

Bank of Questions (Smart Urban Growth subject)

- 1. What is the Private sector Role in making development decisions predictable?**
- 2. Why we are using Conventional zoning and Building codes? Discuss.**
- 3. How do we Make development standards clear and easy to understand?**
- 4. What are the Reasons behind Making development decisions predictable, fair and cost-effective?**
- 5. What is the key concept for encouraging community and stakeholder collaboration in development decisions?**
- 6. Communities must develop creative ways to engage citizens in different development issues. Because Active collaboration is important. Why?**
- 7. There are many different tools for stakeholder and community collaboration and engagement, and not all are appropriate for every situation. Explain briefly.**
- 8. What is the Importance of Preserving Open spaces? (mention three points)**
- 9. Mention Three reasons of Preserving Open spaces**
- 10. What is Open Space/Green Space?**
- 11. What are "Critical Environmental Areas"?**
- 12. What are "Critical Environmental Areas"?**
- 13. How can a community become “distinctive” and “attractive”?**
- 14. Mention Elements of sense of place.**
- 15. Historic Preservation is a tool to preserve a neighborhood s sense of place, discuss.**
- 16. Natural Features and Systems Is an element that help establish a community’s unique sense of place. Discuss.**
- 17. What is transit village?**
- 18. What is the importance of distinctive, attractive communities to urban smart growth?**
- 19. Why should cities direct development toward the existing community?**

- 20. Redevelopment of Brownfields is one of the practices of development toward existing communities. How?**
- 21. What is the importance of the concept of development toward existing communities?**
- 22. What is the effect of Parking Management strategy on transportation choice?**
- 23. How does Compact building design work?**
- 24. What are the Characteristics of Mixed-Use Development?**
- 25. Walking is the most fundamental mode of transportation and walkability is one of the main principles of smart growth and new urbanism. Define walkability then write down its benefits and characteristics briefly.**
- 26. Walkable communities can be recognized through its remarkable characteristics which were addressed by American campaign in 1998. Mention with brief explanation the characteristics of walkable community.**
- 27. Creating Walkable community which encourages walkability is a key principle for enhancing smart urban growth because of its remarkable benefits. Write about benefits of walkability.**
- 28. Smart urban growth established polices and regulations for creating walkable community, mention them.**
- 29. Walking is a fundamental type of transportation system, and any system needs some physical elements which enhances the system to work properly, write down remarkable elements of pedestrian system.**
- 30. How does range of housing choices Expand?**
- 31. What are Diverse communities Advantages?**
- 32. Why should cities offer a diverse range of housing types?**
- 33. What is range of housing?**
- 34. What are Housing types in great communities, mention and enhance your answer with sketches?**
- 35. Creating Walkable Neighborhoods is important, why?**

36. The National Coalition for Dialogue and Deliberation's "Public Engagement Principles Project" has identified seven strategies for effective public collaboration and engagement, mention them briefly.
37. Numerate the intended policies which assist in engaging all stakeholders in the development process.
38. Public collaboration gives residents the opportunity to learn about the perspectives of others. How?

Multiple-choice Questions

Q.1 Which is a positive effect of urban sprawl?

- more affordable houses
- increased pollution
- destruction of habitats
- decay of older city neighborhoods

Q.2 Which of the following is a statement that a person opposing urban growth might say?

Homeowners end up paying more taxes which help fund roads, schools, and other city services.

Houses in the suburbs cost less and are better places to raise a family. People in new developments spend money on furnishings, which is good for local stores.

Spreading out of housing leads to traffic jams and increased air pollution

Q.3 What is one benefit of a mixed-use development?

Housing is kept far away from the noise and traffic of business districts.
There is plentiful parking because the development is built around the need for cars.

People can live, work, and shop in the same neighborhood.

Housing density is lower, and there is plenty of land between homes.

Q.4 Which of these bests describes mixed-use development?

Knocking an old building down to build a new one.

Building on the edge of an urban area.

Clearing a forest for farming.

Store, office, & apartments in the same building.

Q.5 The concept of filling in empty spaces in a city or redesigning old buildings is called...

infill

mixed-use development

urban sprawl

public transit

Q.6 Which is a negative effect of urban sprawl?

new, affordable homes

more farmland

destruction of habitats

more people pass their geography quiz

Q.7 Which of the following is a principle of smart growth?

protecting wildlife habitats

focusing development outside of existing urban centers

creating neighborhoods best suited for cars

building up, not out

Q.8 Urban sprawl increases carbon dioxide emissions by

generating more factories.
increasing the need to drive.
resulting in more tree growth.
expanding the use of public transportation.

Q.9 Urban blight can best be described as

a positive feedback loop involving the migration of goods and services away from an urban center.
a negative feedback loop involving the migration of goods and services away from an urban center.
a positive feedback loop involving the migration of goods and services towards an urban center.
a negative feedback loop involving the migration of goods and services towards an urban center.

Q.10 What mode of transportation allowed city workers to live in far away suburbs and commute to their jobs?

- A. streetcars
- B. horses
- C. cars
- D. trains

Q.11 Which of the following is NOT a cause of urban sprawl?

automobile and highway construction
mixed land use
living costs
urban blight

Q.12 The creation of a walkable neighborhood is

a result of urban sprawl
one goal of the Federal Housing Administration
discouraged by multi-use zoning
a principal of smart growth

Q.13 Which of the following factors contributed to sprawl in the United States?

more affordable automobiles
improved roads
less expensive land
all of the above

Q.14 Which of the follow is a not pattern seen during Sprawling

Centered thoroughly planned developments
Low-density single-use residential development
Scattered, or leapfrog, development
Sparse street networks

Q.15 What is the tragedy of the commons?

the general idiocy of the average human
The failure to create a sense of shared responsibility
the prevalence of extreme poverty in the developing world
destruction of shared resources through self-serving behavior

Q.16 A set of principles for community planning that focuses on strategies to encourage the development of sustainable, healthy communities.

Highway Trust Fund.
Zoning.
Smart Growth.
Induced Demand.

Q. 17. A person or organization with an interest in a particular place or issue.

Stakeholder.
Smart Growth.
Sense of Place.
Transit-Oriented Development.

Q.18 The feeling that an area has distinct and meaningful character.

Urban Blight.

Induced Demand.
Sense of place.
Urban Sprawl.

Q. 19Turning an old school into apartments would be best described as an example of...

mixed use land
fair and cost-effective decision-making
creating walkable neighborhoods
creating a strong sense of space

Q. 20 Which of the following is NOT a good idea for "smart growth" in your community?

creating paths and lanes for the use of bicycles to encourage public transportation options
making vacant lots into community gardens or parks
encourage a mix of housing options as well as new businesses
Foster distinctive, attractive communities with a strong sense of place
make development decisions unpredictable, costly and support a business monopoly

Q. 21 Which of the following is not an example of a smart growth principles

All are valid
Mixed land use
Walkable neighborhoods
Housing and transportation choices

Q. 22 Which of the following is NOT accurate?

About 40% of the U.S. population would prefer to live in a single-family detached home
About 2% of the U.S. population would prefer to live in a mobile home
About 8% of the U.S. population would prefer to live in an apartment or condo
About 7% of the U.S. population would prefer to live in a condo or townhouse

Q. 23 What has been a popular criticism of Smart Growth?

It is viewed as a way to force suburban residents into the cities

It is viewed as scientifically inaccurate

It is viewed as a mechanism to penalize people who drive personal cars

It is viewed as a way to force the purchase of valuable lands in rural areas

Q. 24 What did Felix Liao suggest is a factor that strongly supports people's preference for single family residences?

Use of personal automobiles

Ethnic group

Water supply

Climate

True or False Questions

Q.25 Urban zones produce more greenhouse gases per household than suburban areas

answer choices

False

True