

# AQA Geography GCSE Urban Issues and Challenges

**Definition Flashcards** 

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### **Brownfield Land**







### **Brownfield Land**

Land that has been previously built on. The buildings may still be standing or demolished.







### Dereliction







#### Dereliction

Where buildings are left unused or unoccupied.







### **Ethnic Minorities**







### **Ethnic Minorities**

Groups of people that make up a small proportion of the total population.







### **Greenfield Land**







### **Greenfield Land**

Land that hasn't been built on before, often used for farming or left naturally.







### Hate Crime







### Hate Crime

Crimes and vandalism that are motivated by a person's ethnicity or religion.







### Informal Work







### Informal Work

Self-employed or temporary work, which provides a small wage and limited health regulations.







### **Integrated Transport**







### **Integrated Transport**

A system that links different types of transportation to give commuters access to the whole city.







# **International Migration**







### **International Migration**

The movement of people between countries, for work or long term residence.







# Lower Income Country (LIC)







### Lower Income Country

A country of low wealth and a limited level of development.







# Megacity







### Megacity

A city with a population greater than 10 million people.







# Middle Income Country (MIC)







#### Middle Income Country

A country of sufficient wealth and a good level of development.







# **Multicultural City**







### **Multicultural City**

A city that shares and encourages many different cultures and religions, besides the national culture.







# **Net Migration**







### **Net Migration**

The total number of people entering minus the number of people leaving a country.







# **Population Density**







### **Population Density**

The amount of people per square area of land. It's a measure of how squashed together or spread out a population is.







### **Pull Factors**







#### **Pull Factors**

Reasons why a person may feel attracted towards living in the city.







### **Push Factors**







#### **Push Factors**

Reasons why a person may feel they need to move away from a rural area.







# Quality of Life







### Quality of Life

The standard of living of a person or a community. Many factors can affect this including health, comfort and access to services.







# Regeneration







#### Regeneration

A city tries to change its appearance or reputation through new building constructions.







### Remittance







#### Remittance

When an individual who is living in a different country sends money back to their family to help support them financially.







## **Respiratory Conditions**







### **Respiratory Conditions**

Illnesses that affect your breathing, for example asthma or lung disease.







### **Rural-Urban Migration**







#### **Rural-Urban Migration**

Individuals move their homes from a rural area to the urban city, for work opportunities or a better quality of life.







## Scholarships







### Scholarships

Paid places in schools or businesses for people from low income families.







# Segregation







### Segregation

The exclusion and isolation of a particular group of people.







# **Skilled Migrants**







### **Skilled Migrants**

Migrants who have trained for a particular profession, for example doctors or teachers.







# **Social Inequality**







### **Social Inequality**

The difference in quality of life between the highest income family and lowest income household.







# Sustainability







### Sustainability

A city which has minimal environmental damage and social inequality, whilst conserving resources for the future.







### **Squatter Settlements**







### Squatter Settlements

Clusters of temporary housing which migrants or low income families live in, often built on unfavourable land.







## **Unskilled Migrants**







### **Unskilled Migrants**

Migrants who haven't been trained or educated for a high-skill profession, for example farmers or shop workers.







# **Urban Greening**







### **Urban Greening**

Growing more vegetation and trees in the centre of a city. For example, growing plants of office rooftops or mini allotments on pavements.







# **Urban Sprawl**







### Urban Sprawl

The process of a city growing and spreading out, taking over surrounding greenfield land.



