

REVIEW QUESTIONS

MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS

- Which of the following would be considered a primate city?
 - Berlin, Germany
 - New York City, United States
 - Beijing, China
 - Paris, France
 - São Paulo, Brazil
- Which of the following best describes the urban hierarchy of settlements?
 - Town, hamlet, village, metropolis, megalopolis
 - Village, town, hamlet, metropolis, megalopolis
 - Megalopolis, metropolis, village, town, hamlet
 - Hamlet, town, city, metropolis, megalopolis
 - Hamlet, village, town, city, metropolis
- The United Kingdom has established greenbelts around certain cities to prevent what?
 - Major traffic tie-ups
 - Urban sprawl
 - The spread of poverty
 - Unbearable pollution
 - Race relations from erupting into riots
- According Ullman and Harris's multiple nuclei model, what develops at the outskirts of core cities?
 - Airports
 - Nucleated cities
 - Edge cities
 - World cities
 - First-ring suburbs
- What city were the concentric zone model and the sector model based on when they were developed in the early 20th century?
 - Chicago
 - London
 - New York City
 - Philadelphia
 - Boston
- What do most cities in the developing world have in common?
 - Urban areas are ringed by shantytowns.
 - The central business district suffers from a lack of resources.
 - The wealthy live in a commuter zone on the edge of the city.
 - Industry is located next to the central business district.
 - None of the above.
- The Pentagon in Washington, D.C., is a good example of a(n)
 - festival landscape.
 - symbolic landscape.
 - military landscape.
 - urban landscape.
 - postmodern landscape.

8. What one characteristic links megacities?
 - (A) Each city has an efficient form of mass transportation.
 - (B) Each has a population of more than 10 million people.
 - (C) Each has a world-class airport with connections to each continent.
 - (D) Each possesses financial wealth greater than its gross domestic product.
 - (E) Each follows a model that is focused around the central business district.
9. Medieval cities in Europe usually had what characteristic in common?
 - (A) Moats
 - (B) Protective walls
 - (C) All roads leading to them
 - (D) Well-developed urban hydrology plans
 - (E) Sections devoted to specific social classes
10. Which statement would be the most accurate regarding the bid-rent theory?
 - (A) Land value is the highest in the central business district, and land value decreases with distance from the CBD.
 - (B) Land value is the highest in the suburbs, resulting in bigger houses.
 - (C) More space is available in the urban core due to the plight of the inner city.
 - (D) More space is available in the suburbs due to higher demand for land there.
 - (E) Land value is constant throughout the urban area due to the high demand for residential space there.
11. Where is the Canadian megalopolis?
 - (A) British Columbia, including Vancouver and Victoria
 - (B) Canadian Rockies, including Calgary and Edmonton
 - (C) Canadian Plains, including Regina and Winnipeg
 - (D) Canadian St. Lawrence Seaway region, including Toronto and Montréal
 - (E) Canadian Maritime Provinces, including St. John's and Halifax
12. Latin American cities have what common characteristic in the model developed by Dr. Larry Ford?
 - (A) A spine of high-class housing extending from the city center
 - (B) Dominance of the suburbs in urban growth
 - (C) *Favelas* or squatter settlements in the interior of the central business districts
 - (D) Three distinct central business districts: colonial, contemporary/traditional, and market zones
 - (E) Transportation systems that ring the city and do not connect to the central business district

13. Range and threshold are important to commercial establishments because
- (A) without a range, there are not enough customers to support the establishment.
 - (B) without a threshold, the distance is too far for people to go to partake in the goods or services offered.
 - (C) the range determines the maximum distance that people are willing to travel to buy or enjoy something, while the threshold is the minimum number of customers needed for the business to survive.
 - (D) the greater the range, the higher the cost of the item.
 - (E) the greater the threshold, the less the cost of the item.

City A—10 million
City B—5 million
City C—2.5 million
City D—1 million

14. The above cities located within the same country represent what geographic factor?
- (A) Urban hierarchy
 - (B) Rank-size rule
 - (C) Dispersed settlement
 - (D) Gentrification
 - (E) Centralization
15. A business such as a high-end department store with a high threshold would most likely be located where in the urban framework?
- (A) Central business district
 - (B) First-ring suburb
 - (C) Third-ring suburb
 - (D) Near a major interstate exit
 - (E) Close to the airport

16. Homer Hoyt's sector model is based on what fundamental principle?
- (A) Development is based on the location of amenities.
 - (B) Development is structured around the central business district.
 - (C) Development is based around enterprises such as airports.
 - (D) Development is centered around transportation routes.
 - (E) Development is independent of the central business district.
17. Which is the illegal process by which real estate agents encourage the sale of homes because people of certain races have moved into a neighborhood?
- (A) Redlining
 - (B) Ghettoization
 - (C) Segregation
 - (D) White flight
 - (E) Blockbusting
18. What is the most noticeable geographic trend in the last 30 years with respect to the world's twenty most populated cities?
- (A) Most of the 20 most populated cities are now located in more developed countries.
 - (B) Compared to 30 years ago, a much larger percentage of the cities are now located in Europe.
 - (C) Most of the 20 cities are now located in less developed countries.
 - (D) Most of the 20 cities are now located in Africa.
 - (E) The specific cities have not changed in 30 years; they have only grown in population.

19. The area in the urban setting with the highest land value, usually located within the central business district, is called what?
- (A) Planned community
 - (B) High lateral investment zone
 - (C) Peak land value intersection
 - (D) Third-ring suburb
 - (E) Tertiary land value
20. Which world-class city is the best example of an entrepot?
- (A) Shanghai
 - (B) Dubai
 - (C) São Paulo
 - (D) Madrid
 - (E) Singapore

Urban sprawl The process of expansive suburban development over large areas spreading out from a city, in which the automobile provides the primary source of transportation.

World City Centers of economic, culture, and political activity that are strongly interconnected and together control the global systems of finance and commerce.

Sample Questions and Answers

Section 1: Historical Geography of Urban Environments

Multiple-Choice Questions

1. The first cities arose in
 - (A) ancient Greece.
 - (B) hearths of early agriculture.
 - (C) the Indian subcontinent.
 - (D) central Mexico.
 - (E) near the equator.
2. Some prominent Native American cities later became
 - (A) manufacturing hubs.
 - (B) agricultural distribution centers.
 - (C) gateway cities.
 - (D) colonial cities.
 - (E) export processing zones.
3. The Industrial Revolution
 - (A) had little impact on urban areas.
 - (B) spawned vast manufacturing centers.
 - (C) began in the Great Lakes region.
 - (D) made factory workers obsolete.
 - (E) caused an urban to rural migration.
4. _____ is an important gateway city.
 - (A) Oslo, Norway,
 - (B) Perth, Australia,
 - (C) Nairobi, Kenya,
 - (D) Honolulu, Hawaii,
 - (E) Denver, Colorado,

5. During the Middle Ages, _____ dramatically slowed the growth of urban areas.
- (A) feudalism
 - (B) colonialism
 - (C) Black Death
 - (D) Renaissance
 - (E) the Industrial Revolution

Free-Response Question

1. Describe the historical evolution of the city and how it has historically varied in form and function across the globe.

Section 2: Culture and Urban Form

Multiple-Choice Questions

1. Classic _____ cities have narrow, winding streets, open-air markets, many dead-ends, and courtyards surrounded by high walls.
- (A) medieval European
 - (B) Hindu
 - (C) Latin American
 - (D) Islamic
 - (E) colonial
2. Architects and planners from the _____ strove to introduce beauty and impose order on chaotic industrial cities.
- (A) postmodern school
 - (B) modernist tradition
 - (C) City Beautiful movement
 - (D) beaux arts school
 - (E) classical movement
3. Modernist architecture
- (A) stressed efficiency and geometrical order.
 - (B) uses eclectic and classic forms.
 - (C) stressed the ornate.
 - (D) is limited to newer American cities.
 - (E) is characterized by skyscrapers.

4. Asian, African, and South American cities
 - (A) contain dominant centers, usually surrounding something of religious significance.
 - (B) contain strong manufacturing and industrial sectors within the city.
 - (C) display mostly modern forms of architecture as they are recently developing themselves after colonialism.
 - (D) contain many structural relics from colonialism.
 - (E) usually have a church at the center of the city.
5. Medieval European cities usually contain all the following characteristics except
 - (A) winding streets and tall narrow buildings.
 - (B) large, ornate cathedrals.
 - (C) walls surrounding the city for defense purposes.
 - (D) wide streets to accommodate large military troops.
 - (E) a high density of buildings.

Free-Response Question

1. If you were traveling in a new city, what kinds of evidence would you look for to symbolize each of the following trends in urban design: beaux arts, City Beautiful movement, modernism, and postmodernism?

Section 3: The Spatial Organization of Urban Environments

Multiple-Choice Questions

1. Los Angeles provides an excellent example of
 - (A) the Beaux Arts tradition.
 - (B) a central business district.
 - (C) the multinucleated metropolis.
 - (D) the concentric zone model.
 - (E) disagglomeration.
2. Many Latin American cities conform more or less to the
 - (A) theory of ghettoization.
 - (B) the sector model.
 - (C) the multinode model.
 - (D) inner city decay theory.
 - (E) the concentric zone model.

3. In cities like Baltimore, inner-city revitalization has transformed _____ into gentrified urban neighborhoods.
 - (A) suburbs
 - (B) central business districts
 - (C) edge cities
 - (D) ghettos
 - (E) agglomerations
4. Which of the following cities exemplifies an urban geography defined by railroads?
 - (A) Boston
 - (B) Mexico City
 - (C) Chicago
 - (D) San Francisco
 - (E) Los Angeles
5. Which of the following best describes edge cities?
 - (A) They are located along freeways on the outskirts of major cities.
 - (B) They are usually found in Europe and Asia.
 - (C) They are small, isolated communities.
 - (D) They are designed in the Beautiful City tradition.
 - (E) They are gentrified communities.
6. According to the central place theory,
 - (A) small communities bind regions together.
 - (B) most people live in mid-sized cities.
 - (C) large cities serve as economic hubs.
 - (D) regions are impossible to define.
 - (E) there are more large cities than small cities.
7. The coastal southern California and northern Baja, Mexico region can be described as a
 - (A) central place.
 - (B) artificial construction.
 - (C) megacity.
 - (D) megalopolis.
 - (E) agglomeration.

Free-Response Question

1. Describe the influence of transportation on modern American cities.

Section 4: Urban Planning

Multiple-Choice Questions

1. Which of the following was not one of the main elements contributing to a city's legibility according to Kevin Lynch?
 - (A) Landmarks
 - (B) Nodes
 - (C) Links
 - (D) Edges
 - (E) Districts
2. Action space consists of
 - (A) recreational facilities in an urban area.
 - (B) the space in which individual daily activity occurs.
 - (C) spaces within a city designated for transportation.
 - (D) a diagrammatic representation of the amount of time it takes to travel between activities on a particular day.
 - (E) the area surrounding the interactions a central place has with the surrounding community.
3. Individual spatial behavior on a daily basis
 - (A) generally involves more shorter trips than longer trips.
 - (B) can be described as that individual's action space.
 - (C) can be limited by transportation possibilities.
 - (D) mostly involves work-related travel.
 - (E) All of the above

Free-Response Question

1. Discuss why it might be important for urban planners to consult behavioral geographers when making planning decisions.

Answers for Multiple-Choice Questions

Section 1: Historical Geography of Urban Environments

1. **(B)** The first cities only developed after sedentary agriculture advanced to the point at which crop surpluses allowed some people to take up professions other than farming, such as brick laying and carpentry. When and where this occurred, the first cities arose.
2. **(D)** Mexico City is just one example of a great Native American city (Tenochtitlan) that eventually became a center of colonial government administration and military might. Colonial powers used these cities as bases from which to dominate people in the surrounding countryside.