

Urban Issues and Challenges

Multiple choice knowledge checker

Global Pattern of Urban Change

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| 1. | Urbanisation is increasing around the world. What proportion of the world's population is predicted to live in urban areas by 2050? | |
| <input type="radio"/> | A. | 46% |
| <input type="radio"/> | B. | 55% |
| <input type="radio"/> | C. | 66% |
| <input type="radio"/> | D. | 76% |

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| 2. | Which type of country is likely to be more urbanised? | |
| <input type="radio"/> | A. | LIC |
| <input type="radio"/> | B. | NIC |
| <input type="radio"/> | C. | HIC |

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| 3. | Identify the most urbanised region in the world. | |
| <input type="radio"/> | A. | South America |
| <input type="radio"/> | B. | Europe |
| <input type="radio"/> | C. | Asia |
| <input type="radio"/> | D. | North America |

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| 4. | Urbanisation in HICs tends to be over... | |
| <input type="radio"/> | A. | 70% |
| <input type="radio"/> | B. | 75% |
| <input type="radio"/> | C. | 80% |
| <input type="radio"/> | D. | 85% |

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| 5. | What is happening to the rate of urbanisation in HICs? | |
| <input type="radio"/> | A. | It is increasing rapidly. |
| <input type="radio"/> | B. | It is slowing. |
| <input type="radio"/> | C. | It is slowing and reversing in some areas. |

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| 6. | What term describes an increase in the number of people moving from urban to rural areas? | |
| <input type="radio"/> | A. | Urbanisation |
| <input type="radio"/> | B. | Counter-urbanisation |
| <input type="radio"/> | C. | Immigration |
| <input type="radio"/> | D. | International migration |

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| 7. | Which countries are experiencing rapid urbanisation? | |
| <input type="radio"/> | A. | HICs |
| <input type="radio"/> | B. | NEEs |
| <input type="radio"/> | C. | LICs |

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| <input type="radio"/> | D. | NEEs and LICs |
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| 8. | True or false? Africa's population is predominantly rural. | |
| <input type="radio"/> | A. | True |
| <input type="radio"/> | B. | False |

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| 9. | Which three countries are expected to account for 37% of the growth in the world's population between 2014 and 2050? | |
| <input type="radio"/> | A. | USA, UK and China |
| <input type="radio"/> | B. | China, India and the USA |
| <input type="radio"/> | C. | China, India and Nigeria |
| <input type="radio"/> | D. | Nigeria, China and the USA |

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| 10. | True or false? Urbanisation is one of the most important and challenging trends for the future, creating many issues in both cities and the countryside. | |
| <input type="radio"/> | A. | True |
| <input type="radio"/> | B. | False |

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| 11. | Which of the following cause urbanisation? | |
| <input type="radio"/> | A. | Natural increase |
| <input type="radio"/> | B. | Rural to urban migration |
| <input type="radio"/> | C. | Urban to rural migration |
| <input type="radio"/> | D. | Counter-urbanisation |

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| 12. | What causes natural increase? | |
| <input type="radio"/> | A. | When birth rates are higher than death rates. |
| <input type="radio"/> | B. | When death rates are higher than birth rates. |
| <input type="radio"/> | C. | When in-migration is higher than out-migration. |
| <input type="radio"/> | D. | When out-migration is higher than in-migration. |

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| 13. | Migration from the countryside to cities usually results from push and pull factors. Which of the following are push factors? | |
| <input type="radio"/> | A. | Poor harvest causing a shortage of food. |
| <input type="radio"/> | B. | Few well paid employment opportunities. |

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| <input type="radio"/> | C. | The prospect of better paid employment. |
| <input type="radio"/> | D. | Poor transport infrastructure. |

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| 14. | Migration from the countryside to cities usually results from push and pull factors. Which of the following are pull factors? | |
| <input type="radio"/> | A. | Better schools and healthcare provision. |
| <input type="radio"/> | B. | Better public transport facilities and access to services such as water and electricity. |
| <input type="radio"/> | C. | Friends and families already living in urban areas encourage others to join them. |
| <input type="radio"/> | D. | Limited services such as electricity and fresh water. |

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| 15. | What is a megacity? | |
| <input type="radio"/> | A. | A city with a population of more than 100,000 |
| <input type="radio"/> | B. | A city with a population of more than 1,000,000 |
| <input type="radio"/> | C. | A city with a population of more than 10,000,000 |
| <input type="radio"/> | D. | A city with a population of more than 100,000,000 |

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| 16. | How many megacities were there in 2015? | |
| <input type="radio"/> | A. | 8 |
| <input type="radio"/> | B. | 18 |
| <input type="radio"/> | C. | 28 |
| <input type="radio"/> | D. | 38 |

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| 17. | What is the world's largest megacity? | |
| <input type="radio"/> | A. | Delhi |
| <input type="radio"/> | B. | Mumbai |
| <input type="radio"/> | C. | Mexico City |
| <input type="radio"/> | D. | Tokyo |

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| 18. | True or false? The growth of megacities in HICs is slowing down. | |
| <input type="radio"/> | A. | True |
| <input type="radio"/> | B. | False |

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| 19. | There are more mega cities in LICs and NEEs than HICs. | |
| <input type="radio"/> | A. | True |
| <input type="radio"/> | B. | False |

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| 20. | How many world megacities are there expected to be by 2030? | |
| <input type="radio"/> | A. | 40 |
| <input type="radio"/> | B. | 50 |
| <input type="radio"/> | C. | 60 |
| <input type="radio"/> | D. | 70 |

Case Study – Urban Growth in Lagos

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| 21. | True or false? Lagos is the most populated city in Nigeria. | |
| <input type="radio"/> | A. | True |
| <input type="radio"/> | B. | False |

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| 22. | Where is Lagos located within Nigeria? | |
| <input type="radio"/> | A. | North east |
| <input type="radio"/> | B. | North west |
| <input type="radio"/> | C. | South west |
| <input type="radio"/> | D. | South east |

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| 23. | What is the approximate population of Lagos? | |
| <input type="radio"/> | A. | 5 million |
| <input type="radio"/> | B. | 15 million |
| <input type="radio"/> | C. | 25 million |
| <input type="radio"/> | D. | 35 million |

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| 24. | True or false? Lagos is the capital city of Nigeria. | |
| <input type="radio"/> | A. | True |
| <input type="radio"/> | B. | False |

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| 25. | In the past, which colonial country ruled Nigeria? | |
| <input type="radio"/> | A. | France |
| <input type="radio"/> | B. | Spain |
| <input type="radio"/> | C. | Germany |
| <input type="radio"/> | D. | Britain |

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| 26. | Which of the following describe the regional importance of Lagos? | |
| <input type="radio"/> | A. | It is important in its provision of schools, universities and hospitals. |
| <input type="radio"/> | B. | There is a thriving arts and cultural scene. |
| <input type="radio"/> | C. | Most large transnational corporations (TNCs) are located here. |
| <input type="radio"/> | D. | The city is a transport hub. |

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| 27. | Which of the following describe the national importance of Lagos? | |
| <input type="radio"/> | A. | 80% of Nigeria's industry is located in Lagos, generating 25% of Nigeria's GDP. |
| <input type="radio"/> | B. | Lagos is Nigeria's media centre. |
| <input type="radio"/> | C. | Lagos is home to most banks, financial institutions and the stock exchange. |
| <input type="radio"/> | D. | Lagos has one of the highest standards of living in Nigeria and Africa. |

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| 28. | Which of the following describe the international importance of Lagos? | |
| <input type="radio"/> | A. | There is a thriving arts scene in Lagos. |
| <input type="radio"/> | B. | Lagos' Apapa port is the fifth busiest in West Africa. |
| <input type="radio"/> | C. | Lagos has been the location for major sporting events, such as the African Cup of Nations tournament. |
| <input type="radio"/> | D. | Lagos is the ICT centre of West Africa, with the largest market on the continent. |

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| 29. | True or false? Lagos is a megacity. | |
| <input type="radio"/> | A. | True |
| <input type="radio"/> | B. | False |

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| 30. | Since the 1970s what has drawn many thousands of people to the city? | |
| <input type="radio"/> | A. | The gold boom |
| <input type="radio"/> | B. | The oil boom |
| <input type="radio"/> | C. | The gas boom |
| <input type="radio"/> | D. | The silver boom |

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| 31. | Which of the following are push factors responsible for the growth of the population of Lagos? | |
| <input type="radio"/> | A. | Poor rural services |
| <input type="radio"/> | B. | Low wages |
| <input type="radio"/> | C. | Land shortage |
| <input type="radio"/> | D. | Better health care |

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| 32. | True or false? The high rate of migration has resulted in a youthful population in Lagos, which in turn has resulted in a high rate of natural increase. | |
| <input type="radio"/> | A. | True |
| <input type="radio"/> | B. | False |

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| 33. | Which of the following are examples of social opportunities created by the growth and development of Lagos? | |
| <input type="radio"/> | A. | Improved healthcare compared to the countryside. |
| <input type="radio"/> | B. | The growth of commercial and industrial zones has led to considerable development. |
| <input type="radio"/> | C. | State schools, operated by Lagos State Government, offers all children a basic education on the first 9 years. |
| <input type="radio"/> | D. | A reasonably reliable water supply is available to the residents of Lagos. |

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| 34. | Which of the following are examples of improved economic development created by the growth and development of Lagos? | |
| <input type="radio"/> | A. | The Lagos Water Corporation claims to supply 12 million people with fresh water. |
| <input type="radio"/> | B. | The improved transport infrastructure has attracted many businesses to Lagos. |
| <input type="radio"/> | C. | The manufacturing sector in Lagos is dominated by food and beverages, pharmaceuticals and vehicles. The growth in population has increased the market stimulating economic growth. |

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| <input type="radio"/> | D. | Investment into energy has improved the reliability of electric supplies. |
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| 35. | Which of the following are challenges associated with the growth of Lagos? | |
| <input type="radio"/> | A. | The population is expected to double by 2050. |
| <input type="radio"/> | B. | High levels of poverty. |
| <input type="radio"/> | C. | The physical growth of the city. |
| <input type="radio"/> | D. | A decrease in population. |

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| 36. | The lack of affordable housing has led to many people in Lagos living in squatter settlements. Which of the following are characteristics of squatter settlements? | |
| <input type="radio"/> | A. | Most homes are constructed from waste materials. |
| <input type="radio"/> | B. | Over 75% of households live in a single room. |
| <input type="radio"/> | C. | Over 50% of households lack a kitchen, bath or toilet. |
| <input type="radio"/> | D. | Most homes are provided by the local council. |

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| 37. | Identify the slum that is constructed on the Lagos Lagoon. | |
| <input type="radio"/> | A. | Maliko |
| <input type="radio"/> | B. | Maloco |
| <input type="radio"/> | C. | Makoko |
| <input type="radio"/> | D. | Mukwato |

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| 38. | Which sector do the majority of the residents of the slum above work in? | |
| <input type="radio"/> | A. | Formal sector |
| <input type="radio"/> | B. | Informal sector |
| <input type="radio"/> | C. | Primary sector |
| <input type="radio"/> | D. | Quaternary sector |

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| 39. | Why did authorities start to demolish parts of the squatter settlement in 2012? | |
| <input type="radio"/> | A. | They want to construct an area for wealthy people to moor their boats. |
| <input type="radio"/> | B. | They want to drain the lagoon to provide land for economic development. |
| <input type="radio"/> | C. | They want to create a 'Venice of Africa'. |

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| 40. | What proportion of people in Makoko have access to safe, piped water? | |
| <input type="radio"/> | A. | 5 per cent |
| <input type="radio"/> | B. | 11 per cent |
| <input type="radio"/> | C. | 17 per cent |
| <input type="radio"/> | D. | 23 per cent |

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| 41. | In Lagos, providing which of the following is a major issue? | |
| <input type="radio"/> | A. | Food |
| <input type="radio"/> | B. | Water supply |
| <input type="radio"/> | C. | Sanitation |
| <input type="radio"/> | D. | Energy |

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| 42. | What steps were taken by the Lagos State Water Regulatory Commission in 2012 to improve access to clean water? | |
| <input type="radio"/> | A. | It provided clean water directly to all houses. |
| <input type="radio"/> | B. | It introduced the regulation of street water vendors. |
| <input type="radio"/> | C. | Boreholes were licensed. |
| <input type="radio"/> | D. | It began extracting water from Lagos Lagoon and pumped it directly to houses in the local area. |

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| 43. | What proportion of the population of Lagos has direct access to safe piped water supplies? | |
| <input type="radio"/> | A. | 5% |
| <input type="radio"/> | B. | 10% |
| <input type="radio"/> | C. | 15% |
| <input type="radio"/> | D. | 20% |

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| 44. | Energy supplies in Lagos are unreliable. What do most large organisations rely on to ensure a consistent supply of energy? | |
| <input type="radio"/> | A. | Electricity imported from abroad. |
| <input type="radio"/> | B. | Back-up generators. |
| <input type="radio"/> | C. | Batteries designed by Tesla. |

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| 45. | What plans are in place to increase energy production in Lagos? | |
| <input type="radio"/> | A. | New power stations are planned to include one powered by methane from the Olusosun landfill site. |
| <input type="radio"/> | B. | Importing electricity from countries that border Nigeria. |
| <input type="radio"/> | C. | The development of the world's largest solar energy farm. |

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| 46. | Which of the following statements is true? | |
| <input type="radio"/> | A. | Pollution in Lagos Lagoon is reducing due to all houses in the local area having sanitation systems fitted. |
| <input type="radio"/> | B. | The Lagos State Water Regulatory Commission is using natural bacteria to reduce the impact of human waste being deposited in the Lagos Lagoon. |
| <input type="radio"/> | C. | Lagos Lagoon is heavily polluted with raw sewage. |

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| 47. | Which of the following statements are true about healthcare in Lagos? | |
| <input type="radio"/> | A. | All healthcare must be paid for. |
| <input type="radio"/> | B. | Healthcare is available but not always free. There are long queues to see doctors. |
| <input type="radio"/> | C. | Investment in healthcare does not match the growth in population. |
| <input type="radio"/> | D. | Many wealthier people seek medical help abroad. |

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| 48. | Which of the following statements are true about education in Lagos? | |
| <input type="radio"/> | A. | Although the government offers free education many of the poorest children have to work to earn money for their family. |
| <input type="radio"/> | B. | Secondary schools are limited and are usually private. |
| <input type="radio"/> | C. | Industries are being encouraged to work with universities to develop relevant courses. |
| <input type="radio"/> | D. | University places are free in Lagos. |

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| 49. | Which of the following statements are true about unemployment in Lagos? | |
| <input type="radio"/> | A. | Unemployment is high at 60%. |
| <input type="radio"/> | B. | Unemployment is relatively low at 10%. |
| <input type="radio"/> | C. | Due to there being no unemployment benefit many people work in the informal sector and do not pay taxes. |

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| <input type="radio"/> | D. | Since 2016 the Employment Trust has provided loans to help people become self-employed. |
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| 50. | Which of the following statements are true about crime in Lagos? | |
| <input type="radio"/> | A. | Crime rates are very high, particularly those involving drugs, vandalism and theft. |
| <input type="radio"/> | B. | Crime rates are rapidly falling in Lagos. |
| <input type="radio"/> | C. | Kidnapping and cyber fraud is common. |
| <input type="radio"/> | D. | Outbreaks of violence occur between gangs known as 'Area Boys'. |

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| 51. | In Lagos, what proportion of waste is collected by the city authorities? | |
| <input type="radio"/> | A. | 10% |
| <input type="radio"/> | B. | 20% |
| <input type="radio"/> | C. | 30% |
| <input type="radio"/> | D. | 40% |

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| 52. | 13% of the waste taken to landfill is recycled. Who is responsible for this? | |
| <input type="radio"/> | A. | The city authorities |
| <input type="radio"/> | B. | People working informally at landfill sites. |
| <input type="radio"/> | C. | International organisations such as Oxfam. |
| <input type="radio"/> | D. | TNCs |

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| 53. | How much higher is air pollution in Lagos compared to the international recommended limit? | |
| <input type="radio"/> | A. | Two times higher |
| <input type="radio"/> | B. | Five times higher |
| <input type="radio"/> | C. | Eight times higher |
| <input type="radio"/> | D. | 11 times higher |

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| 54. | What is the main source for air pollution in Lagos? | |
| <input type="radio"/> | A. | Vehicles |
| <input type="radio"/> | B. | Industry |
| <input type="radio"/> | C. | Poor sanitation |

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| 55. | How long does the average commuter in Lagos spend in traffic every day due to congestion? | |
| <input type="radio"/> | A. | 1 hour |
| <input type="radio"/> | B. | 2 hours |
| <input type="radio"/> | C. | 3 hours |
| <input type="radio"/> | D. | 4 hours |

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| 56. | What was opened in 2016 in an attempt to reduce traffic congestion and air pollution? | |
| <input type="radio"/> | A. | Water taxis |
| <input type="radio"/> | B. | A light railway system |
| <input type="radio"/> | C. | An electric bus network |
| <input type="radio"/> | D. | A city-wide cycle network |

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| 57. | Which of the following are features of the 2016 Lagos integrated transport system? | |
| <input type="radio"/> | A. | An integrated system linking road, rail and waterway. |
| <input type="radio"/> | B. | Dedicated bus lanes |
| <input type="radio"/> | C. | Improved opportunities for walking and cycling |
| <input type="radio"/> | D. | A new underground system |

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| 58. | Which of the following are problems faced by the urban poor living in Lagos' squatter settlements? | |
| <input type="radio"/> | A. | Poor housing |
| <input type="radio"/> | B. | High crime rates |
| <input type="radio"/> | C. | Lack of parking spaces for cars |
| <input type="radio"/> | D. | Lack of services (water, electricity and sanitation) |

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| 59. | Which of the following are examples of government policies to through urban planning, to improve the lives of people living in squatter settlements? | |
| <input type="radio"/> | A. | All people living in squatter settlements were given rights to the land they settled on. |
| <input type="radio"/> | B. | Upgrading schools and health centres as well as the provision of bathroom and toilets and sinking boreholes to access fresh water. |
| <input type="radio"/> | C. | Increased police and military patrols and more street lighting to make people feel safer. |

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| <input type="radio"/> | D. | Many local people have been involved in the improvements and developed new skills. |
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| 60. | True or false? More recently the government has been working with local communities to identify their needs and consider strategies for improving people's lives. | |
| <input type="radio"/> | A. | True |
| <input type="radio"/> | B. | False |

Urban Growth in the UK

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| 61. | Approximately what proportion of people in the UK live in urban areas? | |
| <input type="radio"/> | A. | 74% |
| <input type="radio"/> | B. | 78% |
| <input type="radio"/> | C. | 82% |
| <input type="radio"/> | D. | 86% |

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| 62. | Which of the following statements about population distribution in the UK are true? | |
| <input type="radio"/> | A. | Population density in the UK is the highest in London. |
| <input type="radio"/> | B. | The lowest population densities are in the north and west of the UK. |
| <input type="radio"/> | C. | Population density is high across England, particularly in major cities. |
| <input type="radio"/> | D. | Major cities such as Manchester and Glasgow have a low population density. |

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| 63. | Which of the following statements are true about the location of the UK's major towns and cities? | |
| <input type="radio"/> | A. | Most major towns and cities are located in England, with relatively few in the west and the north of the UK. |
| <input type="radio"/> | B. | Cities are relatively evenly spread across the south of England, but clustered across the north. |
| <input type="radio"/> | C. | Cities in the north are located close to sources of raw materials such as coal. |
| <input type="radio"/> | D. | Cities in the south west have grown in response to the growing service sector. |

Case study of a major city in the UK

For the major city in the UK you have studied create multiple choice questions covering:

- The location of the city
- The importance of the city
- The impacts of national and international migration on the growth and characteristics of the city
- Opportunities resulting from urban change (social and economic)
- Challenges associated with urban growth (social and economic)
- The impact of urban sprawl on the rural-urban fringe

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| 64. | | |
| <input type="radio"/> | A. | |
| <input type="radio"/> | B. | |
| <input type="radio"/> | C. | |
| <input type="radio"/> | D. | |

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| 65. | | |
| <input type="radio"/> | A. | |
| <input type="radio"/> | B. | |
| <input type="radio"/> | C. | |
| <input type="radio"/> | D. | |

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| 66. | | |
| <input type="radio"/> | A. | |
| <input type="radio"/> | B. | |
| <input type="radio"/> | C. | |
| <input type="radio"/> | D. | |

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| 67. | | |
| <input type="radio"/> | A. | |
| <input type="radio"/> | B. | |
| <input type="radio"/> | C. | |
| <input type="radio"/> | D. | |

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| 68. | | |
| <input type="radio"/> | A. | |
| <input type="radio"/> | B. | |
| <input type="radio"/> | C. | |
| <input type="radio"/> | D. | |

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| 69. | | |
| <input type="radio"/> | A. | |
| <input type="radio"/> | B. | |
| <input type="radio"/> | C. | |
| <input type="radio"/> | D. | |

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| 70. | | |
| <input type="radio"/> | A. | |
| <input type="radio"/> | B. | |
| <input type="radio"/> | C. | |
| <input type="radio"/> | D. | |

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| 71. | | |
| <input type="radio"/> | A. | |
| <input type="radio"/> | B. | |
| <input type="radio"/> | C. | |
| <input type="radio"/> | D. | |

Urban Regeneration in the UK

Olympic Park - London

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| 72. | Where is the Olympic Park located? | |
| <input type="radio"/> | A. | North London |
| <input type="radio"/> | B. | East London |
| <input type="radio"/> | C. | South London |
| <input type="radio"/> | D. | West London |

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| 73. | How was the area characterised before regeneration? | |
| <input type="radio"/> | A. | Low income housing |
| <input type="radio"/> | B. | Poor service provision |
| <input type="radio"/> | C. | Large areas of derelict or underused land |
| <input type="radio"/> | D. | Affluent neighbourhoods |

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| 74. | Why was the area chosen for regeneration? | |
| <input type="radio"/> | A. | Much of the area was either derelict, abandoned or occupied by low-value land uses. |
| <input type="radio"/> | B. | The high level of deprivation meant that it was hoped the area would benefit from the legacy of the Olympic Games in 2012. |
| <input type="radio"/> | C. | The area is very accessible from central London. |
| <input type="radio"/> | D. | The high quality housing could be regenerated at a relatively low cost. |

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| 75. | Identify the main features of the regeneration project. | |
| <input type="radio"/> | A. | All former residents were promised new accommodation in the area. |
| <input type="radio"/> | B. | The purchase of land by the ODA. |
| <input type="radio"/> | C. | The decontamination of land formerly used by industry. |
| <input type="radio"/> | D. | Electric cables were buried below the ground to improve the look of the area. |
| <input type="radio"/> | E. | Natural habitats were created to improve the area's attractiveness. |

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| 76. | Which of the following are features of the area since its transformation? | |
| <input type="radio"/> | A. | Modern sports facilities. |
| <input type="radio"/> | B. | A landscaped park. |
| <input type="radio"/> | C. | The athlete's village has been converted into housing units for local people. |
| <input type="radio"/> | D. | A multimillion-pound shopping centre employs hundreds of people from the local area. |

Temple Quarter, Bristol

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| 72. | Where is the Temple Quarter located? | |
| <input type="radio"/> | A. | North Bristol |
| <input type="radio"/> | B. | South Bristol |
| <input type="radio"/> | C. | Central Bristol |
| <input type="radio"/> | D. | East Bristol |

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| 73. | How was the area characterised before regeneration? | |
| <input type="radio"/> | A. | Low income housing |
| <input type="radio"/> | B. | Industrial decline |
| <input type="radio"/> | C. | Large areas of derelict or underused land |
| <input type="radio"/> | D. | Affluent neighbourhoods |

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| 74. | Why was the area chosen for regeneration? | |
| <input type="radio"/> | A. | Much of the area was either derelict, abandoned or occupied by low-value land uses. |
| <input type="radio"/> | B. | There were high levels of pollution. |
| <input type="radio"/> | C. | The area is very accessible from central Bristol. |
| <input type="radio"/> | D. | The high-quality housing could be regenerated at a relatively low cost. |

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|-----------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 75. | Identify the main features of the regeneration project. | |
| <input type="radio"/> | A. | All former residents were promised new accommodation in the area. |
| <input type="radio"/> | B. | The area has been landscaped, with green areas, footpaths and cycleways. |
| <input type="radio"/> | C. | The decontamination of land formerly used by industry. |
| <input type="radio"/> | D. | £21 million was spent on improving vehicle, cycling and pedestrian access. |

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| <input type="radio"/> | E. | New offices, houses and retail areas were constructed. |
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| 76. | Which of the following are features of the area since its transformation? | |
| <input type="radio"/> | A. | Superfast broadband is provided to many companies. |
| <input type="radio"/> | B. | Over 2000 new jobs have been created. |
| <input type="radio"/> | C. | Land has been cleared and decontaminated. |
| <input type="radio"/> | D. | A multimillion-pound science park has been opened. |

Urban Sustainability

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| 77. | Which of the following are examples of sustainable urban living? | |
| <input type="radio"/> | A. | Conserving water and energy |
| <input type="radio"/> | B. | Recycling waste |
| <input type="radio"/> | C. | Creating green space |
| <input type="radio"/> | D. | Urban transport strategies |
| <input type="radio"/> | E. | The use of fossil fuel energy solutions. |

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| 78. | What is sustainable urban living? | |
| <input type="radio"/> | A. | Sustainable urban living involves using only renewable energy. |
| <input type="radio"/> | B. | Sustainable urban living involves the cultivation of all food in the local area and ensures the opportunities of future generations is not affected. |
| <input type="radio"/> | C. | Sustainable urban living offers a good quality of life to current residents but doesn't reduce the opportunities for future residents to enjoy. |

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| 79. | Which of the following are examples of conserving water and energy through sustainable urban living? | |
| <input type="radio"/> | A. | Energy and water conservation involve using less energy by using it more efficiently and reducing waste. |
| <input type="radio"/> | B. | Collecting and harvesting grey water in the house, at work and in the community. |

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| <input type="radio"/> | C. | Using green roofs to harvest rainwater and grow food. |
| <input type="radio"/> | D. | Increasing the efficiency of electronic devices such as washing machines. |
| <input type="radio"/> | E. | Reducing car parking spaces or charging cars to enter the city centre. |

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| 80. | What is grey water? | |
| <input type="radio"/> | A. | Dirty water from sinks and toilets that is disposed of via sewers. |
| <input type="radio"/> | B. | Harvested rainwater used in homes and businesses for flushing toilets and watering gardens rather than using treated water. |
| <input type="radio"/> | C. | Water that is distributed from treatment works to homes and businesses. |

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| 81. | Which of the following are examples of recycling waste through sustainable urban living? | |
| <input type="radio"/> | A. | Reducing packaging and recycling materials, so fewer of these end up as waste. |
| <input type="radio"/> | B. | Afforestation in urban areas. |
| <input type="radio"/> | C. | Using waste to create energy e.g. biogas digesters convert organic food and garden waste into gas. |
| <input type="radio"/> | D. | Encouraging communities to grow food and compost organic waste. |

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| 82. | Which of the following are benefits of creating green space through sustainable urban living? | |
| <input type="radio"/> | A. | Flood risk is reduced. |
| <input type="radio"/> | B. | Carbon dioxide is absorbed. |
| <input type="radio"/> | C. | Valuable ecosystems are created increasing biodiversity. |
| <input type="radio"/> | D. | Financial rewards can be given to people who compost green waste. |

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| 83. | Which of the following are examples of urban transport strategies through sustainable urban living? | |
| <input type="radio"/> | A. | Reducing car parking spaces and/or charging to enter a city centre. |
| <input type="radio"/> | B. | Making public transport more attractive. |

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| <input type="radio"/> | C. | Enabling more cyclists on the road by developing cycle networks. |
| <input type="radio"/> | D. | Making greater use of insulation. |

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| 84. | True or false? Urban greening absorbs and purifies water. | |
| <input type="radio"/> | A. | True |
| <input type="radio"/> | B. | False |

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| 85. | Green roofs on buildings increases the rate that water runs-off into rivers increasing the risk of flooding. | |
| <input type="radio"/> | A. | True |
| <input type="radio"/> | B. | False |

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| 86. | True or false? Traffic congestion is a major issue facing cities, leading to increased levels of air pollution, affecting people's health. | |
| <input type="radio"/> | A. | True |
| <input type="radio"/> | B. | False |

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| 87. | Which German city is a good example of sustainable urban living? | |
| <input type="radio"/> | A. | Munich |
| <input type="radio"/> | B. | Friedberg |
| <input type="radio"/> | C. | Freiburg |
| <input type="radio"/> | D. | Frankfurt |

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| 88. | Which city has reduced traffic by 44 per cent by having automatic road pricing, high vehicle registration fees and high petrol prices? | |
| <input type="radio"/> | A. | London |
| <input type="radio"/> | B. | Bristol |
| <input type="radio"/> | C. | Singapore |
| <input type="radio"/> | D. | Beijing |

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| 89. | True or false? Water can be naturally recycled by being filtered and cleaned by reed beds then used for flushing toilets and irrigating trees. | |
| <input type="radio"/> | A. | True |
| <input type="radio"/> | B. | False |

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| 90. | Permeable pavements allow surface water to seep into the ground, reducing surface run-off and flooding. | |
| <input type="radio"/> | A. | True |
| <input type="radio"/> | B. | False |

Answers

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|-----------------|--------------------------------|
| 1 – C | 51 – D |
| 2 – C | 52 – B |
| 3 – D | 53 – B |
| 4 – A | 54 – A |
| 5 – C | 55 – C |
| 6 – B | 56 – B |
| 7 – D | 57 – A, B and C |
| 8 – A | 58 – A, B and D |
| 9 – C | 59 – B, C and D |
| 10 – A | 60 – A |
| 11 – A and B | 61 – C |
| 12 – A | 62 – A, B and C |
| 13 – A, B and D | 63 – D |
| 14 – A, B and C | 64 – |
| 15 – C | 65 – |
| 16 – C | 66 – |
| 17 – D | 67 – |
| 18 – A | 68 – |
| 19 – A | 69 – |
| 20 – A | 70 – |
| 21 – A | 71 – |
| 22 – C | |
| 23 – B | Olympic Park - London |
| 24 – B | 72 – B |
| 25 – D | 73 – A, B and C |
| 26 – A, B and D | 74 – A, B and C |
| 27 – A, B and C | 75 – B, C, D and E |
| 28 – B, C and D | 76 – A, B and C |
| 29 – A | |
| 30 – B | Temple Quarter, Bristol |
| 31 – A, B and C | 72 – C |
| 32 – A | 73 – D |
| 33 – A, C and D | 74 – D |
| 34 – B, C and D | 75 – B, C, D and E |
| 35 – D | 76 – A, B and C |
| 36 – A, B and C | |
| 37 – C | 77 – A, B, C and D |
| 38 – B | 78 – C |
| 39 – C | 79 – A, B, C and D |
| 40 – B | 80 – B |
| 41 – B, C and D | 81 – A, C and D |
| 42 – B and C | 82 – A, B and C |
| 43 – B | 83 – A, B and C |
| 44 – B | 84 – A |
| 45 – A | 85 – B |
| 46 – B | 86 – A |
| 47 – B, C and D | 87 – C |
| 48 – A, B and C | 88 – C |
| 49 – B, C and D | 89 – A |
| 50 – A, C and D | 90 – A |