**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 |

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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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