

Final Exam for Form-Based Zoning For Architects

1. Zoning in the USA has its roots in which country?

- a) Great Britain
- b) France
- c) Germany
- d) Scandinavia

2. What was the main goal of New York's zoning rules of 1916?

- a) Taller buildings
- b) More parks
- c) Reducing traffic congestion
- d) Sunnier streets

3. The "Invisible Web" refers to:

- a) A network of corruption within city and state governments
- b) The network of developers' lobbyists who try to influence elected officials
- c) The way zoning works to shape the city
- d) The "old boy" network that still dominates the design and construction industries

4. The result of New York's 1916 zoning rules was:

- a) More open space and plazas
- b) Staggered and setback upper stories on tall buildings
- c) More apartments
- d) More green space

5. The primary intention of Standard Enabling Acts was to:

- a) Promote economic and business development
- b) Require all municipalities to create zoning maps and laws
- c) Limit the power of States to deviate from Federal law
- d) Promote regional planning in America

6. The solid legal basis of zoning buildings and land according to use was validated by:

- a) The Standard Enabling Act for zoning
- b) New York's 1916 Zoning Act
- c) The exclusion of Chinese laundries in California
- d) Euclid vs. Ambler

7. Amending zoning practice in America's suburbs is important because:

- a) It will increase personal property rights
- b) It can create more environmentally sound and socially just environments
- c) It will make suburban expansion easier
- d) It will stop all new development

8. Zoning in the "Jim Crow" era was intended to:

- a) Extend the African-American property rights gained during Reconstruction
- b) To focus resources equally between the races
- c) To keep black people "in their place" by segregating African-Americans away from white-owned homes and businesses
- d) To enact William Tecumseh Sherman's promise to give newly freed black Americans "40 acres of land and a mule"

9. "Redlining" was the process whereby:

- a) Commercial property was identified on zoning maps
- b) African-American neighborhoods were highlighted for improvement in the New Deal Era
- c) African-American neighborhoods were excluded from investment and access to mortgages
- d) Areas to be rebuilt under President Johnson's Fair Housing Act were identified

10. What was the significance of the Charter of Athens? Was it:

- a) A masterplan to rebuild the Greek capital according to modernist principles
- b) A template for timeless city design
- c) A radical rebuttal of modernist urbanism
- d) A manifesto for building the modern, functional city

11. Architects, artists, and planners emigrated from Europe to the USA during the 1930s. Was this because:

- a) America asked for their help to get out of the Great Depression
- b) They were offered jobs in the 1939 World's Fair in New York and its view of City of the Future
- c) They wanted to escape persecution by fascist and communist governments of that period.
- d) They felt their ideas would be appreciated there

12. Hardworking and patriotic women were displaced from their industry jobs when World War II ended. What did they do?

- a) Became union organizers, determined to get their jobs back
- b) Were pressured into new roles as homemakers by national advertising campaigns
- c) Marched on Washington
- d) Joined the armed forces

13. Developers capitalized on the massive suburban expansion in the decades after WWII ended. They were assisted by:

- a) The Eisenhower government's freeway building program
- b) Large tracts of undeveloped land around cities
- c) A system of zoning that made it easy to construct buildings with different uses on separate parcels of land
- d) All of the above

14. Architects were not involved in major suburban housing projects during this period because:

- a) Designing suburbs was beneath their dignity
- b) Their services were too expensive
- c) Landscape architects took all the work
- d) Federal government guidelines on housebuilding penalized builders who employed architects to create progressive designs

15. Against this trend, some architects in the 1970s did create some interesting work on suburban housing design. These were:

- a) Venturi and Scott-Brown
- b) Duany and Plater-Zyberk
- c) Parker and Unwin
- d) All of the above

16. Which decade saw the first stirrings of a change in public attitudes towards the suburban environment?

- a) 1950s
- b) 1960s
- c) 1970s
- d) 1980s

17. The way many municipalities have funded suburban expansion has been described here as:

- a) A socialistic conspiracy
- b) A Ponzi scheme
- c) A triumph of American capitalism
- d) A method of fooling the people most of the time

18. Which influential urban development in the early 1980s had an immediate impact on the process of form-based coding?

- a) Seaside, FL.
- b) Reston Town Center
- c) The River District, Portland, OR
- d) Baltimore Inner Harbor

19. Building frontages are:

- a) The building façades facing a public space
- b) The contextual relationship between adjacent buildings
- c) The area of land in front of the building
- d) The building façades and their thresholds

20. The primary generators of form-based codes are:

- a) Architectural styles
- b) Development economics
- c) Urban design principles
- d) Utopian ambitions

21. Who best defined the design of a city to the design of a great house? Was it:

- a) Andrea Palladio
- b) Le Corbusier
- c) Andres Duany
- d) Leon Battista Alberti

22. Masterplans act as:

- a) Visual catalysts for development
- b) A fixed prescription for development
- c) A waste of time
- d) A guaranteed source of architects' fees

23. The key armature of this urban masterplan-to-code process is:

- a) Clear plan drawings
- b) Density tabulations
- c) The definition of areas of different urban character
- d) A schedule of building uses

24. The Transect is explained as a useful tool for:

- a) Understanding the history of the area
- b) Organizing the complexity of masterplan detail
- c) Fixing preconceived urban conditions
- d) Educating planners

25. The Transect utilizes concepts of:

- a) Neoclassical urban design
- b) Morphological urban design
- c) Landscape Urbanism
- d) The City Beautiful

26. In form-based codes District Designations are:

- a) Standards for building placement, massing, and frontage conditions
- b) Standards for defining a zoning district by its general design and character
- c) The network of public spaces
- d) A detailed set of prescriptive rules

27. In form-based codes District Provisions are:

- a) The typology of public spaces
- b) The description of and basic standards for a zoning district
- c) Standards for building placement, massing, and frontage conditions
- d) A detailed set of building uses

28. What is the best way for a municipality to capture the value associated with an ambitious masterplan? Is it:

- a) Allow developers to have free rein according to market conditions
- b) Create a form-based code that aligns with new development opportunities
- c) Be very strict about permitted uses
- d) Keep the plan-making consultants under contract

29. What is the disadvantage of a Planned Development District? Is it:

- a) It is unfairly balanced towards developers' interests
- b) It is far too complicated
- c) Innovative design and zoning provisions remain rooted to that one site
- d) The municipality can impose conditions unfair on the developers

30. What is the most important datum for Frontage Conditions and District Provisions? Is it"

- a) Back edge of curb
- b) Street centerline
- c) Right-of-way line
- d) The front façade of the building