



Urban Planning Word Search

Level 1



Word Bank

- | | | |
|------------------|--------------------|---------------|
| agriculture | commute | parcel |
| bicycle lane | county | park |
| busway | ecosystem | pedestrian |
| census | endangered species | town |
| city council | freeway | transit |
| climate | highway | trip |
| climate change | mode | urban planner |
| community garden | neighborhood | wind power |

Agriculture is the use of land for producing food, including growing crops and grazing animals.

A **bicycle lane** is a part of a street only for bicycles.

A **busway** is a lane of a street only for buses.

The **census** is a count of how many people live in the country.

The **city council** is the group of people who make laws and decisions for a city.

Climate is the average weather of a region.

Climate change refers to major changes to the whole planet's weather, measured over decades or even centuries.

A **community garden** is a place where neighbors can grow plants, vegetables, and fruits together.

A **commute** is a trip between home and work.

A **county** is a division of a state.

An **ecosystem** refers to a particular environment and the whole community of plants and animals that are connected in that environment.

An **endangered species** is an animal or plant that might become extinct.

The words **freeway** and **highway** both refer to roads built for more cars driving at high speeds.

A **mode** is a form of transportation, like driving or biking or riding in a train.

A **neighborhood** is a group of people living or working close to one another.

A **parcel** is a single unit of land.

A **park** is an open space used for recreation.

A **pedestrian** is a person travelling on foot, either by walking or running.

A **town** is a medium-sized group of people who live in the same area. It is smaller than a city.

Transit refers to moving people or things from one place to another using, for example, buses or trains.

A **trip** is a one-way journey from an origin to a destination.

An **urban planner** is a person who builds and takes care of communities and cities for a living.

Wind power creates electricity from the air flowing through wind turbines.



Urban Planning Word Search

Level 2

I	E	X	P	R	E	S	S	W	A	Y	G	B	R	E	E	M	W	T	E	R	H	I	S	T
T	A	I	R	S	C	P	A	V	E	R	Y	L	E	S	U	I	H	O	F	T	H	N	E	G
Y	R	O	E	B	F	I	K	P	R	I	C	I	R	V	N	F	I	R	E	M	O	F	S	M
M	K	N	E	F	S	G	T	T	O	C	C	G	R	A	P	O	S	S	U	T	I	R	N	A
I	A	W	N	O	L	E	R	Y	T	V	T	H	E	U	S	D	T	H	R	B	R	A	G	A
G	R	E	E	N	S	P	A	C	E	A	G	T	A	R	T	U	O	T	R	I	T	S	R	C
N	C	A	B	E	A	U	T	I	F	I	C	A	T	I	O	N	R	C	E	O	X	T	O	C
I	C	Y	S	R	A	E	L	M	E	T	I	U	M	G	R	N	I	T	U	S	H	U	E	E
A	E	T	P	S	M	A	L	I	G	H	T	R	A	I	L	R	C	T	R	P	T	C	W	S
D	W	A	L	K	A	B	I	L	I	T	Y	G	S	U	L	E	P	A	B	H	E	T	L	S
P	L	R	A	W	L	U	R	B	Y	P	A	R	D	E	S	I	R	N	A	E	S	U	G	I
A	F	F	O	R	D	A	B	L	E	H	O	U	S	I	N	G	E	W	N	R	A	R	A	B
F	S	E	S	S	M	A	R	T	G	R	O	W	T	H	H	E	S	A	D	E	I	E	W	I
F	L	D	P	W	A	L	T	A	B	E	N	T	Z	O	E	N	E	E	E	B	R	I	O	L
O	F	O	O	D	D	E	S	E	R	T	G	I	G	S	J	B	R	L	S	I	P	P	G	I
D	F	E	M	D	D	N	Y	G	S	S	A	B	R	R	S	L	V	A	I	J	O	R	N	T
R	B	F	O	S	N	O	F	R	P	E	D	I	O	I	O	I	A	B	G	S	L	E	M	Y
O	I	O	T	E	P	M	E	C	A	R	A	O	U	P	L	Q	T	E	N	R	L	S	I	W
L	H	O	D	H	R	R	N	E	R	V	P	H	N	I	A	U	I	D	B	I	U	E	N	A
L	G	F	T	E	E	O	A	P	I	I	T	W	D	N	R	A	O	L	K	L	T	Q	I	X
U	T	X	S	I	R	G	S	W	O	N	A	A	W	I	P	F	N	K	A	P	I	Z	P	P
T	E	R	A	G	F	W	R	J	L	F	T	T	A	M	A	F	U	R	L	N	O	G	A	O
A	S	P	Z	F	O	R	D	I	D	T	I	A	T	P	N	O	E	O	B	A	N	W	R	N
E	R	O	S	I	O	N	H	V	D	S	O	N	E	E	E	Z	O	N	I	N	G	I	K	I
F	O	W	B	I	T	Y	O	U	N	A	N	L	R	K	L	A	R	S	Z	P	B	X	O	N

(A word bank with definitions is on the back.)

Accessibility describes how well people with disabilities can use a facility, product, or service.

Adaptation refers to how humans or other species and organisms adjust to a new or changing environment.

Affordable housing is housing that those with a lower income can afford to purchase or rent.

Air Pollution describes one or more chemicals in the air in concentrations sufficient to harm humans, other animals, vegetation, or materials.

Beautification is the process of making visual improvements to a place or thing.

The **biosphere** is the part of the earth comprising all ecosystems and living organisms, in the atmosphere, on land, or in the oceans.

Blight refers to a neglected area or structure that affects the condition of nearby areas.

A **city** is a large human settlement.

Erosion is the loosening and shifting of rock and soil by wind, rain, or running water.

An **expressway** is a multi-lane road designed for fast traffic.

A **food desert** is an area with poor access to healthy and affordable food, which can have a negative impact on the health of the people living within it.

Green Space is open land with natural plant life within an urban area.

Groundwater is water under the earth's surface, which can supply wells and springs.

Historic preservation refers to the process of fixing and maintaining important buildings and neighborhoods to maintain their historical appearance.

Infrastructure is the whole network of public services and facilities, including sewage-disposal systems, water-supply systems, roads, bike paths and sidewalks, and transit systems.

Light rail refers to streetcars or trolley cars that are lighter, hold less passengers, and travel at a lower speed than a heavy-rail train or metro system.

A **minipark** is a small neighborhood park, around or less than an acre in size.

Off-the-grid describes something that runs on energy sources independent of the public utility grid.

Smart growth refers to attempts to concentrate the growth of a city within compact walkable urban centers in order to avoid sprawl.

A **solar panel** absorbs sunlight as a source of energy in order to generate electricity.

Sprawl is the spreading of a city and its suburbs over the land at the fringes of the urban area.

Urban design is the attempt to give build attractive and functional urban areas.

Walkability is a measure of how suitable an area is for walking.

Zoning refers to the process of specifying whether an area of land can be used for residential, commercial, or industrial purposes, and setting other restrictions about what can be built there.

ACROSS

1. Open spaces that link parks and neighborhoods within the community, such as paths or trails.
3. Describes lands or buildings that are not actively used for any purpose.
5. The average weather over a period of time, ranging from months to thousands of years.
9. A blighted area, such as a failed shopping center, that is ripe for redevelopment.
10. The process of travelling between a place of residence and a place of work.
13. Movement of soil and/or rock down a slope, which typically occurs during an earthquake or following heavy rainfall.
16. An area with abandoned or under-used industrial and commercial facilities where expansion or reuse is complicated by real or perceived environmental contamination.
19. The spreading of a city and its suburbs over rural land at the fringe of an urban area.
21. Those practices or processes that result in the conversion of forested lands to non-forest uses.
23. Describes an urban development that blends residential, commercial, cultural, institutional, or entertainment uses.
24. The nationwide population count conducted every 10 years by the U.S. Census Bureau.
25. Farmland and open areas where the threat of contamination is lower than in urbanized areas.

DOWN

2. Describes a roadway that provides travel within a community and access to the countywide highway system.
4. A short street with a single means of egress at one end and a large turnaround at the other end.
6. Fuel derived from biological material, such as ethanol produced from corn.
7. Describes heat that comes from the earth's interior.
8. Describes two areas with a boundary in common, such as two lots divided by a property line.
11. A specific group of people living in a defined geographic area who share relationships that have developed over a period of time.
12. A process of neighborhood rebuilding that causes a shift in its demographic and the displacement of long-time residents and businesses.
14. The right of a public entity to acquire private property for public use.
15. Working at home (or another location) while communicating remotely with the workplace.
17. When the owner of a property stops using it without the intent to sell or give it to someone else.
18. The release of a substance into the atmosphere, including particulate matter and gasses.
20. An underground layer of earth through which water can seep or be held in natural storage.
22. Reducing the number of lanes or width of a road in order to achieve improvements of some kind.

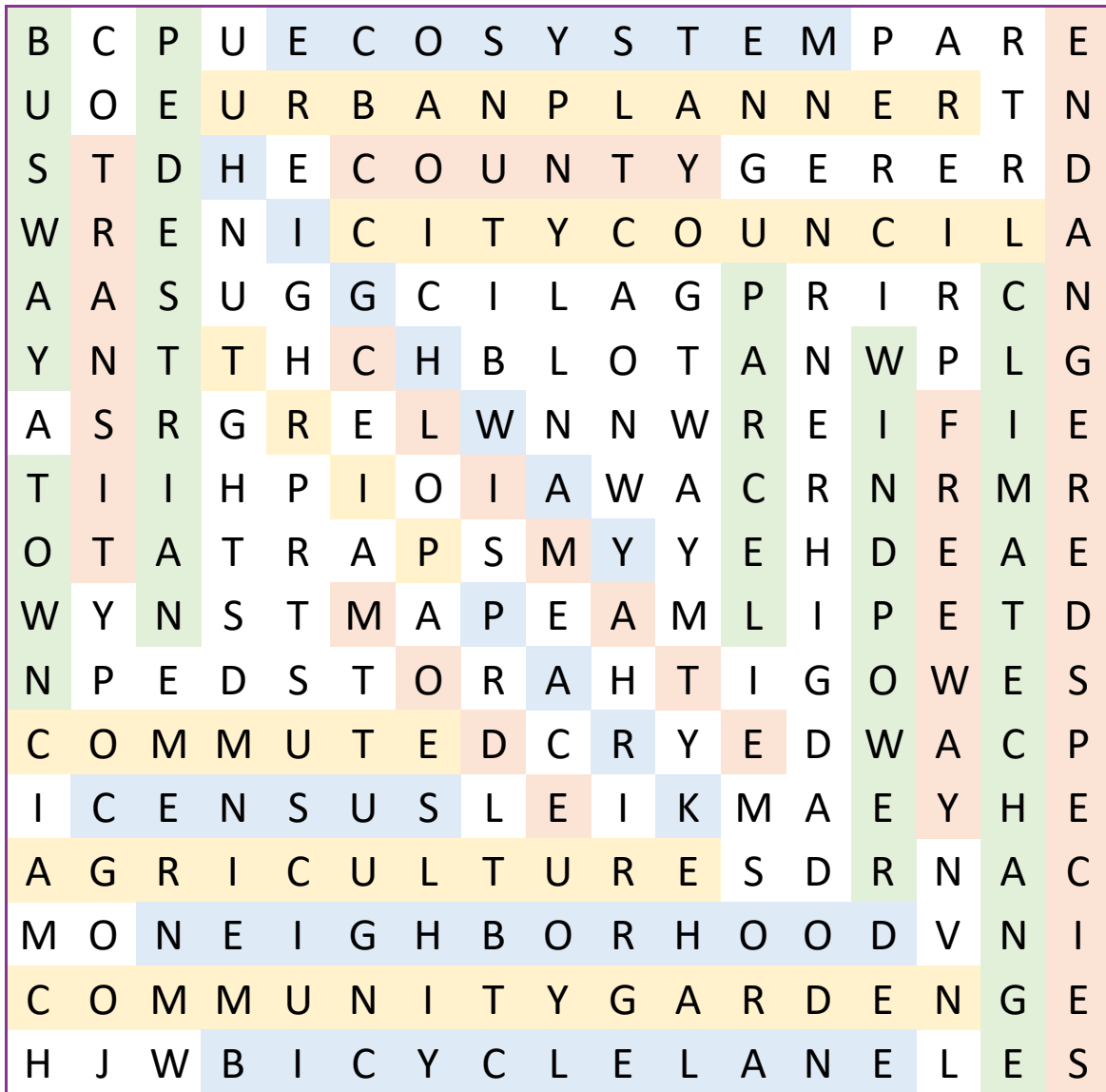
Word Bank

abandonment	brownfield	cul-de-sac	geothermal	mixed-use
abutting	census	deforestation	greenfield	road diet
aquifer	climate	eminent domain	greenway	sprawl
arterial	community	emissions	greyfield	telecommuting
biofuel	commute	gentrification	landslide	vacant



Urban Planning Word Search

Level 1



Word Bank

- | | | |
|------------------|--------------------|---------------|
| agriculture | commute | parcel |
| bicycle lane | county | park |
| busway | ecosystem | pedestrian |
| census | endangered species | town |
| city council | freeway | transit |
| climate | highway | trip |
| climate change | mode | urban planner |
| community garden | neighborhood | wind power |



Urban Planning Word Search

Level 2

I	E	X	P	R	E	S	S	W	A	Y	G	B	R	E	E	M	W	T	E	R	H	I	S	T
T	A	I	R	S	C	P	A	V	E	R	Y	L	E	S	U	I	H	O	F	T	H	N	E	G
Y	R	O	E	B	F	I	K	P	R	I	C	I	R	V	N	F	I	R	E	M	O	F	S	M
M	K	N	E	F	S	G	T	T	O	C	C	G	R	A	P	O	S	S	U	T	I	R	N	A
I	A	W	N	O	L	E	R	Y	T	V	T	H	E	U	S	D	T	H	R	B	R	A	G	A
G	R	E	E	N	S	P	A	C	E	A	G	T	A	R	T	U	O	T	R	I	T	S	R	C
N	C	A	B	E	A	U	T	I	F	I	C	A	T	I	O	N	R	C	E	O	X	T	O	C
I	C	Y	S	R	A	E	L	M	E	T	I	U	M	G	R	N	I	T	U	S	H	U	E	E
A	E	T	P	S	M	A	L	I	G	H	T	R	A	I	L	R	C	T	R	P	T	C	W	S
D	W	A	L	K	A	B	I	L	I	T	Y	G	S	U	L	E	P	A	B	H	E	T	L	S
P	L	R	A	W	L	U	R	B	Y	P	A	R	D	E	S	I	R	N	A	E	S	U	G	I
A	F	F	O	R	D	A	B	L	E	H	O	U	S	I	N	G	E	W	N	R	A	R	A	B
F	S	E	S	S	M	A	R	T	G	R	O	W	T	H	H	E	S	A	D	E	I	E	W	I
F	L	D	P	W	A	L	T	A	B	E	N	T	Z	O	E	N	E	E	E	B	R	I	O	L
O	F	O	O	D	D	E	S	E	R	T	G	I	G	S	J	B	R	L	S	I	P	P	G	I
D	F	E	M	D	D	N	Y	G	S	S	A	B	R	R	S	L	V	A	I	J	O	R	N	T
R	B	F	O	S	N	O	F	R	P	E	D	I	O	I	O	I	A	B	G	S	L	E	M	Y
O	I	O	T	E	P	M	E	C	A	R	A	O	U	P	L	Q	T	E	N	R	L	S	I	W
L	H	O	D	H	R	R	N	E	R	V	P	H	N	I	A	U	I	D	B	I	U	E	N	A
L	G	F	T	E	E	O	A	P	I	I	T	W	D	N	R	A	O	L	K	L	T	Q	I	X
U	T	X	S	I	R	G	S	W	O	N	A	A	W	I	P	F	N	K	A	P	I	Z	P	P
T	E	R	A	G	F	W	R	J	L	F	T	T	A	M	A	F	U	R	L	N	O	G	A	O
A	S	P	Z	F	O	R	D	I	D	T	I	A	T	P	N	O	E	O	B	A	N	W	R	N
E	R	O	S	I	O	N	H	V	D	S	O	N	E	E	E	Z	O	N	I	N	G	I	K	I
F	O	W	B	I	T	Y	O	U	N	A	N	L	R	K	L	A	R	S	Z	P	B	X	O	N

