1. Why did industries during the 1800s locate close to CBDs?
A) It was closest to the expanding urban population.
B) Industries needed to locate close to transportation lines.
C) It had the highest range and threshold.
D) For low cost warehousing.
E) Land close to the CBD was affordable.

2. What is the population of the fourth largest city in a country where the rank-size rule applies if the largest city is one million in population?
A) 1,000,000
B) 750,000
C) 500,000
D) 300,000
E) 250,000

3. What is the definition of a primate city?
A) It is the most important city in a country.
B) It is when the largest city in a country is twice the size of the next largest city.
C) It is when the largest city in an LDC has a primitive infrastructure.
D) It is the largest city in a region of a country.
E) It is when the largest city is located on the periphery

4. What challenges do mega cities in MDCs face?
A) overcrowding
B) infrastructure maintenance
C) crime
D) pollution
E) all of the above

5. In the United States overlapping Metropolitan Statistical Areas eventually lead to conurbanaization or
A) a megalopolis.
B) a Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area.
C) many Micropolitan Statistical Areas.
D) cooperative regional council of governments.
E) none of the above

6. What geometric pattern is associated with Christaller's Central Place Theory?
A) square
B) circle
C) hexagon
D) octagon
E) Pentagon

7. What assumption(s) are in Christaller's Central Place Theory?
A) a flat isotropic plane with no physical barriers
B) uniform soil fertility
C) population and purchasing power would be evenly distributed
D) uniform transportation system in all directions
E) all of the above

8. Large cities are economic hubs with radiating connections for commerce according to
A) Central Place Theory.
B) Rostowe's Model of Development.
C) the Burgess Model.
D) the Peripheral Model.
E) von Thunen's Model.

9. The minimum number of people needed to support a business is called the
A) range.
B) peak land value intersection.
C) economic base of settlements.
D) threshold.
E) minimum population requirement.

10. The maximum distance a person is willing to travel to frequent a service is called
A) the range.
B) the economic distance.
C) the threshold.
D) the spatial shopping behavior.
E) the geographic marketing area.

11. Which urban model best explains the spatial impact of automobiles and the construction of interstate highways on metropolitan areas in the United States?
A) Concentric Zone Model
B) Peripheral Model
C) Hoyt's Sector Model
D) Hydrophobic Model
E) Lifestyle Model

12. What happened to inner city neighborhoods when many industries shifted geographic location to the suburbs after World War II?
A) Neighborhoods declined in population.
B) The housing stock deteriorated.
C) Unemployment rates increased for inner city residents.
D) Business services declined for inner city residents.
E) all of the above

13. Young single recent college graduates who move into distressed inner city neighborhoods and refurbish their new residences would be an example of
A) blockbusting.
B) filetering.
C) gentrification.
D) white flight.
E) none of the above

14. A city grows outward from a central location in a series of rings in the
A) Sector Model.
B) Multiple Nuclei Model.
C) Hoyt Model.
D) von Thunen Model.
E) Concentric Zone Model.

15. In Hoyt's Sector Model where are lower income neighborhoods usually located?
A) in a wedge that extends from the CBD to the suburbs
B) on the east side of the city
C) adjacent to the industrial & transportation corridor
D) north of the CBD
E) in the first ring around the CBD

16. The major distinction between the multi nuclei and the peripheral model is that
A) the peripheral model was designed by Chauncey Harris.
B) the peripheral model highlights the problems of sprawl and segregation.
C) the peripheral model adds a beltway that circumnavigates the urban area.
D) the peripheral model incorporates edge cites.
E) all of the above

17 Where is the elite residential section located in the Latin American Model?
A) along the outside where there is less crime
B) on either side of the main boulevard that leads to the CBD
C) in a ring around the CBD
D) in the western suburbs
E) in gated communities on either side of the CBD

18. The land use pattern of auto-dominated cities is best characterized by
A) the hub and spoke pattern.
B) the grid system.
C) sprawl.
D) transit oriented development.
E.) new urbanism.

19. Visually, what is the main difference between cities in North America and Europe?
A) There is a prevalence of skyscrapers in North American cities.
B) There are more lower income neighborhoods in European cities.
C) There are fewer sky scrapers in European cities.
D) all of the above
E) A & C only

20. According to the classic bid-rent curve, what happens to the value of land as one gets closer to the CBD?
A) Land gets more affordable along busy streets.
B) Land gets more affordable in distressed neighborhoods.
C) Land gets used more extensively.
D) Land gets used less intensively.
E) Land gets more expensive.

21. All of the following factors help explain why this global assembly line process occurs **except**?
A) improvements in data communication.
B) relatively low transportation costs.
C) decreasing incomes in the developed regions of the world
D) relatively low labor costs in different regions of the world.
E) the durability of the good being processed.

22. Which of the following countries in 2008 has the largest percent of its workforce engaged in the tertiary or service sector?
A) Peru
B) Nigeria
C) China
D) Egypt
E) Germany

23. Which set of data best describes the overall structure of a highly developed country's workforce in 2008? (% of workforce engaged in sector)
A) primary 75%, secondary 15%, tertiary 10%
B) primary 25%, secondary 50%, tertiary 25%
C) primary 10%, secondary 30%, tertiary 60%
D) primary 50%, secondary 25%, tertiary 25%
E) primary 33%, secondary 33%, tertiary 34%

24. Which of the following regions is not considered a major agglomeration of high technology development?
A) Northern California
B) Bangalore India
C) Dallas and Austin Texas
D) Beijing China
E) Athens Greece

25. Which of the following is **not** a locational tendency of high tech industries?
A) proximity to a major university
B) available venture capital and entrepreneurs
C) areas with high quality of life reputations
D) inner city, downtown locations close to central business districts
E) availability of high quality communication and transportation facilities

26. Many United States high tech companies have been outsourcing many of their technical support and other tertiary jobs to which of the following countries?
A) India
B) China
C) South Africa
D) Saudi Arabia
E) Germany

27. Where did auto centered cities emerge during the post World War II era?
A) Eastern North America
B) Northwestern Europe
C) Central Japan
D) Upper Midwest
E) Southwestern United States

28. What factor is responsible for explosive urban growth in the developing periphery?
A) rapid population growth
B) lack of opportunity in rural areas
C) difficulty of providing for one's family
D) real and/or perceived economic opportunity in cities
E) all of the above

29. What concerns are there for a developing country if the rank-size rule does not apply?
A) Services will be clustered in the primate city.
B) Services will not be evenly distributed through out the country.
C) Smaller cities find it difficult to compete for services with the primate city.
D) People in rural areas and small cities feel compelled to migrate to the primate city for jobs.
E) all of the above

30. What are the three most important cities in the world ?
A) New York, Paris, and Shanghai
B) New York, London, and Tokyo
C) New York, London, and Beijing
D) New York, Paris, and Tokyo
E) New York, Rome, and Shanghai

31. Which continent has the least number of world cities?
A) Africa
B) South America
C) Australia
D) Europe
E) Asia

32. How has the composition of the world's top ten most populated cities changed since 1950?
A) LDC cities make up a larger percentage of the top ten.
B) LDC cities have declined percentage wise since 1950.
C) MDC cities in the top ten have grown substantially in size since 1950.
D) More MDC cities since 1950 have made it into the top ten.
E. none of the above

33. Favelas are to Brazil as _____ are to Mexico.
A) squatter settlements
B) barrios
C) bidonvilles
D) barung-barong
E) slums

34. Where are squatter settlements often located in LDC cities?
A) in the zone in transition
B) adjacent to industrial areas
C) in warehouse districts
D) on the outskirts of the urban area
E) along major highways

35. Geographically, how did cities expand outwards prior to the automobile?
A) Cities grew more densely.
B) Cities grew uniformly in all directions.
C) Cities grew along transportation lines.
D) Cities grew only to their legal boundaries.
E) Cities grew in the wealthy sector from the CBD to the periphery.

a.Business Services b. Central Place c. Central Place Theory d. Market Area

e.Primate City

36. Meets the needs of business, professional finance, law, accounting

37.The largest city that has twice as many people as the second-ranking city.

38. A market for the exchange of services by people attracted from the surrounding area

39. Hinterland

40. A regular, hexagon pattern explains distribution of services

A] Public Services   B] Consumer Services C] Range D] Threshold   E] Urbanization

41. The max distance people travel to use a service

42. Tax payer supported government services such as military, government and education

43. Retail and other stores that serve consumers

44. .An increase in the % of the number of people living in urban settlements.

45. The minimum number of people needed to support a service

A]Service   B]Central Business District (CBD) C]Concentric Zone Model

D]Density Gradient   E]Edge City

46. Any activity that fulfills a human want or need and returns money to those who provide it.

47. The area of a city where retail and office activities are located.

48. Social groups of the city are arranged in a series of tree-like rings around the CBD

49. The change in density in an urban area from CBD to outer ring

50. A large node of office and retail activity on the edge or outer ring of a city

A]Gentrification	B] Greenbelt	C]Multiple nuclei model
D]Peripheral Model	E]Rush Hour	
AB]Sector model	AC]Sprawl	AD]Squatter settlements

51. Converting urban neighborhoods from low income rentals to middle and upper income owned homes.

52. A ring of open space land of parks or agriculture that limit sprawl of the urban area.

53. Social groups in the city are arranged around a collection of nodes of activity

54. An inner city surrounded by large suburbs and business-edge cities tied together with a beltway or ring road

55. The heaviest volume of commuter traffic in the mornings and evenings

56. Social groups are arranged around a series of sectors or wedges radiating out from the CBD

57. The horizontal spread of low density development outside the city center

58. An area of an LDC that is usually on the outskirts of a city where people illegally live on land they do not own and so construct homes by themselves

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59. Denver is best described with this model:
    a. Concentric Zone   b. Peripheral Model   c. Sports City   d. Ski Town

60. Mexico City is best described with this model:
    a. Concentric Zone   b. Peripheral Model   c. Sports City   d. Latin American

61. New York City is best described with this model:
    a. Concentric Zone   b. Peripheral Model   c. No model applies   d. Latin American

62. Washington DC is best described with this model:
    a. Concentric Zone b. Peripheral Model c. No model applies d. Latin American

63. Los Angeles is best described with this model:
    a. Concentric Zone   b. Sector   c. No model applies   d. Multiple Nuclei

64. Which of the following is considered a dominant world city.
    a. Mumbai   b. Tokyo   c. Manilla   d. Paris

65. This city is sacred for Muslims
    a. Dakha   b. Dehli   c. Mecca   d. Jakarta

66. These cities all share similar architecture
    a. Tokyo   b. Bejing   c. Seoul   d. all of the above

67. This city hosts the Petronas Towers
    a. Dubai   b. Durban   c. Kuala Lumpur   d. Brasilia

68. This city hosted the last World Cup Football Championships
    a. Dubai   b. Durban   c. Kuala Lumpur   d. Capetown

69. This city has palm trees and skyscrapers:
    a. Chicago b. Denver c. Los Angeles   d. Detriot

70. A third of the world lives in slums:
    a. This is true today   b. This will be true in the future c. This was true 20 years ago

71. Urban health and hygiene is a top priority because:
    a. Human dignity & safety are at risk   b. It costs a city a lot of money   c. It can slow transportation
    d. It can promote slower growth patterns

72. Participatory Design allows for:
    a. Low income families to create private spaces. b High income families to create public spaces
    b. Low income families to create big public spaces d. Middle income families to create sports spaces

73. City locations are usually based on economic reasons because:
    a. Trade is the biggest influence b. Culture is the biggest influence c. Education is the biggest influence
    d. Arts are the biggest influence

74. How are American Cities different than European?
    a. American cities are much younger. b. American cities are much older
    c. American cities are have smaller CBD's d. American cities lack infrastructure

75. Which city is an excellent example of Modernist design?
    a. Denver   b. Paris   c. London   d. Brasilia   e. Boston

76. What % of humans now live in cities worldwide?
    a. Less than 10% b. More than 50% c. 15% d. 40%

77. To navigate an urban space which tools would you use?
    a. Smartphone b. Map   c. GPS d. ask people for directions   e. all of the above