MULTIPLE CHOICE. Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question.

1) Compared to the United States, poor families in European cities are more likely to be
   A) living along major boulevards.
   B) distributed uniformly in the city.
   C) clustered in inner-city neighborhoods.
   D) clustered in suburbs.
   E) dispersed throughout the city.

2) Public transportation is better suited for commuting to the CBD primarily because
   A) private transportation is prohibited.
   B) each traveler takes up less space.
   C) it is less expensive.
   D) the population of the CBD has declined.
   E) commuters desire to use it.

3) The attractions of shopping malls include all but which of the following?
   A) generous parking lots
   B) walking distance from homes
   C) place to meet friends
   D) frequent concerts and exhibitions
   E) sheltered environments

4) What activity tends to locate on the street-level floor of a skyscraper in a typical North American CBD?
   A) retail
   B) education
   C) office
   D) government
   E) industrial

5) All three models of urban structure
   A) depend on the use of data, like that of the US Census.
   B) help explain why people live where they do in cities.
   C) help explain where different types of people live in an urban area.
   D) all of the above
   E) none of the above

6) The process of change in the use of a house, from single-family owner occupancy to abandonment, is
   A) filtering.
   B) blockbusting.
   C) gentrification.
   D) redlining.
   E) urban blight.

7) Some employees of suburban businesses may suffer hardships because they do not
   A) commute to the CBD.
   B) experience sprawl.
   C) have needed skills.
D) have children.
E) own automobiles.

8) When the models of urban structure developed in Chicago are applied to Rio de Janeiro, one conclusion is that
   A) both cities are located near large lakes.
   B) Rio de Janeiro doesn’t have high income neighborhoods.
   C) the poorest people are located in different areas.
   D) Physical geography has not influenced the distribution of social classes Rio de Janeiro.
   E) the models don’t work in Rio de Janeiro.

9) European CBDs are similar to those in North America because they both contain
   A) structures inherited from medieval times.
   B) extensive residential areas.
   C) high density residential space.
   D) retail and office activities.
   E) skyscrapers.

10) The zone in transition in U.S. cities typically contains which of the following?
    A) gentrified buildings
    B) warehouses
    C) public housing
    D) A and B
    E) All of the above are found in the zone in transition.

11) Gentrification
    A) stagnates the change in a city’s ethnic patterns.
    B) occurs because lower income families are no longer attracted to deteriorated housing.
    C) allows lower income families to remain in their homes through public subsidies.
    D) all of the above
    E) none of the above

12) The major exception to the decline in public transit is (the)
    A) rapid transit.
    B) airlines.
    C) automobile.
    D) bus.
    E) all of the above

13) The wide boulevards built in cities in less developed countries were most likely built during what era?
    A) colonial
    B) postmodern
    C) independence
    D) precolonial
    E) all of the above equally

14) People are attracted to suburbs in part because suburbs are characterized by
    A) lower opportunity for home ownership.
    B) heavy traffic.
    C) row houses and apartments.
    D) closer proximity to cultural institutions.
E) private land surrounding the house.

15) British cities are surrounded by open space known as
   A) sprawl.
   B) greenbelts.
   C) suburbs.
   D) squatter settlements.
   E) public housing.

16) The corridor that stretches from Boston to Washington DC, called Megalopolis
   A) was named by geographer Jean Gottmann.
   B) contains 50% of the US population.
   C) consists of 25% of the US total land area.
   D) all of the above
   E) none of the above

17) U.S. inner cities face fiscal problems because
   A) middle-class families are attracted there.
   B) low-income people are concentrated there.
   C) block busting has changed the ethnic neighborhoods.
   D) redlining is no longer legal.
   E) federal and state funds are available.

18) The purpose of busing in many U.S. suburbs is to
   A) promote racially integrated neighborhoods.
   B) encourage long-distance commuting.
   C) encourage children to walk to school.
   D) transport commuters from the inner city.
   E) promote racially integrated schools.

19) Because so few people live in the CBD, urban areas are characterized by a high degree of
   A) restrictive zoning.
   B) blockbusting.
   C) skyscrapers.
   D) commuting.
   E) threshold.

20) The multiple nuclei theory best explains why different neighborhoods of a city attract people of
different
   A) educational experience.
   B) ethnic origin.
   C) income.
   D) marital status.
   E) ages.

21) An example of the "vertical geography" of a CBD is
   A) the hilly streets found in downtown San Francisco.
   B) building height constrained by natural or cultural factors, like earthquakes in Tokyo or zoning codes in DC.
   C) a barber shop on the bottom floor of a building, an accounting firm occupying the middle floor, and a group of condos on the top floor.
   D) all of the above
22) Higher income people tend to live near the center of the city in all but which of the following regions?
   A) South Asia
   B) Western Europe
   C) North America
   D) Latin America
   E) Africa

23) According to the sector model, the best housing is located in
   A) gated communities.
   B) nodes near universities and parks.
   C) renovated inner-city neighborhoods.
   D) an outer ring surrounding the city.
   E) a corridor from downtown to the edge of the city.

24) A key piece of information that marketing geographers use to create segments is
   A) multiple nuclei maps, obtained through the use of social area analysis.
   B) addresses from purchase records from various service providers.
   C) socio-economic data from the census.
   D) A and C
   E) B and C

25) Megalopolis refers to
   A) regional government federation.
   B) consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Areas.
   C) adjacent, overlapping Metropolitan Statistical Areas.
   D) central cities.
   E) central cities plus urbanized areas.

26) In U.S. cities, the underclass is
   A) distributed uniformly in the city.
   B) clustered in suburbs.
   C) clustered in inner-city neighborhoods.
   D) distributed across the commuters zone.
   E) dispersed throughout the city.

27) The density gradient
   A) now shows a reduction in the extremes of density between inner and outer areas found within cities.
   B) shows a gap in center cities due to the changing pattern of where people live in recent years.
   C) usually shows a diminishing number of houses per unit of land as the distance from the city center increases.
   D) all of the above
   E) none of the above

28) A recent change in the density gradient has been
   A) a reduction in the differences in densities found within an urban area.
   B) an increase in the differences in densities found within an urban area.
   C) an increase in the extremes between the inner and outer areas.
D) the elimination of the gap traditionally found in the center.
E) an increase in the number of people living in the center.

29) According to the multiple nuclei model, an airport is likely to attract nearby
A) industries.
B) residences.
C) hospitals.
D) shops.
E) universities.

30) The CBD attracts offices primarily because of its
A) high accessibility.
B) construction of skyscrapers.
C) access to manufacturing facilities.
D) high land costs.
E) more intensive land use.

31) Sprawl is the
A) change in density within an urban area from the center to the periphery.
B) period in the morning and evening with the heaviest volumes of traffic.
C) development of new housing sites not contiguous to the existing built-up area.
D) land maintained as open space surrounding an urban area.
E) increasing population density in rings two and three of the concentric zone model.

32) Compared to the private automobile, public transportation offers more
A) flexibility.
B) energy efficiency.
C) pollution.
D) range.
E) privacy.

33) The underclass is characterized in part by high rates of
A) social mobility.
B) drug addiction.
C) employment.
D) fire protection.
E) literacy.

34) A process by which banks designate an area within which they refuse to lend money for improvements is
A) filtering.
B) redlining.
C) blockbusting.
D) zoning.
E) gentrification.

35) A legal form of segregation in U.S. cities is achieved through
A) filtering.
B) blockbusting.
C) busing.
D) greenbelts.
E) zoning.
36) The city plus its surrounding built-up suburbs is the  
A) regional government federation.  
B) central city.  
C) urbanized area.  
D) metropolitan statistical area.  
E) consolidated metropolitan statistical area.

37) Factories have moved to suburban locations in part because of  
A) availability of large tracts of high-priced land.  
B) access to main highways.  
C) access to cheap labor.  
D) adequate space to build vertical structures.  
E) good rail connections.

38) Public transportation  
A) accounts for 25% of commuters in Chicago but only 10% of total commuters in the US  
B) declined from 23 billion trips per year in 1940 to 10 billion in 2006  
C) accounts for 60% of commuters in New York City but only 5% of total commuters in the US  
D) all of the above  
E) none of the above

39) A land use typically excluded from a North American CBD is  
A) office.  
B) government.  
C) retail.  
D) industrial.  
E) B and C

40) Social area analysis attempts to explain  
A) regions ideal for social services.  
B) which of the three models of urban structure is the most accurate in the United States.  
C) the development of squatter settlements in developing countries.  
D) the distribution of different types of people in an urban area.  
E) the changing location of retail and office activities in North American cities.

41) The U.S. government has encouraged the use of cars in part by  
A) protecting prime agricultural land.  
B) charging high gasoline taxes.  
C) constructing new subways.  
D) building interstate highways.  
E) tax credits for automobile owners.

42) As a result of high land costs, the American CBD is characterized by  
A) reuse of existing buildings.  
B) construction of skyscrapers.  
C) sprawl.  
D) high threshold and range.  
E) less intensive land use.

43) In recent years, urban residents are more likely to shop in  
A) suburban malls.
B) specialty boutiques.
C) corner shops.
D) downtown stores.
E) all of the above

44) Compared to whites, African Americans in U.S. cities are more likely to be
   A) clustered in inner-city neighborhoods.
   B) distributed uniformly in the city.
   C) distributed across the commuters zone.
   D) dispersed throughout the city.
   E) clustered in suburbs.

45) The largest percentage of the U.S. population lives in
   A) central cities.
   B) suburbs.
   C) nonmetropolitan areas.
   D) the second and third rings of the concentric zone model.
   E) rural settlements.

46) Metropolitan Statistical Areas
   A) have populations of at least 50,000.
   B) only include land that is urban.
   C) encompass 54% of the US population.
   D) all of the above
   E) none of the above

47) The area of the city where retail and office activities historically were clustered was the
   A) urbanized area.
   B) hub.
   C) metropolitan statistical area.
   D) central business district.
   E) central city.

48) The process of legally adding land area to a city in the United States is
   A) defined by urbanized area.
   B) an application of eminent domain.
   C) annexation.
   D) accreditation.
   E) zoning.

49) The largest number of trips are made for
   A) social journeys
   B) recreation
   C) personal business
   D) shopping
   E) work

50) In the United States, which of the following definitions of a city covers the largest land area?
   A) central business district
   B) urbanized area
   C) metropolitan statistical area
   D) central city
E) regional government federation
1) D
2) B
3) B
4) A
5) D
6) A
7) E
8) C
9) D
10) E
11) E
12) A
13) A
14) E
15) B
16) A
17) B
18) E
19) D
20) B
21) C
22) C
23) E
24) D
25) C
26) C
27) D
28) A
29) A
30) A
31) C
32) B
33) B
34) B
35) E
36) C
37) B
38) B
39) D
40) D
41) D
42) B
43) A
44) A
45) B
46) A
47) D
48) C
49) E
50) C