**Sustainable urban development 3.2.3.8 – Tutor2u**

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| **Q1** | **Match the terms with their correct definition** |
| A | Acting in a way such that current operations don’t compromise or leave issues for future generation |  |
| B | The consequences of an action, the costs of which are borne by the area of impact rather than at the source of the process |  |
| C | Taking all components into account when considering an issue, seeing links and associations and viewing the whole |  |
| D | The average productivity of all biologically productive areas on earth (land and sea) in a given year measured in the stated area |  |
| E | The quality of experience that can be anticipated in a particular place on the basis of health, education and other key measures |  |
|  **Liveability Sustainability Externality Holistic Global Hectare**  |

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| **Q2** | **Tick if these are Inputs cities require or Outputs they generate** | **Input** | **Output** |
| A | Agricultural produce |  |  |
| B | Construction material |  |  |
| C | Acid rain constituents |  |  |
| D | Clean water |  |  |
| E | Unrecyclable solid waste |  |  |
| F | Energy and power |  |  |
| G | Contaminated effluent |  |  |

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| **Q3** | **Which category of sustainable urban action does each of these most relate to?** |
|  |  | **Physical** | **Environmental** | **Economic** | **Social** |
| A | Investing in mass-transit transport systems |  |  |  |  |
| B | Limiting urban sprawl through green belt policy |  |  |  |  |
| C | Setting up funds to invest in rural improvement |  |  |  |  |
| D | Recycling and re-using urban waste water |  |  |  |  |
| E | Banning the use of PVC in new buildings |  |  |  |  |
| F | Reducing urban inequality by subsidising housing |  |  |  |  |

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| **Q4 Suggest how urban areas can become more sustainable in their contributions to the following dimensions:** |
| **Transport sustainability** | **Water sustainability** |
| **Economic sustainability** | **Health sustainability** |
| **Regional sustainability** | **Global sustainability** |

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| **Q5 Some cities claim they are becoming more sustainable but without effective strategies, termed ‘greenwash’ (from ‘whitewash’). How could you tell if sustainable claims were just false imaging of the city? One has been started…** |
| Ineffective (greenwash) sustainable strategies:* There is only a short-term improvement that quickly reverts back to the original state
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