

Exercise walk-through

Challenges of Urban Changes ■ 6.10

eXercise

You must be able to

- define **suburbanization** 郊区化 and **urban sprawl** 城市蔓延
- define **gentrification** 士绅化 and state one effect
- explain **residential segregation** 居住隔离
- explain **urban renewal** 城市更新

Method — Suburbanization and sprawl

Suburbanization is the movement of people and business to the edges of a city. Uncontrolled, low-density spreading is **urban sprawl**, which eats farmland and increases driving.

Method — Gentrification

Gentrification is the renovation of a poorer inner-city area, raising property values — improving buildings but often displacing longtime, lower-income residents.

Method — Segregation and renewal

Residential segregation separates groups by income or ethnicity across neighbourhoods. **Urban renewal** rebuilds run-down areas, which can help or displace residents.

Practice 2.1 ■ 2 marks

Define urban sprawl and state one problem it causes.

Solution 2.1

Method: Suburbanization and sprawl

Worked steps

low-density, uncontrolled outward spread of a city **B1**; it consumes farmland / increases car dependence and pollution **B1**.

Practice 2.2 ■ 2 marks

Explain one negative effect of gentrification.

Solution 2.2

Worked steps

rising rents/property values **B1** displace longtime lower-income residents **B1**.

Practice 2.3 ■ 1 mark

A run-down inner-city area is renovated and becomes fashionable and expensive.

- (a) Name this process.
- (b) State who may be forced to move.

Solution 2.3

Method: Gentrification

Worked steps

(a) gentrification **B1**. (b) longtime lower-income residents priced out **B1**.

Exam-style 3.1 ■ 1 mark

The low-density, uncontrolled spread of a city into surrounding land is

A gentrification

B urban sprawl

C smart growth

D urban renewal

Solution 3.1

Method: Suburbanization and sprawl

A gentrification

B urban sprawl



C smart growth

D urban renewal

Worked steps

B. uncontrolled outward spread = urban sprawl.

Exam-style 3.2 ■ 1 mark

Renovating a poor neighbourhood so property values rise and original residents leave is

A suburbanization

B gentrification

C segregation

D zoning

Solution 3.2

Method: Gentrification

A suburbanization

B gentrification 

C segregation

D zoning

Worked steps

B. upgrading that displaces the poor = gentrification.

Exam-style 3.3 ■ 1 mark

Wealthier families move to the edge of a city, leaving the inner core poorer.

- (a) Name this movement.
- (b) Explain how it can worsen segregation.

Solution 3.3

Method: Gentrification

Worked steps

(a) suburbanization **B1**. (b) it separates richer suburbs from a poorer inner city, deepening income/ethnic segregation **B1**.