

Filtering definition ap human geography

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Filtering definition ap human geography

What is a sector of Inamenity? What is the quizlet of public housing? What is Gentrification AP Human Geography? What are Edge Cities AP Human Geography? What is an AP periphery Human Geography? What is APHG Smart Growth? What is the purpose of redefining? What is an example of redistribution? What is redrawing a document? What does redesigning DJ mean? What's filtering into human geography? What does it mean to redefine a contract What is the legal definition of a human geography ap city? What is a central city ap human geography? Services: These can be inside the house, in which case they refer to bathrooms, toilets (w.c.), hot water etc., or outside people's homes where they should include parks, shops, public transport, etc. Break of Bulk Point: the place where goods are to be unloaded e.g. a port. Bridging Point: A settlement site where a river is narrow or shallow enough to be filled. The bridge becomes a walking center and shopping center, the natural location for a market. It is also a good defensive site. The lowest connection point on a river is the bridge closest to the sea; this site is ideal for a river port settlement. Brownfield Land: Urban land that was previously developed, such as a site of a demolished building or factory. Burgess Model: a model of urban land use showing five concentric zones, based on the age of the houses and the wealth of their inhabitants. (See model concentric ring). By-pass: A road built around a busy urban area to avoid traffic jams. CBD: Central Business District or city center; the commercial and commercial center of a city or city where earthly values are at their highest. This is the most accessible part of the city or city. High land values lead to intensive land use and buildings are built as tall as possible to maximize office space and thus rental income. Central location: Any settlement that provides goods and services for smaller nearby settlements. Cities: Cities are urban places. They are usually large (more than 20,000 people) and are economically self-sufficient (unlike a large dormitory or suburban city). Cluster settlement schemes: a settlement where buildings are grouped around a particular point. Communicating: the process by which people who live in one place travel to another place to work. Comparison of goods/services: These are high order (usually expensive) goods such as antiques, jewelry, and some clothing and electrical equipment. They are called comparison goods because people like to compare prices, quality and other features before buying them. Comparison goods are generally sold in shops in city centres or large Commercial out of town. People visit comparison stores only occasionally so they need a large market area. Complete redevelopment: an area, usually in the internal city, where the whole urban landscape has been demolished before being rebuilt on a planned basis by the Council or by the city's government. Concentric rings model: see Burgess model. Congestion: overcrowding on roads causing causing Jams. Consumer: these are people. With the increase in exchanges of goods and services, the consumer's power also grows. Industries must create what people want (or think they need). Conurbation: a large urban settlement that is the result of the dispersion and fusion of cities and cities. Convenience Goods/Services: these are cheap goods that vary little by price, quality or other characteristics that we must regularly buy as newspapers, cigarettes and bread. Convenience shops are located in most corners of the streets where they have a small market area of people visiting the store most days. Corner Shop typical of the city center (but also common in all areas except the CBD) which is located at every corner of the street, selling an assortment of everyday kinds. (See consumer goods and goods/services of low order). Controurbanization: moving people from MEDC cities to campaigns looking for better quality of life. Many still move to the city to work, but a growing number moves to completely change their lifestyle and work in rural areas, often with telework. Cycle of deprivation: sequence of events experienced by disadvantaged people, in which a problem, for example lack of work, leads to other problems and therefore worsens things. Defensive site: a settlement that usually developed around or around a fortress or a castle on the top of a hill, although windy river bends, bridges, arid points and coastal sites with cliffs were useful for defense. Question: the availability and ability of consumers to pay for a certain good or service. As long as the offer of goods and services meets demand, prices remain unchanged (stable). The high demand for land in the CBD by companies wishing to install it results in very high land values, since the offer cannot be increased to meet demand. Loaded person: it is a dependent child or a person affected by a long-term disease that prevents him from working. Privation: the extent to which a person or area is deprived of services and amenities. There are different types and levels of deprivation, including poor and overcrowded housing, inadequate feeding, inadequate income and lack of employment opportunities. Derelict: abandoned buildings and desolate lands. Detached house: an isolated house (not united to another) typical of the rich peripheral area of a city. (See Burgess). Dispersed Settlement Pattern: where the buildings of a settlement are not grouped around a particular point, but are randomly scattered (see linear and nucleated settlement). Accommodation: a place where many commuters will sleep during the night, but go to work elsewhere during the day.Site: a settlement site on dry land surrounded by low humid soil, useful for defence. Ethnic group: This is a group defined by race, religion, nationality or culture. Facilities: see services. Family Life Cycle Model: a model based on the movement of people within a city city a better home as their personal situation (financial and social) changes over time. Family Status: This is the position of a person in . A person's family status reflects age, regardless of whether the person is married or not and whether or not he has children. Favela: Brazilian term to indicate an informal settlement, type of shackles. Filtraggio: process through which social groups move from one residential area to another, determining changes in the social nature of residential areas. (See Social Sauce). Formal sector: the employment sector which includes generally permanent jobs, with fixed working hours, agreed wage levels and sometimes pensions and social security rights. Function of a settlement: what the settlement does to "guadagnare to live", for example market city, mining city, administrative center, tourist resort, etc. Gap Town: a city located in a fracture between the hills, provides a good defensive site and a center of routes leading to a commercial and market function. Gentrification: process by which the degraded homes of a city center or other abandoned area are improved by wealthy people who move there to more easily access the workplaces and services of the city center. The 'improvement' of social change attracts more people than the richest social group. Green Belt: Area around a city, mostly composed of parks and agricultural land, where development is strictly controlled. Its purpose is to prevent the external growth of the city, preserve the landscape for agriculture, fauna and leisure and, often, avoid that two or more cities join forming a single large urban area. Green land: term used to describe a piece of undeveloped rural land, currently used for agriculture or just left to nature. Ettaro: this is an area equivalent to 2.471 hectares. Hierarchy: classification of settlements or malls based on their demographic size or the number of services they provide. High-level goods/services: a good or service, usually expensive, that people only buy occasionally, such as furniture, computer and jewelry. High-level services are usually found in larger cities and with a large market area, accessible to a large number of people. Byland: the area served by a port (its sphere of influence). Family: a person who lives alone or a group of people, not necessarily related, who live at the same address and share the household tasks. Shared cleaning involves sharing at least one meal per day or sharing a living room or living room. Model Hoyt: urban model of use of the territory showing wedgesbased on the main transport routes and social groups. Hypermarket: A giant shopping centre that includes a large supermarket and other small shops located outside the city, close to a motorway junction. Benefit from cheap land and the new trend to car shopping, with large parking lots to meet this. Prices are kept low by supermarkets buying wholesale, allowing them to negotiate the Possible prices of its suppliers. Industrial revolution: The growth and development of the manufacturing industry and the factory system started in the United Kingdom in the 18th century. Informal sector: casual work, irregular, eg Road sale. Internal city: the part of the urban area surrounding the CBD: It often contains guests and more older industry, in a state of poor repair and abandonment (see urban redevelopment and urban renewal). Linear settlement: an agreement that follows the line of, for example, a road or a river. Loose knitted settlement: a settlement with many gaps between its buildings and little, if present, model. (See the dispersed settlement model). Low-order goods / services: good or service, usually inexpensive, that people buy on a regular daily basis, often daily, such as newspapers, bread and milk. Basic goods and services are usually purchased from shops located in suburban or neighborhood centers near where people live. (See corner store). Market area: the area served by a given agreement, a store or service. (See sphere of influence). Megalopolis: a continuous stretch of urban settlement that results from the city of the city and the conurbations that blend together. Market city: a city whose main function is that of a shopping center and service for the surrounding region. Millionaire City: a city with over a million inhabitants. Natural harbor: where the coastline shape helps provide shelter for ships from storms. Neighborhood Unit: The basic construction unit for the new planned cities, designed to provide people with a safe environment, without traffic and access to all the frequency services necessary such as primary schools, shops and clinics a few steps. New city: a well-planning and autonomous settlement complete with housing, employment and services. Nuclear settlement model: a settlement in which buildings are grouped around a particular point. Shopping center out of town: a large group of shops built on a site on the edge of the urban area or on the site of a large industrial area. These centers usually have large parking lots, a pedestrian and air-conditioned environment and over 100 stores. Excessive city: a city that has expanded by taking people forced to move out of town due to slippage systems and redevelopment schemes. Over-Urbanization: problems experienced by most LEDC cities eg. Bombay, where too many people migrate to the city with consequent lack of accommodation, poor housing conditions, lack of sanitation and water and water services, disease and criminality, traffic congestion, pollution, excessive services, unemployment, underemployment, etc. Busy: a house lived from his owner (as opposed to the rental - see Pensionable age: a person of a retirement age is a man of age or greater than 65 or a woman of age or over 60 years. Planning: attempt to carry out a work program, how to build a new city or protect historic buildings, following a set of guidelines, driving, or a plan. Port: site of settlement where the ships could be anchored safely, sheltered from the sea. Large ports tend to be routes that serve a hinterland. City of primates: some countries have a city - the city of primates - which, by size and functions, dominates all other cities. Professional professions: are employers, managers and professional workers whose professions normally require a university degree or other highly selective qualifications, such as doctors, civil engineers, etc. Quality of life: a difficult idea to define because it means different things for different people. Among the factors contributing to a good quality of life include high incomes, health, adequate housing, basic services for the home, a pleasant environment, recreational open spaces, good local shops, a safe job, etc. the maximum distance that people are willing to travel for a given service. Requalification: reconstruction of parts of a city. Sometimes large areas are completely demolished before being rebuilt; Sometimes, all or some of the old buildings are maintained and modernized to combine the best features of the old and the new. Residential Preference: where people would like to live. Retail Park: a shopping center outside the city with some department stores selling household appliances, carpets, D.I.Y. articles, building supplies, etc. Retail: the sale of goods, usually in stores, to the general public. Reurbanization: process through which the cities of the MEDC countries that have undergone a demographic decline are able to reverse the decline and start growing again. Often some form of redevelopment is necessary to start re-urbanization. Ribbon development: when housing is developed from a city along a main road. Circovallation: a ring road that provides a route around the CBD. Route center: a settlement located at the meeting point of several roads/ferrovies; the meeting point of two or more river valleys (which provide good road and rail connections through the heights) is often the place of a central settlement. The connecting points, ports and towns are also natural centres of itineraries. Rural-urban fringes: transition zone between the built area and the countryside, where often there is competition for land use. It is a mixed area of use of the territory, from shopping centres and golf courses to agricultural land and highways. Second Homes: houses purchased by citizens in country villages or areas of great natural beauty for use exclusively holidays or weekends. This creates problems for local communities, since the prices of houses in the second homes area increase outside the reach of young people and shops, schools and bus services are forced to close forof customers. Newcomers also bring undesirable social changes in villages. Model Sector: see model Hoyt. Autonomous building projects: groups of people, especially in LEDCs, are encouraged to build their own home using materials provided by the local. Local.Semi-independent house: one house joins another. These are common in the middle-class suburb areas of a city in the MEDICs. Semi-skilled jobs: These jobs involve skills that are quickly learned, such as bus drivers, workers, cooks and cleaners. Settlement function: the main activity, usually economic e.g. tourist resort or social e.g. dormitory city, a place. Settlement model: the shape and spacing of individual settlements, usually scattered, nucleated or linear. Shatanty Town: an area of poor quality housing, deprived of services such as water supply, sewerage and electricity, which often develops spontaneously and illegally (like an squatter settlement) in a city in a LedC. Shopping mall: a very large modern out-of-town shopping mall with a junction location highway providing a family holiday "experience." It offers a wide range of entertainment as well as a large number of shops in an air-conditioned enclosed area of up to half a square kilometre. Slum: a house unsuitable for human habitation. Site: the actual location where an agreement (or farm or factory) is located. Site and service diagrams: a method to encourage the improvement of housing in poor areas of cities in LEDCS. The government provides land for new development and installs services such as water and electricity. Local people can then get a plot in the scheme for a low rent and build their own homes. Situation: the location of a settlement in relation to the surrounding locations (physical and human) e.g. roads, rivers, land use etc. An agreement with a good situation is likely to become a market town for the surrounding region. Social class: a person's social class reflects wealth, income, education, status and power. The occupation of a person is generally used to indicate social class. Social jump-spidery: the process by which those who can afford to make it move from an area as it gets bigger and lower, to be replaced by less backward people. Socio-economic group: classification of persons according to their occupation, e.g. professional, expert, manual. Employment is related to income, wealth and education. Below is the classification: Group 1 Professional and managerial group Group 2 Intermediate group 3 Skilled (non-manual) Group 4 Skilled group manual 5 Partially qualified Group 6 Unqualified E.G. employers, senior managers, architects, sollicitors, e.g. Teachers, nurses, social workers - all jobs that require good qualifications. for example. Clergy workers, secretaries - jobs that require training, for example. Supervisors, skilled workers, bus drivers, E.G. Arrests, machine operators - jobs that require a bit of training. for example. Workers - Work requiring little training or experience. Sphere of influence: the area served by a settlement, a shop or a service. Spontaneous liquidation: a squatter settlement or a city of slums containing self-built houses made of waste materials such as corrugated iron and plastic; the settlement usually lacks running water, electricity or electricity and waste water disposal plants. Spontaneous settlements are very common in the LEDC cities and are illegal because residents do not have the ground on which houses are built, nor are allowed to build you. Abusive settlement: another name for a spontaneous settlement. Suburbs: the external area of the city. Suburbanization: the process through which people, factories, offices and shops move from the central areas of the city towards the suburbs. Suburban villages: villages / dormitory cities or commuters with a residential population that sleep in the village / city but moving to work in the nearby large urban area. The suburbanized village has increasingly adopted some features (new residential complexes, more services) of urban areas. Telework: working from home using telecommunications. Tenant: a person who rents his home from a private owner or by the municipality. Properties: the way in which the goods are detained. A house of apartment can be of owner of the occupant or rented, or by the municipality or by a private owner. Residential blocks: large residential blocks built in the centers of the MEDC city during the industrial revolution to accommodate workers in high narrow densities and little hygienic conditions near the factories. Terraced house: a house at the inside of one (usually) long row of united accommodation. Terraced houses are typical of the internal town area in the United Kingdom. Threshold population: the minimum number of people needed to support a particular good, shop or office. For example, department stores like Marks & Spencer have a threshold population of over 100,000 inhabitants, while footwear shops have a threshold population of about 25,000 inhabitants. Transition area: see area in transition. Twilight area: the term applied to a city center area when it begins to turn into the transition area. Subclasses: the new urban poor, often ill, unemployed, homeless, free of qualifications and with health problems. UNEMPLOY: situation in which people do not have a full-time and continuous work and are generally used only temporarily or seasonally (for example during the summer months in a hotel). Unqualified manual tasks: these tasks do not require specific skills. Urban Fringe: see rural-urban fringe. Urban hierarchy: see hierarchy. Urban redevelopment: the total eviction of parts of the old city centers and relaunch with new homes, in particular skyscrapers. Urban renewal / regeneration: the improvement of the old houses and the addition of services in an attempt to restore life to the old city centers. URBAN SPRAWL: the uncontrolled and uncontrolled expansion of urban areas in the surrounding countryside. Urbanization: process by which a growing percentage of the population a country comes to live in the cities. Fast urbanization is a feature of most LEDCs. Wet Point Site: a settlement place where the main advantage is water supply in a otherwise dry area, for example in a spring where a waterproof clay valley meets the permeable limestone foot. permeable.Hills of chalk. Wholesale: sale of goods to retailers; wholesalers are not open to the public. Zone in Transition: the area of the city center around the CBD. It is a mixed-use area, ranging from abandoned parking lots and buildings to slums, cafes and older houses, often converted into offices or industrial use.

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