

Summer | Geography | Year 8 World Cities

Tier 2

Artificial	made by humans
Authorities	a person or organization that has political or administrative power
Contaminated	polluted
Culture	to do with the values and practices of people
Develop	to improve the standard of living
Displacement	when people are forced to migrate against their will
Distribution	how something is spread out
Dredging	removing material out from a water environment to be used elsewhere
Economic	Relating to the way goods or money are made and spent
Excavate	to dig out and remove
Goods	specific items that can be sold or bought
Industry	the processing of resources and manufacturing of goods for economic gain
International	between nations
Labour	refers to the workers of a country or organisation
Land use	the human use of land (such as agriculture or residential)
Migration	the movement of people from one area to another
Political	Relating to how a group of people are governed/ruled
Population	the whole number of people in a country or region
Regeneration	reusing and repairing old buildings to bring new life to an area
Regional	between areas within a nation
Rehouse	to provide with new housing
Resident	a person who lives in a place
Sanitation	the public health conditions related to clean drinking water and sewage
Services	activities provided by other people that can be sold or bought
Settlement	a place where people live
Social	Relating to people
Tax	money paid to the government based on a person or business' income
Trade	the exchange of goods and services between countries

Tier 3

CBD	central business district - the main shops and offices
Favela	a deprived area with large numbers of poorly constructed homes on the outskirts of town
Global cities	the most important cities in the world in terms of economic power
HIC	High-income country
Hoyt land use model	a land use model that explains how cities grow and activities arranged themselves in circular zones
Informal economy	work that is not taxed or regulated by the authorities
Inner city	working class housing close to the CBD (terrace housing)
Inner suburbs	middle class housing (semi-detached houses)
Land reclamation	the process of creating new land from oceans, seas, riverbeds or lake beds
LIC	Low-income country
Megacity	a city with a population of 10 million or more people
Natural decrease	when the death rate exceeds the birth rate (population decreases)
Natural increase	when the birth rate exceeds the death rate (population increases)
NEE	Newly emerging economy
Outer suburbs	high class housing (detached housing)
Pacification	specialised police take control of crime and give back to the locals
Population density	the number of people living in a unit of area (km ²)
Pull factor	a positive reason why people want to move to an urban area
Push factor	a negative reason why people want to leave a rural area
Quality of life	the degree of health, comfort and happiness available to a person
Rural	the countryside
Rural-urban migration	the movement of people from the countryside to towns and cities
Self-help schemes	the government and people working together to make improvements
Site and services schemes	when people pay a small amount of rent which is used to provide basic services for the area
Standard of living	the degree of wealth and material comfort available to a person
TNC	transnational corporation (a company with many branches in many countries)
Urban	built up areas like towns and cities
Urban growth	the increase in population of an urban area
Urbanisation	the growth in the proportion of a country's population living in an urban area