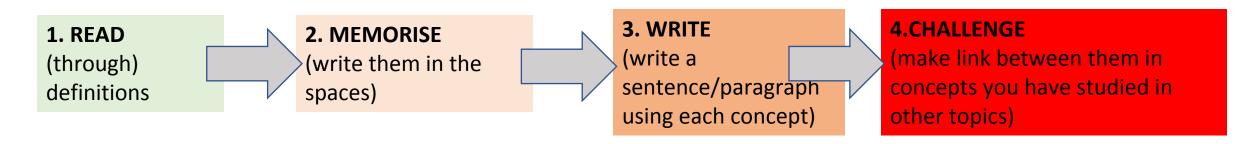
orban issues and Challenges-Paper 2 – Section

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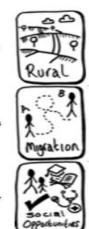
Learn your key words with these activities. Understanding key words and being able to write about them are crucial to your success!!



You must be able to do steps 1-3!

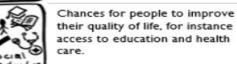






Countryside area.

When people move from one area to another. In many LICS people move from rural to urban areas (rural-urban migration).



Measures designed to protect public health, including the provision of clean water and the disposal of sewage and waste.



Natural

Town or city.



The birth rate minus the death rate of a population.



The degree to which an individual or an area is deprived of services, decent housing, adequate income and local employment.



The presence of chemicals, noise, dirt or other substances which have harmful or poisonous effects on an environment.



The process by which increasing % of a country's population comes to live in towns and cities. Rapid urbanisation is a feature of many LICs and NEEs.



An urban area with a total population in excess of ten million people.



An area of poor-quality housing, lacking in formal water supply, sewerage and electricity, which often develops illegally in LIC cities. Also known as a slum.



Occurs when there is too great a volume of traffic for roads to cope with, so traffic jams form and traffic slows to a crawl.

Read - cover - say.

RAG rate the concepts. Practice the red and amber ones most.

Challenge: Sort the concepts into 3 categories. Why did you choose those categories?

URBAN ISSUES

Definitions



When transport methods connect together, making journeys smooth and therefore public transport more appealing. This increases demand for public transport.



Lack of services, decent housing and adequate income and local employment.



Differences between poverty and wealth, as well as in peoples' wellbeing and access to things like jobs, housing and education.



Abandoned buildings and wasteland.



A plot of land, often in a rural or on the edge of an urban area that has not yet been subject to any building development.



Building on land that has been used and abandoned. Commonly found across urban areas. particularly in the inner city.



The unplanned growth of urban areas into the surrounding countryside.



A zone of transition between the built-up area and the countryside, where there is often competition for land use.



21

The revival of old parts of the built-up area by redeveloping (e.g. by demolishing buildings and starting again).



A sustainable city is one in which does minimal damage to the environment, is economically viable and involves the community in decision making.



The process of extracting and reusing useful substances found in waste.



The process of increasing and preserving open space such as public parks and gardens in urban

