Name	:

# What are the strategies to improve liveability?

# Theory comprehension questions (remember and understand)

#### **Question 1**

Label the images with the correct strategy for improving liveability using the words provided.

#### Word bank

encouraging healthy lifestyles, increasing social connections, offering public transport







Images (left to right): joseph s I tan matt, MR.SANCHAI MAPU, Carlos Huang/Shutterstock.com

Question 2 (1 MARK)  Identify one way that places can be changed to make it easier for people to live healthier lifestyles.					
Question 3 Summarise h	(2 MARKS) ow liveability can be improved through waste disposal.				

## Skills application questions (apply, analyse and evaluate)

#### Use the following information to answer questions 4 - 6

#### Case study 1: Improving cycling in Paris

Paris is probably one of the most famous cities in the world; however, it has not always been a great place for cycling. Since 2015, lots of money has been spent on increasing the number of cycling lanes and other cycling **infrastructure**. It is an ongoing project, with plans to ensure that 100% of the city is bicycle-friendly by 2026. The hope is that it will make Paris a healthier city, with fewer people relying on cars to get around. Although the number of cyclists has increased since this investment, some people have argued that it is more dangerous for **pedestrians**, as certain footpaths are now shared with cyclists.



Figure 1 Publicly available bicycles in bicycle parking zones in Paris, France

#### Question 4 (2 MARKS)

**Explain** one strategy that has been put in place in Paris to help residents be healthier. Refer to Case study 1 to help you answer the question.

Geography skill: 1G Identifying strategies for action in Geography

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#### Question 5 (3 MARKS)

'Enabling more people to cycle doesn't improve liveability because it is dangerous for pedestrians.' – Josie Smyth

**Analyse** the above quote and use the information in Case study 1 to justify whether you think it is true or false.

Geography skill: 1F Drawing conclusions in Geography



Question 6 (3 MARKS)
Question 6 (3 MARKS)
Predict whether the liveability of the place you live would increase, decrease, or stay the same if more bike paths, shared bikes, and safe cycling routes were made. Make a comparison to Paris (Case study 1) in your response.  Geography skill: 1F Drawing conclusions in Geography



Name:	
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# (Answers) What are the strategies to improve liveability?

## Theory comprehension questions (remember and understand)







1 Increasing social connections

**Encouraging healthy lifestyles** 

Offering public transport

Images (left to right): joseph s I tan matt, MR.SANCHAI MAPU, Carlos Huang/Shutterstock.com

Why? Each of these can help to improve liveability in different ways.

#### 2. Example answer

[One feature of places that can encourage people to live healthier lifestyles is easy access to safe bicycle lanes.<sup>1</sup>]

#### Checklist

 I have identified one feature of places that can encourage people to live healthier lifestyles.<sup>1</sup>

#### Other acceptable answers include:

- increasing the walkability of the place
- providing space to exercise
- ensuring people have access to affordable healthy foods.

#### 3. Example answer

[Waste disposal is about how we manage and get rid of rubbish and waste.<sup>1</sup>][Liveability of a place can be improved if waste is managed and disposed of in a sustainable way because doing so protects public health and the environment.<sup>2</sup>]

#### Checklist

- I have summarised by first outlining what waste disposal is about.<sup>1</sup>
- I have summarised by stating how this can improve liveability.



### Skills application questions (apply, analyse and evaluate)

#### 4. Example answer

[Residents of Paris are being encouraged to live healthier lifestyles with more cycle lanes and a more bicycle-friendl city.<sup>1</sup>][This should encourage people to ride bikes rather than drive, which is likely to improve the health of the city's residents.<sup>2</sup>]

#### Checklist

- I have outlined one strategy being used to encourage residents of Paris to be healthier.<sup>1</sup>
- I have explained this further by outlining why this strategy is likely to help improve the health of the people that live in Paris.<sup>2</sup>

#### 5. Example answer

[I think the quote from Josie Smyth is false.¹][I think this because we know there are many different aspects to liveability and many different ways we can improve liveability beyond the safety of pedestrians.²][For example, as Case study 1 mentions, despite greater risk to pedestrians, Paris will likely become a healthier city because more of its population will be cycling (exercise) and there will be a healthier environment (less emissions from cars).³] **Checklist** 

- I have stated whether I think the quote is true or false.¹
- I have explained why I think this.<sup>2</sup>
- I have analysed Case study 1 and used information from it to support my reasoning.<sup>3</sup>

#### 6. Example answer

[I predict that if more bike paths and public bikes were made available, liveability would increase in the place I live: Melbourne.<sup>1</sup>][This is because, like Paris, there are not many bike paths at all in Melbourne CBD or a heap of publicly available bikes.<sup>2</sup>][I think liveability would improve because we know that the less that people rely on cars and the more people cycle, the better for public health and the environment.<sup>3</sup>]

#### Checklist

- I have predicted what would happen to the liveability of my place by stating if it would improve, decrease, or stay the same.<sup>1</sup>
- I have explained why by comparing it to Paris.<sup>2</sup>
- I have explained how this would improve liveability.3

