

TEST 3 - RIGHT ANSWERS

GEOG 220/2 A

"The Human Environment: Place, Space and Identity"

Test 3

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1. The theory of "public and private space" examines how our society:

- 1a
- (a) "genders" space
 - (b) divides space into "sacred" and "profane"
 - (c) applies the ideas of Ratzel
 - (d) still believes in environmental determinism

2. Which city (from the four listed below) is the best illustration (or "example") of a "post-modern city"?

- 2c
- (a) Nairobi
 - (b) Sydney
 - (c) Los Angeles
 - (d) Taipei

3. In the feature (or "box") about this city, the textbook calls Lagos, Nigeria:

- 3a
- (a) a shock city
 - (b) a postindustrial city
 - (c) a megacity
 - (d) An industrial metropolis

4. The word "aesthetics" is best defined as:

- 4b
- (a) The appreciation of the "spectacular"
 - (b) the concept of good "taste" (in art or design)
 - (c) the philosophy of justice
 - (d) the appreciation of the "everyday landscape"

5. "The 19th Century city was a site of production, the 21st century city is a site of [...]" What is the missing word?

- 5c
- (a) cooperation
 - (b) competition
 - (c) consumption
 - (d) corruption

6. Park and Burgess based the ideas for their simple model of urban structure on which city?

- 6a
- (a) Cleveland
 - (b) New York
 - (c) Detroit
 - (d) Chicago

7. In Park and Burgess's model of urban land use, the city is divided into:

- 7a
- (a) concentric circles (like a bagel or certain types of donut)
 - (b) radial sectors (like the slices of a pie)
 - (c) rectangles (like a grid, or matrix)
 - (d) alternating zones of public and private space (like a chess board)

8. The central area of Chicago (known as "The Loop") corresponds to which general area of a city in the Park and Burgess model?

- (a) suburbs
- (b) zone in transition
- (c) zone of workers' housing

8(d)

(d) central business district (CBD)

9. According to the textbook, postmodern urban design:

9(d)

- (a) is only a slight refinement of "modern" urban design
- (b) stresses absolute uniformity in architectural styles and elements
- (c) stresses diversity in architectural styles and elements between different buildings
- (d) stresses diversity in architectural styles and elements, often in the same buildings

10. Which city, according to the textbook, was the "Shock City" of European industrialization ?

10(b)

- (a) Moscow, Russia
- (b) Manchester, England
- (c) Paris, France
- (d) Berlin, Germany

11. The Baron Georges Haussmann was notable, according to the textbook, because he:

11(b)

- (a) was a friend of von Humboldt's
- (b) redesigned the streets of Paris between 1853 and 1870
- (c) redesigned the area of Vienna's *Ringstrasse* in the mid 1800s
- (d) carved the faces on Mount Rushmore in the 1930s and 40s.

12. The landscape garden at the palace of Versailles is an example of which tradition of landscape gardening:

12(c)

- (a) Italian
- (b) Parisian
- (c) French
- (d) was heavily influenced by French ties with its Acadian colonies

13. The word "sublime", often used to describe a landscape, means:

13(a)

- (a) the ability to inspire awe
- (b) a sense of perfection
- (c) a feeling of boundary
- (d) a longing for the past

14. The rise of the very first cities (such as Troy) probably depended on

14(c)

- (a) the development of early trade routes
- (b) the expansion of irrigation
- (c) the invention of written alphabets
- (d) the development of democracy

15. According to ideas of gendered space, the North American suburbs of the 1950s were considered to be:

15(b)

- (a) male space
- (b) female space
- (c) male and female space
- (d) genderless space

16. The main point of the class on the "Aesthetics of landscape" was that our sense of landscape is

16(b)

- (a) imprinted in our DNA
- (b) culturally and socially determined
- (c) heavily influenced by Wikipedia
- (d) inherited from the Ancient Greeks

17. It has been suggested that our city planners and academics place too much reliance on only two of our senses. Which ones are they?

- (a) taste and smell
- (b) smell and touch

- 17c (c) sight and sound
(d) touch and sound

18. When encountering the Grand Canyon for the first time, Spanish explorers led by Coronado:
- (a) were so impressed with what they had seen that they named it in honour of the Spanish king.
 - (b) were so disappointed not to find gold that they refused to admit to the Spanish king they had wasted their time going there.
 - 18c (c) had no cultural frame of reference to comprehend what they had seen and so said little about it to the king in the description of their travels.
 - (d) Were so convinced of the superiority of the Spanish landscape that they could not admit to themselves or to the Spanish king that they had seen anything more magnificent.

19. What is the population of Lagos?
- (a) between 2 and 3 million people
 - (b) between 2 and 3 billion people
 - 19c (c) between 12 to 13 million people
 - (d) between 23 to 24 million people

- 20 The landscape garden, illustrated in the textbook by the example of the *Isola Bella*, is described in the textbook as:
- (a) French
 - (b) English
 - 20d (c) Russian
 - (d) Italian

21. When did Spanish explorers led by Coronado first see the Grand Canyon?
- (a) 14th Century
 - (b) 15th Century
 - 21c (c) 16th Century
 - (d) 17th Century

22. The modern expert on urban studies most associated with his work on Lagos is
- (a) Stephen Pynne
 - 22b (b) Rem Koolhaas
 - (c) Homer Hoyt
 - (d) Rob Ford

23. Cities are full of "liminal places". According to the class powerpoints, what would be the best one-word definition of "liminal"?
- (a) boundary
 - 23a (b) public
 - (c) awesome
 - (d) ruin

24. The textbook states that Canadian cities are different from American cities. Why?
- (a) It is much colder on average in Canada, so the downtowns are quieter in winter.
 - 24b (b) On average, Canadian governments spend more money on social programs than American governments do.
 - (c) There is more space in Canada.
 - (d) Environmental legislation is stronger in Canada than in the USA

25. Postmodern urban theory places great emphasis on experiencing or celebrating the city. One example is the activity of a *flâneur* – an individual who celebrates the city in which important way?:
- (a) writing poems about its past glory
 - (b) creating new desserts in downtown cafés
 - (c) watching movies about old cities

25d (d) enjoying the random pleasure of walking the city streets

26. The English landscape garden was designed to show:

- 26a (a) nature triumphant
(b) nature subdued
(c) nature domesticated
(d) nature eliminated

27. What was is a "ha-ha"?

- 27c (a) a species of tree frog now most endangered by global warming
(b) a circular symbol once used on pre-metric topographic maps
(c) a sunken garden fence designed to keep animals out of the house
(d) the interior wall in a "shot gun" house

28. The Park and Burgess model of urban structure is also a very good example of which stage in the evolution of human geography (which we looked at in Chapter 1).

- 28c (a) the regional approach
(b) environmental determinism
(c) the spatial analysis school
(d) postmodernism

29. In what type of space do the cities exist that are described in the three models of urban structure (i.e. Park and Burgess, Hoyt, Harris and Ullman)?

- 29b (a) absolute
(b) relative
(c) cognitive
(d) urban

30. The "Garden City Movement" was based on the ideals of Sir Ebenezer Howard and represented a fundamentally different approach to planning the city. Why?

- 30c (a) the emphasis on gardens marked the first attempt to use senses in the city.
(b) its organic plan was more environmental.
(c) because the community owned the entire city, planning was not dictated by the changing economic value of land across the city.
(d) it separated cars from pedestrians.

31. A number of cities were built in Canada based on the ideals of the "Garden City Movement" and Sir Ebenezer Howard. Which one out of the following was NOT based on these ideals?

- 31c (a) Don Mills, Ontario
(b) Kapuskasing, Ontario
(c) Scarborough City Centre, Ontario.
(d) Town of Mount Royal (TMR), Quebec

32. Another important nineteenth-century urban reform movement in North America was called the

- 32a (a) "City Beautiful" movement
(b) "City Bountiful" movement
(c) "Site Boundaries" movement
(d) "City Boundary" movement

33. According to Yi-Fu Tuan, why were people in the medieval period afraid of mountains?

- 33c (a) because they were too high
(b) because they were too cold
(c) because they were the home of dragons and witches
(d) because they were so far from civilization

34. Where was "Tent City", a squatter settlement for the homeless, located before it was bulldozed by the city authorities in 2002?

- 34d
- (a) Melbourne
 - (b) London
 - (c) Lagos
 - (d) Toronto

35. Which number on the world map (see last page) marks the location of the city that Park and Burgess used in their work on urban structure:

- 35b
- (a) 1
 - (b) 2
 - (c) 3
 - (d) 4

36. Which number on the world map (see last page) marks the location of Lagos?

- 36a
- (a) 5
 - (b) 6
 - (c) 7
 - (d) 8

37. Which letter on the world map (see last page) best indicates the location of the Grand Canyon ?

- 37a
- (a) E
 - (b) F
 - (c) G
 - (d) H

38. Which number on the world map (see last page) marks the location of Rio De Janeiro (the site of some of the largest "slums" or *favelas*) in the world?

- 38d
- (a) 9
 - (b) 10
 - (c) 11
 - (d) 12

39. In our discussion of landscape garden traditions, we focused on the European landscape garden tradition. But there are others and to remind us of that, the powerpoints for that class showed a garden in Vancouver that was designed following the garden aesthetics of which country? (see the letters marked on the world map)

- 39a
- (a) A
 - (b) B
 - (c) C
 - (d) D

40. Which model of urban structure is most consistent with the reality of the decentralization of the city and the "flight to the suburbs"?

- 40c
- (a) the concentric zone model
 - (b) the sector model
 - (c) the multiple nuclei model
 - (e) the green city movement

41. Deetz and Dethlefsen told us that the age of New England gravestones can be easily discovered from the type of design used on the gravestone. Which is the most recent:

- 41a
- (a) the urn and willow
 - (b) the smiling cherub
 - (c) the skull
 - (d) the skull and cross bones

"World Map"

