

18 Multiple choice questions

1. the redevelopment of an urban area
 - a. urban village
 - b. urban decay
 - c. urban renewal
 - d. urban sprawl
2. the dispersal of activities and people from large urban centres to smaller urban centres and rural communities
 - a. gentrification
 - b. decentralisation
 - c. exurbanisation
 - d. suburbanisation
3. the outer edge of an urban area
 - a. urban morphology
 - b. urban decay
 - c. urban periphery
 - d. urban village
4. the movement of people, employment and facilities away from the inner city towards outer urban areas
 - a. exurbanisation
 - b. suburbanisation
 - c. gentrification
 - d. counterurbanisation
5. the deterioration of the built environment; urban infrastructure falls into a state of disrepair and buildings are left empty for long periods of time
 - a. urban renewal
 - b. urban village
 - c. urban decay
 - d. urban sprawl
6. landuse regulations or controls that are designed to exclude 'undesirable elements' from a particular urban space
 - a. exurbanisation
 - b. suburbanisation
 - c. exclusionary zoning
 - d. gentrification

7. a conscious attempt to create a new way of life free of the constraints and stresses of mainstream urban living; often a back to nature perspective
 - a. alternative lifestyle
 - b. gentrification
 - c. decentralisation
 - d. urban renewal
8. an urban area surrounding and connected to the central city; many are exclusively residential; others have their own commercial centres
 - a. suburbanisation
 - b. suburb
 - c. urban decay
 - d. morphology
9. a process whereby people, usually those who are quite affluent, move from the city to rural areas but continue to live the urban way of life either through long-distance commuting or technology
 - a. suburbanisation
 - b. counterurbanisation
 - c. exurbanisation
 - d. gentrification
10. distinctive residential districts comprising a clustering of people with a common culture and forming an identifiable community
 - a. urban decay
 - b. urban sprawl
 - c. urban village
 - d. urban renewal
11. the protection of luxury lifestyles, which has resulted in restrictions in spatial access and the freedom of movement of other urban dwellers
 - a. gentrification
 - b. exurbanisation
 - c. suburbanisation
 - d. spatial exclusion
12. a reversal of the rural-large city movement associated with urbanisation
 - a. exurbanisation
 - b. suburbanisation
 - c. decentralisation
 - d. counterurbanisation

13. policies that encourage higher population densities in established suburban areas, usually through planning regulations allowing more dwelling units on a given area of land through subdivision and strata title
 - a. urban village
 - b. urban consolidation
 - c. urban sprawl
 - d. exurbanisation
14. the area bounded by the furthest extent of commuting metropolitan jobs
 - a. decentralisation
 - b. gentrification
 - c. urban consolidation
 - d. perimetropolitan region
15. the renewal of inner-city residential precincts; dilapidated homes are purchased, refurbished and occupied by middle-income and high-income earners; the process is a product of the preference of people for access to employment and entertainment in and around the central business district
 - a. suburbanisation
 - b. decentralisation
 - c. exurbanisation
 - d. gentrification
16. the continuous, and often unplanned, outward growth of an urban area
 - a. urban sprawl
 - b. urban village
 - c. urban renewal
 - d. urban decay
17. the functional form and character of an urban environment
 - a. urban morphology
 - b. morphology
 - c. suburb
 - d. urban decay
18. both the functional form and character of the urban environment; the factors that contribute to a city's morphology include its landuse and patterns; its architectural styles, building types and materials, streetscapes and density of the development; the nature of the biophysical development, such as topography; and a wide range of socioeconomic and cultural influences
 - a. urban morphology
 - b. morphology
 - c. urban periphery
 - d. urban sprawl

