

427. The development of the core-periphery model led to hundreds of years of European domination of world markets.

- (A) Discuss the ways Europeans excluded nonmember countries from core benefits.
- (B) Peripheral countries have long been excluded from access to technological advances. How have cell phones and the Internet begun to even out the playing field for developing countries? Support your opinion with examples.
- (C) Semiperipheral countries were exploited by core countries. How did that in turn affect peripheral countries?

428. Cottage industry has become a popular idea again. Many seek to reclaim the balance of nature through the use of renewable resources and a small ecological footprint.

- (A) How can cottage industries compete with multinational corporations?
- (B) Use of computers has led to the rise of many home-based businesses. How can this trend benefit the communities in which they are based?
- (C) Burt's Bees is an example of a company that has outgrown its cottage industry beginnings. Yet it still employs ecological conservation. Are the two mutually exclusive? Provide examples to back up your argument.

## CHAPTER 7

# Cities and Urban Land Use

429. In the past, many urban areas were viewed as “male spaces” because women had comparatively few opportunities to

- (A) produce children and help raise families
- (B) find employment and buy property
- (C) use public transportation systems
- (D) maintain a network of female friends
- (E) barter and sell goods

430. Today, city planners work to create healthy urban environments by designing neighborhoods and streets that allow residents to

- (A) obtain organic foods
- (B) engage in regular exercise
- (C) drive without obstacles
- (D) easily access health clinics of all sizes
- (E) commute quickly to schools and workplaces

431. Urban political districts are often created by dividing a city using

- (A) a map of the city's mineral resources
- (B) advanced geosensing tools
- (C) estimations of party lines as social boundaries
- (D) its natural physical boundaries
- (E) extended kinship models as guides

432. In a futuristic version of Hoyt's sector model, low-income populations would be most likely to live close to

- (A) industrial canals
- (B) high-speed rail lines
- (C) green spaces and parks
- (D) pedestrian walkways
- (E) wind farms

433. The gravity model, which can be used to calculate the bonds between different urban centers, assumes that two cities located close together
- (A) would attract more people than two cities located far apart
  - (B) would not attract a large number of people
  - (C) would only attract people to the larger of the two cities
  - (D) would attract equal numbers of people to each city
  - (E) would attract fewer people than the residential population of both cities combined
434. Residents of edge cities and suburban areas have long depended on automobiles and public transportation to access
- (A) performing arts centers in large cities
  - (B) educational opportunities in large cities
  - (C) jobs in large cities
  - (D) places of religious worship in large cities
  - (E) family networks in large cities
435. A *greenbelt policy* encourages a city to curb the amount of construction on a city's edges to encourage growth in
- (A) the city's suburbs
  - (B) the city's industrial zones
  - (C) the city's transportation networks
  - (D) the city's waterfront district
  - (E) the city's core
436. The political powers of a city council are typically outlined in
- (A) the city commission's handbook
  - (B) the platform of the city's controlling political party
  - (C) the state's labor code
  - (D) the federal constitution
  - (E) the state's constitution
437. In the United States, it has been demonstrated that a sudden influx of wealth into an urban ghetto typically leads to
- (A) a drop in the number of women-owned businesses in the ghetto
  - (B) the ghetto's transformation into a commuter zone
  - (C) further segregation and the persistence of the ghetto
  - (D) desegregation and economic development within the ghetto
  - (E) reunification of extended families throughout the ghetto
438. In many American cities, public transportation and emergency response services must be improved within the next 25 years primarily to serve
- (A) the aging Baby Boomer population
  - (B) inner-city college students
  - (C) commuters from suburban areas
  - (D) industrial workers from rural areas
  - (E) Generation X service workers
439. Landless residents of large cities often band together to address their concerns through political demonstrations that may later solidify into
- (A) ad hoc committees
  - (B) grassroots organizations
  - (C) trade associations
  - (D) civic associations
  - (E) neighborhood block clubs
440. When a city is not designed to be sustainable and eco-friendly, it has the potential to become
- (A) a center of "lost space"
  - (B) part of the public realm
  - (C) a suburban ghetto
  - (D) an urban heat island
  - (E) an eco-village
441. The 1970s and 1980s departure of Caucasian middle- and high-income families from urban areas to outlying areas, termed *white flight*, was characterized primarily as
- (A) a social movement
  - (B) a political movement
  - (C) an eco-movement
  - (D) a religious movement
  - (E) a racial movement
442. Housing cooperatives present a unique housing option for many urban residents, as they are often
- (A) presidentially controlled and state-owned
  - (B) city-controlled and privately owned
  - (C) democratically controlled and community-owned
  - (D) government-controlled and individually owned
  - (E) corporate-controlled and privately owned

443. Opponents of *automobile dependency* in cities argue that traffic congestion creates a constant demand for
- (A) bigger, more streamlined roads
  - (B) an increased number of bicycle paths
  - (C) more modern light rail systems
  - (D) evenly distributed office parks
  - (E) more traffic lights and pedestrian crossings
444. Cities must develop affordable urban housing and working spaces in order to encourage an increase in the number of
- (A) traditional industrial jobs
  - (B) transportation-related jobs
  - (C) arts and creative jobs
  - (D) agricultural jobs
  - (E) information sector jobs
445. Increasingly, residents of *gated communities*, both within cities and in suburbs, are commonly recognized as having
- (A) low incomes and poor lifestyles
  - (B) high incomes and elite lifestyles
  - (C) median incomes and middle-class lifestyles
  - (D) no incomes and varying lifestyles
  - (E) varying incomes and unconventional lifestyles
446. Many American cities developed unevenly between the Industrial Revolution and the late 1900s because developers and investors rejected city plans that allowed
- (A) businesses and housing to be close together
  - (B) businesses and housing to be separated by a rural barrier
  - (C) businesses to be located in strip malls
  - (D) housing to be in outlying suburban areas
  - (E) big-box retailers to build stores within city limits
447. The concentric zone model provided a way for urban residents to gradually move up economically and socially by allowing them
- (A) to migrate progressively away from the working-class zone
  - (B) to migrate progressively away from the residential zone
  - (C) to migrate progressively away from the commuter zone
  - (D) to migrate progressively away from the transitional zone
  - (E) to migrate progressively away from the central business district
448. In Harris and Ullman's multiple-nuclei model, a city could be understood as lacking a central business district if
- (A) similar industries were located in one large business park
  - (B) different industries were located in one large business park
  - (C) similar industries were scattered throughout the main city's edge cities
  - (D) different industries were located throughout the city
  - (E) different industries were concentrated in one of the main city's suburbs
449. After World War II, the governments of many European nations countered urban housing shortages by building
- (A) public housing in rural areas
  - (B) private residential towers within the city
  - (C) subsidized housing blocks within the city
  - (D) efficient urban highways
  - (E) private residential housing in commuter zones
450. Until recently, many transportation plans for urban areas failed to create space for environmentally friendly corridors for transportation such as
- (A) highways and side streets
  - (B) overpasses for private bus lines
  - (C) waterways for freight ships
  - (D) pedestrian walkways and bicycle paths
  - (E) airspace for helicopters and private planes
451. As an urban neighborhood's socioeconomic status decreases, its residents are more likely to be denied the opportunity to
- (A) enter into mortgages and receive home loans
  - (B) attend local public schools
  - (C) participate in city government meetings
  - (D) find employment in the city's central district
  - (E) commute to rural areas
452. Studies in urban areas such as Washington, D.C., have indicated that when the number of high-wage jobs increases in the suburbs, the number of low-wage jobs is likely to rise
- (A) in the suburbs
  - (B) in rural areas
  - (C) in neither the suburbs nor the central city
  - (D) in urban greenbelts
  - (E) in the central city

453. Many of today's emerging megacities, such as Rio de Janeiro and Guangzhou, are actually not one distinct city but
- (A) a collection of highly populated religious centers
  - (B) multiple cities that have merged
  - (C) academic institutions located close to suburbs and edge cities
  - (D) a collection of company towns set up by major industries
  - (E) a ring of commuter towns
454. In developing nations such as Egypt, large numbers of individuals leave rural areas on a seasonal basis mainly to find work in
- (A) agricultural communes
  - (B) academic centers
  - (C) large cities
  - (D) sites for religious pilgrims
  - (E) small and medium-size cities
455. Central place theory lost ground in the 20th century as city networks came to be seen as determining the importance of cities more than
- (A) industries within the cities
  - (B) the size of the cities and less developed areas surrounding them
  - (C) people within the cities
  - (D) the size of the nation's largest cities
  - (E) the net economic growth generated by a region's suburbs
456. An excellent example of a primate city that serves as the focus of a country and its culture is
- (A) Copenhagen, Denmark
  - (B) Marseilles, France
  - (C) Calgary, Canada
  - (D) Seattle, United States of America
  - (E) Tijuana, Mexico
457. Since the 1980s, there has been a trend to build suburbs and edge cities within the United States
- (A) in mountainous, rocky areas
  - (B) along rural roads rather than major highways
  - (C) within and around historic districts of large cities
  - (D) increasingly closer to the central city
  - (E) increasingly farther away from the central city
458. In the city of Jerusalem, the concentric zone model can be modified to account for the presence of at least two central business districts for
- (A) at least two different residential suburbs
  - (B) at least two similar homeless populations
  - (C) at least two different ethnic and religious populations
  - (D) at least two different government administrations
  - (E) at least two similar banking centers
459. Which of the following was a global city in the Western world during the time of the Greek and Roman Empires?
- (A) Honolulu, United States of America
  - (B) Warsaw, Poland
  - (C) Almaty, Kazakhstan
  - (D) Alexandria, Egypt
  - (E) Arad, Israel
460. Christaller's central place theory, which provides a reason why a certain number of human settlements exist in an urban system, assumes that all consumers
- (A) work at equal distances from one another
  - (B) are of the same ethnic background and have the same kinship patterns
  - (C) have the same income and shop in the same way
  - (D) travel to the farthest points possible to obtain luxury goods
  - (E) like to visit small shopping centers rather than large ones
461. The rank-size rule does not work when one considers the distribution of
- (A) all of the citizens in a given country
  - (B) all of the cities in a given country
  - (C) all of the counties, provinces, or parishes within a given state
  - (D) all of the polities within a given region
  - (E) all of the hyperlocal systems of government within a given city
462. The concentric zone model is portrayed as a series of rings, with the outermost ring being the
- (A) central business district
  - (B) factory zone
  - (C) commuter zone
  - (D) working-class zone
  - (E) zone of transition

463. A city seeking to reenergize an inactive central business district should take steps to

- (A) plan events that will increase the number of residents and visitors within the district
- (B) raze badly damaged historic buildings
- (C) raise funds to build affordable housing units outside city limits
- (D) separate residential and commercial activities
- (E) raise property taxes to build parking lots for private cars throughout the neighborhood

464. In cities such as Chicago, individuals who take positions as members of a municipal council primarily engage in activities to

- (A) make sure that funding is received for national parks within city limits
- (B) make sure that city elections have candidates from at least two political parties
- (C) make sure that the city government does not receive funds from the state government
- (D) make sure that the mayor is reelected
- (E) make sure that the city government functions correctly

465. During the 1950s, many urban American neighborhoods came to be segregated because of redlining, a practice engaged in by

- (A) corporate real estate directors
- (B) banks and other lending institutions
- (C) independent surveyors
- (D) civil rights activists
- (E) renovators of historic homes

466. In the sector model, also known as the Hoyt model, it is proposed that a city should grow outward from its center because

- (A) private cars will carry commuters in and out of the city effectively
- (B) there are not enough trails and bike paths within the city's center for residents who enjoy recreation
- (C) major lines of transportation will carry commuters to outlying areas
- (D) physical features such as lakes and rivers take up most of the space in the city's center
- (E) many commercial activities in the city's center should be relocated to outlying residential areas

467. When a large city experiences a sudden spike in internal immigration, that is, citizens of that country begin flocking to the city, the population of the city is likely to include

- (A) individuals who were formerly expatriates
- (B) individuals who were formerly residents of rural areas and smaller cities
- (C) individuals who were formerly members of rural collectives
- (D) individuals with a high level of education
- (E) individuals who are members of large extended families

468. Green building is a form of gentrification because it

- (A) raises property values throughout a neighborhood
- (B) creates an environment that encourages discrimination and prejudice
- (C) restricts home ownership on the basis of sexual orientation
- (D) requires cities to raise taxes on property owners
- (E) maintains current zoning laws and regulations

469. During the Neolithic Revolution, the majority of cities originated in areas where the population was able to

- (A) build underwater irrigation systems
- (B) unite in polytheistic worship
- (C) fight naval battles
- (D) generate an agricultural surplus
- (E) establish intercontinental trade routes

470. In Europe's Industrial Revolution, the rate of rural-urban migration increased as many members of which group left the fields for the factories?

- (A) The barons
- (B) The clergy
- (C) The monarchy
- (D) The merchants
- (E) The peasants

471. The earliest cities appear to have developed from villages in which much of the population was already linked by

- (A) complex kinship structures
- (B) marine trade routes
- (C) the slave trade
- (D) a caste system
- (E) paved roads and highways



472. What is a likely result of a rapid rise in the rate of rural-urban migration?

- (A) An increase in the number of health problems in rural areas
- (B) Increased literacy in rural areas
- (C) Overcrowding in urban areas
- (D) A decrease in the number of businesses in rural areas
- (E) An increase in the number of children in urban areas

473. Many of the earliest cities grew rapidly because they were religious centers that attracted

- (A) animal sacrifices
- (B) priests and scribes
- (C) pilgrims and pilgrimages
- (D) the building of royal tombs
- (E) trade by artisans

474. Many political leaders in the earliest cities funded centralized administrations by taxes collected on

- (A) large building projects
- (B) the sale of agricultural harvests
- (C) the mentoring of apprentices through trade associations
- (D) military training
- (E) wild fish and game

475. When rural-urban migration is a cycle rather than a flow, it is likely because rural residents must return to rural areas to

- (A) conduct religious rituals
- (B) obtain an education
- (C) hunt wild game
- (D) raise agricultural crops
- (E) undergo military training

476. A major problem facing modern megacities is

- (A) suburbanization
- (B) federal contracting
- (C) air pollution
- (D) long-distance trade
- (E) the emergence of new ethnic communities

477. Global cities such as New York and London are characterized as such primarily because they are home to

- (A) intense religious rituals
- (B) major hospitals and medical centers
- (C) historic ethnic neighborhoods
- (D) immigrants who speak a variety of languages
- (E) international business centers

478. In global cities, frequent displacement of minority populations with low incomes is often caused by the process of

- (A) social reproduction
- (B) urban blight
- (C) gentrification
- (D) rent control
- (E) traffic congestion

479. Suburbanization causes cities to lose populations to areas surrounding them, which leads to

- (A) congestion and racial tension
- (B) decentralization and urban sprawl
- (C) centralization and international immigration
- (D) intense building in inner cities
- (E) a shift from a manufacturing economy to an information-based service economy

480. A common violation of the rank-size rule occurs when the largest, or primate, city of a country is not much bigger than

- (A) the rural areas outlying the primate city
- (B) the larger cities of other countries
- (C) the smaller cities of a country
- (D) the capital city or district of a country
- (E) the country in which the primate city exists

481. Christaller's central place theory explains that settlements will form in a triangular/hexagonal lattice, with the geometric shapes forming

- (A) thresholds
- (B) hierarchies of cities
- (C) transport routes
- (D) market areas
- (E) uneven hinterlands

482. Edge cities typically grow on the borders of large urban areas at points near

- (A) electrical and nuclear power plants
- (B) schools and universities
- (C) sports and recreation complexes
- (D) major roads and airports
- (E) navigable waterways

483. The rank-size rule is a tool used by geographers but could also be considered a tool of applied

- (A) mathematicians
- (B) physicists
- (C) chemists
- (D) biologists
- (E) geologists

484. In central place theory, range, or the maximum distance a consumer will travel to buy a good, is proportional to

- (A) the cost of real property where the good is sold
- (B) the cost of not obtaining the good
- (C) the wholesale cost of the good
- (D) the cost of living in the consumer's city
- (E) the cost of obtaining the good

485. The gravity model, used to predict flows of human activity between places, has been criticized for its inability to take into account

- (A) frequent migration
- (B) areas where people are underemployed
- (C) the evolution of patterns
- (D) natural disasters
- (E) distance decay

486. In a concentric zone model, the zones outside the core are sized according to

- (A) what people will pay for transportation
- (B) what people will pay for the land
- (C) what people will pay in taxes
- (D) what people will pay for goods
- (E) what people will pay for entertainment

487. The sector model, developed by Hoyt in the late 1930s, is accurate in explaining the growth of numerous industrial cities in

- (A) Canada
- (B) India
- (C) Beijing
- (D) Egypt
- (E) Great Britain

488. Geographers Chauncy Harris and Edward Ullman developed their multiple-nuclei model during a time when many people began to use cars to navigate cities more easily. Which decade was it?

- (A) 1930s
- (B) 1890s
- (C) 1910s
- (D) 1940s
- (E) 1970s

489. The simplest form of the gravity model looks at the interaction between

- (A) two towns
- (B) two megacities
- (C) a city and the suburban areas that surround it
- (D) a network of at least three towns
- (E) a city and its hinterland

490. The multiple-nuclei model holds that a typical metropolitan area has multiple centers, one of which is the central business district (CBD) and the others of which are

- (A) rural farms
- (B) counties
- (C) suburban downtowns
- (D) shantytowns
- (E) communes

491. As many cities discourage heavy industry from taking place within city limits, they work to motivate urban employers to increase the number of

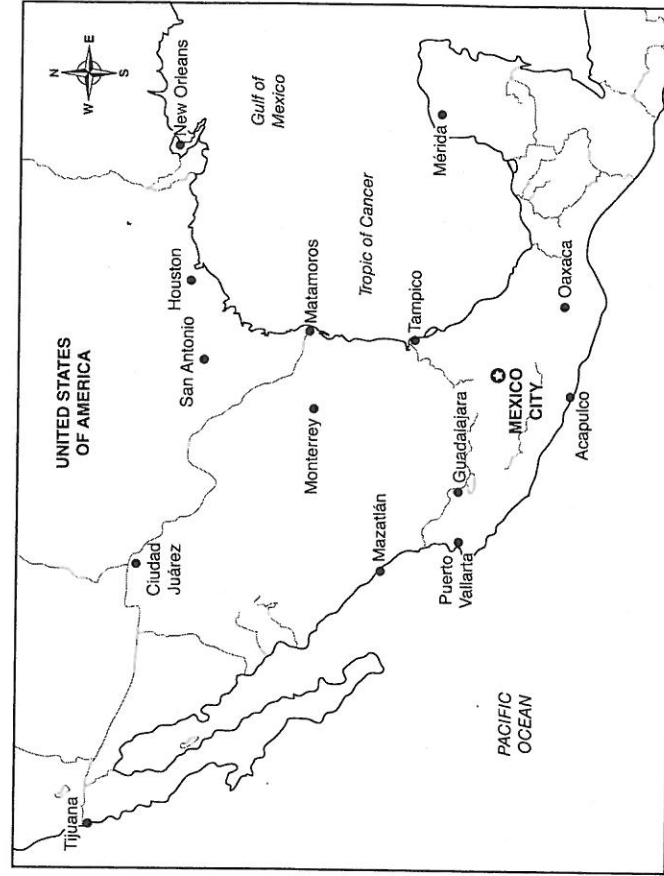
- (A) agricultural jobs
- (B) student jobs
- (C) part-time jobs
- (D) seasonal jobs
- (E) service jobs

492. *Job sprawl* involves the migration of jobs out of the urban cores of cities and into
- (A) entertainment complexes
  - (B) the outermost rings surrounding cities
  - (C) gated communities
  - (D) sacred landscapes
  - (E) ports and waterways
493. Quantifying changes in population requires demographers to measure fertility, mortality, and migration, with the requirement that the migration be
- (A) permanent or long lasting
  - (B) seasonal
  - (C) related to employment
  - (D) related to tourist activity
  - (E) related to religious persecution
494. American cities experiencing deindustrialization have simultaneously been prone to an increase in
- (A) modernization
  - (B) globalization
  - (C) ghettoization
  - (D) colonization
  - (E) suburbanization
495. Public housing is typically defined as affordable housing offered to low-income urban residents by
- (A) international organizations
  - (B) local, state, and federal agencies
  - (C) private corporations
  - (D) religious organizations
  - (E) political parties
496. Housing in edge cities is often meant to create a semirural fantasy space in which houses and gardens are typically
- (A) natural and unfenced
  - (B) extremely similar and minimalist
  - (C) sleek and modernist
  - (D) designed for agricultural use
  - (E) well manicured and gated

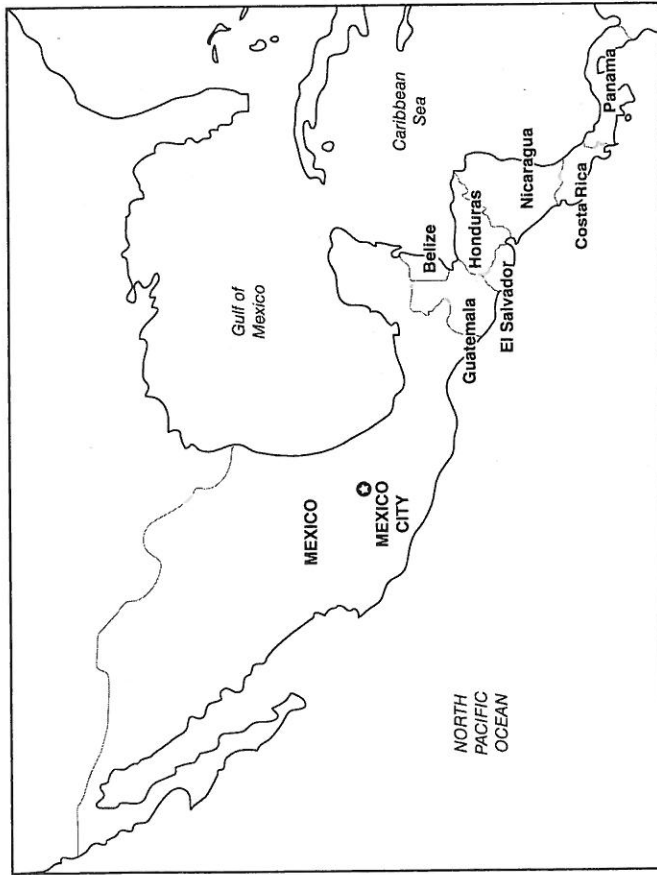
497. When a city's terrain is rugged and the city lacks basic infrastructure, which type of network offers the most flexibility for urban transportation?
- (A) A grid of roads
  - (B) A rail line with many stations
  - (C) A grid of canals
  - (D) A set of pipelines
  - (E) A central airport

498. Cities in areas that have a high chance of being affected by natural disasters are required to develop emergency transit plans to
- (A) help urban residents prepare for natural disasters
  - (B) eliminate the dangers posed by natural disasters
  - (C) determine where natural disasters might strike
  - (D) help urban residents evacuate in response to natural disasters
  - (E) minimize the effect of natural disasters

499. Use the following maps provided to determine Mexico City's role as a megacity within the country of Mexico, and as a global city in relation to the United States and Central America.







- (A) Examine the location of Mexico City, or the Federal District, in relation to Mexico's other cities. Explain Mexico City's geographic limitations as a hub for Mexico's national commodity chain.
- (B) Provide examples of two ways that economic ties between Mexico City and two of the larger cities in Texas, Houston and San Antonio, allow Mexico City's influence to spread to the United States.
- (C) Identify three ways that Mexico City's location allows it to remain an urban node for production, trade, and finances to link North American and Central American markets.

500. City, local, state, and federal governments often must work to provide housing for individuals who are priced out of urban housing markets.
- (A) Describe the types of housing governments should create for the following low-income groups: single-parent families, aging seniors, and single individuals with service-sector jobs.
- (B) Provide examples of three ways that a city government could generate funds to improve existing affordable housing units.
- (C) Explain three consequences of failing to build enough affordable housing for a large metropolitan area. These consequences may be social, economic, political, or environmental.

# ANSWERS

## Chapter 1: Key Geography Concepts

- (D) A ratio of the number of items within a defined unit of area measures density. For example, human population density is typically measured according to the number of inhabitants per square mile or square kilometer of land. Because it is a ratio of quantity per unit of area, density always expresses a relative value.
- (C) The *site* of Manhattan is best described as an island bordered by the Hudson and East Rivers. *Site* refers to a place's absolute location, often described in terms of its physical geography. *Situation*, on the other hand, refers to a place's location relative to external social relations, systems, or networks. All other available choices describe Manhattan's situation relative to other places.
- (B) Spatial coordinates of latitude and longitude express absolute location. Absolute location identifies a place according to a standardized system of mathematical coordinates. Relative location, on the other hand, identifies a place in relation to some other place. For example, the absolute location of Chicago is  $41^{\circ}$  north and  $87^{\circ}$  west, while its location relative to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, would be 90 miles south on Interstate 94.
- (A) Distribution refers to the spatial arrangement of items or features within a given area. For instance, a map indicating the location of each national park in the United States would demonstrate how these parks are spatially distributed throughout the country. Spatial arrangements of certain items or features can be described in terms of even or uneven distributions across space. In the case that many items are located close to one another, it is possible to say that these items are clustered together.
- (E) A method for representing the three-dimensional surface of the earth on a two-dimensional map is known as projection. There are many different methods of map projection, including cylindrical, conical, and azimuthal projections. However, no single method of projection perfectly represents the three-dimensional surface of the earth.
- (C) A subjective image of an area informed by individual perceptions and experiences in that area is known as a mental map. Unlike other kinds of maps, which are typically material representations shared by multiple users, mental maps are highly personal images about a place composed of subjective perceptions, memories, biases, and feelings.
- (B) The notion that the physical environment offers certain constraints and opportunities that influence cultural practices without entirely determining them is known as possibilism. This idea stands contrary to the antiquated theory of environmental determinism, which posited that the physical environment absolutely determines how cultural practices develop in a given place. Possibilism, on the other hand, suggests that the physical environment offers certain possibilities that influence how a culture develops without absolutely determining this course of development.

creating a reduction in the need for large office spaces in favor of more green zones, like parks and forests.

(C) When a cottage industry outgrows its original parameters, it can be very difficult to employ conservation techniques. Burt's Bees has managed to do so by keeping its original headquarters and basing its expansion in areas that favor green practices. Another example of such companies are specialty beverage companies, like Texas Sweet Teas, which find that being green and growing their companies are a matter of making careful choices about manufacturing principles, local ingredients, clean factories, water reclamation, low carbon footprints, and local distribution networks. They can be successful in competitive markets without sacrificing their small-company ideals.

## Chapter 7: Cities and Urban Land Use

429. (B) For many decades, and today in certain areas, urban areas excluded women because they provided women with fewer opportunities to work and take control of property.

430. (B) City planners are working to make cities healthier by designing neighborhoods and streets that allow urban residents to get exercise on a regular basis.

431. (D) Cities are often divided into distinct political districts by understanding the city's natural physical boundaries, such as rivers, as borders.

432. (B) Hoyt's sector model theorized that low-income populations are most likely to live next to transportation corridors, such as rail lines. In a futuristic version of his model, low-income populations would be most likely to live next to high-speed rail lines.

433. (A) The gravity model assumes that cities have a greater power to attract people when they are located close to one another.

434. (C) Residents of edge cities and suburban areas have long relied on automobiles and public transportation to get to jobs in large cities.

435. (E) A greenbelt policy is meant to encourage a city to remake its core into a livable space.

436. (E) The political powers of a city council are most often found in the constitution of the state in which the city is located.

437. (D) In the United States, an increase in the amount of money in an urban ghetto typically results in the ghetto becoming more ethnically diverse, less segregated, and less cohesive.

438. (A) The number of senior citizens in cities, most belonging to the baby boom generation, is expected to more than double in the next quarter century.

439. (B) Landless residents usually work to improve their situations by meeting in political demonstrations and later forming grassroots organizations.

440. (D) An urban heat island is a city that is hotter than surrounding suburban or rural areas. In urban heat islands, air quality is comparatively lower and there are greater heat risks due to heat waves.

441. (E) The exodus of middle- and high-income residents from urban areas to the suburbs during the 1970s and 1980s was characterized as a racial movement: "white flight."

442. (C) Housing cooperatives offer property for rent or ownership that is often owned cooperatively and controlled equally by all residents.

443. (A) Opponents of *automobile dependency* believe that drivers of automobiles always going to demand bigger, more streamlined roads. This reduces a city's ability to plan other types of transportation effectively.

444. (C) Cities must ensure that they contain affordable places to live and work to promote the spread of the arts and creative jobs.

445. (B) Residents of gated communities are understood to have high incomes and privileged lifestyles.

446. (A) The separation of housing and commercial zones created dead spaces in many American cities.

447. (E) The central business district, at the center of the city, was seen as the most undesirable neighborhood for urban residents.

448. (D) A city fit the multiple-nuclei model if it had no central business district and contained a variety of different industries in different areas.

449. (C) Many European nations built public housing in efficient, yet unattractive modern apartment blocks to house returning refugees and those who had lost their homes to bombing and looting.

450. (D) In the past, many cities failed to create easy ways for people to walk and bike throughout the cities.

451. (A) Urban residents cannot be denied any of the opportunities in the answer choices except the opportunity to enter into financial agreements to solidify home ownership.

452. (E) A rise in the number of high-wage jobs in the suburbs often corresponds with a rise in the number of low-wage jobs in the central city.

453. (B) Many of the megacities of tomorrow are actually multiple cities that are growing toward one another with the promise that they will become one densely populated urban area.

454. (C) In many developing nations, rural migrants travel to the country's large cities to find employment.

455. (B) Central place theory came to be seen as inaccurate as theorists revealed that a city's place within a network of other cities determined its importance more than the city's size and its position in relation to less developed areas that surrounded it.

456. (A) Copenhagen, Denmark, is a primate city because it has the highest population of any metropolitan area in the country. It is also the cultural center of the nation.

457. (E) Since the 1980s, decentralization has increased as developers have chosen to build suburbs and edge cities that are not close to central cities.

458. (C) The city of Jerusalem has at least two central business districts to serve at least two different ethnic and religious populations, these being its Jewish and Arab populations.

459. (D) Alexandria, Egypt, was a center for learning, as evidenced by its magnificent library and considerable commercial activity.

460. (C) Christaller's central place theory assumes that perfect competition exists because all consumers are of the same income and shop in the same way.

461. (B) The rank-size rule governs the distribution of cities in a country or region. It states that a country or region has a city that is the largest, in terms of population, and other cities decrease in population compared to the largest city. The rank-size rule does not hold if you consider all of the cities in a given country or region.

462. (C) The commuter zone is the outermost ring of the concentric zone model. In this zone, residents living in outlying areas commute into the city to work and engage in activities.

463. (A) Cities that wish to reenergize inactive central business districts should take steps to draw people to the district, to encourage them to live and work there.

464. (E) The job of an individual who works as part of a municipal council is to make sure that the city government is run correctly.

465. (B) The practice of redlining involved banks and other lending institutions, including the federal government, outlining minority and low-income neighborhoods in red. These lending institutions then failed to provide affordable home loans to individuals in those neighborhoods.

466. (C) The sector model, developed in 1939, proposed that a city should expand outward along major lines of transportation, such as railroads. The railroads would then call in residents who worked in the city's core to their jobs during the day and back out to their homes at night.

467. (B) When a large city experiences a sudden spike in internal immigration, new residents of the city are likely to be individuals from rural areas and smaller cities, especially those that surround the large city.

468. (A) Green building is a form of gentrification because it causes the value of the environmentally friendly property, as well as other properties in the neighborhood, to increase. The increase in value defines the effect of the construction or restoration as gentrification.

469. (D) During the Neolithic Revolution, the majority of cities arose in areas where the population had found methods to generate an agricultural surplus. All of the other actions were not common among the majority of cities.

470. (E) Peasants who had been subjected to a life of economic servitude chose to abandon agricultural work in favor of factory work.

471. (A) In the earliest cities, growth and increasingly complex political organizations appear to be linked to established, powerful family networks.

472. (C) Overcrowding in urban areas is a common occurrence when the rate of incoming migrants exceeds the ability of builders and city officials to create available housing.

473. (C) A large number of the earliest cities used their status as religious centers to draw crowds of pilgrims, and their donations, to sacred sites and regular rituals.

474. (B) The sale of agricultural harvests was one of the few steady sources of income for those who lived in the city or near its borders. The sale of agricultural harvests came to be seen as a source of income by political leaders as well.

475. (D) Rural-urban migration is primarily linked to economic demands. Agriculture is a seasonal activity that allows rural residents to leave for periods of time when their land must lie fallow or the harvest is over.

476. (C) Air pollution, as well as other forms of pollution, is a health risk to urban residents. The other answer choices may be issues that affect modern megacities, but they are not problems.

477. (E) The defining feature of a global city is its role in international business.

478. (C) Global cities usually see low-income minority populations frequently move between neighborhoods in an effort to remain where housing and commercial space are priced affordably.

479. (B) When a city draws residents out to suburbs, residential areas within the city tend to become less cohesive and united. This causes cities to become more disorganized and leads to decentralization and urban sprawl.
480. (C) The rank-size rule holds that the  $n$ th largest city of a country will be  $1/n$ th the size of the largest city. Many countries contain cities that are not much smaller than the largest city. The size of the smaller cities violates the premise of the rank-size rule.
481. (D) Central place theory focuses on the mapping of market areas and the patterns through which people consume goods and services. Christaller's central place theory requires that cities be understood in relation to the markets that they serve. These are illustrated in diagrams as lattices that surround the cities.
482. (D) Edge cities tend to spring up near transportation corridors that allow people to easily commute to nearby cities or travel to faraway cities.
483. (A) The rank-size rule expresses the size of a city as proportionate to another city through a ratio, or a mathematical equation.
484. (E) The level of desire or need of consumers to purchase a good determines how far they will travel to purchase it.
485. (C) The gravity model has been criticized because it appears static and cannot easily be modified to show how flow patterns evolve.
486. (B) The sizes of the rings in the concentric zone model are based on people's demand for land that exists within and outside of the central business district.
487. (E) Hoyt's model for the growth of cities tends to work when applied to British cities, which grew outward from a central business district along major roads and rail lines.
488. (D) Harris and Ullman came up with the multiple-nuclei model in the 1940s. At that point in time, many people within cities had begun to use cars to navigate cities more freely.
489. (A) The simplest form of the gravity model assumes that the interaction between two towns is proportionate to the product of their populations divided by the square of the distance between them.
490. (C) Suburban downtowns are nuclei independent of the central business district and have the power to draw residents that live throughout the greater metropolitan area.
491. (E) Cities want to motivate employers to create service jobs to replace industrial and manufacturing jobs that have moved to suburban or rural areas.
492. (B) Job sprawl typically involves the migration of jobs into areas within city limits and less than 15 miles from downtown.

493. (A) For demographers to measure migration as changing a population, the migration must be permanent or long lasting.
494. (C) As industrial jobs have left American cities, many working-class neighborhoods have become ghettos.
495. (B) Public housing is typically offered by local, state, and federal government agencies.
496. (E) Housing in edge cities is typically private and designed so that a person feels as if he or she is in a well-tended yet lush semirural landscape.
497. (A) A road network is the most flexible transportation system, as it easily allows people to build and expand on existing routes.
498. (D) Cities develop emergency transit plans that assist urban residents in evacuating areas of the city that have been affected by a natural disaster.
499. (A) Mexico City is in south central Mexico and is not extremely close to its major coastal ports. It is farther south than many of the country's more populated cities and northeast of the Yucatan Peninsula's most visited tourist areas. The capital city cannot be a central node in the national commodity chain for goods that travel elsewhere because of its awkward central, landlocked location. Mexico City can continue to be somewhat of a hub because it has a huge population and is a destination point for many goods. It can also serve as a checkpoint and redistribution center for goods being transported by truck from the south.
- (B) Houston and San Antonio are both business centers in Texas. Houston is home to the headquarters of a number of energy, biomedical, and aeronautics industries. San Antonio is home to many health-care and financial services industries. Houston and San Antonio draw consultants and professionals from Mexico City interested in linking these industries in Mexico and the United States. Houston and San Antonio are also tourist destinations. They have high populations. They attract labor and visitors from Mexico City. This creates growing markets for Mexican products and services.
- (C) Mexico City has a high number of educated professionals. It is home to many individuals who exhibit talent in business. These individuals are working to expand North American, Mexican, and Central American corporations and markets. Mexico City's size and location between the United States and the countries of Central America make it a natural center for banking and other industries that act to develop national economies, such as energy and tourism. Mexico City also has a huge labor pool, which allows it to be a source of labor as well as a center for training and industrial production. Many states in Mexico are far more rural and have less urban and industrial infrastructure than Mexico City. Some of Mexico's tourist areas are not suitable for either development or conducting and coordinating production and trade. This makes Mexico City one of the better cities in which to do business in Mexico. Mexico City further has a historic role as the nation's center for administration and business. Many industries and professionals choose not to relocate industrial, trade, and financial activity from Mexico City. They want to maintain a presence in this active, interconnected area.



**500. (A)** Single-parent families need housing that is economical and located near public transportation centers and schools. Single-parent families also need housing that is close to parks and shopping centers or marketplaces. Aging seniors must have housing that is close to hospitals and shopping centers so that they can obtain health services and food without cars. Aging seniors may also need blocks of connected housing broken up by parks and green spaces. This allows them to socialize with people in their age group without using cars and to remain physically active. Single individuals with service-sector jobs need housing that is located close to their places of employment and near public transportation centers. Single individuals must have housing that is economical. Units can be smaller than units for families.

**(B)** A city government could institute or raise sales taxes on gas. A city could raise the prices of city services, such as utilities. A city could also hold events that charge admission to generate revenue, such as expositions for different industries, or festivals, for which vendors would be required to pay fees. A city could raise its fines for zoning code violations. A city could require industries that want to locate to the city to pay a fee to build parking lots in open space.

**(C)** Failing to build enough affordable housing in a large metropolitan area acts to stratify the city. Rich people and poor people tend to congregate in clumps instead of being interspersed. This tends to make the city more of a fragmented collection of neighborhoods. The city grows away from being a cohesive, united, uniform area. Poorer individuals tend to move outside the city. This makes it difficult to find cheap labor for needed service industries. Not providing enough affordable housing concentrates pollution in areas where transportation corridors are most active, and it acts to clog up traffic. Commercial activity, political activity, and environmental improvement are uncommon in the most disadvantaged neighborhoods. If there is no money flowing into a neighborhood, there is a danger of it becoming a dead zone. A city with many dead zones is uninteresting and dangerous to travel. It may lose residents and business.