1. Proponent of the Rank-Size Rule.

a. Brian Berry & William Garrison

b. Johann Heinrich von Thünen

c. Walter Christaller

d. George Zipf

e. William Alonso

1. True about the Agricultural Land Rent Theory.

a. differences in the intensity of production of a particular crop and the distribution of different crops relative to the market center

b. Land with greatest demand is the one nearest to the market because of low transport cost; this is the land with the lowest rent and value per acre.

c. Intensity of production and type of land use varies with increasing distance from the market

d. land use diminishes intensely in inverse relationship with distance from the market center

e. proponent was Johann Heinrich von Thünen.

Choices

a. a, b, c, and d are correct

b. b, c, d, and e are correct

c. a, b, d, and e are correct

d. a, b, c, and e are correct

e. a, c, d, and e are correct

f. All are correct

g. None are correct

1. The following are examples of Debureaucratization

a. Cooperatives

b. Privatization / Divestiture

c. Service Contracts

d. JV Agreements

e. Concessions

Choices

a. a, b, c, and d are correct

b. b, c, d, and e are correct

c. a, b, d, and e are correct

d. a, b, c, and e are correct

e. a, c, d, and e are correct

f. All of the above

g. None of the above

1. True about Central Place Theory.

a. Producers are willing to travel up to a certain distance to purchase from the other producers

b. With improved transport and communication, consumers are willing to travel further to a certain distance c. Market areas overlap

d. Creation and hierarchy of “higher order” and “lower order” services

e. Provides framework for understanding regional spatial structure

Choices

a. a, b, c, and d are correct

b. b, c, d, and e are correct

c. a, b, d, and e are correct

d. a, b, c, and e are correct

e. a, c, d, and e are correct

f. All of the above

g. None of the above

1. True about the Range and Threshold of Goods and Services.

a. Threshold is the minimum level of effective demand that will allow a firm to stay in business; the minimum market needed to bring a firm or city selling goods and services into existence and to keep it in business

b. Threshold also means the minimum amount of purchasing power necessary to support the supply of goods and services from a central place

c. Market range is the distance which people are willing to travel to reach or obtain a specific good or service

d. Range of Goods and Services refers to the average maximum distance by which people are willing to travel to obtain or purchase the good or product at market price

e. different goods and services always has the same threshold and range

Choices

a. a, b, c, and d are correct

b. b, c, d, and e are correct

c. a, b, d, and e are correct

d. a, b, c, and e are correct

e. a, c, d, and e are correct

f. All of the above

g. None of the above

1. True about the Rank-Size Rule.

a. Population of a given urban area tends to be equal to the population of the largest city divided by the rank of the population size into which the given urban area falls

b. Does not apply when there is urban primacy

c. the relationship between the ranks of cities and their populations

d. the formula is Pn=P1/nq where Pn is the population of towns ranked n, P1 is the population of the largest town and n is the rank of the town

e. based on George Kingsley Zipf’s (1902-1950) method in linguistics

Choices

a. a, b, c, and d are correct

b. b, c, d, and e are correct

c. a, b, d, and e are correct

d. a, b, c, and e are correct

e. a, c, d, and e are correct

f. All of the above

g. None of the above

1. True about the Theory of Cumulative Causation.

a. It is the combination of forward and backward linkages creates a potential process of cumulative causation

b. Regions with expanding economic activity will attract net migration from other parts of the country, thus favoring the growth regions

c. “The poor becomes poorer and the rich becomes richer” is described by the circular and cumulative causation

d. Linkage is the input-output relationships among firms or among industries

e. Government policy should be to counteract tendency of capitalist system to foster regional inequalities. Government needs to intervene to decrease imbalances wherever the normal market mechanisms proves inadequate

Choices

a. a, b, c, and d are correct

b. b, c, d, and e are correct

c. a, b, d, and e are correct

d. a, b, c, and e are correct

e. a, c, d, and e are correct

f. All of the above

g. None of the above

1. True about Sector or Radial Model

a. Zone 4 is for middle class housing

b. relates accessibility (transport), land use and land values

c. Theorized by Homey Hoyt which is an economist

d. Cities tended to grow in wedge-shaped patterns -- or sectors -- emanating from the CBD, growth occurring along major transport routes

e. A city extends radially from its center, to form concentric zones and that as distance from the center increases, there would be a reduction in accessibility, rent and densities.

Choices

a. a, b, c and e are true

b. All are true

c. a, b, c and d are true

d. a, b, d and e are true

e. a, c, d and e are true

f. None of the Above

1. True about Galactic City

a. Doughnut Shape because the center is kept at very low density, while more activity are distributed along ring roads

b. Proposed by Peirce F. Lewis

c. Result of Leapfrog development

d. Edge cities are analogous CBDs of newly emerging urban centers scattered through the suburban ring that surround older central city.

e. Zone 4 is for middle class housing

Choices

a. a, b, c and e are true

b. All are true

c. a, b, c and d are true

d. a, b, d and e are true

e. a, c, d and e are true

1. True about John Friedmann.

a. developed the core-periphery four-stage model of regional development

b. went beyond notions of growth pole and growth center using center-periphery concept that goes beyond intersectoral distribution of resources

c. Regions are either homogeneous or interdependent. The latter are polarized regions.

d. the periphery of a polarized region can be divided into four parts: upward transitional, downward transitional, resource frontier and special problem

e. Introduced the word “Agropolis” which became a model for “Integrated Area Development” in regional planning.

Choices

a. a, b, c, and d are correct

b. b, c, d, and e are correct

c. a, b, d, and e are correct

d. a, b, c, and e are correct

e. a, c, d, and e are correct

f. All of the above

g. None of the above

1. True about Multiple Nuclei Model

a. Certain activities repel each other and will not be found in the same area

b. Proposed by Chauncey Harris and Edward Ullman in 1945

c. A city grows from several independent points rather than from one central business district

d. Zone 4 is for middle class housing

e. the most complicated of urban land-use models and gives some insight into the growth of cities in the developing world

Choices

a. a, b, c and e are true

b. All are true

c. a, b, c and d are true

d. a, b, d and e are true

e. a, c, d and e are true

f. None of the Above

1. True about Push forces from rural towards the city.

a. Natural Calamities

b. Difficult access to land

c. Wars and civil strife

d. Labor surplus due to farm mechanization

e. Congestion

Choices

a. a, b, c and e are true

b. All are true

c. b, c, d and e are true

d. a, b, c and d are true

e. a, c, d and e are true

f. None of the Above

1. A province may be created if it met the following requisites:

a. An income of not less than Twenty million pesos

b. a contiguous territory of at least two thousand square kilometres

c. a population of not less than two hundred fifty thousand inhabitants

d. a minimum voting population of one hundred thousand voters

e. a contiguous territory of at least one hundred square kilometres

Choices

a. a, b, and c are correct

b. b, c, and d are correct

c. c, d, and e are correct

d. a, c, and d are correct

e. a, b, and d are correct

f. b, d, and e are correct

g. all of the above

h. none of the above

1. True for Inverse Concentric Model

a. Observed mostly in Developed Countries

b. There is a lack of an adequate and dependable transportation system

c. Reversal of concentric zone model of Burgess

d. Social status declines with increasing distance from the center

e. Elite keeps its stranglehold of Central City

Choices

a. a, b, c and e are true

b. All are true

c. b, c, d and e are true

d. a, b, d and e are true

e. a, c, d and e are true

f. None of the Above

1. This is also called the Goal Oriented Project Planning or Objectives Oriented Project Planning
2. Stakeholder analysis
3. LogframeMethod
4. Conflict Resolution Analysis
5. Laid the foundations of using ecology as a basis for design and planning, published his book Design with Nature, introduced sieve mapping and pioneered the use of environmental impact statements (EIS)

a. Lewis Mumford

b. Dr. Francis Stuart Chapin Jr.

c. Robert Moses

d. Ian L. McHarg

e. Dr. Herbert J. Gans

1. The "father of the Appalachian Trail."

a. Daniel Hudson Burnham

b. Sir Leslie Patrick Abercrombie

c. Sir Patrick Geddes

d. Lewis Mumford

e. Benton MacKaye

1. English architect who prepared Plan for London and plan for St. Paul’s Cathedral.

a. Robert Owen

b. James Craig

c. Sir Christopher Wren

d. John Gwynn

e. James Buckingham

1. Developed the first comprehensive zoning ordinance in the United States.

a. Thomas Adams

b. Frederick Law Olmsted Jr.

c. Edward M. Bassett

d. Chester Rapkin

e. Ira Lowry

f. None of the Above

1. His book “The Condition of the Working Class in England” described the misery and oppression to the working class in England. Together with Karl Marx, they founded the Marxism which seem to originate from the socio-economic problems at that time.

a. Alexis de Tocqueville

b. Friedrich Engels

c. Sir Thomas More

d. John Snow

e. Dr. Benjamin W. Richardson

1. A term introduced by Jean Gottman and defined as a Sprawling Metropolis with more than 10 million population.

a. Micropolis

b. Agropolis

c. Megalopolis

d. Agurbia

e. Exurbia

1. True about Greek City-States except.

a. Provided the concept of democracy

b. Creation of civic space

c. Women, slaves, and foreigners are welcome to participate in government

d. Anti-thesis to totalitarian empires.

e. None of the Above

f. All of the Above

1. Proposed the theory on the mode of communication of cholera when he controlled a cholera outbreak by identifying as water pump as source of a disease. Considered one of the founders of epidemiology by introducing the “germ” theory of disease.

a. Alexis de Tocqueville

b. Friedrich Engels

c. Sir Thomas More

d. John Snow

e. Dr. Benjamin W. Richardson

1. The father of Town Planning

a. Ebenezer Howard

b. Hippodamus of Melitus

c. Robert Malthus

d. Plato the Greek Philosopher

e. None of the Above

1. True about “Acropolis” except:

a. the upper fortified part of an ancient Greek city (as Athens)

b. a citadel typically built on a hill

c. Considered as sacred sites and religious temples

d. Place for civic sphere and secular politics

e. None of the Above

f. All of the Above

1. Reasons for the Fall of the Roman Empire are the following:

a. Poor Governance

b. Lack of steady supply of water

c. Moral Decay

d. Socio-religious division

e. Plague

Choices

a. a, b, and c are correct

b. b, c, d, and e are correct

c. a, b, d, and e are correct

d. a, b, c, and d are correct

e. All are correct

1. True about ecological footprint (WWF)

a. the measure of impact humans have on the environment

b. as of 2010 the Earth’s people needed 18 billion hectares of productive land in order to provide each and every person with the resources they required to support their lifestyle and to absorb the wastes they produced

c. as of 2010 there were only 12 billion global hectares of productive land on Earth available

d. A country’s ecological footprint is the sum of all the cropland, grazing land, forest and fishing grounds required to produce the food, fibre and timber it consumes, to absorb the wastes emitted when it uses energy and to provide space for infrastructure

e. It is how fast we consume resources and generate waste

Choices

a. a, c, d, and e are correct

b. a, b, c, and d are correct

c. a, b, c, and e are correct

d. b, c, d, and e are correct

e. a, b, d, and e are correct

f. All of the above

g. None of the above

1. True about the Socio-Cultural Theory of Urbanization.

a. Water is a source of life which promotes social and cultural changes

b. Urbanization is a cultural process originated from trade and commerce

c. major transportation routes became the center of cultural exchange of information and ideas

d. Specialist in cities compete which causes innovations in technology

e. Proponent was Gideon Sjoberg

Choices

a. a, b, and c are correct

b. b, c, d, and e are correct

c. a, b, d, and e are correct

d. a, b, c, and d are correct

e. All are correct

1. True about the Renaissance period.

a. Rise of mercantilism

b. nations conquer foreign lands

c. Increase role of the church

d. Rise to power of the merchant class

e. Neo-classical Town Hall with piazza and streets radiating from the center

Choices

a. a, b, and c are correct

b. b, c, d, and e are correct

c. a, b, d, and e are correct

d. a, b, c, and d are correct

e. All are correct

1. True about Leone Battista Alberti.

a. A theoretical Architect

b. Utilized the radiocentric pattern of cathedral cities - star-shaped plans with streets radiating from a central point, a church, palace or castle

c. Radial Urban Model advocate

d. Commercial development followed transport routes resulting in Star-shaped pattern of land use e. City walls were used for protection

Choices

a. a, b, and c are correct

b. b, c, d, and e are correct

c. a, b, d, and e are correct

d. a, b, c, and d are correct

e. All are correct

1. True about Gentrification.

a. gave rise to the Advocacy or Activist or Equity School of Planning and the applied disciplines of community development and conflict management

b. revitalization of blighted waterfronts and inner cores of industrial cities which had been previously abandoned by the Elite and consequently invaded by the urban poor

c. provides opportunities, employments, and promotes higher standard of living of the urban poor

d. result in social exclusion of lower classes

e. prioritizes the needs and concerns of business and policy elites at the expense of urban residents which faces work instability, unemployment, and stigmatization

Choices

a. a, c, d, and e are correct

b. a, b, c, and d are correct

c. a, b, c, and e are correct

d. b, c, d, and e are correct

e. a, b, d, and e are correct

f. All of the above

g. None of the above

1. Viewed urban transportation as a basic spatial organizer of the metropolitan region showing interdependence of economics, transport, land use and accessibility.

a. Ira Lowry

b. Herbert and Stevens

c. Chester Rapkin

d. Wesley Mitchell

e. Lowdon Wingo and Harvey S. Perloff

f. None of the Above

1. True about Baron Georges Eugene Haussmann.

a. commissioned by Emperor Napoleon III to redesign Paris

b. dominant forms are long, wide, tree-lined boulevards punctuated by an abundance of circular plazas and pocket parks

c. The purpose of his plan was economic, promoting industrialization by enabling goods and services to be transported efficiently

d. The purpose of his plan was aesthetic, imposing a measure of unifying order and opening up space to allow more light

e. The purpose of his plan was military, eliminating constricted streets where rebel barricades could be erected

Choices

a. a, b, and c are correct

b. b, c, d, and e are correct

c. a, b, d, and e are correct

d. a, b, c, and d are correct

e. All are correct

1. True about industrial cities.

a. Massive migration from rural areas

b. Economy built on mass production

c. Indiscriminate exploitation of natural resources

d. Pervasive air and water pollution

e. Standard of living increased because of employment opportunities

Choices

a. a, b, and c are correct

b. b, c, d, and e are correct

c. a, b, d, and e are correct

d. a, b, c, and d are correct

e. All are correct

1. Scottish architect who planned linear new town for Edinburg.

a. Robert Owen

b. James Craig

c. Sir Christopher Wren

d. John Gwynn

e. James Buckingham

1. Father of American Landscape Architecture.

a. US President Theodore Roosevelt

b. Frederick Law Olmsted Sr.

c. George Perkins Marsh

d. John Muir

e. Gifford Pinchot

1. True about the Roman Empire.

a. did not excel in philosophy and science but excelled in engineering

b. was overcrowded, susceptible to epidemics, plagues, and large disastrous fires   
c. preoccupied with defence and built their city like a military camp called “castra”

d. transportation network was one of their consideration

e. Classical or neo-classical design of building

Choices

a. a, b, and c are correct

b. b, c, d, and e are correct

c. a, b, d, and e are correct

d. a, b, c, and d are correct

e. All are correct

1. Planning human activities that protect, maintain, and, where necessary, restore ecosystem health and biodiversity as the basis for developing sustainable human economies and cultures

a. Ecosystem-based planning

b. Ecosystem-based management

c. Ecological Profiling

d. Land Use Planning

e. Urban and Regional Planning

1. Coined the word “utopia” to describe a perfect imaginary world which is a complex, self-contained community set on an island, in which people share a common culture and way of life.

a. Alexis de Tocqueville

b. Friedrich Engels

c. Sir Thomas More

d. John Snow

e. Dr. Benjamin W. Richardson

1. Introduced the term Hygeia which means a city of health. He concentrated in defining the conditions required for urban services and facilities that will promote the health of its residents and enhance their quality of living.

a. Alexis de Tocqueville

b. Friedrich Engels

c. Sir Thomas More

d. John Snow

e. Dr. Benjamin W. Richardson

1. First to develop the Economically-based Land use Market Models in relation to housing and transportation

a. Ira Lowry

b. Herbert and Stevens

c. Chester Rapkin

d. Wesley Mitchell

e. Lowdon Wingo and Harvey S. Perloff

f. None of the Above

1. Famous for his Garden Cities described as a holistically planned new settlement which enhances the natural environment and offers high-quality affordable housing and locally accessible work in beautiful, healthy and sociable communities.

a. Pierre Charles L’Enfant

b. Frederick Law Olmsted Sr.

c. Daniel Hudson Burnham

d. Sir Ebenezer Howard

e. Sir Thomas More

1. True about Pierre Charles L’Enfant.

a. City planner who prepared Plan for Washington D.C.

b. President George Washington hired L’Enfant in 1791 to prepare a plan for the federal capital

c. The plan was a gridiron of irregular rectangular blocks upon which broad diagonal avenues were superimposed d. Forerunner of “City Beautiful Movement”

e. Asked for $95,500 as payment for his services but Congress only gave him $3,800

Choices

a. a, b, and c are correct

b. b, c, d, and e are correct

c. a, b, d, and e are correct

d. a, b, c, and d are correct

e. All are correct

1. Prepared the plan “London and Westminster Improved”.

a. Robert Owen

b. James Craig

c. Sir Christopher Wren

d. John Gwynn

e. James Buckingham

1. True about the City Beautiful Movement.

a. social ills would be swept away, as the beauty of the city would inspire civic loyalty and moral rectitude in the impoverished

b. American cities would be brought to cultural parity with their European competitors through the use of the European Beaux-Arts idiom

c. a more inviting city center still would not bring the upper classes back to live, but certainly to work and spend money in the urban areas

d. Urban decay and urban blight proliferates in US cities

e. The first City Beautiful Movement expression was the 1901 Plan for Washington D.C. designed by Daniel Burnham

Choices.

a. a, b, c, and d are correct

b. b, c, d, and e are correct

c. a, b, d, and e are correct

d. a, b, c, and e are correct

e. a, c, d, and e are correct

f. All are correct

1. Advocated that plans should be in dynamic not static terms. He was a leading figure in setting up the Penn-Jersey Transportation Study, an urban growth simulation model.

a. Ira Lowry

b. Herbert and Stevens

c. Chester Rapkin

d. Wesley Mitchell

e. Lowdon Wingo and Harvey S. Perloff

f. None of the Above

1. True about hydraulic civilization theory except:

a. Large-scale irrigation systems and the use of hydraulics were the prime mover behind urbanization

b. Proponent was Karl Wittfogel

c. Resulted in higher crop yields and created huge food surplus

d. Labor Specialization developed

e. None of the above

f. All of the Above

1. True about the religious model of urbanization.

a. Temples and ziggurats are interpreted as defences against supernatural forces

b. There was shift from “ancestor worship’ to “cult worship of totalitarian god-kings” who controlled food storage and food rationing

c. Proponent was Paul Wheatley

d. None of the Above

e. All of the Above

1. True about Daniel Hudson Burnham.

a. Father of American City Planning and Prophet of City Beautiful Movement in America

b. Planned Radburn New Jersey which promoted the separation between motor traffic and pedestrian traffic

c. Known for his quote “Make no little plans. They have no magic to stir men's blood and probably will not themselves be realized. Make big plans..”

d. Pursued Baroque aesthetics which is characterized by grandeur, monumentality (drama & tension), exuberance, cohesiveness, and symmetry.

e. Known for his quote “Every citizen should be within walking distance of a park.”

Choices.

a. a, b, c, and d are correct

b. b, c, d, and e are correct

c. a, b, d, and e are correct

d. a, b, c, and e are correct

e. a, c, d, and e are correct

f. All are correct

1. A field of social science concerned with analytical approaches to problems that are specifically regional. a. Regional Planning

b. Regional Science

c. Regional Economics

d. Regional Sociology

e. Spatial Planning

1. Designed the Broadacre City.

a. Henry Wright

b. Clarence Stein

c. Frank Lloyd Wright

d. Clarence Perry

e. Sir Patrick Geddes

1. Proposed a utopian community called “Victoria” which has a population of 10,000, segregated land uses and presence of greenbelt around settlements.

a. Robert Owen

b. James Craig

c. Sir Christopher Wren

d. John Gwynn

e. James Buckingham

1. He presented the concept of “superblock” in “New Town” development in the US.

a. Henry Wright

b. Clarence Stein

c. Frank Lloyd Wright

d. Clarence Perry

e. Sir Patrick Geddes

1. Proponent of “inter-generational Equity”.

a. Greek philosopher Aristotle

b. Greek philosopher Plato

c. Hippodamus of Melitus

d. Robert Malthus

e. None of the Above

1. He developed transport and land use study. For him “Traffic is a function of land use” as exemplified in the Chicago and Detroit Transportation Plans.

a. Ira Lowry

b. Tony Garnier

c. Chester Rapkin

d. Wesley Mitchell

e. Dr. Francis Stuart Chapin Jr. f. None of the Above

1. True about Radburn, New Jersey Project.

a. Proponent were Clarence Stein and Henry Wright

b. It aimed to be the first American "Garden City"

c. goal was to establish a decentralized, self-contained settlements, organized to promote environmental considerations by conserving open space, harnessing the automobile, and promoting community life

d. principles include building a community meant to bring citizens together and a complete separation of auto and pedestrian traffic

e. Families would have one acre each from federal land reserves, with sufficient space for gardens and small farms

Choices

a. a, b, c, and d are correct

b. b, c, d, and e are correct

c. a, b, d, and e are correct

d. a, b, c, and e are correct

e. a, c, d, and e are correct

f. All are correct

1. The push and pull factors as described in the centrifugal and centripetal forces and Spatial Modelling and the Gravity Model by Robert Garin and Ira Lowry.

a. Regional science

b. Regional Economics

c. Spatial Interaction

d. Reverse Gravity Model

e. Urbanization

1. True about Cathedral Cities in the Middle Ages.

a. Church became the supreme ruler

b. Towns had a radiocentric pattern

c. Church and State became united

d. Medieval towns grew around a cathedral, abbey, monastery or castle

e. Cities retained protective town walls

Choices

a. a, b, and c are correct

b. b, c, d, and e are correct

c. a, b, d, and e are correct

d. a, b, c, and d are correct

e. All are correct

1. True about the “Neighborhood Unit” concept.

a. an island of greens, bordered by homes and carefully skirted by peripheral automobile roads, each around open green spaces which are themselves interconnected

b. Proposed by Clarence Perry

c. a self-contained, low-rise, pedestrian-oriented residential quarter, incorporating garden city ideas, that would be bounded by major streets, with shops at the intersections and a school in the middle

d. objective is to satisfy most needs of residents and bring advantages of traditional small town living into the city

e. internal street system with lots of cul-de-sacs and street widths sized to facilitate internal traffic and discourage through traffic

Choices

a. a, b, c, and d are correct

b. b, c, d, and e are correct

c. a, b, d, and e are correct

d. a, b, c, and e are correct

e. a, c, d, and e are correct

f. All are correct

1. The first modern “eco-feminist” who sparked the environmental movement in the United States. An American biologist who wrote Silent Spring (1962) which discussed what happens to bird populations as a result of pesticides bio-accumulation.

a. Jane Jacobs

b. Sherry Arnstein

c. Rachel Louise Carson

d. Ruth Glass

e. Jean Gottman

1. True about the three magnets paradigm of Howard.

a. stated that jobs and urban services in the city resulted in environment degradation

b. natural environment in the countryside provided less economic opportunities

c. It is better to live in the countryside

d. showed both the city and the countryside advantages and disadvantages

e. proposed a third option which has both the advantages of city and countryside living while managing the disadvantages by providing ample green spaces, transportation network, etc.

Choices

a. a, b, c, and d are correct

b. b, c, d, and e are correct

c. a, b, d, and e are correct

d. a, b, c, and e are correct

e. a, c, d, and e are correct

f. All are correct

1. True about “Agora” except:

a. a public open space used for assemblies and markets

b. Center of the city's civic life

c. Considered as sacred sites and religious temples

d. Place for civic sphere and secular politics

e. None of the Above

f. All of the Above

1. True About the Polluter Pays Principle except:

a. requires that the costs of pollution be borne by those who cause it

b. Proposed by Robert Malthus

c. Proposed by Plato the Greek Philosopher

d. aims at determining how the costs of pollution prevention and control must be allocated

e. None of the Above

f. All of the Above

1. Published the book “The Death and Life of Great American Cities” in 1961 which was a direct attack on current city planning theories and disciplines that have shaped modern, orthodox city planning and rebuilding.
2. Paul Davidoff
3. Saul David Alinsky
4. Robert Moses
5. Jane Jacobs
6. Sherry Arnstein
7. Major architectural and engineering feats of the Roman Empire except:

a. Forum

b. Pantheon

c. Colosseum

d. Basilicas

e. Roman baths complex

f. None of the Above

g. All of the Above

1. Best known for the re-planning of London thru the County of London Plan (1943) and the extended Greater London Regional Plan (1944).

a. Daniel Hudson Burnham

b. Sir Leslie Patrick Abercrombie

c. Sir Patrick Geddes

d. Lewis Mumford

e. Benton MacKaye

1. True about Sir Patrick Geddes.

a. responsible for introducing the concept of "region" to planning and city architecture

b. popularized the framework “Folk Work Place” and the planning method “Survey Analysis Plan”

c. stressed the social basis of the city –the relationship between people and cities and how they affect one another

d. coined the terms “city-region” and “conurbation” as the conglomeration of urban aggregates

e. he stressed the social basis of the city –the relationship between people and cities and how they affect one another and the relationship of individual action and voluntary cooperation with the physical environment

Choices

a. a, b, c, and d are correct

b. b, c, d, and e are correct

c. a, b, d, and e are correct

d. a, b, c, and e are correct

e. a, c, d, and e are correct

f. All are correct

1. Basic Services expected from a Province

a. Industrial research and development services, as well as the transfer of appropriate technology

b. programs and projects on rebel returnees and evacuees; relief operations; and population development services

c. prevention and control of plant and animal pests and diseases; dairy farms, livestock markets, animal breeding stations, and artificial insemination centers

d. enforcement of forestry laws limited to community-based forestry projects, pollution control law, small-scale mining law, and other laws on the protection of the environment; and mini-hydroelectric projects for local purposes

e. Establishment of Public Cemeteries

Choices

a. a, b, c, and d are correct

b. b, c, d, and e are correct

c. a, b, d, and e are correct

d. a, b, c, and e are correct

e. a, c, d, and e are correct

f. All of the above

g. None of the above

1. True about the Sir Leslie Patrick Abercrombie and the Abercrombie Plan.

a. the re-planning of London thru the County of London Plan (1943) and the extended Greater London Regional Plan (1944)

b. 1.25 million people were dispersed to new towns and rural areas

c. started the “New Towns” movement in the UK which included the building of Harlow and Crawley and the largest 'out-county' estate, Harold Hill in north-east London

d. Wrote “Technics and Civilization” (1934), “The Culture of Cities” (1938) and “City in History” (1961), among others

e. English town planner-architect who became member of Siegfried Barlow Commission after World War II, later on Professor of Civic Design and Town Planning at University College London

Choices

a. a, b, c, and d are correct

b. b, c, d, and e are correct

c. a, b, d, and e are correct

d. a, b, c, and e are correct

e. a, c, d, and e are correct

f. All are correct

1. 2 books published by Sir Ebenezer Howard that made him famous.

a. To-Morrow: A Peaceful Path to Real Reform in 1898

b. Garden Cities of Tomorrow in 1902

c. Garden Cities of Tomorrow in 1898

d. To-Morrow: A Peaceful Path to Real Reform in 1902

e. Utopia in 1900

Choices

a. a and b

b. c and d

c. b and e

d. c and e

e. None of the Above

1. True about Benton MacKaye.

a. American forester, conservationist and regional planner

b. advocated preserving cultural and recreational areas in an increasingly urbanized environment

c. As a government planner, he spearheaded the idea of the "townless highway."

d. known as the “father of the Appalachian Trail”

e. proposed the Appalachian Trail in Oct 1921 – more than 2,000-mile footpath from Maine to Georgia blazed through the efforts of volunteers

Choices

a. a, b, c, and d are correct

b. b, c, d, and e are correct

c. a, b, d, and e are correct

d. a, b, c, and e are correct

e. a, c, d, and e are correct

f. All are correct

1. Proponent of Utilities-based Linear City city which is an elongated urban formation running from Cadiz, Spain to Paris and the rest of Europe, up to St. Petersburg, Russia.

a. Thomas Adams

b. Tony Garnier

c. Don Arturo Soria y Mata

d. Dr. Konstantinos A. Doxiadis

e. Dr. Francis Stuart Chapin Jr.

1. It is the knowledge on how natural systems functions and their capacities and regenerative capabilities, it is now sometimes possible to address the limitations of natural systems without destroying their functions.

a. Recovery

b. Carrying Capacity

c. Critical Areas and Fragile Zone

d. Natural System Overrides

e. Regeneration and Restoration

1. Nature and function of LGUs

a. as a political subdivision of the national government

b. as a corporate entity or corporation representing the inhabitants of its territory to administer its own private affairs

c. Public or Governmental Agency

d. to promote the general welfare of its inhabitants

e. to manage its territory on behalf of the National State

Choices

a. a, b, c, and d are correct

b. b, c, d, and e are correct

c. a, b, d, and e are correct

d. a, b, c, and e are correct

e. a, c, d, and e are correct

f. All of the above

g. None of the above

1. Father of Urban Planning in Canada

a. Thomas Adams

b. Tony Garnier

c. Don Arturo Soria y Mata

d. Dr. Konstantinos A. Doxiadis

e. Dr. Francis Stuart Chapin Jr.

f. None of the Above

1. A committed organizer and activist and an influential writer. His books Reveille for Radicals (1946) and Rules for Radicals (1972) were, and remain, important statements of community organizing.

a. Paul Davidoff

b. Saul David Alinsky

c. Robert Moses

d. Thomas Reiner

e. Lewis Mumford

1. In Rostow’s Five Stages of Growth, this stage is described as having a structure that developed within limited production functions, where economy is characterized by a low level of savings.

a. Pre-conditions for Take-off

b. Take-off Period

c. Age of mass Consumption

d. Drive to Maturity

e. Traditional Society

1. True about the Gravity and Discrete Choice Models of transportation.

a. important feature of the Lowry model study in Pittsburgh

b. assumed that population of trip-makers in a single area of origin would distribute their trips to various areas of destination, in proportion to the number of opportunities, but with decreasing probability at increasing distances

c. assumed that population of trip-makers in a single area of origin would distribute their trips to various areas of destination, in proportion to the number of opportunities, but with increasing probability at increasing distances

d. Garin-Lowry Spatial Allocation Model was based on the gravity model and explains the generation of urban population and service employment distributions for a given pattern of basic employment

e. The production potential and attraction potential have to be derived from population, area, jobs Choices

a. a, c, d, and e are correct

b. a, b, c, and d are correct

c. b, c, d, and e are correct

d. a, b, d, and e are correct

e. a, b, c, and e are correct

f. All of the above

g. None of the above

1. True about “Ekistics” and Constantinos Doxiadis.

a. involves the descriptive study of all kinds of human settlements and the formulation of general conclusions aimed at achieving harmony between the inhabitants of a settlement and their physical and sociocultural environments

b. coined the term “ecumenopolis” or world-wide city

c. draws upon the knowledge of economics, social science, technical disciplines, and cultural disciplines

d. first to write a comprehensive textbook on Urban and Regional Planning

e. Became Town Planning Chief of Greater Athens and later Greek Minister of Housing and Reconstruction

Choices

a. a, c, d, and e are correct

b. a, b, c, and d are correct

c. a, b, c, and e are correct

d. b, c, d, and e are correct

e. a, b, d, and e are correct

f. All of the above

g. None of the above