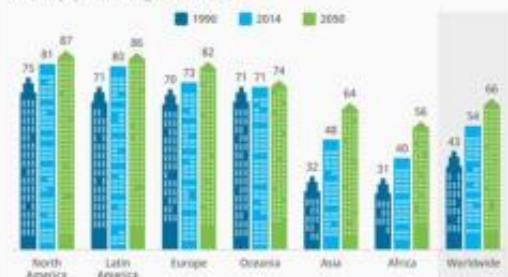


## Keywords

Slum	An informal, densely populated and usually illegal settlement that is inhabited (lived in) by the urban poor.
Settlement	A place where people establish (set up) a community.
Densely populated	Many people living in an area, crowded.
Inhabitant	A person who lives in an area.
Urbanisation	The process whereby an increasing proportion of people live in towns and cities.
Urban	Towns and cities
Rural	Countryside
Migration	The movement of people (or animals) from one place to another.
Push factors	Negative factors that encourage people to leave a particular place.
Pull factors	Positive factors that attract people to a particular place.
Services	A system provided for people, such as transport, education, internet, electricity.
Inequality	Difference or inconsistency
Quality of life	The level of overall wellbeing of an individual, community or a country. It is made up of many factors, including wealth, health, rights and education.
Standard of living	The level of wealth and material goods that an individual, community or country has access to. This is a numerical value, usually measured in US dollars.
Self-help schemes	Government-funded projects that help slum residents improve their homes.

54% of the World's Population Now Lives in Cities  
% of the population living in urban areas



Source: United Nations

Mashable | statista

## UN-HABITAT Definition of Slums

A settlement that is lacking in (missing) one of the following: safe housing; sufficient living space; easy and affordable access to safe water; access to sanitation; the legal right to the home.



## The World's Five Largest Slums

It is estimated that between 900 million and 1.6 billion people live in slums around the world.

1.	Orangi Town (Karachi, Pakistan)	2.4 million
2.	Neza (Mexico City, Mexico)	1.2 million
3.	Dharavi (Mumbai, India)	1 million
4.	Kibera (Nairobi, Kenya)	700 thousand
5.	Khayelitsha (Cape Town, South Africa)	400 thousand



## UPP: Rio de Janeiro's Favelas

The UPP (Pacification Police Units) were introduced in 2008 to reduce crime and violence in the favelas. Initially they were very successful.



## Synonyms for Slums:

Squatter settlement

Shanty town

Township (South Africa)

Favela (Brazil)

## Rocinha Favela (Rio de Janeiro, Brazil)

In Rio de Janeiro, over 20% of people live in favelas.

Population:	Estimated: 150 thousand to 300 thousand people (it is hard to know exactly how many people live in the favela)
Location:	On a steep slope in the southern part of the city.
Area:	Less than 2.5km <sup>2</sup> (making the area very densely populated)
Famous for:	Improvements to quality of life of residents, but also crime and drug-related violence

## Push Factors



- few services
- lack of job opportunities
- unhappy life
- poor transport links
- natural disasters
- wars
- shortage of food

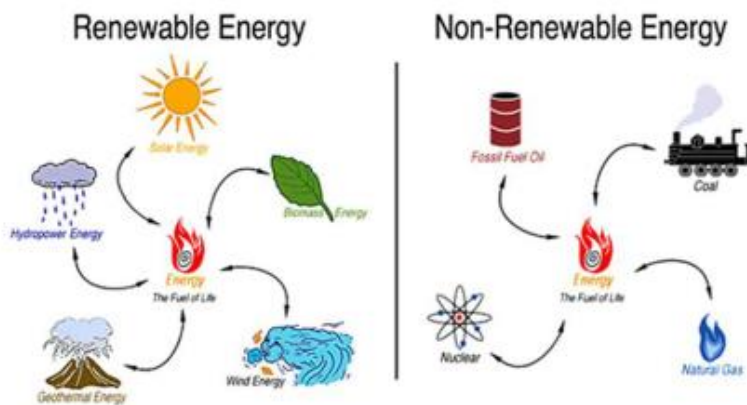
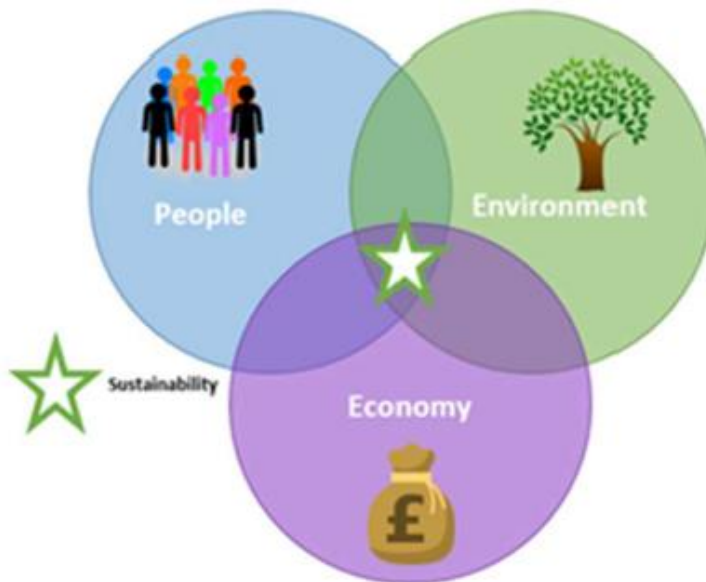
## Pull Factors



- access to services
- better job opportunities
- more entertainment facilities
- better transport links
- improved living conditions
- hope for a better way of life
- family links



^ Curitiba, Brazil  
v Freiburg, Germany

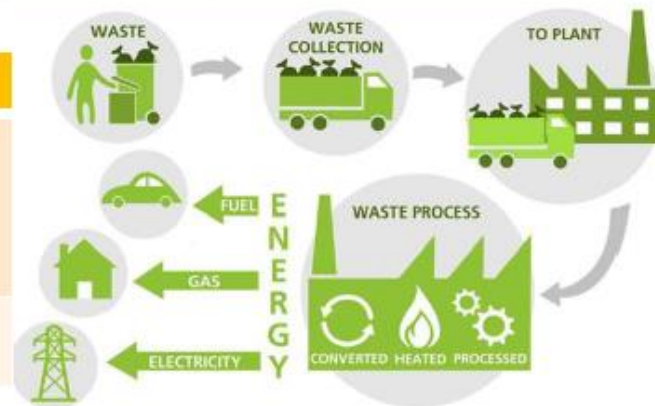


Renewable and Non-renewable Energy

All types of energy have advantages and disadvantages. For example:  
Solar energy  
+ Little pollution; can be used in remote areas  
- Very expensive; require a lot of daylight

Countries can ensure their energy security by moving more towards renewable energy.

Keywords	
Sustainable	When something is good for people, the environment and the economy.
Unsustainable	When something is not good for people, the environment and the economy.
Renewable energy	Energy sources that do not run out, such as solar and wind energy.
Non-renewable energy	Energy sources that will run out, such as fossil fuels and nuclear energy.
Fossil fuels	Coal, oil and gas. These fuels formed millions of years ago.
Pivotal	Of crucial importance
Development	The process of improvement.
Abode	Where someone lives.
Economic	Relating to money
Unprecedented	Never done before or known before.
Biodegradable	When something is able to break down in the soil.
Controversial	When something divides opinion and people have very different views about it.
Technology	Tools and techniques that help solve problems.
Waste to Energy	Generating energy by burning waste



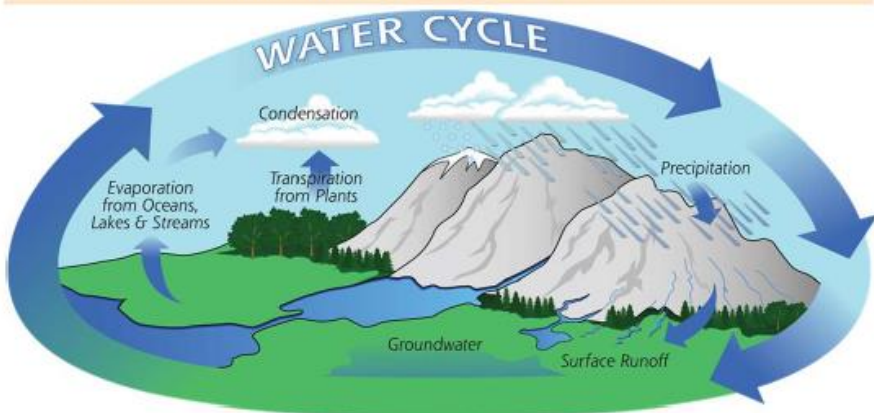
# Rivers Year 5 Summer

## Keywords

River	A flow of fresh water across the land into a lake, sea or ocean.
Landscape	A part of the Earth's surface.
Lake	A large area of water, surrounded by land.
Sea	An area of salt water.
Ocean	A large area of sea. There are five oceans: Atlantic; Pacific; India; Arctic; Southern.
Source	The start of a river
Mouth	The end of a river, where it enters a lake, sea or ocean.
Erosion	The wearing away of the Earth's surface.
Transportation	The movement of sediment (material).
Sediment	Natural material that is carried and deposited by a river.
Deposition	The dropping of sediment.
Riverbed	The bottom of the river.
River banks	The sides of the river.
Landform	A feature on the Earth's surface that is part of the land.
Tributary	A smaller river that flows into a larger river.
Agriculture	Farming (growing crops, such as cereals, fruits and vegetables)

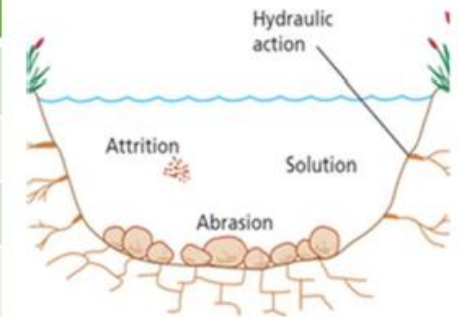
## Water Cycle

The water cycle is the way in which water moves around the world.



## Erosion

Abrasion	Sandpapering: rocks wear away each other and the riverbed and banks
Attrition	Crashing: rocks collide and break up
Solution	Chemical action: acids in the water dissolve the rock
Hydraulic action	Water power: the force of the water breaks down the riverbed and banks.

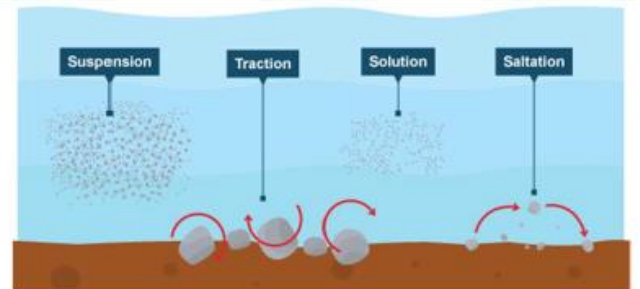


## Famous Rivers

Amazon River, South America  
 Volga River, Russia  
 River Nile, Sudan & Egypt

## Transportation

Traction	Tractor wheels: large rocks roll along the riverbed
Saltation	Jumping beans: pebbles bounce along the riverbed
Suspension	Hoverboard: small sediment is carried along in the flow of the river
Solution	Invisible material: the smallest sediment is dissolved into the water



## The River's Course

- 1 - Source
- 2 - Interlocking spur
- 3 - V-shaped valley
- 4 - Waterfall
- 5 - River channel (widens in middle course)
- 6 - Meander (erosion on outside of bend)
- 7 - Meander (deposition on inside of bend)
- 8 - Oxbow lake
- 9 - Rich, fertile land either side of the river
- 10 - Mouth