Cities and Urban Land-Use Patterns and Processes

AP Human Geography · Vocabulary in context

Word	Example
Special Economic Zone	Shenzhen became a **Special Economic Zone** in 1980. Shenzhen 1980
Urbanization /ˌɜːbənaɪˈzeɪʃn/	**Urbanization** is happening fast in Africa and Asia. Africa Asia
suburb /ˈsʌbɜːb/	They moved from the city centre to a quiet **suburb**.
suburbanization /səˌbɜːbənaɪˈzeɪʃn/	**Suburbanization** grew as more families bought cars.
sprawl /sprɔːl/	Urban **sprawl** covers farmland with houses and roads.
Site /saɪt/	The city's **site** is a hill next to a river.
situation /ˌsɪtʃuːˈeɪʃn/	The city's **situation** near a busy port helped it grow.
World cities /wɜːld ˈsɪtiz/	London, New York and Tokyo are **world cities**. `
rank-size rule /ræŋk saɪz ruːl/	The **rank-size rule** says the second city has half the people of the largest city.
primate city /ˈpraɪmeɪt ˈsɪti/	Bangkok is a **primate city**: it is much bigger than any other city in Thailand. Bangkok Thailand
Central place theory /ˈsentrəl pleɪs ˈθɪəri/	**Central place theory** explains why big towns offer more services than villages.
threshold /ˈθreʃəʊld/	A shop's **threshold** is the smallest number of customers it needs.

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range /reɪndʒ/	The **range** of a shop is the farthest distance people will travel to use it.
Concentric zone model /kənˈsentrɪk zəʊn ˈmɒdl/	The **concentric zone model** shows a city as rings around the centre.
Central Business District (CBD) /ˈsentrəl ˈbɪznəs ˈdɪstrɪkt/	The **Central Business District (CBD)** has the tallest office buildings.
Sector model /ˈsektə ˈmɒdl/	In the **sector model**, the city grows in wedges along roads and railways.
Multiple nuclei model /ˈmʌltɪpl ˈnjuːklɪi ˈmɒdl/	The **multiple nuclei model** shows a city with several centres.
peripheral model	In the **peripheral model**, suburbs and edge cities circle the city along a ring road.
edge city	An **edge city** grows on the edge of a big city, with offices and malls.
Zoning /ˈzəʊnɪŋ/	**Zoning** keeps factories away from houses.
Infrastructure /ˈɪnfrəstrʌktʃə/	Roads, water pipes and power lines are **infrastructure**.
informal settlements /ɪnˈfɔːml ˈsetəlmənts/	Many families live in **informal settlements** without clean water.
Smart-growth /smɑːt grəʊθ/	**Smart-growth** plans build homes close to buses and trains.
Greenbelts /ˈgriːnbelts/	**Greenbelts** stop the city from spreading into the countryside.

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urban renewal /ˈɜːbən rɪˈnjuːəl/	**Urban renewal** knocked down old buildings and built new flats.
gentrification /ˌdʒentrɪfɪˈkeɪʃn/	**Gentrification** raised the rents, and many old residents had to move.
quantitative data /ˈkwɒntɪteɪtɪv ˈdeɪtə/	Sales numbers are **quantitative data**.
qualitative data /ˈkwɒlɪteɪtɪv ˈdeɪtə/	Customers' written opinions are **qualitative data**.
redlining	**Redlining** denied home loans in Black areas.
urban heat island /ˈɜːbən hiːt ˈaɪlənd/	An **urban heat island** makes the city warmer than the countryside.
brownfield	The old factory is a **brownfield** site that must be cleaned before new homes are built.

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