

[CHAPTER 9—CITIES AND URBAN LAND USE]

Multiple-Choice Answers

1. (A)

A micropolitan area (B) includes from 10,000 to 50,000 inhabitants of a region linked to a central city. A megalopolis (C) includes several overlapping MSAs. A census tract is like a neighborhood, so a county often includes many census tracts.

2. (D)

Urbanism did not originally spawn from the Rhine river valley in Germany, whereas hearths existed in the other choices.

3. (E)

A shock city is an urban place usually in a less-developed region that is experiencing rapid rates of urbanization and in-migration. Such growth is straining to a shock city's ill-prepared infrastructure, which cannot provide housing and services, as well as jobs, to the rapidly growing population.

4. (A)

The hinterland is the area serviced by a central city. (C) is the distance a person is willing to travel for a certain good or service. (D) is the number of people needed to make a good or service profitable and sustainable. (E) is a practice of not loaning money to individuals or businesses in certain areas. (B) is not a geographic term.

5. (C)

A central place function with a high range and high threshold must be one that is going to require a very specialized set of customers and workers and is therefore going to attract people to travel far for its specialized services; a hand-surgery center's specialty will attract doctors who specialize and patients who need this specialty and are willing to travel far and wide for it.

6. (E)

A primate city is much larger than the next-largest city in the country and is usually overwhelmingly representative of national culture and identity. (A) is a region typically found on the outskirts of a Latin American city and marked by squalor and poverty. (B) is a region in a city that contains the peak land value intersection, the point of highest accessibility and visibility as well as the traditional origin of the city's growth. (C) is the region served by a central place. (D) is a region of a city containing makeshift homes.

7. (E)

Nonbasic jobs cause a shift of money within the urban place's economy, whereas basic jobs create an exchange of money between the urban place and another place (exports and imports). All choices except (E) are involved in creating a product that will bring money into the

city's economy from outside of it. (E) provides a service to the residents and does not bring money in from the outside.

8. **(C)**

The current shift in the employment mix of North American cities is a movement away from unskilled, factory work toward service-oriented employment that often requires some knowledge of technology.

9. **(B)**

A postmodern landscape is one that emphasizes diversity of thought and landscape without the obsession with symmetry and form that is found in classical architecture. Brasilia was designed with an emphasis on diversity in form rather than on the balance and emphasis on reason found in Renaissance and Enlightenment forms.

10. **(B)**

The constant influx of new arrivals to the city in the concentric zone model brings a new group into the city's center rings, pushing those already living in the inner rings to move outward to rings farther out, forcing a change in function in many rings. Residential rings become commercial rings, and so on. Because of this constant shifting process, there usually exists a ring near the CBD that never develops but is a zone of transition and constant uprooting; often, this is referred to as skid row, and developers avoid investing in it. (A) is the movement of city dwellers out to rural areas beyond the suburbs; (C) is the clumping of industries to take advantage of being together; and (D) is the spread of economic and urban features away from their center around the CBD into becoming more diversely spread throughout an urban space. Though (E) may have been tempting, zoning is the restrictions on land use that can be placed on urban space to segregate office parks from housing areas, for example.

11. **(C)**

(A) predicts urban growth in a pattern in which similar land uses and socioeconomic groups are clustered in linear sectors radiating outward from a central business district, usually along transportation corridors. (B) theorizes that cities can be viewed from above as a series of concentric rings. (D) attempted to explain and predict changing urban growth patterns as the automobile became increasingly prevalent. (E) is Borchert's model explaining the growth of cities in four phases of transportation history.

12. **(C)**

Latin American cities tend to grow up, not out, because city inhabitants typically do not have capital and discretionary income to buy new houses; rather, they renovate their current homes. Also, most Latin American cities do not have the development energy and capital that North American cities have. Also, transportation, electricity, and water infrastructural grids tend to focus on the inner city in Latin America, rather than being available for urban sprawl. (A) is reversed, because Latin American cities are denser in the center than in peripheral zones. (B) is

reversed, because the CBD is more dominant in Latin American cities and becoming less dominant in North American cities with suburbanization and urban sprawl. (D) is not necessarily true, because many Latin American cities show urban growth that is a mix of the classic models, as in North America. (E) is totally false, because urban realms are more applicable to North American cities than Latin American urban areas.

There is also an interesting cultural trend at work in many Latin American cities: the rich *want* to live in city centers. In contrast, the middle and upper socioeconomic classes in the United States, want to live in the suburbs (though this is changing in many cities). That means that the middle class in Mexico are trying to get *into* the city so they can show they are moving up the economic/social ladder, the middle class in many U.S. cities is trying to get *out* of the inner city for the same reason. Because all the money is in the center of most Latin America cities, that's where the best infrastructure is often found; the opposite is true in the United States.

13. **(B)**

Star-shaped city growth resulted from public transportation systems (mainly streetcars) that extended out from the CBD. Growth took place along these corridors that offered easy access into the city and back out before automobiles became common.

14. **(D)**

Green belts are boundaries that contain a city's development and refocus development and investment energy back into a city's core, rather than allowing the city to sprawl and lose its focus. They help prevent uneven development and ghettoization trends. (A), (B), and (C) are all malicious real estate practices that lead to increased segregation and create ghettos. (E) also contributes to the creation of urban ghettos; suburbs drain the inner city of needed capital and development energy, leaving the core to decay because its predominantly low-income residents are stuck without a tax base for schools and infrastructure.

15. **(D)**

Gentrification is the buildup or renovation of decaying or neglected urban space, usually in an inner city or a formerly industrial region. (A) is the growth of less-dense housing rings for middle and upper-class families within commuting distance to a city's CBD. (B) is the study of urban landscapes and how they evolved into their current forms. (C) is the division of an egalitarian society into various economic and social classes. (E) is the malicious practice of banks not granting loans to people living in certain areas of a city.