

# NYC Tour Guide Practice Test (Sample)

## Study Guide



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**SAMPLE**

## **Questions**

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- 1. Which NYC landmark is known for its intricate art deco design?**
  - A. The Flatiron Building**
  - B. The Chrysler Building**
  - C. The Brooklyn Bridge**
  - D. The Met Cloisters**
- 2. Where is the largest Jewish Synagogue in NYC located?**
  - A. Shearith Israel**
  - B. St. John the Divine**
  - C. Temple Emanu-El**
  - D. White Horse**
- 3. What and where is Malcolm Shabbaz?**
  - A. An African restaurant in Manhattan**
  - B. A clothing store in Brooklyn**
  - C. An African goods market in Harlem at 52 W. 116th St.**
  - D. A jazz club in Queens**
- 4. What is the difference between Hal-Al and Kosher?**
  - A. Musicians and artists**
  - B. Chinese dumplings**
  - C. Arabic; Kosher is Jewish**
  - D. Jewish pastry**
- 5. What is the address of the UN?**
  - A. 5th Ave., at E. 77th St.**
  - B. 1st Ave., between E. 42nd and E.49th**
  - C. Broadway, at E. 53rd St.**
  - D. Madison Ave., at E. 65th St.**
- 6. Tenement Law of 1879 was designed to correct what issue?**
  - A. Improper waste disposal**
  - B. Inadequate fire safety measures**
  - C. Overcrowding and poor living conditions**
  - D. Flaws of the 1867 Laws, caused "dumbbell apartments", and were worse**

- 7. What does the NYC parks department primarily focus on?**
- A. Building new skyscrapers**
  - B. Developing, maintaining, and preserving parks and recreational spaces for public use**
  - C. Promoting urban farming initiatives**
  - D. Developing public transportation infrastructure**
- 8. To what does the Dispensary Triangle refer?**
- A. Financial district landmarks**
  - B. Transportation hubs**
  - C. Healthcare services for the poor**
  - D. Civic buildings and monuments**
- 9. What was Chumley's?**
- A. An art gallery in the Bronx**
  - B. A bookstore in Brooklyn**
  - C. A speakeasy in the Village**
  - D. A theater in Queens**
- 10. What famous event occurs in Central Park every summer, showcasing films?**
- A. Shakespeare in the Park**
  - B. SummerStage**
  - C. Central Park Summer Festival**
  - D. Outdoor Film Festival**

## **Answers**

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- 1. B**
- 2. C**
- 3. C**
- 4. C**
- 5. B**
- 6. D**
- 7. B**
- 8. C**
- 9. C**
- 10. B**

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## **Explanations**

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**1. Which NYC landmark is known for its intricate art deco design?**

- A. The Flatiron Building**
- B. The Chrysler Building**
- C. The Brooklyn Bridge**
- D. The Met Cloisters**

The Chrysler Building is renowned for its intricate art deco design, making it one of New York City's most iconic landmarks. Completed in 1930, the building features a distinct and ornate crown, characterized by its gleaming spire and decorative gargoyles that reflect the art deco style's fascination with modernism and geometric forms. The chrome and stainless steel facade enhances its striking appearance, symbolizing both luxury and progress during the era of its construction. In contrast, the Flatiron Building, while architecturally significant, showcases a Beaux-Arts design rather than art deco elements. The Brooklyn Bridge is celebrated for its engineering and Gothic architecture, and The Met Cloisters focuses on medieval European art and architecture rather than the art deco movement. Thus, the Chrysler Building stands out specifically for its distinctive art deco characteristics.

**2. Where is the largest Jewish Synagogue in NYC located?**

- A. Shearith Israel**
- B. St. John the Divine**
- C. Temple Emanu-El**
- D. White Horse**

Temple Emanu-El is the correct answer because it is indeed the largest Jewish Synagogue in NYC. Temple Emanu-El is located on the Upper East Side of Manhattan and is one of the most prominent and historically significant Jewish congregations in the city. While Shearith Israel is the oldest Jewish congregation in NYC, it is not the largest synagogue. St. John the Divine is a famous Episcopal cathedral, not a Jewish synagogue. White Horse is not a synagogue in NYC.

**3. What and where is Malcolm Shabbaz?**

- A. An African restaurant in Manhattan**
- B. A clothing store in Brooklyn**
- C. An African goods market in Harlem at 52 W. 116th St.**
- D. A jazz club in Queens**

Malcolm Shabbaz is an African goods market located in Harlem, specifically at 52 W. 116th Street. This market is named after Malcolm X's grandson, Malcolm Shabazz. It is a culturally significant space that showcases a variety of products reflecting African heritage and culture, including traditional crafts, clothing, and art. The location in Harlem is particularly relevant, as Harlem has historically been a center for African American culture and community. The market serves as a hub for both locals and visitors looking to explore and purchase goods that celebrate African identity and history. In contrast, while the other options reference establishments that may exist in New York City, they do not accurately describe Malcolm Shabbaz or its significance. The correct choice highlights both the name's cultural relevance and the specific, recognized location where it can be found.

**4. What is the difference between Hal-Al and Kosher?**

- A. Musicians and artists
- B. Chinese dumplings
- C. Arabic; Kosher is Jewish**
- D. Jewish pastry

Halal and Kosher are both dietary guidelines followed by Muslims and Jews, respectively. The key difference lies in the religious background: Halal is Arabic and refers to what is permissible for Muslims to eat, while Kosher is Jewish and pertains to what is acceptable for Jews to consume. The other options given (A, B, D) are not relevant to the differences between Halal and Kosher.

**5. What is the address of the UN?**

- A. 5th Ave., at E. 77th St.
- B. 1st Ave., between E. 42nd and E.49th**
- C. Broadway, at E. 53rd St.
- D. Madison Ave., at E. 65th St.

The address of the United Nations headquarters is 1st Ave., between E. 42nd and E. 49th. This location is specifically chosen by the United Nations to symbolize its global mission of diplomacy and cooperation among nations. The building is situated along the East River, which not only provides a beautiful view but also further emphasizes the UN's commitment to global interconnectedness and peace. The other options provided do not accurately represent the address of the United Nations headquarters in New York City.

**6. Tenement Law of 1879 was designed to correct what issue?**

- A. Improper waste disposal
- B. Inadequate fire safety measures
- C. Overcrowding and poor living conditions
- D. Flaws of the 1867 Laws, caused "dumbbell apartments", and were worse**

The correct answer is D. The Tenement Law of 1879 was designed to address the flaws in the 1867 laws that led to the creation of "dumbbell apartments" which were known for their poor living conditions, overcrowding, and lack of adequate light and ventilation. This legislation aimed to improve housing standards, ensuring that future apartment buildings were built with better living conditions in mind.

**7. What does the NYC parks department primarily focus on?**

- A. Building new skyscrapers**
- B. Developing, maintaining, and preserving parks and recreational spaces for public use**
- C. Promoting urban farming initiatives**
- D. Developing public transportation infrastructure**

The focus of the NYC parks department is primarily on developing, maintaining, and preserving parks and recreational spaces for public use. This encompasses a wide range of responsibilities including the upkeep of existing parks, providing recreational programs, ensuring the safety and accessibility of these spaces, and enhancing the overall quality of life for residents and visitors. By prioritizing parks and recreational areas, the department aims to create vibrant green spaces that promote outdoor activities, community engagement, and environmental sustainability. While urban farming initiatives, public transportation, and skyscraper construction are important facets of urban development and policy, they fall under the jurisdiction of other departments and agencies. This distinction highlights the parks department's specialized role in managing and improving New York City's outdoor spaces specifically for leisure and community purposes.

**8. To what does the Dispensary Triangle refer?**

- A. Financial district landmarks**
- B. Transportation hubs**
- C. Healthcare services for the poor**
- D. Civic buildings and monuments**

The Dispensary Triangle refers to an area in downtown Manhattan that was once known for its concentration of healthcare services for the poor. There are many other areas in the financial district known for their landmarks and civic buildings, such as Wall Street and Battery Park, but the Dispensary Triangle specifically refers to the healthcare services that were provided in this area. While transportation hubs can also be found in the financial district, they are not the main focus of the Dispensary Triangle. Therefore, C is the correct answer.

**9. What was Chumley's?**

- A. An art gallery in the Bronx**
- B. A bookstore in Brooklyn**
- C. A speakeasy in the Village**
- D. A theater in Queens**

Chumley's was a famous speakeasy located in the Greenwich Village neighborhood of Manhattan. It was a historic and well-known establishment during the Prohibition era, frequented by notable figures such as authors, poets, and artists. The speakeasy's discreet entrance and secretive atmosphere added to its allure, making it a popular spot for those seeking a drink during a time when alcohol was prohibited. This makes option C the correct answer.

**10. What famous event occurs in Central Park every summer, showcasing films?**

**A. Shakespeare in the Park**

**B. SummerStage**

**C. Central Park Summer Festival**

**D. Outdoor Film Festival**

SummerStage is indeed a prominent event that occurs in Central Park every summer, known for offering a variety of performances, including music concerts, dance, and theater. While it primarily focuses on live performances, it sometimes features films as part of the programming, creating a cultural celebration in the heart of the city. This event showcases not just films but also a wide array of other artistic expressions, making it a multifaceted festival that attracts a diverse audience. SummerStage evolved from a small series of performances to one of the most significant outdoor arts festivals in New York City, scoring a blend of free and ticketed shows. Understanding this context clarifies why it stands out among the options. Shakespeare in the Park, for example, is a beloved tradition focusing specifically on Shakespearean plays rather than film. The Central Park Summer Festival, while it may sound similar, does not specifically highlight films as its main feature, and the Outdoor Film Festival is a more generic term that could apply to various events but is not the specific name used for the well-known festival in Central Park. Thus, the richness of the SummerStage programming, alongside the community engagement it fosters, makes it the right answer in this context.