



TEST QUESTIONS TO ACCOMPANY:

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This series of test questions, created for use with your students, provides multiple choice, short answer and discussion/essay questions based on the text and arranged by chapter. A separate answer key is available.

INTRODUCTION

1. The profession of architecture as recognized today has been around since which century:
 - a. thirteenth
 - b. seventeenth
 - c. nineteenth
 - d. none of the above
2. Give the dictionary definition of an architect. In what sense is this definition appropriate? In what sense is it limiting?
3. Choose two of the 'myths' about architecture as a profession and architects in practice. Explain the ways in which each of these myths might be misleading.

CHAPTER 1: THE SETTING

1. List the three Classical Orders in architecture. What did these orders provide?
2. Who is considered to have been the first 'architect'? What did he build and what was the significance of this building to the people of his time?
3. Who is credited with the design of The Parthenon in ancient Athens? What is the significance of this building?
4. What is the title of Marcus Pollio Vitruvius' treatise on architecture? List the three notions which Vitruvius felt needed to be present to constitute architecture (as opposed to 'building').
5. Explain what happened in the Middle Ages to bring about a change in the role of architectural practitioners.
6. A specific individual involved with the design and building of one of the great cathedrals of the Middle Ages is most often referred to as a:
 - a. Master Mason
 - b. Site Architect
 - c. Master Builder
 - d. stone-cutter
 - e. none of the above
7. Explain how the role of the architect changed in the Renaissance.
8. What did the treatises which appeared by the middle of the sixteenth century (particularly in northern Italy) articulate?

9. Who is one of the most influential Italian architects of the sixteenth century? Give the title of his work on architecture and outline what he set out to achieve in it.
10. What effect did the rise of the middle class from the eighteenth century have on architects?
11. List four organizations set up to protect the interests of architects, improve their standing and develop a coherent and formal educational curriculum. Why did the need for such organizations become increasingly important?
12. Following the upheaval of the First World War what role did many architects see for architecture?
13. What notion did Modernism embrace? What was the significance of the Bauhaus school in Germany?
14. What is Postmodernism in architecture?
15. Explain the differences between Deconstruction and Deconstructivism.
16. What invention has revolutionized the production of architectural information in the late twentieth and early twenty-first century? In what ways has it helped architects?

Discussion/essay question

1. Research in more detail the movements of Modernism and Postmodernism as they relate to architecture. Discuss the key features of each movement and examine the implication of these for those using the buildings.

CHAPTER 2: EDUCATION AND QUALIFICATION

1. When and where was the Unit System introduced? On what idea is it based and what is its main focus?
2. The most common form of architectural education is often referred to as the _____. Explain briefly what happens under this system.
3. Vertical groups are groups in which:
 - a. students at the same level work together
 - b. students work together in the same year
 - c. students at different levels work together
 - d. none of the above
4. Architecture and design education is predicated on what type of learning? What does this form of learning and teaching seek to create?
5. A short project is sometimes referred to as a:
 - a. chariot
 - b. brief
 - c. charrette
 - d. none of the above
6. What is a 'live' project?

Discussion/essay question

1. Discuss why written and verbal skills are important for an architect. Outline two situations in which an architect may be called upon to write and two in which he or she might be called upon to speak about his/her work.

CHAPTER 3: THE CLIENT AND THE BRIEF

1. How do the vast majority of clients come to architects? What is the main challenge that architects face with this method?
2. Generally speaking, what are the two types of competitions. How do these types differ?
3. What is a tender?
4. List five different types of clients. Outline the type of people/organizations and likely building projects involved with each type.
5. Why is a client's brief so important in the initial phase of a project?
6. The four stages of a brief are:
 - a. initial/design/project/end
 - b. initial/project/design/consolidated
 - c. first/second/third/final
 - d. none of the above
7. Define what is meant by the term 'contract'. Why is it better to have a written contract?
8. Explain the key differences between a design-build contract and a project management contract.
9. For there to be a valid contract which three things must be present:
 - a. the tender/the brief/the service
 - b. the offer/the fee/the acceptance
 - c. the offer/the acceptance/the consideration
 - d. none of the above
10. What is the usual method used for establishing an architect's fee? How and why does this vary between small and large projects?
11. Another way of calculating an architect's fee is on what basis:
 - a. daily rate
 - b. hourly rate
 - c. weekly rate
 - d. none of the above

CHAPTER 4: FROM BRIEF TO PROJECT

1. List either the eleven RIBA work stages or AIA Five Phases of Design (if in US).
2. What is the first phase of a project known as? What steps does this involve?
3. List five types of information it is best to try to gather in the initial stages of a project.
4. The next stage of a project after the first phase is known as the:
 - a. feasibility phase
 - b. mapping stage
 - c. construction process
 - d. none of the above
5. What three key aspects does the stage in question 4 need to investigate?
6. When might an environmental assessment or environmental impact study be required?
7. Outline what site research might involve.

8. What is a design concept? In what ways do architects use them?
9. What is the most direct way an architect can develop designs that are environmentally conscious?
10. What does IMP stand for:
 - a. Interactive Material Production
 - b. Intelligent Materials Pooling
 - c. Intelligent Manufacture Practice
 - d. none of the above
11. IMP is one aspect of which larger environmental strategy? Briefly explain this design protocol.
12. Approximately what percentage of the world's power was generated by wind in 2007:
 - a. 5%
 - b. 10%
 - c. 1%
 - d. none of the above
13. What is developed after the initial design has been established? What role do drawings and models play in this next stage?
14. What is the function of a presentation?
15. Outline the main advantages of creating real models. What can computer models provide that real models cannot?

Discussion/essay question

1. Discuss the type of energy which can support a shift towards more sustainable cities and towns. Explain the benefits of the different types of this energy in buildings. Are there any drawbacks to using them?

CHAPTER 5: THE PROJECT AND THE PROCESS

1. What is the function of planning regulations?
2. In which situations is planning permission most likely to be required?
3. What is meant by a plan-led planning process?
4. List seven types of information normally required for the submission of a planning application.
5. Buildings regulations/codes are intended to ensure that the proposed building meets requirements for what?
6. What is the function of working/construction drawings? Outline the two broad types of these drawings.
7. In computer modelling what does BIM stand for:
 - a. Building Information Modelling
 - b. Building Intelligent Models
 - c. Building Interactive Modelling
 - d. none of the above
8. List four advantages of using computers and CAD for drawing.
9. Explain what a specification is and the two types used in construction.

10. List the most obvious types of schedule that can be found in a project.
11. Why is a bill of quantities a more complex form of schedule?
12. Explain why the selection and appointment of a contractor or builder is such a vital stage in the process of a project.
13. What are the two ways in which the selection of a contractor may take place? Which is the more common process and how does it occur?
14. Who is the contract for the construction of a project between:
 - a. architect and contractor/builder
 - b. client and contractor/builder
 - c. architect and client
 - d. none of the above
15. A _____ is an individual or company hired by the main contractor to undertake some specific aspect of the construction.
16. A snagging or punch list is compiled of what?
17. What is the defect liability period? What does this mean for an architect?

Discussion/essay question

1. Discuss the advantages of using BIM software on a project.

CHAPTER 6: THE PRACTICE

1. List the three main types of architectural practice? What are the main challenges and advantages of each?
2. Who is the principal within an architectural practice?
3. _____ are usually qualified architects who work at one level below the principal.
4. Why is the position of assistant architect important?
5. What are the two most common types of project team? Outline the key benefits and drawbacks of each.
6. The detailed estimating of costs is usually undertaken by whom:
 - a. office manager
 - b. principal
 - c. cost consultant/quantity surveyor
 - d. structural engineer
 - e. none of the above
7. What is the difference between a structural engineer and a mechanical engineer?

CHAPTER 7: THE FUTURE

1. List some of the other related professions an architecture graduate might consider.
2. What is the most important issue that architects will face in the future? How can architects help with this?

Discussion/essay questions

1. Discuss how the Internet, and in particular on-line virtual worlds (such as Second Life) and Google Earth, are impacting on architecture in the twenty-first century.
2. Explain in detail how modelling software such as CAD and BIM are influencing the design and construction of buildings.