By increasing carbon emissions (e.g., through energy use, vehicular use, construction) and/or contributing to climate change, affecting local, regional, and/or global ecosystems.

Solution 3

(f) Mark scheme

- - Migrants may encounter high housing costs or may not be able to find vacancies due to high population densities.
- - Migrants may encounter high housing costs or may not be able to find vacancies due to a large or growing urban population.
- - Available land for new housing may be on the urban periphery, far from employment locations, schools, transit, and/or service centers.
- - Access to housing may be tightly controlled by a small number of owners or agents who set prices and/or discriminate against migrants.

Solution 3

- - Available land for new housing may be located in potentially hazardous areas, zones of disamenity, and/or inaccessible places.

Solution 3

(g) Mark scheme

- - Lower city GDP per capita (e.g., Cairo, Dhaka) corresponds with, or has an inverse relationship with, higher percentage population growth.
- - Higher city GDP per capita (e.g., New York City, Paris) corresponds with, or has an inverse relationship with, lower percentage population growth.
- - Lower city GDP per capita (e.g., Cairo, Dhaka) corresponds with a city that is in the early stages of the demographic transition model, when population growth is high.

Solution 3

- - Higher city GDP per capita (e.g., New York City, Paris) corresponds with a city that is in the later stages of the demographic transition model, when population growth is low or negative.
- - Cairo and/or Dhaka are metacities where higher population growth corresponds with, or has an inverse relationship with, lower city GDP per capita.
- - New York City and/or Paris are world cities where lower population growth corresponds with, or has an inverse relationship with, higher city GDP per capita.
- - For cities in the table, economic productivity may encourage population growth due to pull factors (e.g., employment opportunities, business opportunities, or investment opportunities).