

associated with the growth of cities is called _____
Urbanisation

[PCR362] Which of the following IS NOT a benefit of urbanisation
Juvenile delinquency

[PCR362] Urbanisation can be distinguished in two ways: physically and ____
Socially

[PCR362] _____ are the over populated areas in a region that is generally occupied by poor people, living in sub-standard conditions
Slums

[PCR362] The rapid expansion of the geographical extent of a city, characterised by low-density residential houses and slow pace of development is called _____
Urban sprawl

[PCR362] Intra-national conflicts can be described as conflicts occurring ____
Between different groups within a nation

[PCR362] Urban settlement patterns consist of three basic shapes, which are compact, _____ and crosscut patterns
Linear

[PCR362] Traffic congestion, commuters' time wasting, parking problems and motor park touts are problems usually associated with _____
Urban transport systems

[PCR362] _____ occurs within an individual and usually manifests in the form of hunger, sexual needs or deprivation, trying to make a right choice, frustration and transferred aggression
Intra-personal conflict

[PCR362] The movement of people from the hinterlands to more populated, industrialised and economically viable cities within the same country is called _____
Rural-urban migration

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