Module 6: Agri-Systems Across the City-Rural Gradient
Lesson A: Quiz

From Balcony to Back Forty

QUIZ LINK:
[Module 6 Lesson A Quiz - Responder Link]

Multiple choice:

Over ____ of the world's population now lives in cities.
A. 60%
B. 55%
C. 50%
D. 30%

Which is the correct definition of a peri-urban zone?
A. Areas on the edge of cities that support food production, like greenhouse belts and small farms near urban markets.
B. City centers converted into industrial farming zones for mass food export.
C. Rural regions far from cities, where farming has no connection to urban markets.
D. Designated wildlife reserves where no food production is allowed.

Which of the following are NOT characteristics of *rural agriculture*:
A. Large scale farming
B. Sparsely populated areas
C. Ekstensification
D. Dominance of legal status

Urban farm labor is mostly from:
A. Corporate executives on rotational assignments
B. Imported robotics operated remotely
C. Volunteers, local community members
D. Retired airline pilots transitioning to agriculture

Which of the following correctly matches a type of farm with its location along the urban–rural gradient in California?
A. Rooftop Farm – urban areas like San Francisco; small-scale and close to consumers
B. Greenhouse Belt – deep rural areas like Fresno County; large-scale and far from markets
C. Orchard – peri-urban zones near Los Angeles; container-based and limited by space
D. Rooftop Farm – rural areas like the Central Valley; focused on mechanized nut production

Which of the following is an urban agriculture example?
A. Large-scale almond orchards in the Central Valley
B. Shipping container farms
C. Cattle ranches in the Sierra foothills
D. Row crop farms spanning thousands of acres in the Imperial Valley

What is a key feature of orchard agriculture in California's Central Valley?

A. Rooftop planting and vertical farming
B. Hand-harvested mixed crops near cities
C. High-altitude grain and livestock farming
D. Use of advanced machinery and large-scale monoculture

True or False:

Peri-urban greenhouse clusters help reduce food waste and heating costs by capturing waste heat from nearby compost sites or biodigesters.

Short Answer:

Describe two features of large-scale orchard farming in California's Central Valley and explain one challenge these farms face.

Answer Should:

- Describe two key features of orchard farming in California's Central Valley (e.g., use of advanced machinery, large-scale monoculture, cost efficiency)
- Identify and briefly explain one challenge (e.g., pest pressure, reliance on long-haul transport)
- Use relevant vocabulary such as *monoculture*, *mechanization*, or *integrated pest management*
- Be 2–3 sentences long

Short Essay:

Explain how peri-urban greenhouse clusters contribute to sustainable and resilient food systems. In your response, describe at least two environmental or economic benefits and give examples of how these systems reduce resource use and support local communities.

Requirements:

- Clearly explain how peri-urban greenhouse clusters support sustainability and resilience
- Mention **at least two benefits**, such as reduced transport emissions, lower heating costs, efficient water use, or job creation
- Include **specific examples**, like stormwater irrigation, use of waste heat, or proximity to compost sites
- Use relevant vocabulary such as *food miles*, *circular economy*, *climate resilience*, *drip irrigation*, or *nutrient loops*
- Be approximately **1–2 paragraphs (5–8 sentences)** long