London and UK cities urban Hexbusters

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|  | **Question** | **Answer** |
| 1. | What **G** is one of the UK’s major cities? |  |
| 2. | What **C M** is often used to show variations in population density? |  |
| 3. | What **L** has a population density that is 10 times more than anywhere else in the UK? |  |
| 4. | What **M** is the movement of people from one place to another? |  |
| 5. | What **S** describes the spread of cities into the countryside? |  |
| 6. | What **U** is the opposite of rural and is used to describe towns and cities? |  |
| 7. | Which **R** was responsible for establishing the settlement of Londinium in AD 47? |  |
| 8. | What **U G** is an environmental opportunity created by urban change? |  |
| 9. | What **U D** is a social and economic challenge created by urban change? |  |
| 10. | What **I** are found in all urban areas and often relates to significant differences in education, health, employment and housing? |  |
| 11. | What **C S** are found beyond the urban-rural fringe? |  |
| 12. | What **B S** are derelict areas, often found in the inner city, that have previously been in use? |  |
| 13. | What **D** is the study of population statistics? |  |
| 14. | What **R T** is a physical feature that divides the city of London into two parts, north and south? |  |
| 15. | What **G S** is a piece of land that has not been built on before, but is now being considered for development? |  |