

## Glossary

**Arable** - type of farming producing plant crops

**C.B.D. or Central Business District** - the part of an urban area which has the main shops and businesses

**Charcoal** - a fuel made from wood - burns very hot

**Counter-urbanisation** - moving from urban to rural areas

**Developing** - a country which is an **LEDC** but is changing to become an **MEDC**

**Development/Economic development** - the process of **developing**

**Domestic product** - money earned

**Ecological** - to do with the living things and their environment

**Economic** - to do with money

**Edge cities** - new towns built just outside existing city areas

**Favelas or shanty towns** - self built areas

**LEDC** - Less Economically Developed Country (Poor Country)

**Informal (work)** - casual work paid 'cash in hand' rather than officially

**Manufacturing** - making something

**Mass transportation** - buses/trains etc that move lots of people

**MEDC** - More Economically Developed Country (Rich Country)

**Migration** - moving to live in a different place

**Municipal** - owned by a town or city

**Minerals** - components of rocks

**N.I.C.** - newly-industrialised country

**Pastoral** - farming of animals

**Pedestrianisation** - removing traffic from roads

**Planning** - organising the building of towns and cities

**Primary products** - things from the planet

**Rainforest** - an ecosystem with high annual rainfall dominated by trees

**Rural** - to do with countryside

**Self help** - the ways in which shanty towns are improved

**Sewerage** - human waste from toilets

**Staple** - foods eaten regularly

**Sustainable** - can continue to do or be done into the future. In geography it usually means 'does not damage the environment'

**Trinary** - using three. In the case of trinary roads it means using three lanes

**Urban** - to do with towns and cities

**Urban sprawl** - the way that cities spread out

**Urbanisation** - migration from rural areas to urban areas