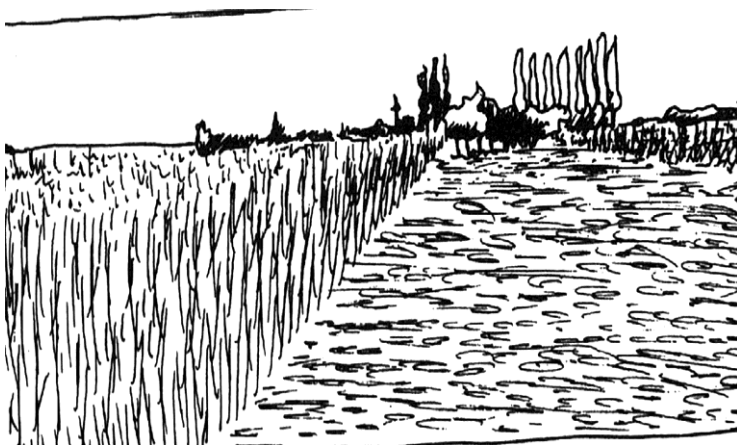


**1.**

**Which of the components will always return in landscape definitions?**

- a. The interplay between abiotic, biotic and human influence.
- b. The recognisability of the surface of the earth.
- c. The aesthetic, ecologic and economic value.
- d. The impact of human interventions.



**2.**

**The picture above shows a functional image of the landscape. Which groups could link with this kind of landscape perception?**

- a. It doesn't matter, you can't link this with a specific group.
- b. Farmers and elderly residents of the rural area.
- c. Romantic old towns people.
- d. Children and traditional people.

**3.**

**What are the dominant reasons that causes the urban heating effects?**

- a. A city scape doesn't have any effect on the micro-climate. The climate in cities depends on global climate conditions.
- b. Industrial activities, city traffic, the heating systems of buildings and a lack of a lack of windy places and a lack of rainfall during summertime.
- c. Too less water elements and a lack of urban parks and urban water surfaces, which have a huge influence on urban climate.
- d. The heating systems of buildings, stony materials, a big percentage of non-evaporation surfaces and air pollution.

**4.**

**For the first time we are speaking about the 'Anthropocene'. Why?**

- a. Because mankind is capable of steering natural processes.
- b. It is not true, we are still part of the Late Pleistocene.
- c. Mankind has been seen as a geological force.
- d. We are still part of the Holocene because the landscape is not significant changed.

5.

**The peatbogs and the eolian sand dunes are formed in the lower parts of the Netherlands. In which geological era could you place these landscapes?**

- a. Pleistocene.
- b. Holocene.
- c. Miocene
- d. Partly the Pleistocene and partly the Holocene

6.

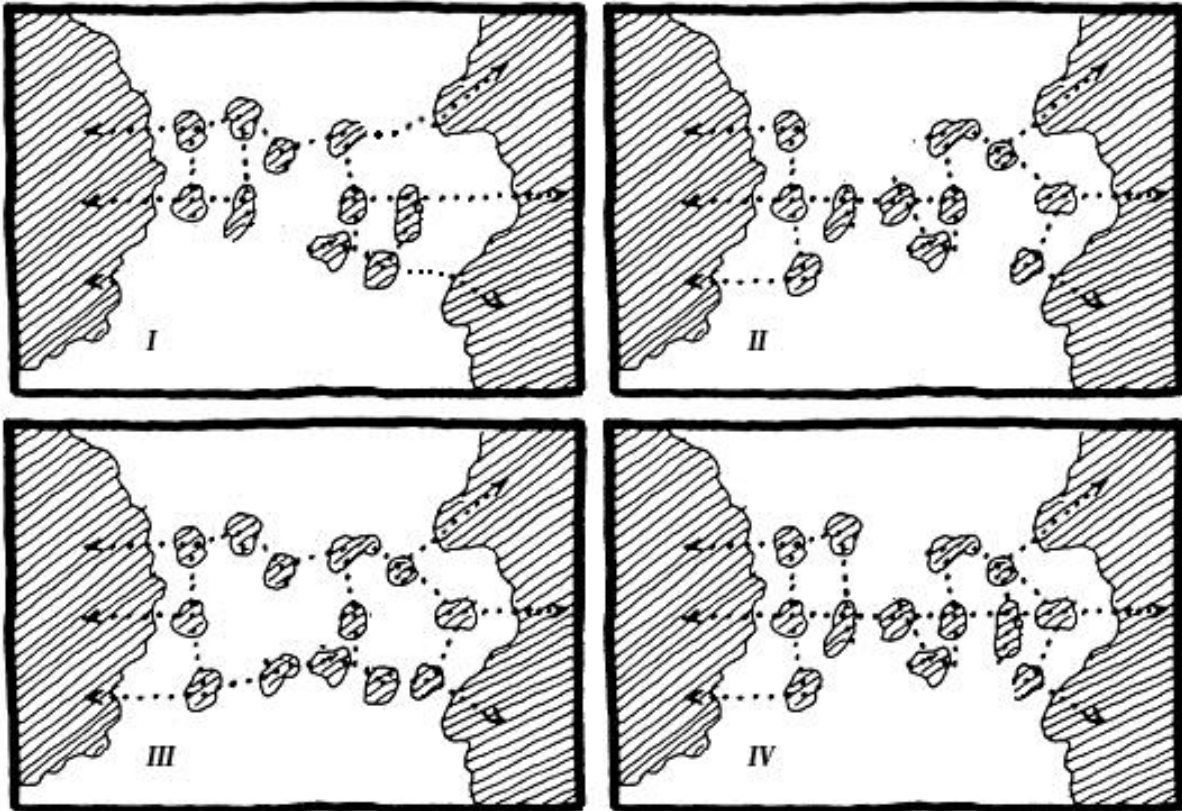
Different classes according to Dutch soil maps							
	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Class V	Class VI	Class VII
<i>GHG</i>	-----	-----	<40	>40	<40	40-80	>80
<i>GLG</i>	<50	50-80	80-120	80-120	>120	>120	>120

**Different classes of soil are being distinguished. In the table above you see different classes. Which of the statements is correct?**

- a. Class I is very fertile and Class VII is very unfertile
- b. Class I is very unfertile and Class VII is very fertile
- c. Class I is very wet and Class VII is very dry
- d. Class I is very dry and Class VII is very wet

7.

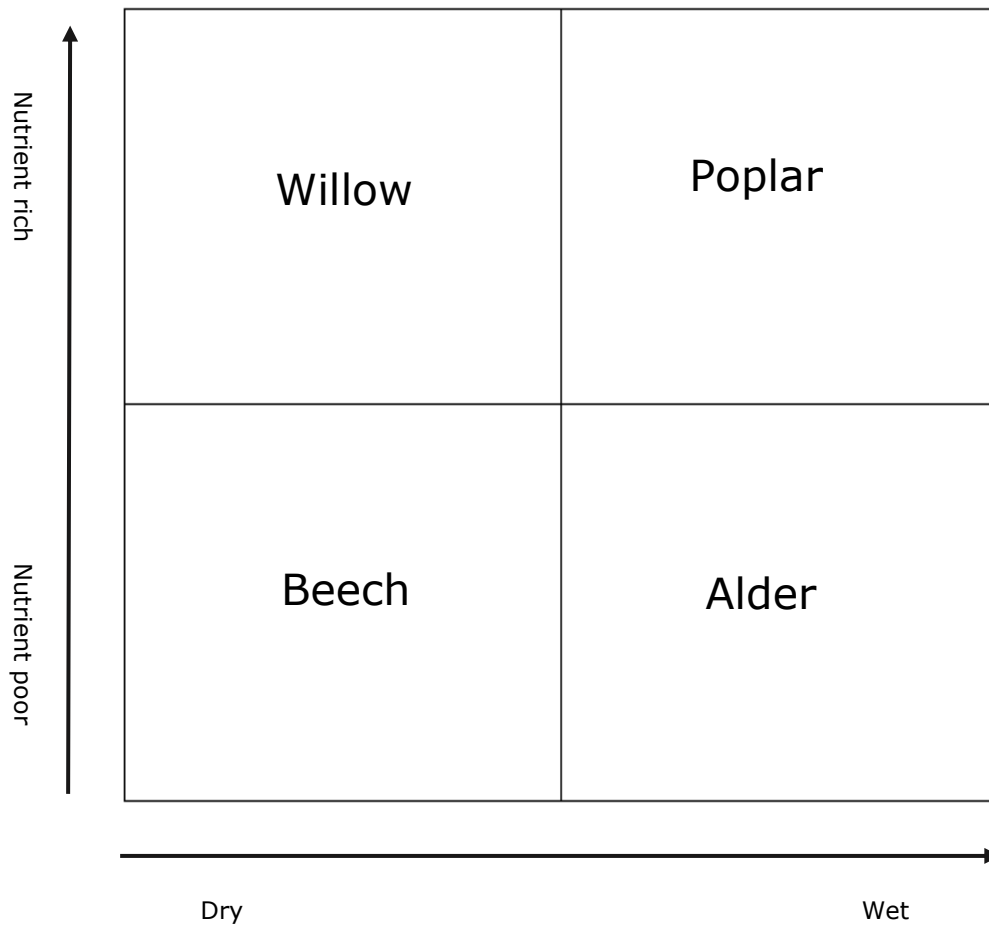
Which matrix of patches performs most badly?



- a. Matrix I
- b. Matrix II
- c. Matrix III
- d. Matrix IV

8.

You can rank trees on different conditions. In the scheme below is one tree placed in the wrong quartile. Which one?



- a. Willow
- b. Poplar
- c. Beech
- d. Alder

9.

**Which is the right description of the Casco Approach?**

- a. The Casco Approach refers to a planning practice in the Netherlands that is aimed at combining considerations of water safety and water management, mobility and land use with all other spatial planning issues in an integrated planning approach. A famous project of this strategy is called Cityscape. This network provides the optimal possibilities to integrate city and landscape.
- b. The Casco Approach has developed a critical programme that explores landscape architecture in the public realm, questioning the relation between landscape architecture and its physical environment. A famous project of this strategy is called Plan B. It's an alternative design method that's often used in large park designs.
- c. The Casco Approach is a guiding model for planning and design that takes the networks of water and traffic as carrying structures. An interesting application of the strategy is the concept of Chaning Waters. It's developed for the Randstad and the 'Green Heart' of the metropole region.
- d. The Casco Approach stands for a landscape which consists of a framework and an infilling. A famous project of this strategy is called Plan Stork. This plan was a division of the land between the rivers into a solid framework of linear ecological elements with an infilling of productive farmland.

**10. Put the following topics in a chronological order:**

- a) Museum square Amsterdam;
- b) reclamation of the Noordoostpolder;
- c) realloiment act;
- d) plan Stork;
- e) Volkspark.

a (b, e, d, a, c.)

b (b, d, e, c, a.)

c (e, c, b, a, d.)

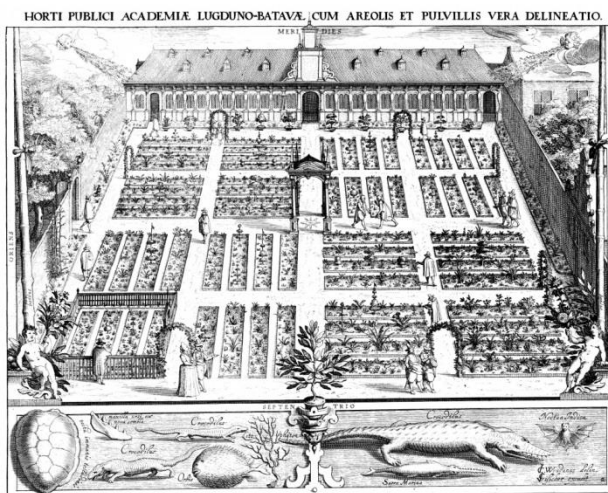
d (e, b, c, d, a.)

11.

**Frederic Law Olmsted and Daniel Burnham gave with their designs for the White City on the 1893 World's fair, the first step towards a real American town planning movement. What was the name of this movement?**

- a) The Parkmovement
- b) The Town Improvement Movement
- c) The Civic Art Movement
- d) The City Beautiful Movement

12.



**The picture above shows the Hortus Academicus in Leiden. The garden has a collection of medicinal plants. What kind of design style is shown in the picture above?**

- a) Medieval gardens
- b) Rococo gardens
- c) Renaissance gardens
- d) Classical gardens

13.



**What is the style name of the Gijsbrecht van Aemstelpark in Amsterdam, shown on the picture above?**

- a) Structuralism
- b) The post war functionalism
- c) The international style
- d) **Neo-Romantism**



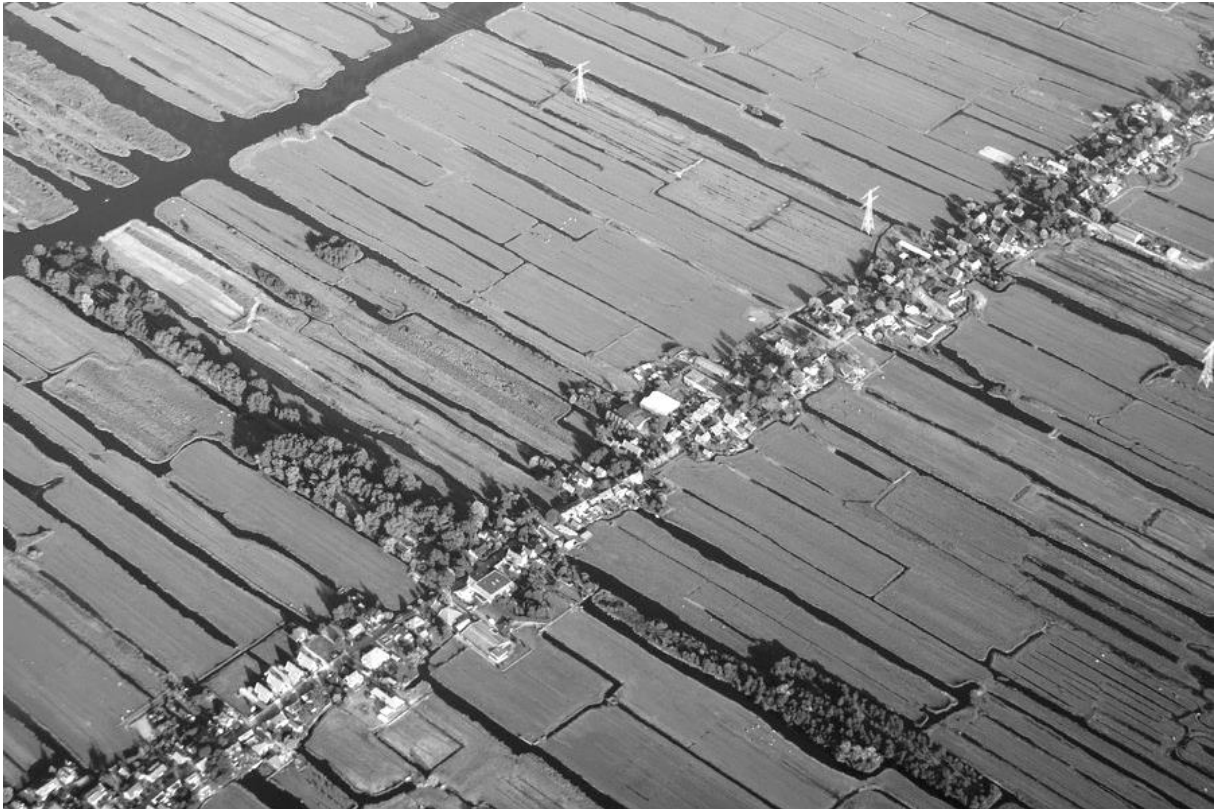
**14.**



**The long history of cultivation of the Dutch landscape produced different types of land patterns. With what type of pattern do we have to deal with the image above?**

- a) Rational pattern.
- b) Block pattern.**
- c) Open field pattern
- d) Square pattern

15.



**What kind of landscape do we see on the picture above?**

- a) Lowland peat bog landscape
- b) Marine clay landscape
- c) Sand belt landscape
- d) Loes belt landscape