

## Urbanisation

Task 1: Describe what is meant by urbanisation. Complete the tasks below.



Urbanisation Definition:

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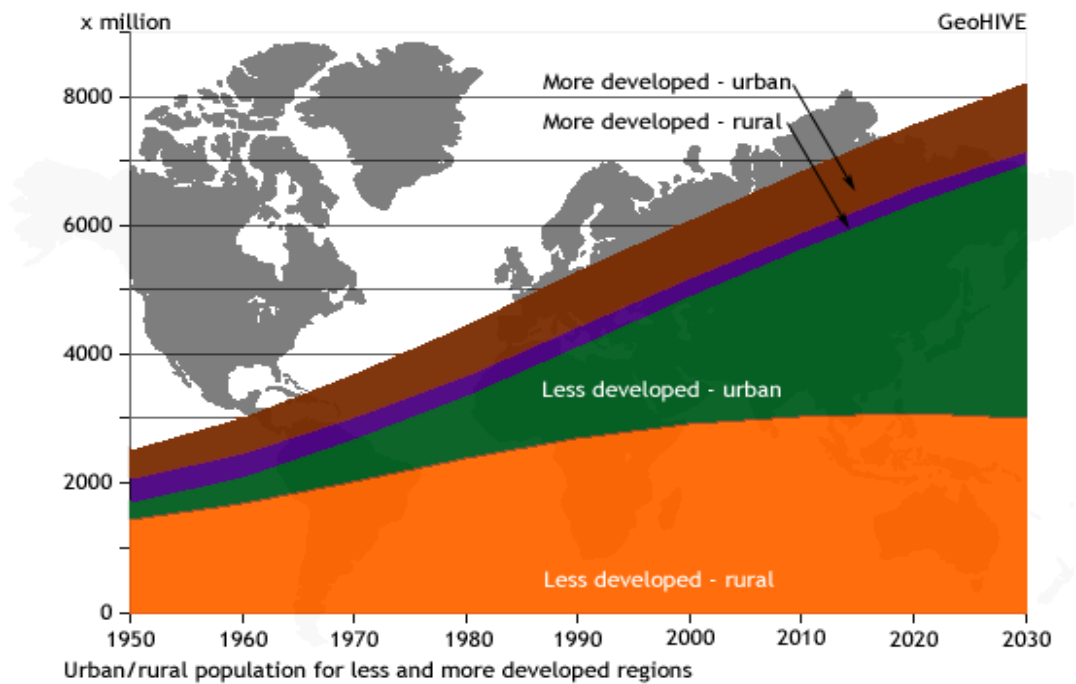
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Describe this graph and what it means:



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Task 2: Read the information about Rio de Janeiro and summarise in 3 bullet points.

Water Supply: Around 12% of Rio's population did not have access to running water. It is estimated that 37% of water is lost through leaky pipes, fraud and illegal access. The situation has become worse in recent years. SE Brazil has experienced its worst drought for over 80 years, Reservoirs across SE Brazil have been declared empty. This has had an impact on the famous Rio carnival as there have been severe water shortages throughout the city.

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Energy: The whole city of Rio suffers from frequent blackouts due to a shortage of electricity. The growing demands of the forthcoming Olympics will make the situation worse. Many people living in the poorer parts of Rio de Janeiro get their electricity by illegally tapping into the main supply, which is extremely risky and dangerous.

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Education: Education in Brazil is compulsory for children aged 6-14. In Rio only half of all children continue their education beyond the age of 14. Many drop out of school and some get involved in drug trafficking to make a living and support their families. The level of school enrolment is very low. The main reasons for this are: a shortage of nearby schools; a lack of money and a need to work; a shortage of teachers; low pay for teachers; poor training for teachers.

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Healthcare: In 2013, only 55% of the city had a local family health clinic. Services for pregnant women and the elderly were very poor, especially in the west Zone. The table below compares health in two contrasting districts and with Rio as a whole:

District	Zone	Infant mortality rate	Pregnant females getting medical care	Average life expectancy
Cidada de Deas	West	21 per 1000	60%	45
Barra de Tijuna	South	6 per 1000	100%	80
Rio de Janeiro (as a whole)		19 per 1000	74%	63

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Task 3: Create a fact sheet about Rio, and its importance in the world. Try to use as many of the facts below as possible. Images should also be included to represent the different facts!

- The statue of Christ the Redeemer is one of the Seven Wonders of the World.
- Due to its stunning scenery, amazing beaches and famous landmarks it is one of the most visited cities in the Southern hemisphere.
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- Rio is a major port exporting mainly coffee, sugar and iron ore.
- Rio hosted matches (including the final) at the 2014 football World Cup and hosted the 2016 Olympic Games.
- It is a major regional, national and international centre for important companies and industries.
- It is Brazil's 2nd most important industrial city producing 5% of Brazil's Gross Domestic Product (GDP)
- Rio has become a 'global city' because of its importance in the global economy as an industrial and financial centre.
- The north zone of Rio contains the Tijuca National Park.
- The unemployment rate is on decline. In Rio, you work and consume more every year.
- More recent migrants come from Japan, South Korea and China seeking new business opportunities. There are over 1.4 million Japanese living in Brazil making it the second largest Japanese population outside of Japan.
- The main manufacturing industries in Rio are chemicals, pharmaceuticals, clothing, furniture and processed foods.
- As a result of migration Rio has a racially mixed population. Migrants come from afar to reside in Rio.
- The industry in Rio has attracted workers from the USA and UK increasing economic development in the country.
- 56% of Brazil's GDP is concentrated within a 500 km radius around the city.
- Rio contains two major airports. In 2011 four times the city's population passed through both these airports.
- 25% of Brazil's foreign investment occurs in the city of Rio.
- The city is the largest producer of oil in Brazil & home to Petrobras. The city also contains the five industrial districts.
- Rio has grown rapidly in the past 50 years to become a major centre for industry, administration and tourist activities.
- The city has good infrastructure. Water: Over 98% of urban population served by the city's supply system, compared to the national average of 82.7%.
- Sewage: Over 75% of sewage volume produced is treated. In Brazil, the average is 39%.
- Waste Disposal: 99.3% of homes have waste disposal, compared to the national average of 87.4% and the main service industries in Rio are banking, finance and insurance.