

# Urban Design for Architects Final Exam

1. **The most common types of development in American towns and cities between the years 1890 and 1930 were known as:**
  - a. Garden cities
  - b. Radburn suburbs
  - c. Greenbelt cities
  - d. Streetcar suburbs
2. **Pruitt-Igoe was regarded as a potent example of:**
  - a. The International Style
  - b. Pedestrian-friendly design
  - c. Modernism's decline and fall
  - d. The City Beautiful
3. **The Weissenhof exhibition is known as a good example of:**
  - a. A classic garden suburb
  - b. Sensitive slum clearance
  - c. The International Style
  - d. The City Beautiful
4. **"Pedestrian Pockets" were the precursor to:**
  - a. Traditional Neighborhood Development
  - b. Dendritic design
  - c. Transit-oriented Development
  - d. The City of Tomorrow
5. **The Charter of the New Urbanism sets out beliefs about:**
  - a. Urban life, development and culture
  - b. Building aesthetics
  - c. The importance of landscape in cities
  - d. Le Corbusier's design principles
6. **Traditional urbanism places emphasis on:**
  - a. Social equity
  - b. The creation of "urban rooms"
  - c. Neo-classical style
  - d. Vernacular aesthetics
7. **The primary strategy of contemporary urban design is to:**
  - a. Prioritize efficient movement of vehicles
  - b. Assemble a series of unique buildings
  - c. Create public spaces accessible to all
  - d. Control building aesthetics
8. **Under ideal circumstances, nobody in an urban community should be more than \_\_\_\_\_ from some type of green / landscape space**
  - a. A five-minute drive
  - b. A ten-minute drive
  - c. A ten-minute bike ride
  - d. A five to ten-minute walk
9. **The primary type of public space in America is:**
  - a. A plaza
  - b. A public park
  - c. A greenway
  - d. A street
10. **Comparing the spaces of a city to the rooms of a house was first articulated by:**
  - a. Vitruvius
  - b. Le Corbusier
  - c. Leon Battista Alberti
  - d. Andres Duany
11. **American suburban planning and design in the late 19th and early 20th centuries were strongly influenced by:**
  - a. The importation of zoning practice from Germany.
  - b. The study of earlier suburban designs in England.
  - c. Manifest Destiny.
  - d. The automobile.
12. **The Radburn layout was significant for several reasons, but prime amongst these was:**
  - a. The use of cul-de-sacs.
  - b. The incorporation of parkland.
  - c. Shaping the city by connected public spaces.
  - d. Creating a new model of cities as objects in space serviced by roadways.
13. **Team X's main objective was to:**
  - a. Enrich modernism with a sense of social reality.
  - b. Reinforce the founding doctrine in the Charter of Athens.
  - c. Replace modernism with traditional city forms.
  - d. Connect city planning with modern zoning concepts.

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**14. Frank Lloyd Wright claimed:**

- a. To love the city.
- b. To have taught Russian planners about decentralization.
- c. To have foretold the landscape of sprawl.
- d. To densify the city in contrast to the rural landscape.

**15. New Urbanism initially:**

- a. Swept the market by storm.
- b. Followed public opinion.
- c. Was ridiculed by developers.
- d. Was embraced by architects.

**16. Thinking about New Urbanism in the real estate and development industry was changed by:**

- a. Lobbying by architects.
- b. The consumer preferences of Millennials and Boomers.
- c. Progressive attitudes of lenders.
- d. The recession of 2008.

**17. Contextual analysis is:**

- a. A waste of time.
- b. A precondition to repairing America's fractured public realm.
- c. A radical invention in practice.
- d. An addendum to the design process.

**18. In his residential work in Barcelona, the eccentric genius Antonio Gaudi:**

- a. Accepted the tight rules for urban placement and building massing .
- b. Threw the rule book out the window.
- c. Built only in areas where there were no rules.
- d. Didn't bother with residential architecture and focused on his great religious building.

**19. The "Golden Triangle of Good Urbanism" is:**

- a. An obscure academic construct.
- b. A template for the creation of successful sidewalk environments.
- c. A highway engineer's "rule of thumb".
- d. A means of banning cars from pedestrian areas.

**20. For an active and functional pedestrian sidewalk on a commercial or mixed-use street, the minimum useful dimension is:**

- a. 6 feet.
- b. 16 feet.
- c. 12 feet.
- d. 8 feet.

**21. In a charrette setting, urban designers go out of their way to:**

- a. Draw pretty pictures.
- b. Focus on land use diagrams.
- c. Provide generic solutions that can fit anywhere.
- d. Imagine and design real places.

**22. In municipal Small Area Plans, Form-based Codes would normally be adopted:**

- a. As an "overlay" code laid over existing zoning provisions to bring them in line with the plan's objectives.
- b. As replacements for the old zoning designations within the project boundary.
- c. As optional design guidelines.
- d. As conditional rezonings.

**23. In developer-led scenarios, Form-based Codes would normally be adopted:**

- a. As an overlay" code" laid over existing zoning provisions to bring them in line with the plan's objectives.
- b. As replacements for the old zoning designations within the project boundary.
- c. As optional design guidelines.
- d. As conditional rezonings.

**24. Effective masterplanning requires:**

- a. Strong individual leadership.
- b. A singular focus.
- c. Behind the scenes agreement of the main parties.
- d. A tripartite process of public design charrette, masterplan, and code.

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**25. The version of the Transect methodology often used in contemporary Form-based coding was developed by:**

- a. Patrick Geddes.
- b. M.R.G. Conzen.
- c. Andres Duany and Elizabeth Plater-Zyberk.
- d. Urban Design Associates.

**26. Form-based Codes are:**

- a. Intended to fix the final form of the project.
- b. A means of capturing the "design DNA" of a project.
- c. Optional design guidance.
- d. A set of prescriptive uses.