Advanced Urban Planning Principles

Urban Planning · Answer Key · 25 Questions

1. Which urban planning model, developed by Ernest Burgess in 1925, suggests that cities grow outward from a central business district in a series of concentric rings?

A) Sector Model
B) Concentric Zone Model
C) Multiple Nuclei Model
D) Galactic City Model

2. What is the primary objective of 'Transit-Oriented Development' (TOD)?

A) Maximizing highway lane capacity
B) Increasing suburban sprawl density
C) Focusing residential and commercial space around public transport nodes
D) Prioritizing industrial zones over residential proximity

3. In urban design, what term describes the strategy of increasing the population density of a city through infill development rather than expansion into greenfield sites?

A) Urban Sprawl
B) Smart Growth
C) Decentralization
D) Urban Primacy

4. Which architectural movement, dominant in the early 20th century, emphasized the 'City Beautiful' ideal and the importance of wide boulevards and monumental public buildings?

A) Beaux-Arts
B) Brutalism
C) Deconstructivism
D) Parametricism

5. The 'Multiple Nuclei Model', proposed by Harris and Ullman, argues that cities do not revolve around a single center but rather develop around which of the following?

A) A single residential core
B) Multiple specialized nodes of activity
C) Uniform agricultural rings
D) Strictly vertical zoning laws

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6. What does the term 'Urban Heat Island' refer to in an urban planning context?

A) The tendency for high-rise buildings to trap sunlight
B) The elevation of temperatures in metropolitan areas compared to rural surroundings
C) A policy for geothermal heating in public buildings
D) The migration patterns of tropical bird species in cities

7. Which concept, popularized by Jane Jacobs, emphasizes that high levels of pedestrian activity create safer, more vibrant urban environments?

A) Automobile-dependency
B) Eyes on the street
C) The garden city movement
D) Vertical zoning

8. What is the fundamental difference between a 'Greenfield' site and a 'Brownfield' site?

A) Greenfields are exclusively for industrial use
B) Brownfields are previously developed lands that may be contaminated
C) Greenfields must be located within city limits
D) Brownfields are always utilized for public parks

9. The 'Garden City' movement, pioneered by Ebenezer Howard in 1898, was designed to integrate which two environments?

A) Industrial factories and high-density housing
B) The economic vitality of towns and the beauty of the countryside
C) High-speed rail hubs and oceanic ports
D) Government offices and commercial banking districts

10. What is a 'Cordon' in the context of urban traffic management?

A) A boundary line around a city center where traffic is monitored or tolled
B) The area reserved for public bus parking
C) A pedestrian-only bridge
D) A zoning classification for industrial land

11. In land-use planning, what does a 'Floor Area Ratio' (FAR) regulate?

A) The percentage of green space on a lot
B) The relationship between the total floor area of a building and the size of the lot
C) The height of a building based on wind patterns
D) The distance of a structure from the street curb

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12. Which of the following best describes 'New Urbanism'?

A) Promoting segregated land-use zoning for maximum safety

B) Designing walkable, mixed-use neighborhoods with diverse housing types

C) Focusing exclusively on the construction of skyscrapers

D) The rapid expansion of suburban residential tracts

13. What does the 'Law of Primacy' (or the Rule of Primacy) indicate about a country's urban hierarchy?

A) The largest city is disproportionately larger than the second and third largest

B) All cities have equal population distribution

C) The country is entirely rural

D) The capital city is always the smallest urban center

14. Which transport planning indicator measures the number of vehicles passing a point on a road per unit of time?

A) Traffic volume

B) Peak hour factor

C) Level of service

D) Modal split

15. What is the purpose of 'Form-Based Codes' in zoning regulations?

A) To regulate the aesthetic appearance and physical design of buildings over land use

B) To restrict the number of occupants in a residential zone

C) To mandate the use of specific building materials

D) To determine the tax rate of commercial properties

16. What is the 'Christaller's Central Place Theory' intended to explain?

A) The size, number, and distribution of human settlements

B) The optimal placement of highways in a desert

C) The impact of tourism on coastal cities

D) The relationship between altitude and population density

17. Which urban planning term describes the process of physical and social change in a neighborhood, typically involving the displacement of lower-income residents by higher-income individuals?

A) Gentrification

B) Suburbanization

C) Industrialization

D) Rural depopulation

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18. What is the main function of an 'Urban Growth Boundary' (UGB)?

A) To prevent the conversion of open space to urban land
B) To allow unrestricted suburban development
C) To mandate high-rise construction in the suburbs
D) To increase the size of the central business district

19. The 'Sector Model' (Hoyt's Model) differs from the 'Concentric Zone Model' by suggesting that urban growth occurs along which of the following?

A) Transportation corridors and physical features
B) Random patterns
C) Government-mandated grids
D) Uniform concentric circles

20. Which of these describes an 'Exurb'?

A) A prosperous area located beyond the suburbs of a city
B) A city that has lost its economic core
C) A high-density neighborhood in the city center
D) An industrial zone within a village

21. What is a 'Mixed-Use Development'?

A) A building that combines commercial, residential, and/or cultural uses
B) A residential area that prohibits home-based businesses
C) A factory that also functions as a school
D) A park that is only open to the public on weekends

22. Which term describes a city that has a population of over 10 million people?

A) Megacity
B) Global city
C) Conurbation
D) Metropolis

23. What is the definition of 'Modal Split' in transportation planning?

A) The percentage of travelers using different modes of transport
B) The division of a road into multiple lanes
C) The cost difference between train and bus tickets
D) The distance between a home and a transit stop

24. What is the 'Urban Hierarchy' based on in geographical studies?

A) The range of services provided and the population size of the settlement
B) The elevation of the land above sea level
C) The age of the city infrastructure
D) The alphabetical order of city names

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25. Which concept refers to the reduction of travel time and energy by locating housing close to workplaces?

A) Jobs-housing balance

B) Urban sprawl

C) Decentralization

D) Car-dependency