**Key Words for the Geography ADP2 Assessment**

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| **Definition** | **Key word** |
| 1. a place of special interest that attracts many tourists and is often congested at peak times | Honeypot site |
| 1. features of an area that encourage people to move away from that area | Push factor |
| 1. the happiness, well-being and satisfaction of a person | Quality of life |
| 1. the legal and financial arrangements by which people live in their housing (type of ownership) | Tenure |
| 1. a country where an increasing proportion of people are living over the age of 65 | Ageing population |
| 1. the growth of rural populations in areas that are accessible to the towns and cities by commuters | Counter urbanisation |
| 1. The central, and usually older, part of a city with mostly shops and offices | Central Business District |
| 1. built up areas like towns or cities | Urban |
| 1. an area of countryside | Rural |
| 1. people who move from one place to another out of choice, in order to improve their standard of living | Economic migrants |
| 1. The growth of urban areas from migration from rural areas and natural increase | Urbanisation |
| 1. Residents that own their own property, normally through taking out a mortgage | Owner occupied |
| 1. The range of plants and animals | Biodiversity |
| 1. features of an area that attract people to that area | Pull Factors |
| 1. Communities that manage resources for now and the future | Sustainable communities |
| 1. How easy it is to get to something | Accessibility |
| 1. an area of land surrounding an urban area that is protected from development due to government policy used to prevent the spread of cities into the countryside | Greenbelt land |
| 1. the knock-on effect of an activity causing spending/jobs indirectly in other areas | Positive Multiplier effect |
| 1. large businesses, such as Sony, Microsoft and McDonalds, that have branches/factories in more than one country | Multinational Companies (MNCs) |
| 1. the way individual people, countries and industries are connected to each other on a global scale | Globalisation |
| 1. Industries and jobs that involve growing or extracting raw materials | Primary sector |

**Revision Space for Key Words**

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| 1. people who are either self-employed or work for a larger company or organisation that is not controlled by the government | Private sector |
| 1. people employed by the national, regional or local government | Public sector |
| 1. The number of children born per 1000 people per year in a country | Birth rate |
| 1. Someone who buys a product | Consumer |
| 1. The average number of children born to each woman in a country. If it is greater than 2, the population will grow. | Fertility rate |
| 1. Cities that are well connected by the process of globalisation and specifically to the global economy. | Global city |
| 1. The basic structures and services needed for a place to function efficiently | Infrastructure |
| 1. A city with over 10 million people | Mega City |
| 1. The change in a population calculated from Birth rates-death rate | Natural Increase |
| 1. Living in very poor conditions | Poverty |
| 1. The growth of inner urban populations through urban regeneration | Re-urbanisation |
| 1. Areas of housing between inner urban areas and rural areas | Suburban |
| 1. Areas of housing found surrounding the CBD | Inner urban |
| 1. Things that people need (e.g. healthcare, education, transport) | Services |
| 1. Housing that is provided by the government and housing associations | Social Housing |
| 1. A person that works in a different place to where they live | Commuter |
| 1. Activities that people do for enjoyment or relaxation | Leisure |
| 1. Money collected by the government to pay for services and infrastructure | Tax |
| 1. Money a business makes after it has paid for its expenses (e.g. bills and wages) | Profit |
| 1. Someone who owns an additional home (normally in a rural area) for leisure time and relaxation | Second home owner |
| 1. Areas where vehicles are not allowed to go and are for pedestrians only | Pedestrianised zone |
| 1. A measure of a person’s possessions | Standard of living |
| 1. The % of people who work in primary, secondary and tertiary sectors of the economy in a country | Employment structure |
| 1. Energy sources that will not run out (e.g. solar, wind and tidal) | Renewable energy |
| 1. Energy sources that will run out | Non-renewable energy |
| 1. Gases such as Carbon Dioxide and Methane that cause the greenhouse effect | Greenhouse gases |
| 1. Where plants and animals live | Habitats |
| 1. Where transport systems are overburdened with traffic | Congestion |
| 1. The local government responsible for services and infrastructure | Local authority |

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