

A	J1. Define the word “hypothesis”	This is what you expect to find when completing your fieldwork enquiry	F	F1. What is a commuter village?	This is an area where people live but travel elsewhere to work. These areas can often be in the greenbelt around cities.
	J2. How can we present data	This can be done in many ways, through graphs (bar ,pie ,line ,scatter), mapping (proportional ,choropleth) and tables.		F2.Name two advantages of a commuter village	They are often well connected so that it is easy to travel to work and they offer a quitter life compared to the cities where the higher paying jobs are found.
	J3. Why is concluding and evaluating our fieldwork important?	This allows us to summaries our data and come to results based on the data collected (conclude), when we evaluate our methods, we can decide on what we did well and what didn’t work so well.		F3.Name two disadvantages of a commuter village	They can cause traffic to increase in local areas and put pressure on local services such as schools and doctors
B	B1.What is urbanisation?	Urbanisation in the increasing percentage of people living in urban areas	G	G1. What is a CBD?	This is the central business district and usually contains the main shops and businesses in the center of the city.
	B2.What is happening to urban distribution?	Global urban population is increasing with currently 68% of the earths population living in urban areas.		G2.What is the inner city	This the area around the CBD and if often the area which experiences more social and economic problems
	B3. What is the difference between push and pull factors	Push factors force you to leave an area and pull factors attract you to live in a place.		G3.what are the suburbs?	This area is moving away from the city and towards the rural areas. Often quieter than the inner city.
C	C1. What is a settlement?	A settlement Is an area in which people choose to live	H	H1.Define urban greening	This is the process of improving green space within an urban environment.
	C2.Define the word densely	Many people in a small area		H2.What advantages do green spaces provide?	They allow space for recreational activities such as sports, exercise, and dog walking whilst also having the potential to improve people's mental health and even produce food.
	C3.Define the word sparsely	A low spread of people in an area.		H3.What is a green field?	An of land that has previously been undeveloped.
D	D1.Name some physical factors behind settlement location choice?	People may choose to live somewhere because of low land, gentle slopes, fertile soils, many resources, a fresh clean water supply.	I	I1.What is a brownfield?	An area of land that has previously been developed on, possibly containing buildings that are derelict or abandoned.
	D2.Describe the UK’s population distribution	Most of the the UK’s population is distributed / spread to the south of the UK with London being the most populated in comparison to the North which has a sparser population especially in the Scottish Highlands		I2.Why should we build on Greenfields?	They are cheaper and easier to develop on.
	D3.What is the urban-rural fringe?	This is the area at the very edge of a city.		I3. Why should we build on brownfields?	This means the natural environment is protected as you are redeveloping an area of land that has already been used, however it is much more expensive to develop on here as you will need to demolish any existing buildings.
E	E1.Why do people move to the urban rural fringe	People are attracted to this area as the land is cheaper and there could be room to expand. There also a quitter environment that is less polluted than that of the major cities and towns.	J	J1.what is a terraced house?	A house that shares two walls with a neighbor
	E2.Define urban sprawl	This is the spreading of urban areas(towns and cities)		J2. what is a semi-detached house?	A house that shares one wall with a neighbor
	E3.Why is urban sprawl happening?	The worlds population has grown significantly over the last 100 years to roughly 8 billion people at present.		J3. What is a detached house?	A house that shares no walls with a neighbor.