

Advanced Urban Planning Concepts for Middle Schoolers

Urban Planning · Answer Key · 15 Questions

1. Which historical urban planning movement, popular in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, advocated for garden cities as a solution to overcrowding and unsanitary conditions in industrial cities?

- A) Modernism
- B) The City Beautiful Movement
- C) Garden City Movement**
- D) New Urbanism

2. The concept of 'Transit-Oriented Development' (TOD) primarily aims to achieve what objective in urban areas?

- A) Maximize private car usage
- B) Increase green spaces by 50%
- C) Reduce reliance on cars by concentrating development around public transport hubs**
- D) Encourage the construction of large shopping malls

3. What is the primary purpose of zoning regulations in urban planning?

- A) To dictate the architectural style of all buildings
- B) To divide land into different use districts (e.g., residential, commercial, industrial) and regulate development within them**
- C) To determine the exact number of trees planted on each street
- D) To mandate the construction of public art installations

4. Which of the following is a key principle of 'New Urbanism', a contemporary urban design movement?

- A) Emphasis on vast, single-use suburban developments
- B) Creation of walkable neighbourhoods with a mix of housing, shops, and services**
- C) Prioritisation of highway infrastructure over pedestrian pathways
- D) Promotion of large, isolated office parks

5. What is a 'green belt' in the context of urban planning?

- A) A system of underground tunnels
- B) An area of undeveloped or agricultural land surrounding a city, intended to limit urban sprawl**
- C) A network of high-speed train lines
- D) A large artificial lake within a city

6. The 'City Beautiful Movement' in the United States, primarily active in the early 20th century, was largely inspired by what?

- A) Ancient Roman urban planning**
- B) Medieval European city layouts
- C) The architecture of industrial factories
- D) Modernist artistic principles

7. What does the term 'gentrification' refer to in urban studies?

- A) The process of building new affordable housing
- B) The renovation and improvement of deteriorating urban neighbourhoods, often leading to the displacement of lower-income residents**
- C) The creation of public parks and recreational spaces
- D) The decentralisation of urban populations

8. Which type of urban infrastructure is essential for the efficient transport of people and goods over long distances within a metropolitan area?

- A) Stormwater drainage systems
- B) Public transportation networks (e.g., subways, buses, light rail)**
- C) Street lighting systems
- D) Waste management facilities

9. What is a primary goal of 'sustainable urban planning'?

- A) Maximising resource consumption
- B) Minimising environmental impact and promoting social equity and economic viability**
- C) Encouraging the use of fossil fuels for transportation
- D) Prioritising industrial development over residential areas

10. The term 'urban sprawl' describes which phenomenon?

- A) The increasing density of populations in city centres
- B) The outward expansion of low-density development from urban centres into surrounding rural areas**
- C) The development of underground urban infrastructure
- D) The construction of tall, compact buildings

11. What is the main function of a 'comprehensive plan' in urban planning?

- A) To detail the schedule for weekly garbage collection
- B) To provide a long-term vision and set of policies for a community's physical development**
- C) To outline the budget for maintaining public parks
- D) To specify the rules for individual property sales

12. Which planning approach focuses on creating a diverse and vibrant street life with pedestrian-friendly environments and active ground-floor uses?

A) Defensive architecture

B) Placemaking

C) Fortress urbanism

D) Car-centric design

13. What does 'mixed-use development' refer to in urban planning?

A) Areas exclusively for residential buildings

B) Areas where residential, commercial, and sometimes industrial uses are integrated

C) Areas solely dedicated to industrial factories

D) Areas exclusively for retail and shopping centres

14. The concept of 'smart growth' in urban planning promotes which of the following?

A) Development that consumes large amounts of land

B) Compact, walkable urban communities with a range of housing choices and transportation options

C) Increased reliance on private vehicles

D) Decentralised, low-density housing estates

15. What is an 'eminent domain' in the context of urban planning?

A) The right of private citizens to purchase public land

B) The power of the government to take private property for public use, with just compensation

C) The process of public consultation on urban projects

D) The legal framework for establishing new businesses