

6.10 Challenges of Urban Changes

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____ **Total: 10 marks**

KEY WORDS gentrification 士绅化 • urban sprawl 城市蔓延 • suburbanization 郊区化
• urban renewal 城市更新 • residential segregation 居住隔离

Objective

Build the skills to answer exam questions on **challenges of urban change** 城市变化的挑战.

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

1 Worked examples

Study these first. Each one shows the method for a task used later.

■ 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.

■ Gentrification

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

■ 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.

2 Practice

2.1 Define urban sprawl and state one problem it causes. [2]

2.2 Explain one negative effect of gentrification. [2]

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

(a) Name this process. [1]

(b) State who may be forced to move. [1]

3 Exam-style questions

3.1 The low-density, uncontrolled spread of a city into surrounding land is [1]

- **A** gentrification
- **B** urban sprawl
- **C** smart growth
- **D** urban renewal

3.2 Renovating a poor neighbourhood so property values rise and original residents leave is [1]

- **A** suburbanization
- **B** gentrification
- **C** segregation
- **D** zoning

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

(a) Name this movement. [1]

(b) Explain how it can worsen segregation. [1]

Solutions

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

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

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

3.1 B. uncontrolled outward spread = urban sprawl.

3.2 B. upgrading that displaces the poor = gentrification.

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