

Faculty of Earth Sciences

Department of Urban Planning & Geography

Subject: English for Urban Planning

Lesson:2

I- Vocabulary Builder

1. Urban Growth Concepts

Urban expansion: the outward growth of a city into surrounding rural areas.

Suburbanization: the movement of people from city centers to suburban areas.

Vertical growth: building upward through towers and high-rise buildings.

Zoning change: modifying the official rules that decide how land can be used.

Redevelopment: replacing older or damaged buildings with new construction.

Regeneration: improving a neglected urban area to make it more functional and attractive.

1. Sustainability Vocabulary

Renewable energy: energy from natural sources that do not run out, such as the sun or wind.

Waste management: systems for collecting, recycling, and disposing of waste safely.

Carbon footprint: the total amount of greenhouse gases produced by a person, activity, or city.

Climate resilience: a city's ability to cope with climate impacts like heatwaves, floods, and storms.

II- Grammar Focus

In urban analysis, we often compare cities, neighborhoods, and levels of development. These structures help us make comparisons clearly:

- **Comparatives**: used to compare two things.

Examples:

“Downtown is more crowded than the suburbs.”

“The new district is cleaner than the old one.”

- **Superlatives**: used to show the highest or lowest degree.

Examples:

“It is the most accessible area in the city.”

“This is the least polluted neighborhood.”

Structure:**Comparatives:**

adjective + -er + than

or

more/less + adjective + than

Superlatives:

the + adjective + -est

or

the most/least + adjective

III- Reading Material**What is a sustainable city?**

A sustainable city aims to protect the environment while improving people's quality of life. Such a city supports green mobility by encouraging electric buses, trams, and cycling to reduce pollution. It also promotes higher density to avoid urban sprawl and protect agricultural and natural lands. Sustainable cities save energy by using renewable energy sources and improving building efficiency.

However, rapid urban growth creates challenges like informal housing, congestion, and waste problems. To become sustainable, cities must plan carefully and involve citizens in decision-making. A sustainable city is ultimately one that remains healthy, resilient, and livable for future generations.