

Questions

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- 1 How does the SI system of units define energy and power?
 - 2 What is momentum?
 - 3 What is force?
 - 4 What is energy?
 - 5 What is power?
 - 6 In what units are energy and power expressed?
 - 7 What does peta mean?
 - 8 What is the energy content of 1 m³ natural gas (aeq)?
 - 9 What is the energy content of 1 litre petrol?
 - 10 Give three expressions for the power of one watt *during* a year.
 - 11 Give three examples for the power of one watt *during* a year.
 - 12 Express 1 kWh in J.
 - 13 Give three examples of a power of 100W in every day life.
 - 14 Why is electric energy more expensive than the same energy from gas?
 - 15 What is the relation between entropy and efficiency?
 - 16 Which conversions are combined in an electric power station and which efficiencies are involved?
 - 17 How long could we maintain current energy use by fossile fuels?
 - 18 Name 3 drawbacks of the use of uranium for energy supply, explain every drawback with three elements.
 - 19 Where hides the danger of misuse of nuclear energy using a fast breeder reactor?
 - 20 What is nuclear fusion. What are the dangers of nuclear fusion?
 - 21 Which proportion of Dutch energy use is electric?
 - 22 What is the best alternative for future energy production?
 - 23 What is the largest flow of commercial energy through The Netherlands?
 - 24 For which applications is energy storage of decisive importance?
 - 25 Which kind of energy storage is most efficient. Why don't we use it?
 - 26 When and at what time a building of 50m casts a shadow of 100m in North-Eastern direction in The Netherlands?
 - 27 What is a candela?
 - 28 What is a lumen?
 - 29 What is a lux?
 - 30 What is the name of the age 75 000 B.C?
 - 31 Where could you find daisies (madeliefjes) and from which month do they flower in the Netherlands?
 - 32 Which plants in The Netherlands start to flower in February as pioneering plants, in grassland and in forests?
 - 33 Why are flowering periods important for nature management? What types of biotope have an early flowering period and what types have a late one? What types of biotope have a limited flowering period late in the summer? To what extent can the daily variations in growing circumstances play a role in nature management?
 - 34 What is a key characteristic of plants in a built environment?
 - 35 What is 'screening' effect of plants?
 - 36 What is 'structure' in plantation?
 - 37 What can be the effect in time of planting schemes?
 - 38 What are restrictions in the choice of plant material?
 - 39 What is the primary factor that influences the planting of trees next to buildings?
 - 40 What are the climatic conditions for use of plantation?
 - 41 Which kinds of plantation are coloured or flowering in spring?
 - 42 Which kinds of plantation are coloured or flowering in summer?
 - 43 Which kinds of plantation are coloured or flowering in autumn?
 - 44 Which kinds of plantation are coloured or flowering in winter?
 - 45 Which are the physical conditions for use of plantation apart from the climatic ones?

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- 46 Which kinds of plantation are applicable in coastal areas?
- 47 Which kinds of plantation are applicable on clay/loam soils?
- 48 Which kinds of plantation are applicable on peat soils?
- 49 Which kinds of trees are applicable on wet soils?
- 50 Which water table is the best situation for trees?
- 51 In 'sinking' areas (peat soils) in the West of the Netherlands the paving has to be raised every so often, even up to 30 or more centimetres at a time. As a result, many trees receive too little oxygen and die. Which kinds of trees will die?
- 52 How is space in streets organised to enable tree planting?
- 53 Which size classes are distinguished concerning trees?
- 54 What is the minimum distance between the buildings and the centre of the stem of a size class 1 tree?
- 55 What visual effects can be used in tree planting in urban space?
- 56 In what ways can planting distances influence the urban environment?
- 57 How can hedges be used in creating urban space?
- 58 What is 1 bar air pressure?
- 59 What is the mass of 1m³ of air on sealevel?
- 60 Which relation exists between wind force and velocity?
- 61 Why could you not multiply a locally measured wind force by the surface of a building to get the total force?
- 62 In what order of magnitude air density decreases by altitude?
- 63 How many turningpoints the air temperature counts in the atmosphere from ground level until 500km altitude?
- 64 Why do cumulus clouds mainly have a flat bottom?
- 65 Which length has the equator?
- 66 Why is the atmosphere thicker at the equator than at the poles?
- 67 What are 'trade winds'?
- 68 How much energy non airtight houses in a moderate climate winter could loose by 5m/sec increase of average wind velocity?
- 69 At which wind velocity a normal wind turbine has its maximum energy production?
- 70 In what range the year average potential wind velocity varies in the Netherlands?
- 71 What is an 'hour average wind velocity'?
- 72 What is a 'year average wind velocity'?
- 73 How can wind velocity statistics be reliably simulated?
- 74 How is the energy in wind related to its velocity?
- 75 What is best to decrease energy losses from buildings: sheltering form the coldest (NE) winds or from the most frequently appearing (SW) wind directions?
- 76 From which wind direction a city in the Netherlands could best be sheltered to decrease comfort complaints about wind?
- 77 What is the best place concerning all aspects of wind: Schiphol or Eindhoven?
- 78 What is the standard class of roughness supposed in wind data?
- 79 Which roughness class has obstacles of 10m < H < 15m: bottom regularly and fully covered by rather large obstacles with mutual distance not larger than 2x their height: regular forests, low rise buildings in villages, suburbs?
- 80 How much could a windvelocity of 7m/sec on 20m altitude be reduced by 1km urban area?
- 81 How much could a windvelocity of 5m/sec on 20m altitude be increased by a profile of 500m highway and railway?
- 82 If there were no differences in temperature or ground level and water was equally dispersed over the Earth, how deep the ocean would be?
- 83 Why is snow and ice in mountains important?
- 84 As a very rough approximation, how much is the m³/sec of discharge per km² catchment area?
- 85 What is the 'duration line' of a river?
- 86 How changes velocity downstream?
- 87 Why are street patterns and artificial drainage systems in flat lands not like a tree but like a lattice?
- 88 How large are the differences in sea water levels caused by tides in The Netherlands?
- 89 Which Dutch weirs are closed successively to store enough fresh water in the IJssellake during warm and dry periods?
- 90 How is salt water intrusion near Rotterdam reduced?
- 91 What is the hydrological effect of climate change in The Netherlands?

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- ⁹² Which four major systems of coast development can be distinguished in The Netherlands?
- ⁹³ Within which period a severe rainfall with critical intensity must be pumped out completely in Dutch populated and industrialised areas?
- ⁹⁴ The discharge of the river Rhine at Lobith in February 1995 was 12 000m³/sec. What is normal?
- ⁹⁵ Which general subsidence faces The West of the Netherlands until 2050?
- ⁹⁶ The Parliament of The Netherlands decided in 1960 to accept the risk of a disastrous flooding of rivers once in how many years?
- ⁹⁷ What is a Gumble graph?
- ⁹⁸ Give some norms for water storage in urban areas.
- ⁹⁹ Suppose the hierarchy of roads would follow a semi logarithmic sequence of meshwidths. Which nominal meshwidths (exit intervals) and widths (form facade to facade) would then approximately fit best residential streets, main streets, district roads, urban, local, regional and national highways on a Dutch topographic map?
- ¹⁰⁰ If a network with square meshes has a density of 2 km/km², what is then the mesh width?
- ¹⁰¹ What is a normal network density of neighbourhood streets?
- ¹⁰² The most efficient enclosure is made by surrounding the enclosed area with a minimum length of road. Which pattern of continuous network, fits that requirement best?
- ¹⁰³ Why is an orthogonal network pattern so often applied in an urban road network?
- ¹⁰⁴ If a rectangular network with square meshes is elongated into different widths and lengths keeping the same density (road investment), what happens to length of enclosing roads and the surface of the enclosed area?
- ¹⁰⁵ If a rectangular network with square meshes is elongated into different widths and lengths keeping the same density (road investment), which ratio of width and length is then the limit?
- ¹⁰⁶ If a rectangular network with square meshes is elongated into different widths and lengths keeping the same density (road investment), what happens to number of crossings per km²?
- ¹⁰⁷ Which effect has superposition of a higher order over the lower order in a road network, on the density of the lower order?
- ¹⁰⁸ Which kind of interference of two networks delivers the least crossings?
- ¹⁰⁹ Which kind of crossings give the least conflict points?
- ¹¹⁰ What is the maximum span of a suspension bridge?
- ¹¹¹ What is the maximum span of an arch bridge in steel?
- ¹¹² What is the maximum span of a beam bridge in steel?
- ¹¹³ What is the maximum span of a swing bridge?
- ¹¹⁴ Suppose there is a highway on + 0.1 metre. If you want to make a tunnel for cyclists, what length of slopes you will need then on both sides?
- ¹¹⁵ What is the average width of a car?
- ¹¹⁶ What is the average width of a car parking place?
- ¹¹⁷ Which width does a pedestrian need at least in a street profile?
- ¹¹⁸ Which width does a cyclist need at least in a street profile?
- ¹¹⁹ Which width does a car need at least in a street profile?
- ¹²⁰ Which width does a bus need at least in a street profile?
- ¹²¹ Which width requires a normal residential street profile between the facades at average?
- ¹²² At which speed a lane has its highest capacity for cars?
- ¹²³ What is the equivalent per day of 1000 cars per hour?
- ¹²⁴ What is the maximum capacity for cars of a lane?
- ¹²⁵ If three houses in one block are surrounded by roads, what is then the proportion of public pavement to the area between the centre lines of surrounding roads?
- ¹²⁶ What is a normal proportion of public pavement to the area between the centre lines of roads surrounding a residential building block with entrances at all sides?
- ¹²⁷ Which width requires a normal neighbourhood road profile between the facades at average?
- ¹²⁸ Suppose a residential building block surrounded by roads contains some 75 inhabitants going out 4 times a day of which 3 by car. Suppose in 1/3 of the car trips the driver is accompanied by a passenger. How many car movements per hour will the residential street count?
- ¹²⁹ If there are 1000 inhabitants in a neighbourhood how many car movements will there be per hour on a neighbourhood road?
- ¹³⁰ How much pavement surface you can save if approximately 200 inhabitants are willing to walk one minute longer into their parking space instead of parking in front of their home?
- ¹³¹ How could you save pavement surface if approximately 2000 inhabitants are willing to walk ten minutes into their parking space instead of parking in front of their home?

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- 132 How could you save neighbourhood pavement surface in a grid of 1x1km district roads filled in with a grid of 300x300 m neighbourhood roads?
- 133 How was the principle named by Berlage not making X-crossings on central squares, giving access roads along the square a focal point on larger buildings located at T-crossing?
- 134 Which traffic expert proposed a hexagonal grid in 1963?
- 135 How does a regular grid of district roads and neighbour streets solve some problems arising if you look at an isolated neighbourhood only?
- 136 What were the measures of urban islands Cerdà (1867) designed for Barcelona?
- 137 How many urban islands contains a neighbourhood Cerdà (1867) designed for Barcelona?
- 138 What was the width from façade to façade of residential, neighbourhood and district roads Cerdà (1867) designed for Barcelona?
- 139 What are the advantages of a rectangular grid concerning its flexibility?
- 140 Why did towns change from a spider into a fly in the regional web?
- 141 'Care for the pedestrian is the core of urban design.' In which Dutch publication this statement is supported most extensively?
- 142 What causes deviations in a rectangular town grid?
- 143 In what sense the lay-out strategy of public transport lines by busses changed at the beginning of the twentieth century?
- 144 What are the km radius served area; km stop distance; km/h velocity; km average ride; minutes per ride; stops per ride; passengers per hour; passengers per stop of bus, tram, fast tram, (semi)metro or NS-sprinter?
- 145 What is a light rail?
- 146 If 14% of the inhabitants is expected to use metro if available, what density you need for anexploitable metro line?
- 147 What is earth?
- 148 What is ground?
- 149 What is rock?
- 150 What is soil?
- 151 What is geology?
- 152 What is plate tectonics?
- 153 What is uniformitarianism?
- 154 What is geochronology?
- 155 What happened between Triassic and Permian?
- 156 What is the duration of eons?
- 157 What is the Phanerozoic Eon?
- 158 How is the Phanerozoic subdivided?
- 159 What are strata?
- 160 What is the geological cycle and on which insights the concept is based?
- 161 What is meteorology?
- 162 Which major forms of ingenious rock can be found at the surface of the Earth?
- 163 What are sedimentary rocks?
- 164 What are metamorphic rocks?
- 165 Which kinds of instruments are used by geologists?
- 166 What is geomorphology?
- 167 Which are the key concepts of geomorphology?
- 168 Which are the main processe studied by geomorphology?
- 169 What is the difference between weathering and erosion?
- 170 Which kinds of weathering could be distinguished?
- 171 What is abrasion?
- 172 Give some examples of chemical weathering.
- 173 Give some examples of biological weathering.
- 174 What are the basic activities concerning topography and form of the land starting a design project?
- 175 Which are the determining factors in the formation of rivers?
- 176 Give some reasons to study river forms in a design project.
- 177 Which kind of polders you can distinguish?
- 178 What is soil science?
- 179 Why is soil science important?
- 180 How deep does soil science go?
- 181 What is parent material?

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- 182 Summarise five soil forming factors.
- 183 Which organic factors could have influenced the properties of the soil?
- 184 Which topographic factors could have influenced the properties of the soil?
- 185 Name four phases of soil formation.
- 186 Which soil horizons you can distinguish?
- 187 What is the physical structure of sand, clay and peat?
- 188 How could you identify the particle size of soil?
- 189 Which zones of soil saturation by water can be distinguished?
- 190 What is the difference between soil water and ground water?
- 191 At what specific places in the western part of Holland, the influence of seawater is apparent and why is that?
- 192 How could you easily determine the depth of the groundwater zone?
- 193 Why is sand more easily drained than clay?
- 194 What is a groundwater table and why is it important?
- 195 What is seepage and at which places does it take place in Holland?
- 196 Which characteristics of soil determine their use?
What is the main difference of using sand, clay and peat?
- 197 What is the cause of the magnetic field of the Earth?
- 198 Why is the composition of the Earth's crust different from that of the Earth as a whole?
- 199 Why is the composition of the Earth's crust different according to its depth?
- 200 Why are the minerals near the surface of the Earth mainly oxides?
- 201 What is the difference between minerals and rocks?
- 202 What is the difference between mafic and felsic rock?
- 203 What is the most important mineral in igneous rock?
- 204 What are two different approaches in preparing a site for development?
- 205 Which site preparation methods can be distinguished?
- 206 What is the number of known species on Earth?
- 207 Who called biodiversity 'a risk cover for life'?
- 208 What is botanical taxonomy?
- 209 What class of life forms counts the highest number of species in the Netherlands?
- 210 What were the first organisms producing oxygen from carbon dioxide?
- 211 When established life a foothold beyond the sea by which mosses and liverworts (Bryophyta) brought a green colour to the wet parts of the land?
- 212 What is the evolutionary advantage of vascular plants?
- 213 From which period we recognise ice ages (glacials) and warmer interglacials in the soil of the Netherlands?
- 214 How is the last ice age named?
- 215 In which period the higher parts of the Netherlands were formed?
- 216 To which depth Holocene deposits under Delft reach?
- 217 Where in the Netherlands is the sedimentation deposited since the last Ice Age the thickest? How thick is it there? How thick is it under Delft? From what period of time after the last Ice Age have human beings been present in the Netherlands? Did human beings live in the Netherlands before the last Ice Age?
- 218 A year counts 8760 hours. How many hours per m² do people spend in shops, how many in home and garden?
- 219 What is a curve of ecological tolerance?
- 220 Who was Brundtland?
- 221 What is 'sustainable development' in terms of the UN World commission environment and development (1990)?
- 222 What are reflexive judgements and what kind of problems do they raise?
- 223 What does the term 'scale paradox' emphasise?
- 224 What is a 'nominal value'?
- 225 How could you articulate a state of dispersion by scale?
- 226 By whom ecology is defined as 'the scientific study of the distribution and abundance of organisms'?
- 227 What is the difference between autecology and synecology?
- 228 What kind of ecology is elaborated by Grime, Hodgson et al. (1988)?
- 229 What is a biomen?

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- 230 What are the average global life conditions of a desert, maquis, grassland, moderate deciduous forests?
- 231 What are the average global life conditions of the Netherlands?
- 232 Welke Europese floragebieden zijn in Nederland vertegenwoordigd?
- 233 Which vegetation areas are distinguished in the Netherlands?
- 234 At which altitude approximately Holocene and Pleistocene are separated in the Netherlands?
- 235 How many nature target types Bal, Beijer et al. distinguished in 2001?
- 236 Welke drie geologische eenheden onderscheidt men in Nederland?
- 237 For which parts of the Netherlands respectively barley, wavy hair-grass, marram, greater burdock are typical?
- 238 Which trees are general in the Netherlands?
- 239 Which trees are specific for holocene and river grounds in the Netherlands?
- 240 Which trees are specific for pleistocene and dunes in the Netherlands?
- 241 Noem vier plantengeografische districten die in Nederland worden onderscheiden. Noem uit elk district twee kenmerkende bomen of planten.
- 242 Where are Holoceneous willow and poplar forests (salicion) often found?
- 243 Where are Holoceneous alder and ash forests with densely shrubs (alnion incanae) often found?
- 244 Where are Holoceneous oak, ash (sometimes elm or maple, ulmion) forests often found?
- 245 Where are holoceneous Hedges and thickets (sambuco-berberidion) often found?
- 246 Where are pleistoceneous hedges and thickets (hawthorn, sloe, roses, blackberries, rubion) often found?
- 247 Where are pleistoceneous oak, ash (sometimes maple or beech, carpinion) forests mostly found?
- 248 Where are pleistoceneous oak (seldom birch or beech) forests or coppice wood mostly found?
- 249 Where are pleistoceneous oak (sometimes birch or beech, violeto-quercion) forests or coppice wood mostly found?
- 250 Where are pleistoceneous oak (sometimes birch or beech, vaccinio-quercion) forests or coppice wood mostly found?
- 251 Where are rarefied birch peat forests (betulon pubescentis) mostly found?
- 252 Where are Birch (sometimes alder) peat forests (sphagno-alnion) with shrubs of alder buckthorn, willows, bog myrtle sometimes found?
- 253 Where are Alder or willow (mostly coppice wood) peat forests (irido-alnion) mostly found?
- 254 Waardoor draagt hetzelfde biotooptype niet altijd dezelfde levensgemeenschap? Noem twee klassen uit de classificatie volgens Den Held (1989).
- 255 Noem drie ecologische groepen die achteruitgaan.
- 256 Waarom is de indeling naar biotooptypen van Runhaar, Groen, Van der Meijden en Stevers niet op oorzakelijke differentiatiefactoren zoals bodemtype en waterhuishouding gebaseerd?
- 257 Wat zijn de voordelen van een zekere hiërarchie in de typologie?
- 258 Wat betekenen in de Heukels' Flora bij een soort achtereenvolgens de volgende toevoegingen: W18sa, V11, H27, G23, P21, P28, H42, H47, G47kr, P41, P42, P43, P40mu, H61, H63, P63ro.
- 259 Runhaar c.s. (1987) houden als criterium voor de indeling van soorten in biotooptypen en ecologische groepen aan. Welk criterium voor de indeling van soorten in biotooptypen houden Runhaar c.s. aan en waarom?
- 260 Geef een voorbeeld van de causale samenhang tussen voedselarmoede en soortenrijkdom
- 261 Op welke schaalniveaus en waarom is de herkenning van planten en dieren onderling en door elkaar van belang? Welke factoren spelen daarbij een rol? In welke fase van de voortplanting is deze herkenning belangrijk en welke fase volgt daarna? Welke betekenis heeft dit voor de planning van ecologische infrastructuur?
- 262 Welke overlevingsstrategieën onderscheidt Grime (1988)?
- 263 Geef 5 verschillen tussen pionierstadium en climaxstadium volgens Odum (1971).
- 264 Wat betekenen de strategieën volgens Grime voor de eisen die de plant aan de bodem stelt? Naar welke categorie gaat de belangstelling van de natuurbescherming in het bijzonder uit?
- 265 What is systems ecology?
- 266 Give an indication in order of size of 6 claims on the surface of the Deltametropolis.
- 267 How could you define an urban centre, an urban outskirt, a green urban area, a village and a rural living environment morphologically?
- 268 Which 3 three robust connections counts Deltametropolis in the National Plan of NATURE POLICY [LNV, 2 000a #810]
- 269 How does the National Plan of NATURE POLICY control the biological identity of areas?

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- 270 Why is global biological diversity a basic criterion for ecological evaluation and how could you make it locally operational?
- 271 The 4th National Plan of WATERMANAGEMENT POLICY [V&W, 1998c #829], and its last successor 'Anders omgaan met water'[V&W, 2 000b #832] mark a change from accent, just as the 4th National Plan of ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY [VROM, 2 001a #839] compared with its predecessors. Which change of accent is that?
- 272 Which future problems in watermanagement and proposed solutions have a great impact on landuse in the Netherlands? Which solutions are proposed in the 4th National Plan of WATERMANAGEMENT POLICY [V&W, 1998c #829], and its last successor 'Anders omgaan met water'[V&W, 2 000b #832]?
- 273 Which kind of ecology is human ecology?
- 274 When lived homo habilis and which change of habitat accompanied its appearance?
- 275 How old is the genus 'homo' and which capacity determines that distinction from other species?
- 276 Noem 3 menselijke eigenschappen die wel worden toegeschreven aan het leven in een boom-milieu voorafgaand aan Homo Habilis.
- 277 Schets enkele ergonomisch en architektonisch relevante kenmerken van het bosmilieu.
- 278 In which biomen the highest human population densities are found? In which biomen the majority of people live?
- 279 In which biomens most types of ancient economic household management are found?
- 280 Welke relatie bestaat tussen huishouding en dichtheid?
- 281 In what nominal radius 100 efficient ancient hunters and farmers could survive respectively?
- 282 Which consequences the transition from gathering and hunting to agriculture have had?
- 283 What is the neolithic revolution?
- 284 How could the slowing down of world population growth around the beginning of the Christian era be explained?
- 285 Around the beginning of the Christian era European population slowed down. By which mediaeval development a renewed growth was caused?
- 286 To which ecological model war and illness, such as the pest epidemic around 1300 A.D., could be compared?
- 287 By which economic factor in the past millennium decrease of population was often preceded?
- 288 Where death rates vary per generation, there is also a variation in birth rates. How to contain these variations within one model?
- 289 What is a logistic curve?
- 290 Concerning limited availability of raw materials the growth of a technology or a population slow down after a period of exponential growth. However, a new technology can restore the growth of a population into exponential growth. How is the overall curve called?
- 291 Which shapes the curve of a mathematical chaos function could produce?
- 292 Wich population maxima for the Netherlands have been predicted by the CBS between 2002 and 2006?
- 293 In which societies cases of birth control by infanticide, abortion and restricting coitus are confirmed?
- 294 By which development the biggest mass migration ever was caused?
- 295 Name some societal consequences of the industrial revolution.
- 296 Which relation is found between increasing population density and differentiation of functions?
- 297 Name some physical consequences of living in high densities.
- 298 In which dimensions intensity of use can be measured?
- 299 Which planning methods are available to avoid displacement and waiting?
- 300 Why is intensity of use important for spatial planning?
- 301 Why plays intensity of use seldom a role in spatial planning?
- 302 Which urban space was the most intensly used in 1983?
- 303 How much time urban inhabitants are since long prepared to accept for travelling twice a day between their homes and their work?
- 304 Which remarkable developments in the Dutch landscapes could be mentioned in the periods of
1000 - 1100
1675 - 1800
1850 - 1960
1960 – 2000 A.D.
- 305 Which ecologically relevant human activities can be distinguished on the lowest level of scale and what are its ecological effects?

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- 306 How agriculture in the Netherlands until 1900 A.D. has increased the number of species?
- 307 Give a schematic overview of the ecological influence of traditional and modern agriculture.
- 308 How many m² agricultural, natural and urban space the Netherlands counts per inhabitant?
- 309 Which proportion of the urban area (industry and recreational areas excluded) is residential in the Netherlands?
- 310 What is 'residential area' according to the CBS?
- 311 How does the residential area vary in different parts of the Netherlands?
- 312 Why the use of Planological Index Numbers for the amount of space needed for facilities should be put into perspective?
- 313 By which factor you can derive the number of dwellings from population density?
- 314 How did the average number of occupants per household in the Netherlands develop after the Second World War?
- 315 Geef de namen van relatief bebouwde en onbebouwde gebieden in een semi-logaritmische morfologische reeks tussen 30km en 10m.
- 316 Geef de namen van ontsluitingswegen in een semi-logaritmisch-morfologische reeks tussen 30m en 10km.
- 317 Geef de namen van waterlopen in een semi-logaritmische reeks tussen 30m en 100km.
- 318 Hoe kun je in een gestyleerd regionaal plan de planlaag onderscheiden van de reeds bestaande gebieden? Geef een voorbeeld van functionele inkleuring van legenda-eenheden voor bebouwd en onbebouwd gebied in een gestyleerd regionaal plan.
- 319 How could the current definition of environment as 'physical surroundings of society' be changed to be part of a family of technically useful definitions?
- 320 How could accomodation and adaptation be opposed?
- 321 In which mode operate design, empirical research, policy and art respectively?
- 322 Which kinds of sources, emissions, transmissions and suffering objects can be distinguished?
- 323 Which kinds of environmental standards can be distinguished?
- 324 How could emissions of an area be estimated?
- 325 Which compounds contains the largest amount of combustion and which process emissions?
- 326 Give 3 examples of hydrocarbons and their impacts.
- 327 In which measures standards for complex mixtures are given?
- 328 Which kind of emission is most predictable, distance-sensitive and controllable within the framework of spatial planning?
- 329 What contains transmission?
- 330 What is 'troposphere'?
- 331 Warm air rises until the surroundings become warmer, but, in retaining its own heat content, rising air also cools off due to expansion. How much °C per 100 m it cools off?
- 332 In which weather circumstances air pollution accumulates?
- 333 What is an inversion? When does it occur and why? How does an inversion dissolve? In which circumstances it remains?
- 334 Why is the underside clouds mainly flat?
- 335 Why do the temperate climates often have turbulent wheathers?
- 336 Which air streams meet in temperate climates?
- 337 Which turning direction do whirling air movements have in the Northern hemisphere and why?
- 338 How changes the wind direction in coastal areas after a sunny day and why?
- 339 Welke beperking geldt voor de het voorspellen van verspreiding van luchtvervuiling in stedelijk gebied?
- 340 Welke drie soorten verspreidingsmodellen bestaan er?
- 341 Met welke 3 maten kan concentratie van luchtverontreiniging gemeten worden?
- 342 Welke ontwikkeling heeft de transmissieberekening in water te zien gegeven vanaf 1960?
- 343 Waarom gebruikt men bij de berekening van grondwaterstromen niet altijd driedimensionale modellen?
- 344 Wanneer kan men ook met tweedimensionale modellen volstaan?
- 345 Noem 5 bronnen voor een snelle orientatie omtrent de eventuele risico's van verbreiding van bodemverontreiniging. Waar moet men op letten?
- 346 Wat betekent pH, Eh, k en CEC? Wat is in dit verband het verschil tussen zand en veen?
- 347 Geef 3 benaderingen die ooit zijn toegepast om de prijs van een mensenleven te ramen. Is een van deze benaderingen naar Uw inzicht redelijk? Zo niet, hoeveel geld moet er dan naar Uw inzicht aan het herstel van het milieu worden uitgegeven wanneer U daarmee een mensenleven zou kunnen redden? Wie moet dat bedrag betalen wanneer de schulddigen niet kunnen worden aangewezen?

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- 348 Which are the three approaches ever used to estimate the price of a human life? Is one of these approaches reasonable in your view? If not, how much money must then, in your view, be spent on the environment, to save one human life? If the guilty parties cannot be identified, who should then pay that amount?
- 349 What is a dose-response relation? What does LD50 mean?
- 350 Hoe zou men een dosis- effectrelatie voor materialen kunnen vaststellen?
- 351 Hoe kent men de dosis- effectrelatie van een groot aantal stoffen bij mensen?
- 352 Welke organen spelen een rol bij de opname en verwerking van vergiftigingen?
- 353 Hoeveel % sterfte kan men ongeveer voorkomen door een reductie in de luchtverontreiniging van ca. 10%?
- 354 Why is the pollution prevention insufficient for retaining plant and animal species?
- 355 Which individual chance of dying per annum caused by the totality of environmental risks to human beings is accepted by Dutch government; what is the maximal acceptable level for each single activity or substance?
- 356 What is an environmental target value (streefwaarde) in the Netherlands?
- 357 What is an environmental threshold value (drempelwaarde) in the Netherlands?
- 358 What is an environmental limiting value (grenswaarde) in the Netherlands?
- 359 What is an environmental guide value (richtwaarde) in the Netherlands?
- 360 What is an environmental quality target (milieukwaliteitsdoelstelling) in the Netherlands?
- 361 What is an environmental quality requirement (milieukwaliteitseis) in the Netherlands?
- 362 How could an economic optimum of environmental quality be determined?
- 363 How does the strictness of environmental standards mainly vary with the area they apply to?
- 364 Wat betekent EPEL, MAC, TLV?
- 365 Waarin schieten de bestaande milieudoelstellingen van het NMP tekort ten opzichte van 'sustainable development' bij verdubbeling van de bevolking?
- 366 Welke directe bijdragen aan de milieugebruiksruimte kunnen aan het bouwen worden toegewezen?
- 367 Hoe kan men de eigen milieutaak van het bouwen in termen van milieugebruiksruimte formuleren?
- 368 In hoeverre kan men de in het NMP+ opgesomde bijdragen van de doelgroep 'Bouw' ook aan andere doelgroepen toerekenen?
- 369 Which environmental problems the NMP1 distinguished as global?
- 370 Which environmental problems the NMP1 distinguished as continental?
- 371 Which environmental problems the NMP1 distinguished as fluvial?
- 372 Which environmental problems the NMP1 distinguished as regional?
- 373 Which environmental problems the NMP1 distinguished as local?
- 374 Which policy outlines the NMP1 used as an agenda to the discussions with target groups?
- 375 Hoe zou men verschillende milieuthema's en -doelstellingen onderling kunnen wegen?
- 376 Noem 5 'ver-thema's' uit het milieubeleid sinds het NMP.
- 377 Welk thema is stilzwijgend verondersteld bij elk milieuthema sinds het NMP?
- 378 What is a groundwater table and why is it important?
- 379 What information must be incorporated into the "follow-up investigation" report?
- 380 What are the causes of soil pollution in industrial sites?
- 381 What is a reference value?
- 382 What is a target value?
- 383 What is an intervention value?
- 384 Name at least 5 operational activities that can cause soil pollution.
- 385 Which remediation methods have been identified?
- 386 Name 3 purification techniques.
- 387 When should contaminated soil tipping be considered?
- 388 When is contaminated soil storage preferred?
- 389 List 3 disadvantages of in-situ soil purification.
- 390 List 3 advantages of in-situ soil purification.
- 391 When is contamination isolated?
- 392 What is the focus of soil remediation?
- 393 What is structure and why can it be developed separately as a design category between form and function, and how can one recognise structure in the drawing?
- 394 Give an example of polarity between 'open' and 'closed' on five different levels of scale. Are they positioned perpendicular to each other or equidistant? Are they motoric or sensoric?
- 395 What is 'function' in the technical-ecological sense?

- ³⁹⁶ Give the main division of urban functions according to the concepts of George, Parsons and Jakubowski.
- ³⁹⁷ On which variable should one be able to classify intentions?
- ³⁹⁸ What alternative is there for freedom of choice by introducing flexibility into the design?
- ³⁹⁹ What is the fundamental problem that comes to the fore when we want to make a 'programme of requirements' for nature and what is De Jong's suggested way out?
- ⁴⁰⁰ Which suppositions hides a legend using the CIAM typology of living, working, recreating and travelling for a district sketch ($R=1\text{km}$, $r=100\text{m}$)?
- ⁴⁰¹ Give a meaning to each cell in Fig. 1105 in words or in small illustrations. Make – whether on location or not – a design sketch in the five colours in which all transitions occur, each in at least four directions of the compass. Make a detailed design sketch of at least three transitions. Then characterise each area by means of its boundaries.

Page 380: [1] Comment [T.M. de15]

Jong

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Bovenste deel van hellingen in Zuid-Limburg, grensstrook tussen Ulmoin en Vaccinio-Quercion in geaccidenteerde zandgebieden, hoogste gedeelte van de oude strandwallen, op dunnen zandgebieden, hoogste gedeelte van de oude strandwallen, op dunnen lagen dekzand op keileem, verlaten en beboste oude bouwlanden op zandgrond enz.

Page 380: [2] Comment [T.M. de16]

Jong

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Vlakke plateaus in Zuid Limburg, het grootste gedeelte van de pleistocene zandgebieden in Oost en Zuid Nederland, plaatselijk in het jonge en oude duinlandschap.

Page 380: [3] Comment [T.M. de18]

Jong

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Laagste gedeelten met slecht waterafvoer in de pleistocene zandgebieden, voedselrijkere delen van de veengebieden in Noord en Zuid Holland, Noord-West Overijssel en Friesland.