**Reading Qs Rhoda & Burton Ch 23 Urban Issues, Problems & Trends**

What single major factor (there are others) has contributed a great deal to accelerating urbanization in Mexico since the 1990s?

The factor identified in the previous question has influenced what two buying decisions that both take up more land?

What share of Mexico City households own an auto?

How far out from major urban centers to suburban developments stretch in some cases?

What do the authors mean when they state that the urban pattern is breaking from the tradition of high income groups concentrating in the high status sector? Give an example.

How is the Mexican government involved in the low income housing sector? Explain.

The Mexico City Megalopolis/sub-system is expected to have how many people by the year 2050?

Describe the household, family unit, and budget of Carlos Hernández, which is considered typical.

If you are a low income buyer of a home, and thus in need of a mortgage, what type of home, new or used, might be easiest to get (p. 174)?

What might the future be for the numerous low income housing projects on the rural periphery of cities?

Describe how interagency governmental dysfunction is contributing to the desire of citizens to own automobiles (near end of page 174).

What share of total urban waste was recycled in 2008? What type of waste was the most prevalent?

What share of people in the Federal District have access to safe drinking water?

What is the old joke about water in the Mexico City area?

What is meant by the term “island capital”?

What three changes did the Spanish make from the old Aztec ways of environmental management?

What happened to Mexico City in 1629-34?

What did the Spanish do in 1788 to address the problem of the previous question?

Describe what was completed by the year 1900.

How did the problem finally get solved? (describe the nature of the public works)

Why are alfalfa and maize the primary crops of the Mezquital Valley?

What was a consequence of the deforestation of the 19th century?

Why did much of the Mexico City area begin to sink over 100 years ago?

Why were the consequences of sinking for the Palacio de Bellas Artes?

What was done south of the city to reduce the subsidence rates of the central city area?

To supply more needed fresh water what was done in beginning in the 1940s? (two sub-answers needed)

If someone in the Rio Lerma region lower than Mexico City remembers when the river had more water, what is the major explanation?

Why do the authors believe there is little conservation of water in Mexico City?

Of what service does about 10% of the electricity used in Mexico City go to?

What source type does most (70%) of the water used in Mexico City come from?

What major geographic factors contribute greatly to air pollution in Mexico City? Explain, including the cases of ozone, general air pollutants, and temperature inversions.

Why does ozone form at lower temperatures in Mexico City than Los Angeles?

Why is fuel combustion less efficient in Mexico City than Los Angeles? (note that several of the above questions are related)

What air pollution problem do the dry lake beds create during the dry season, especially when winds come from the east?

List five major policies that the government has implemented to control air pollution.

What activity contributes the most air pollution?

Have the efforts of the Mexican government met with much success? Explain.

What international award was won in 2009? Explain briefly what it was.

What are the major causes of pollution in Ciudad Juárez?

What environmental problems do the authors state to be more or less under control as we enter the future? Which one(s) are more serious?

The more serious one of the previous question might be addressed by what, according to the authors?