

Fundamentals of Urban Planning

Urban Planning · Answer Key · 15 Questions

1. Which influential urban planning movement of the late 19th and early 20th centuries promoted self-contained communities surrounded by greenbelts?

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

2. What is the primary purpose of 'zoning' in urban planning?

- A) To increase municipal tax revenue
- B) To regulate the use of land and the intensity of development**
- C) To determine the demographics of a neighborhood
- D) To design specific architecture styles

3. The term 'The City Beautiful' movement was popularized by the design of which 1893 global event?

- A) The World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago**
- B) The Great Exhibition in London
- C) The Paris Exposition Universelle
- D) The New York World's Fair

4. What concept describes a planning strategy that encourages high-density, mixed-use development near public transport stations?

- A) Transit-Oriented Development**
- B) Urban Sprawl
- C) Brownfield Redevelopment
- D) Gentrification

5. Who is the urban activist best known for her 1961 book 'The Death and Life of Great American Cities', which critiqued mid-century urban renewal?

- A) Jane Jacobs**
- B) Le Corbusier
- C) Ebenezer Howard
- D) Daniel Burnham

6. Which term refers to the reuse of land that was previously used for industrial or commercial purposes and may have environmental contamination?

- A) Greenfield development
- B) Brownfield redevelopment**
- C) Infill development
- D) Urban renewal

7. In urban planning, what is the 'floor area ratio' (FAR) used to measure?

- A) The number of residents per square kilometer
- B) The ratio of a building's total floor area to the size of the piece of land upon which it is built**
- C) The height of a building compared to the nearest street
- D) The distance between public parks

8. What is a 'mixed-use' development?

- A) A building that houses only residential units
- B) A project that blends residential, commercial, cultural, or institutional uses**
- C) A park that serves both children and elderly
- D) A street that allows both cars and pedestrians

9. Which famous French architect proposed the 'Ville Radieuse' (Radiant City), characterized by high-rise towers set in open green space?

- A) Frank Lloyd Wright
- B) Le Corbusier**
- C) Oscar Niemeyer
- D) Walter Gropius

10. What is 'urban sprawl' generally characterized by?

- A) Rapid, low-density expansion of urban areas into rural land**
- B) Increased reliance on walking and cycling
- C) Efficient land use and high density
- D) A focus on historic preservation

11. Which planning model emphasizes walkable blocks, a range of housing types, and accessible public spaces?

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

12. What is an 'urban heat island' effect?

- A) A weather pattern that causes heat waves in rural areas
- B) The phenomenon where urban areas experience higher temperatures than their surrounding rural areas**
- C) The cooling effect of urban parks
- D) A strategy to use solar panels on city buildings

13. In urban transport planning, what does 'active transport' refer to?

- A) Public buses and trains
- B) Cycling and walking**
- C) Car-pooling services
- D) Electric vehicle infrastructure

14. Which 19th-century urban planner is famously associated with the massive redesign of Paris, involving wide boulevards and new park systems?

- A) Baron Haussmann**
- B) Robert Moses
- C) Frederick Law Olmsted
- D) Camillo Sitte

15. What is the primary goal of 'infill' development in urban planning?

- A) To expand city boundaries into farmland
- B) To utilize vacant or underused parcels within existing urban areas**
- C) To clear historic buildings for new skyscrapers
- D) To build roads in wilderness areas