Sustainable Cities (Ch. 22) Review

Multiple Choice
Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

1. The major means of transportation for citizens of Curitiba, Brazil, is
   a. walking
   b. biking
   c. mass transit
   d. alternative fuel vehicles
   e. personal motor vehicles

2. Between 1850 and 2008, the percentage of people living in urban areas increased from ____% to ____%.
   a. 2; 50
   b. 7; 62
   c. 14; 46
   d. 15; 62
   e. 17; 83

3. Today there are ____ megacities.
   a. 9
   b. 18
   c. 29
   d. 39
   e. 49

4. Due to the urban population exploding in developing countries, they will need to build the equivalent of a city with more than 1 million people every ____ for the next 25 years.
   a. day
   b. week
   c. month
   d. three months
   e. year

5. Which of the following pulls people to urban areas?
   a. declining agricultural jobs
   b. war
   c. famine
   d. lack of land to grow food
   e. better health care

6. Which of the following is not a trend in urban population dynamics?
   a. The number and sizes of urban areas is mushrooming.
   b. Urban growth is much slower in developed countries than developing countries.
   c. Infrastructure is beginning to catch up with the need in developing countries.
   d. Poverty is becoming increasingly urbanized, especially in developing countries.
   e. The proportion of global population living in urban areas is increasing.
7. Which of the following statements is *false*?
   a. Children in cities have a better chance for education.
   b. Politicians avoid giving services to the poor because this is costly to the cities.
   c. Jobs are difficult to find in cities.
   d. People tend to have more children in urban than in rural environments.
   e. Politicians avoid giving services to the poor because this might attract more people.

8. Which of the following statements is *false*?
   a. The shift in poverty is moving rapidly from the city to the country.
   b. Developing countries are currently urbanizing faster than developed countries.
   c. Urbanization varies throughout the world but is increasing everywhere.
   d. The general population growth also contributes to urban growth.
   e. The shift in poverty is moving rapidly from the country to the city.

9. Nearly ____ of Americans live in consolidated metropolitan areas with 1 million or more people.
   a. one-tenth
   b. one-quarter
   c. one-half
   d. three-quarters
   e. nine-tenths

10. To qualify as a metropolitan area, a city must have a population of ____ people.
    a. 25,000
    b. 50,000
    c. 75,000
    d. 100,000
    e. 250,000

11. Which has *not* been a major factor promoting urban sprawl in the United States?
    a. A surplus of rural open space is still available.
    b. Federal loan guarantees to WWII veterans.
    c. The Homestead Act still gives land cheaply away in many areas of the country.
    d. Cheap gasoline.
    e. Poor urban planning.

12. Bowash is a
    a. form of noise pollution
    b. deteriorating urban infrastructure
    c. government policy that promotes sprawl
    d. metropolitan area
    e. megalopolis on the east coast of the United States

13. Which of the following is *not* a disadvantage of urbanization?
    a. Cities have excessive noise.
    b. Cities lack vegetation.
    c. Cities lack economic opportunities.
    d. Cities have water resource and pollution problems.
    e. Cities are often characterized by urban heat islands.
14. Urban populations occupy about ____ of the planet's land area, but consume about ____ of the earth's resources.
   a. 20%; 73%
   b. 4%; 33%
   c. 44%; 88%
   d. 2%; 75%
   e. 40%; 50%

15. Which of the following is not an environmental benefit of urbanization?
   a. Birth rates are lower.
   b. Concentrating people preserves biodiversity.
   c. Cities are self-sustaining.
   d. Recycling is more economically feasible.
   e. People have better access to environmental information.

16. Vegetation improves the quality of life in urban areas by all of the following means, except
   a. muffling noise
   b. providing wildlife habitat
   c. absorbing air pollutants
   d. warming the air
   e. reducing soil erosion

17. Sound becomes painful at ____ decibels.
   a. 60
   b. 80
   c. 100
   d. 120
   e. 240

18. Which of the following noises should not cause permanent damage after eight hours of continued exposure?
   a. lawn mower
   b. chain saw
   c. ear phones at loud level
   d. military rifle
   e. average factory

19. Definite hearing damage can be experienced by exposure to about ____ dbA.
   a. 85
   b. 95
   c. 105
   d. 115
   e. 125

20. Which of the following produces the loudest sound?
   a. jackhammer
   b. chain saw
   c. rock music
   d. military rifle
   e. truck
21. The most populous city in the world is ____.
   a. Mexico City
   b. Sao Paulo
   c. Tokyo
   d. New York City
   e. Bombay

22. "Fecal snow" is characteristic of
   a. Sao Paulo.
   b. Mexico City
   c. Calcutta
   d. Rio de Janeiro
   e. Bombay

23. Breathing the air of Mexico City is like smoking ____ pack(s) of cigarettes each day.
   a. 1
   b. 2
   c. 3
   d. 4
   e. 5

24. Which of the following is not a proposed way to grow more food in urban areas?
   a. tearing down blighted areas and turning them into farms
   b. greenhouses on barges in rivers
   c. rooftop greenhouses
   d. hydroponic gardens in glass walls of buildings
   e. skyscraper farms in 30 story buildings

25. In the United States, ____% of all urban transportation is by car.
   a. 58
   b. 68
   c. 78
   d. 88
   e. 98

26. With 4.6% of the people in the world, the United States has almost ____% of the cars.
   a. 5
   b. 14
   c. 29
   d. 33
   e. 48

27. Advantages of automobiles include all of the following, except
   a. symbols of power
   b. mobility
   c. energy efficiency.
   d. basis of much of world's economy
   e. convenience of use
28. All of the following are considered hidden costs of automobiles, except
   a. deaths and injuries from automobile accidents
   b. a strong military presence in the Middle East
   c. air pollution
   d. the sticker price at the automobile dealer's location
   e. congestion

29. When more roads are built, more cars are sold. Then more roads are built. This interaction exemplifies a(n)
   a. positive feedback loop
   b. negative feedback loop
   c. synergistic interaction
   d. antagonistic interaction
   e. negative, synergistic interaction

30. The development of U.S. mass transit has been discouraged by
   a. the expansion of trolley systems
   b. expensive gasoline prices
   c. expensive cars
   d. federal gasoline taxes to build highways
   e. the loss of bus systems

31. Ninety percent of the funds used to support government services (schools, roads, police and fire protection, welfare, and so on) come from
   a. income taxes
   b. sales tax
   c. property taxes
   d. fees and licenses
   e. gifts

32. Smart growth does not
   a. require less dependence on cars
   b. typically utilize environmental impact assessments
   c. tax buildings instead of land
   d. encourage regional planning
   e. promote high density cluster development

33. Which of the following is not a principle of new urbanism?
   a. Provide increased money for highway improvements to avoid traffic congestion.
   b. Make most places in community within a 10 minute walk.
   c. Provide mixed land uses in a small geographical area.
   d. Emphasize beauty and aesthetics in architectural design.
   e. Create development of land with minimal environmental impact.

34. China is building an ecocity named Dongtan. The plans are for this to become the world's first
   a. auto-free city
   b. carbon neutral city
   c. organic food city
   d. all-electric city
   e. hydrogen powered city
35. Which of the following is typically an output of urban areas?
   a. energy
   b. raw materials
   c. greenhouse gases
   d. grains
   e. meat products

   **True/False**
   *Indicate whether the statement is true or false.*

36. Seventy-two percent of the population of Curitiba, Brazil, are transported by the city bus system on a daily basis.
   a. True
   b. False

37. One reason people move to cities is because governments tend to spend their budgets on economic development and job creation in urban areas.
   a. True
   b. False

38. A megacity or megalopolis is a city with 25 million or more people.
   a. True
   b. False

39. The United Nations estimates at least 1 billion people in developing countries live in crowded and unsanitary slums and shantytowns.
   a. True
   b. False

40. Even with projected droughts and heat waves, the states that are expected to grow the fastest are Nevada, Arizona, and Florida.
   a. True
   b. False

41. The exurbs are people who used to live in the suburbs and have now moved to the central city.
   a. True
   b. False

42. Most urban areas are made up of multiple political jurisdictions and seldom work together.
   a. True
   b. False

43. People who live in slums or shantytowns seldom have adequate shelter, proper sanitary facilities, or clean water.
   a. True
   b. False
Completion
Complete each statement.

44. Growth of a low-density development of the edge of cities and towns that decreases farmland or forests is referred to as ____________________.

45. High population density in urban areas can increase the spread of __________________ due to inadequate infrastructure that fails to provide sufficient drinking water and sewage treatment.

46. Three-fourths of Americans live in cities or towns with at least ____________________ people.

47. A 2007 study by the U.S. American Society of Civil Engineers indicated the United States had fallen ________________ behind in maintaining its vital public infrastructure.

48. ________________ pollution can affect various plant and animal species such as endangered sea turtles.

Short Answer

Use the Figure above to answer the following question(s).

49. Which city had the largest population in the year 2004?

50. What country in the western hemisphere will have the largest city in the year 2015?

51. Which city in the western hemisphere will experience the largest growth between 2004 and 2015?

52. Which country in the world will have the city with the largest growth between 2004 and 2015?
53. Which of the following regions will have the largest number of megacities in 2015?
   a. The Americas
   b. Africa
   c. Asia
   d. Australia
   e. Europe
MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. ANS: C  PTS: 1  DIF: Easy    TOP: 22-0 Core Case Study
2. ANS: A  PTS: 1  DIF: Easy
   TOP: 22-1 What Are the Major Population Trends in Urban Areas?
3. ANS: B  PTS: 1  DIF: Easy
   TOP: 22-1 What Are the Major Population Trends in Urban Areas?
4. ANS: B  PTS: 1  DIF: Moderate
   TOP: 22-1 What Are the Major Population Trends in Urban Areas?
5. ANS: E  PTS: 1  DIF: Easy
   TOP: 22-1 What Are the Major Population Trends in Urban Areas?
6. ANS: C  PTS: 1  DIF: Moderate
   TOP: 22-1 What Are the Major Population Trends in Urban Areas?
7. ANS: D  PTS: 1  DIF: Difficult
   TOP: 22-1 What Are the Major Population Trends in Urban Areas?
8. ANS: A  PTS: 1  DIF: Difficult
   TOP: 22-1 What Are the Major Population Trends in Urban Areas?
9. ANS: C  PTS: 1  DIF: Easy
   TOP: 22-1 What Are the Major Population Trends in Urban Areas?
10. ANS: B  PTS: 1  DIF: Easy
    TOP: 22-1 What Are the Major Population Trends in Urban Areas?
11. ANS: C  PTS: 1  DIF: Moderate
    TOP: 22-1 What Are the Major Population Trends in Urban Areas?
12. ANS: E  PTS: 1  DIF: Easy
    TOP: 22-1 What Are the Major Population Trends in Urban Areas?
13. ANS: C  PTS: 1  DIF: Easy
    TOP: 22-2 What Are the Major Urban Resource and Environmental Problems?
14. ANS: D  PTS: 1  DIF: Easy
    TOP: 22-2 What Are the Major Urban Resource and Environmental Problems?
15. ANS: C  PTS: 1  DIF: Moderate
    TOP: 22-2 What Are the Major Urban Resource and Environmental Problems?
16. ANS: D  PTS: 1  DIF: Moderate
    TOP: 22-2 What Are the Major Urban Resource and Environmental Problems?
17. ANS: D  PTS: 1  DIF: Easy
    TOP: 22-2 What Are the Major Urban Resource and Environmental Problems?
18. ANS: E  PTS: 1  DIF: Moderate
    TOP: 22-2 What Are the Major Urban Resource and Environmental Problems?
19. ANS: A  PTS: 1  DIF: Easy
    TOP: 22-2 What Are the Major Urban Resource and Environmental Problems?
20. ANS: D  PTS: 1  DIF: Easy
    TOP: 22-2 What Are the Major Urban Resource and Environmental Problems?
21. ANS: C  PTS: 1  DIF: Easy
    TOP: 22-2 What Are the Major Urban Resource and Environmental Problems?
22. ANS: B  
TOP: 22-2 What Are the Major Urban Resource and Environmental Problems? 
PTS: 1  
DIF: Moderate

23. ANS: C  
TOP: 22-2 What Are the Major Urban Resource and Environmental Problems? 
PTS: 1  
DIF: Easy

24. ANS: A  
TOP: 22-2 What Are the Major Urban Resource and Environmental Problems? 
PTS: 1  
DIF: Easy

25. ANS: E  
TOP: 22-3 How Does Transportation Affect Urban Environmental Impacts? 
PTS: 1  
DIF: Easy

26. ANS: D  
TOP: 22-3 How Does Transportation Affect Urban Environmental Impacts? 
PTS: 1  
DIF: Easy

27. ANS: C  
TOP: 22-3 How Does Transportation Affect Urban Environmental Impacts? 
PTS: 1  
DIF: Moderate

28. ANS: D  
TOP: 22-3 How Does Transportation Affect Urban Environmental Impacts? 
PTS: 1  
DIF: Moderate

29. ANS: A  
TOP: 22-3 How Does Transportation Affect Urban Environmental Impacts? 
PTS: 1  
DIF: Easy

30. ANS: D  
TOP: 22-3 How Does Transportation Affect Urban Environmental Impacts? 
PTS: 1  
DIF: Moderate

31. ANS: C  
TOP: 22-4 How Important Is Urban Land Use Planning? 
PTS: 1  
DIF: Easy

32. ANS: D  
TOP: 22-4 How Important Is Urban Land Use Planning? 
PTS: 1  
DIF: Moderate

33. ANS: A  
TOP: 22-5 How Can Cities Become More Sustainable and Livable? 
PTS: 1  
DIF: Easy

34. ANS: B  
TOP: 22-5 How Can Cities Become More Sustainable and Livable? 
PTS: 1  
DIF: Moderate

35. ANS: C  
TOP: 22-5 How Can Cities Become More Sustainable and Livable? 
PTS: 1  
DIF: Easy

TRUE/FALSE

36. ANS: T  
TOP: 22-0 Core Case Study 
PTS: 1  
DIF: Easy

37. ANS: T  
TOP: 22-1 What Are the Major Population Trends in Urban Areas? 
PTS: 1  
DIF: Easy

38. ANS: F  
TOP: 22-1 What Are the Major Population Trends in Urban Areas? 
PTS: 1  
DIF: Moderate

39. ANS: T  
TOP: 22-1 What Are the Major Population Trends in Urban Areas? 
PTS: 1  
DIF: Easy

40. ANS: T  
TOP: 22-1 What Are the Major Population Trends in Urban Areas? 
PTS: 1  
DIF: Moderate

41. ANS: F  
TOP: 22-1 What Are the Major Population Trends in Urban Areas? 
PTS: 1  
DIF: Moderate

42. ANS: T  
TOP: 22-1 What Are the Major Population Trends in Urban Areas? 
PTS: 1  
DIF: Moderate
43. ANS: T   PTS: 1   DIF: Easy
   TOP: 22-2 What Are the Major Urban Resource and Environmental Problems?

COMPLETION

44. ANS: urban sprawl
   PTS: 1   DIF: Moderate
   TOP: 22-1 What Are the Major Population Trends in Urban Areas?

45. ANS: infectious diseases
   PTS: 1   DIF: Moderate
   TOP: 22-1 What Are the Major Population Trends in Urban Areas?

46. ANS: 50,000
   PTS: 1   DIF: Moderate
   TOP: 22-1 What Are the Major Population Trends in Urban Areas?

47. ANS: $1.5 trillion
   PTS: 1   DIF: Moderate
   TOP: 22-1 What Are the Major Population Trends in Urban Areas?

48. ANS: Light
   PTS: 1   DIF: Easy
   TOP: 22-2 What Are the Major Urban Resource and Environmental Problems?

SHORT ANSWER

49. ANS:
   Tokyo at 26.5 million
   PTS: 1   DIF: Easy   OBJ: Critical Thinking

50. ANS:
   Brazil (Sao Paolo)
   PTS: 1   DIF: Difficult   OBJ: Critical Thinking

51. ANS:
   Los Angeles at 5.7 million
   PTS: 1   DIF: Difficult   OBJ: Critical Thinking

52. ANS:
   Nigeria (Lagos at 12.2 million)
   PTS: 1   DIF: Difficult   OBJ: Critical Thinking
53. ANS:
Asia with nine

PTS: 1       DIF: Moderate       OBJ: Critical Thinking