

PD posts of ARE forum.

Finally, after studying for a month and a half (studied heavily on last two weeks), I took the test last Monday.

I browsed all recent posts and compiled a list of frequently appeared topics before I started studying Kaplan Pre Design book. I Started with Kaplan and Flash Cards, completed the Exams in Kaplan book, Test Bank and Kaplan CD. Final week I went through the list I prepared from this forum and studied all the topics again on the internet.

My Test:

No calculations

Bunch of History Questions (Ancient to Modern)

Few AIA contracts ( A101, B141 etc)

Bunch of programming questions

Bunch of site related questions

Know the difference between Detention Vs Retention pond

A retention pond is designed to hold a specific amount of water indefinitely. Usually the pond is designed to have drainage leading to another location when the water level gets above the pond capacity, but still maintains a certain capacity.

A detention pond is a low lying area that is designed to temporarily hold a set amount of water while slowly draining to another location. They are more or less around for flood control when large amounts of rain could cause flash flooding if not dealt with properly. For example, in my housing plat, we have a detention pond that all of the drainage from our streets run into. Normally it is a grassy field with a couple of concrete culverts running towards a drainage pipe. During the last couple of weeks with all the rain here in Ohio, all of our street drainage has run off into this area and filled it to near capacity last week. As of today, you can see the water level nearly gone due to the planned drainage and evaporation.

Hope this helped explain things.

Regards,

Chris Murphy

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Andy Johnson

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- **Territoriality**, or the idea that one's home is sacred
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Furniture, fixture, equipment?

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Good luck,  
meesund

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(I read standards and guidelines from this site)

Emmanuel:

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No question about LEED, new urbanism, FAR, material properties, {

swamp/ A swamp is a wetland that features permanent inundation of large areas of land by shallow bodies of water, generally with a substantial number of hummocks, or dry-land protrusions. ...

swale: an elongated depression in the land surface that is at least seasonally wet, is usually vegetated and is normally without flowing water.

weir/ • a low dam built across a stream to raise its level or divert its flow  
• a fence or wattle built across a stream to catch or retain fish

check dam/ An earthen, rock or log structure used in grass swales to reduce water velocities, promote sediment deposition and enhance infiltration. To avoid erosion.

Culvert

A pipe-like construction of concrete that passes under a road to allow drainage.

, erosion, land value calculation methods or transportation.

There were various other questions I don't need to list due to the fact that they were either self explanatory or hard to miss by a graduate Architect.

- \* Only two question each from urban planning and ADA. Know where ADA applicable and where not.
- \* No calculation-oriented question at all.
- \* Approx. 7 questions about history.

Know about pioneers of international style;

Walter Gropius in *Internationale Architektur*, and Ludwig Hilberseimer in *Internationale neue Baukunst*.

The international style as such blossomed in 1920s Western Europe. Researchers find significant contemporary common ground among the Dutch de Stijl movement, the work of visionary French/Swiss architect Le Corbusier and various German efforts to industrialize

craft traditions, which resulted in the formation of the [Deutscher Werkbund](#), large civic worker–housing projects in Frankfurt and Stuttgart, and, most famously, the [Bauhaus](#). The Bauhaus was one of a number of European schools and associations concerned with reconciling craft tradition and industrial technology.

*For more details on this topic, see [New Objectivity \(architecture\)](#).*

By the 1920s the most important figures in modern architecture had established their reputations. The big three are commonly recognized as [Le Corbusier](#) in France, and [Ludwig Mies van der Rohe](#) and [Walter Gropius](#) in Germany.

## **piazza Saint Peter:**

The open space which lies before the basilica was redesigned by [Gian Lorenzo Bernini](#) from [1656](#) to [1667](#), under the direction of [Pope Alexander VII](#), as an appropriate forecourt, designed "so that the greatest number of people could see the Pope give his blessing, either from the middle of the façade of the church or from a window in the Vatican Palace" (Norwich 1975 p 175). Bernini had been working on the interior of St. Peter's for decades; now he gave order to the space with his renowned [colonnades](#), using the [Tuscan](#) form of [Doric](#), the simplest order in the classical vocabulary, not to compete with the palace–like façade by [Carlo Maderno](#), but he employed it on an unprecedented colossal scale to suit the space and evoke emotions of awe.

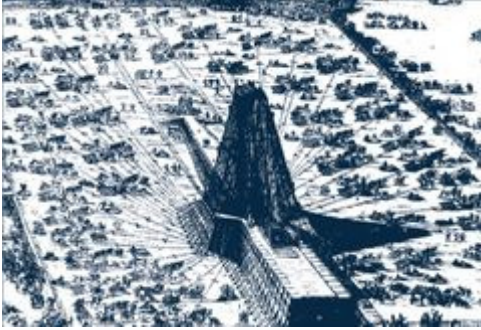


The Piazza as it was in 1630, painted by [Viviano Codazzi](#)

The site's possibilities were under many constraints from existing structures (*illustration, right*). The massed accretions of the [Vatican Palace](#) crowded the space to the right of the basilica's façade; the structures needed to be masked without obscuring the papal apartments. The [obelisk](#) marked a center, and a granite fountain by [Carlo Maderno](#)<sup>[1]</sup> stood to one side: Bernini made the fountain appear to be one of the foci of the [ellipse](#)<sup>[2]</sup> embraced by his colonnades and eventually matched it on the other side, in [1675](#), just five years before his death. The [trapezoidal](#) shape of the piazza, which creates a heightened [perspective](#) for a visitor leaving the basilica and has been praised as a masterpiece of [Baroque](#) theater (*illustration, below right*), is largely a product of site constraints.

The colossal Tuscan colonnades, four columns deep,<sup>[3]</sup> frame the trapezoidal entrance to the basilica and the massive elliptical area<sup>[4]</sup> which precedes it. The ellipse's long axis, parallel to the basilica's façade, creates a pause in the sequence of forward movements that is characteristic of a Baroque monumental approach. The colonnades define the piazza. The

elliptical center of the piazza, which contrasts with the trapezoidal entrance, encloses the visitor with "the maternal arms of Mother Church" in Bernini's expression. On the south side, the colonnades define and formalize the space, with the Barberini Gardens still rising to a skyline of umbrella pines. On the north side, the colonnade masks an assortment of Vatican structures: the upper stories of the Vatican Palace rise above.



Re-erection of the obelisk in 1586

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**urban patters of development of American cities, falling water, work of frank Lloyd Wright, work of**

**Charles Mckim(Mckim, mead, and white): American academy in rome, boston public library, Morgan Library, NY herald building, Penn station**

**work of Philip Johnson: glass building, At&t building, seagram building with mies van der rohe, NY state theater at Lincoln center, etc.**

- \* **Approx. 5 questions about historic building adaptive reuse. Know design procedures, not-prohibited and prohibited practice in decision making of adaptive reuse planning.**
- \* **One question about historic preservation technique - Easy one. I can't emphasize enough to read "Historical preservation" chapter from GAS, student edition. You can cash at least these questions easily.**
- \* **One question about LF- knows plan and height irregularities.**
- \* **A hand full of questions about site planning – know best locations for building for prevailing winds protection, etc.**
- \* **Here goes the biggest part – project and practice management. At least 25% - 30% of the exam consisted on it. Not so difficult though especially if you have read AHPP. Reading AIA Doc A201 and A B141 is not sufficient alone. Well, I didn't get chance to read this book properly but still helped. And majority of the questions involved Design-Build delivery method. I have read in previous post about it also and I don't know why they stress Design-Build method so much.**

**Even though didn't have much difficulty in answering many of the questions during the exam but, now as I am checking, I find a few questions that I answered incorrectly.**

- \* **One question about **Environmental Assessment Statement** – know what is included in which par of the statement.**

**LAND USE, ZONING, AND PUBLIC POLICY tax map.**

**SOCIOECONOMIC CONDITIONS**

**COMMUNITY FACILITIES AND SERVICES**

**OPEN SPACE**

**SHADOWS**

**HISTORIC RESOURCES**

**URBAN DESIGN AND VISUAL RESOURCES**

**NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTER**

**NATURAL RESOURCES**

\* One question about Architectural Area – definitely read AIA Doc D101. its easy and short (only 2 pages).

Know which areas are multiplied by 0.5. include basement and 0.5 of covered balcony.

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What I studied:

A201, B141

NCARB's Architect's Rules of Conducts

Kaplan/ALS

Ballast

Archiflash (PD as well as refresh from CD)

AGS

Select items from FTP

Practice Exams by:

ARE Sample Exams: Nonstructural Divisions By: Holly Williams Leppo

Architecture Exam Review, Vol. II: Nonstructural Topics By: David Kent Ballast

Kaplan cd and book.

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I went through the entire exam in under an hour and had plenty of time to go over the all the questions multiple times. Skipped 5, marked 25. Left with 35 minutes on the clock.

Here is the breakdown:

1 question on New Urbanism.

1 WTF. Only because it had a vocabulary term in the question I am embarrassed to admit I was not familiar with so I simply guessed and moved on.

2 questions on real estate.

2 questions on building efficiencies.

2 questions on Microclimate/macroclimate.

2 questions that required the calculator. Tip: If you have a choice of bringing a battery operated calculator versus a solar, do so. The lighting levels in combination with the high side panels on the testing station were very low. I often had to sit back a distance to get enough light for my solar calculator to work.

3 questions on zoning.

4 questions where the owner does something that affects the timeline, and the architect has to select the best course of action to fix the problem/situation. Pay attention to when the action is being taken, this will affect your answer.

4 questions that were written by Dr. Seuss. For most of these, I had to reverse engineer the question to figure out what they were asking.

5 questions with a historical context. Name the architect, urban planner, building plan style, and why was this building important. The thing that surprised me was that I keep getting asked about the same building in my past three exams. I would of thought the powers that be would mix it up a little more. I'm not complaining though, just surprised.

5 questions on Adaptive/Historic Preservation.

8 questions on project delivery. Study the advantages and disadvantages, as well as when they may or may not occur.

8 questions on Programming in various scenarios.

10 questions from B141 and C141. I read some recent posts where some forum members had a large segment from B141. I'm glad I reviewed it as well as my CD notes and flashcards before my exam. Think of these questions as CD-lite.

12 questions on ADA. I was surprised there were so many ADA questions. Some were simple regurgitation from the guidelines, others were real world applications. The difficulty scale was all over the place.

35 questions that come from real world experience, common sense, and logic. Even if this was an open book exam, having Kaplan and Ballast next to me would have been no help.

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What I did not encounter: relationship diagrams, transportation systems, organizational devices, FAR, loans, CPM, sustainable design, contours, anything from BD/MM, soils, foundations, building codes, Ahwahnee Principles, Defensible space, and Kevin Lynch. Others did, so don't skip these topics.

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For those of you not good at math, 1/3 of my exam content could not be found in Kaplan nor Ballast. I could see how this may be a difficult exam for those with only 3 years of experience. As others have said, it was all over the place. All of the questions I marked, I was always able to eliminate two possible answers. From there it was the constant rereading of the question and possible answers before the light bulb would eventually go off.

The questions I skipped were very difficult for me to understand what they were asking. Sometimes the answers would eliminate themselves because there was conflicting information contained within the answer itself. So that helped to eliminate some possible answers. Again, it was constant rereading of the question and possible remaining answers before I felt comfortable with my final selection.

I often found myself finding an answer but not necessarily the best answer. Slow down, read all the answers to make sure you get the most correct answer. Look for key words in the question or answer if need be. If the question refers to time or phase of construction, will that narrow your choices?

I'm off to do my taxes to help pay for these exams. Then it's off to graphics for a change of pace. I'll finally dust off the Solutions book and see what everyone is talking about.

Good luck to all in your studies.....

-flats

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I also wrote down some information prior to my exam. None of it was helpful, but at least I was prepared in case I had a brain freeze.

10 architects/urban planners and their buildings/designs and the architectural style if applicable.

**Ridges point downhill**

**Valleys point uphill**

**Road crowns point downhill**

**↓Albedo and ↑Conductivity = moderate the microclimate**

**Preservation, Rehabilitation, Restoration, Reconstruction**

**Kevin Lynch: path, edge, node, district, landmark**

**local, collector, arterial, expressway**

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<http://www.newurbanism.org/>

<http://www.greatbuildings.com>

<http://www.officefinder.com/boma.html>

<http://www.lgc.org/ahwahnee/principles.html>

<http://www.library.cornell.edu/Reps/DOCS/howard.htm>

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<http://www.areforum.org/forums/forum1/31704.html>

What an interesting little exam this was. I can say with great confidence that another week of studying would have been futile.

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My only advice for this is take all of the other exams first. This is a big review. There were questions from EVERYTHING.

My study materials:

- 1) archiflash (VERY helpfull)
- 2) kaplan exam
- 3) ballast exam
- 4) Forum donwloads (VERY helpfull) including defensive building design, B141 and A201 commentary, preservation/resoration commentaries,
- 5) AHPP on programming
- 6) real world experience. You can't "study" for this exam, you can just review. If you havn't had a well-rounded intership then this exam will be difficult.

This is the first exam I left thinking... well, that was easy. So, that scares me. All I can do is wait for the letter.

Onto MEP for my last dance.

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Good Luck!  
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To my surprise, it happened to be **relatively** easy exam.

Of course its ARE, never **absolutely** easy here. There were approx. 5 questions which were foreign, 5 questions I couldn't do more than **absolute guessing** and 4 questions that I would vote not to be included and asked in our profession. 20 questions I marked for review initially and was able to unmark 5 of them easily during my review. Remaining 10 made me to re-re-re-reread and I could only make my best judgment. Remaining 80 questions were noble and relatively easy. I had no problem of time infect, I took a short brake just to cease mental monotonous. I am sorry for gauging my exam so mathematically but, this is how I figure out that how I did.

I was very happy when I left Prometric Testing Center but, gradually getting low as finding about questions that I wrongly answered. I have stopped checking it any further because it's not going help the result anyhow. Let's see what my mailman brings after two weeks.

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Even though didn't have much difficulty in answering many of the questions during the exam but, now as I am checking, I find a few questions that I answered incorrectly.

- \* One question about Environmental Assessment Statement – know what is included in which par of the statement.
- \* One question about Architectural Area – definitely read AIA Doc D101. its easy and short (only 2 pages). Know which areas are multiplied by 0.5.

I greatly appreciate [flats](#)'s contribution to exam taking skill. It came out to be really useful and helpful. I took a print out of his post about "thought process when it comes to selecting the best possible answer" and studied it before entering to the exam room. I refer it to everybody <http://www.areforum.org/forums/forum1/39766.html>

Overall I think I did OK but, you never know.

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What an interesting little exam this was. I can say with great confidence that another week of studying would have been futile.

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What I studied:

A201, B141  
NCARB's Architect's Rules of Conducts  
Kaplan/ALS  
Ballast  
Archiflash (PD as well as refresh from CD)  
AGS

Select items from FTP

Practice Exams by:

ARE Sample Exams: Nonstructural Divisions By: Holly Williams Leppo  
Architecture Exam Review, Vol. II: Nonstructural Topics By: David Kent Ballast  
Kaplan cd and book.

---

I went through the entire exam in under an hour and had plenty of time to go over the all the questions multiple times. Skipped 5, marked 25. Left with 35 minutes on the clock.

Here is the breakdown:

1 question on New Urbanism.

1 WTF. Only because it had a vocabulary term in the question I am embarrassed to admit I was not familiar with so I simply guessed and moved on.

2 questions on real estate.

2 questions on building efficiencies.

2 questions on Microclimate/macroclimate.

2 questions that required the calculator. Tip: If you have a choice of bringing a battery operated calculator versus a solar, do so. The lighting levels in combination with the high

side panels on the testing station were very low. I often had to sit back a distance to get enough light for my solar calculator to work.

3 questions on zoning.

4 questions where the owner does something that affects the timeline, and the architect has to select the best course of action to fix the problem/situation. Pay attention to when the action is being taken, this will affect your answer.

4 questions that were written by Dr. Seuss. For most of these, I had to reverse engineer the question to figure out what they were asking.

5 questions with a historical context. Name the architect, urban planner, building plan style, and why was this building important. The thing that surprised me was that I keep getting asked about the same building in my past three exams. I would of thought the powers that be would mix it up a little more. I'm not complaining though, just surprised.

5 questions on Adaptive/Historic Preservation.

8 questions on project delivery. Study the advantages and disadvantages, as well as when they may or may not occur.

8 questions on Programming in various scenarios.

10 questions from B141 and C141. I read some recent posts where some forum members had a large segment from B141. I'm glad I reviewed it as well as my CD notes and flashcards before my exam. Think of these questions as CD-lite.

12 questions on ADA. I was surprised there were so many ADA questions. Some were simple regurgitation from the guidelines, others were real world applications. The difficulty scale was all over the place.

35 questions that come from real world experience, common sense, and logic. Even if this was an open book exam, having Kaplan and Ballast next to me would have been no help.

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What I did not encounter: relationship diagrams, transportation systems, organizational devices, FAR, loans, CPM, sustainable design, contours, anything from BD/MM, soils, foundations, building codes, Ahwahnee Principles, Defensible space, and Kevin Lynch. Others did, so don't skip these topics.

---

For those of you not good at math, 1/3 of my exam content could not be found in Kaplan nor Ballast. I could see how this may be a difficult exam for those with only 3 years of experience. As others have said, it was all over the place. All of the questions I marked, I was always

able to eliminate two possible answers. From there it was the constant rereading of the question and possible answers before the light bulb would eventually go off.

The questions I skipped were very difficult for me to understand what they were asking. Sometimes the answers would eliminate themselves because there was conflicting information contained within the answer itself. So that helped to eliminate some possible answers. Again, it was constant rereading of the question and possible remaining answers before I felt comfortable with my final selection.

I often found myself finding an answer but not necessarily the best answer. Slow down, read all the answers to make sure you get the most correct answer. Look for key words in the question or answer if need be. If the question refers to time or phase of construction, will that narrow your choices?

I'm off to do my taxes to help pay for these exams. Then it's off to graphics for a change of pace. I'll finally dust off the Solutions book and see what everyone is talking about.

Good luck to all in your studies...

-flats

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I also wrote down some information prior to my exam. None of it was helpful, but at least I was prepared in case I had a brain freeze.

10 architects/urban planners and their buildings/designs and the architectural style if applicable.

Ridges point downhill

Valleys point uphill

Road crowns point downhill

↓ Albedo and ↑ Conductivity = moderate the microclimate

Preservation, Rehabilitation, Restoration, Reconstruction

path, edge, node, district, landmark

local, collector, arterial, expressway

---

Some links that may or may not supplement your studies:

<http://www.cr.nps.gov/hps/tps/standguide/>

<http://www.nps.gov/history/hps/TPS/briefs/presbhom.htm>

<http://www.newurbanism.org/>

<http://www.greatbuildings.com>

<http://www.officefinder.com/boma.html>

<http://www.lgc.org/ahwahnee/principles.html>

<http://www.library.cornell.edu/Reps/DOCS/howard.htm>

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<http://www.nps.gov/history/hps/TPS/briefs/presbhom.htm>  
<http://www.areforum.org/forums/forum1/31704.html>

My only advice for this is take all of the other exams first. This is a big review. There were questions from EVERYTHING.

My study materials:

- 1) archiflash (VERY helpfull)
- 2) kaplan exam
- 3) ballast exam
- 4) Forum donwloads (VERY helpfull) including defensive builiding design, B141 and A201 commentary, preservation/resoration commentaries,
- 5) AHPP on programming
- 6) real world experience. You can't "study" for this exam, you can just review. If you havn't had a well-rounded intership then this exam will be difficult.

This is the first exam I left thinking... well, that was easy. So, that scares me. All I can do is wait for the letter.

Onto MEP for my last dance.

S

You must go thru study guides and pull out everything about these terms.  
It might spare you a pass.

**\*Amortization. Know the term inside out. Trust me, I had 3 questions about that single term. Know it in term of Real estate, not in term of dirt transferring.**

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Amortization>

**Amortization** or **amortisation** is the process of decreasing or accounting for an amount over a period of time. The word comes from Middle English *amortisen* to kill, alienate in [mortmain](#), from Anglo-French *amorteser*, alteration of *amortir*, from Vulgar Latin *admortire* to kill, from Latin ad- + mort-, mors death. Particular instances of the term include:

- [Amortization \(business\)](#), the allocation of a lump sum amount to different time periods, particularly for loans and other forms of finance, including related [interest](#) or other finance charges.
  - [Amortization schedule](#), a table detailing each periodic payment on a loan (typically a mortgage), as generated by an [amortization calculator](#).
  - [Negative amortization](#), an amortization schedule where the loan amount actually increases through not paying the full interest
- [Amortized analysis](#), analyzing the execution cost of algorithms over a sequence of operations.
- [Amortization](#) of capital expenditures of certain assets under accounting rules, particularly [intangible assets](#), in a manner analogous to [depreciation](#).
- [Amortization \(tax law\)](#)

1. it is the reduction of the value of something - usually an asset - by prorating its cost over several years. For example the cost of office equipment can be amortized over the years that the equipment would be expected to serve a useful purpose, and that makes its worth at any given point in time less than its full appraisal value.
2. it is the payment of a debt in installments. your mortgage is an amortization of debt.

Amortization is also used in the context of zoning regulations and describes the time in which a property owner has to relocate when the property's use constitutes a preexisting nonconforming use under zoning regulations.

\*Mothball. You need to know this term by heart. Am I glad I read about this in a study notes in the FTP!!!

**\*Mckim. What style does it match with.**

**Beaux Arts architecture**<sup>[1]</sup> denotes the academic classical [architectural style](#) that was taught at the [École des Beaux Arts](#) in [Paris](#). The *style "Beaux Arts"* is above all the cumulative product of two and a half centuries of instruction under the authority, first of the Académie royale d'architecture, then, following the Revolution, of the Architecture section of the Académie des Beaux-Arts. The organization under the [Ancien Régime](#) of the competition for the Grand Prix de Rome in architecture, offering a chance to study in Rome, imprinted its

codes and esthetic on the course of instruction, which culminated during the [Second Empire](#) (1850–1870) and the [Third Republic](#) that followed. The style of instruction that produced Beaux–Arts architecture continued without a major renovation until 1968.<sup>[2]</sup>

## ***Beaux-Arts in the United States***

The first American architect to attend the École des Beaux–Arts was [Richard Morris Hunt](#), followed by [Charles Follen McKim](#). They were followed by an entire generation. [Henry Hobson Richardson](#) absorbed Beaux–Arts lessons in massing and spatial planning, then applied them to [Romanesque](#) architectural models that were not characteristic of the Beaux–Arts repertory. His Beaux–Arts training taught him to transcend slavish copying and recreate in the essential, fully digested and idiomatic manner of his models. Richardson evolved a highly personal style ([Richardsonian Romanesque](#)) freed of historicism that was influential in early [Modernism](#).<sup>[4]</sup>

The "White City" of the [World's Columbian Exposition](#) of 1893 in Chicago was a triumph of the movement and a major impetus for the short-lived [City Beautiful](#) movement

**The [City Beautiful movement](#) was a [Progressive](#) reform movement in [North American architecture](#) and [urban planning](#) that flourished in the [1890s](#) and [1900s](#) with the intent of using [beautification](#) and [monumental](#) grandeur in cities to counteract the perceived moral decay of [poverty-stricken urban](#) environments. The movement, which was originally most closely associated with [Chicago](#), [Detroit](#), and [Washington, D.C.](#), did not seek beauty for its own sake, but rather as a [social control](#) device for creating moral and civic [virtue](#) among urban populations.<sup>[1]</sup> Advocates of the movement believed that such beautification could thus provide a harmonious social order that would improve the lives of the inner-city poor.**

in the United States. Beaux–Arts city planning, with its Baroque insistence on vistas punctuated by symmetry, eye-catching monuments, axial avenues, uniform cornice heights, a harmonious "ensemble" and a somewhat theatrical nobility and accessible charm, embraced ideals that the ensuing Modernist movement decried or just dismissed.<sup>[5]</sup> The first US university to institute a Beaux–Arts curriculum was [MIT](#) in 1893, when the French architect, [Constant-Désiré Despradelles](#) was brought to MIT to teach. Subsequently the Beaux–Arts curriculum was begun at [Columbia University](#), [The University of Pennsylvania](#), and elsewhere.<sup>[6]</sup> The best known architectural firm specializing in Beaux–Arts style was [McKim, Mead, and White](#)<sup>[7]</sup> Among universities designed in the Beaux–Arts style there are, most notably: [Columbia University](#), (commissioned in 1896), designed by [McKim, Mead, and White](#); the campus of [MIT](#) (commissioned in 1913), designed by [William W. Bosworth](#), and the [University of Texas](#) (commissioned in 1931), designed by [Paul Philippe Cret](#).

Though Beaux–Arts architecture of the twentieth century might on its surface appear out of touch with the modern age, steel–frame construction and other modern innovations in engineering techniques and materials were often embraced, as in the 1914–1916 construction of the [Carolands Chateau](#) south of San Francisco (which was built with a consciousness of the devastating 1906 earthquake). The noted Spanish structural engineer, Rafael Guastavino (1842–1908), famous for his vaultings, known as [Guastavino tile](#) work, designed vaults in dozens of Beaux–Arts buildings in the Boston, New York and elsewhere. Beaux–Arts architecture also brought a civic face to the railroad. ([Chicago's Union Station](#) is a famous American example of this style.) Two of the best American examples of the Beaux–Arts tradition stand within a few blocks of each other: [Grand Central Terminal](#) and the [New York Public Library](#).

### American architects working in the Beaux-Arts style

The following individuals were seminal in the assimilation of the Beaux-Arts style in the United States:

- [William W. Bosworth](#)
- [Arthur Brown Jr](#)
- [Daniel Burnham](#)
- [Paul Philippe Cret](#)
- [Cass Gilbert](#)
- [Carrère and Hastings](#)
- [Thomas Hastings](#)
- [Raymond Hood](#)
- [Julia Morgan](#)
- [Richard Morris Hunt](#)
- [Charles Klauder](#)
- [Charles Follen McKim](#)
- [John Russell Pope](#)
- [Henry Hobson Richardson](#)
- [Horace Trumbauer](#)
- [Stanford White](#)


## New Urbanism

is an American [urban design](#) movement that arose in the early [1980s](#). Its goal is to reform all aspects of [real estate development](#) and [urban planning](#), from urban retrofits to [suburban infill](#). New urbanist [neighborhoods](#) are designed to contain a diverse range of [housing](#) and jobs, and to be [walkable](#).

New Urbanism is also known as **traditional neighborhood design**, neotraditional neighborhood design, and [transit-oriented development](#). A more idealistic variant of New Urbanism, founded in 1999 by [Michael E. Arth](#), is known as [New Pedestrianism](#). The ideas of New Urbanism also are embraced by the [European Urban Renaissance](#) movement.

In 1991, the [Local Government Commission](#), a private nonprofit group in [Sacramento, California](#), invited architects [Peter Calthorpe](#), [Michael Corbett](#), [Andrés Duany](#), [Elizabeth Moule](#), [Elizabeth Plater-Zyberk](#), [Stefanos Polyzoides](#), and [Daniel Solomon](#) to develop a set of community principles for land use planning. Named the [Ahwahnee Principles](#) (after Yosemite National Park's Ahwahnee Hotel), the commission presented the principles to about one hundred government officials in the fall of 1991, at its first Yosemite Conference for Local Elected Officials.



 Market Street, downtown [Celebration, Florida](#)

**Calthorpe, Duany, Moule, Plater-Zyberk, Polyzoides, and Solomon founded the Chicago-based Congress for the New Urbanism in 1993. The CNU has grown to more than 2,000 members, and is the leading international organization promoting new urbanist design principles. It held its fifteenth congress in 2007 in [Philadelphia, Pennsylvania](#), which included applying New Urbanist principles to older cities.**

The CNU's [Charter of the New Urbanism](#) says:

“ We advocate the restructuring of public policy and development practices to support the following principles: neighborhoods should be diverse in use and population; communities should be designed for the pedestrian and transit as well as the car; cities and towns should be shaped by physically defined and universally accessible public spaces and community institutions; urban places should be framed by architecture and landscape design that celebrate local history, climate, ecology, and building practice. ”

New urbanists support [regional planning](#) for open space, appropriate [architecture](#) and planning, and the balanced development of jobs and housing. They believe their strategies are the best way to reduce traffic congestion, increase the supply of affordable housing, and rein in [urban sprawl](#). The *Charter of the New Urbanism* also covers issues such as historic preservation, safe streets, green building, and the renovation of [brownfield land](#).

\*Regional climate. they will throw you a sketch of a building(very schematic) and you tell them what climate is it in (it's not easy), so understand climate such as Cool, Temperate, Hot arid, hot humid.

\*Programing (tons of them).This, you can't study!!sorry, it's all about analyzing all the options and choose a best one.

Let me pull my memory together and I will fill in more.

Mothballing is a term used in historic preservation. It is when you designate certain areas to be repaired or restored at a later date, under a later contract. **yes, that's right. It can be defined as a property is being purchased by a local gov. and "mothballing" it for future use because that's the "best" way to reserve the value of that pc of property within that particular neighborhood.**

### **\*Proctor test**

The Proctor compaction test and the related modified Proctor compaction test, named for engineer Ralph R. Proctor (1933), are tests to determine the **maximum practically-achievable density of soils and aggregates**, and are frequently used in geotechnical engineering.

The test consists of compacting the soil or aggregate to be tested into a standard mold using a standardized compactive energy at several different levels of moisture content. The maximum dry density and optimum moisture content is determined from the results of the test.

Soil in place is tested for in-place dry bulk density, and the result is divided by the maximum dry density to obtain a *relative compaction* for the soil in place.

\*slope percentage for different uses. memorize them. for ex. parking is 5%max, street is 10%.....

There was a super great upload post in FTP that listed a bunch of good and accurate stuff for the exam to read, I printed it out. I can't find it anymore up there now. Someone must have taken it out.

Just keep in mind how I defined about mothballing on the previous response and you are safe, no more details needed.  
here is more:

\*Kevin Lynch. Memorize his concept about Pattern Language.

\*Beautiful City Moment: related with beaux-arts architects like daniel burham and white city(columbian exhibition).

\*Lugi Nervi-the Olympic game building using flybuttress system.





### ***Palazzo Dello Sport by Pier Luigi Nervi***

**Facility:** Palazzo Dello Sport –Great Sports Palace

**Engineer:** Pier Luigi Nervi

**Description:** 330' diameter with seating for 17,000. Ribbed reinforced concrete dome.

**Location:** Rome, Italy

**Cost:** 2 Billion Lire

Built in 1958 to 1960 for the 1960 Summer Olympic Games.

\*Abestos. used in tiles back then. When did it get banned..1970

\*Street order. Expressway, Aerial.....

\*Most to least efficient use of building types. Memorize the order.

#### **ADD:**

partments : 65

Auditoriums : 70

Banks : 70

College, Class room & Admin: 65

College, Student Union: 60

Court House: 60

Department Store: 80  
Garage, Service: 85  
Hospital: 55  
Jails/Prisons: 75  
Office: 75  
Retail Stores: 60  
Restaurants: 70

least to most

hospital(55), apartment(65), college, college student union, court house, retail stores, restaurant(70), office(75), and department store(80)

**\*Neighborhood Concept. Know the benefit of integrating mixed uses.**

**\*Pedestrian use in Mixed use concept. The benefit of it.**

**\*How to expose building facades to the best directions.**

**\*here is a good one: What effect students in a lecture room the most. Just keep in mind how I defined about mothballing on the previous response and you are safe, no more details needed.**

### **Mothballing**

The actual mothballing effort involves controlling the long-term deterioration of the building while it is unoccupied as well as finding methods to protect it from sudden loss by fire or vandalism. This requires securing the building from unwanted entry, providing adequate ventilation to the interior, and shutting down or modifying existing utilities. Once the building is de-activated or secured, the long-term success will depend on periodic maintenance and surveillance monitoring.

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### **landscape and hardscape.**

I found this online:

In landscaping, the softscape comprises trees, plants, ground cover and flowers, while the hardscape refers to structures and features such as walls, pathways, pools and ponds. The hardscape provides the structure and the softscape provides the beauty. The best way to save time, money and frustration when planning for your landscape is to remember that hardscape precedes softscape, as the hardscape is the concrete element of design and the softscape is the living and changing element.

Hope this answers your question

**There's a free continuing ed article about New Urbanism with quizzes here:**

**<http://www.architectmagazine.com/industry-news-section.asp?sectionID=1018>**

**It's really an article about New Urbanism and Hardi-Plank siding (sponsored by James Hardie of course), but the basic New Urbanism principles are in there – enough to answer any of the questions I encountered on PD anyway, without reading anything else about it!**

Well, the exam went okay for me (Took it last weekend). Didn't really walk out thinking I just walked out of a train wreck, so I hope that's a good sign...but you never know..

From what I recollect at this point, here are the areas of study I'd recommend if you happen to run into a similar version of the exam I took:

1. Understand what the differences and details are between

Mediation: this is not legal. Just need mediator to reach agreement between each party.

Arbitration: this is legal technique for the resolution of disputes outside the courts, wherein the parties to a dispute refer it to one or more persons (the "arbitrators", "arbiters" or "arbitral tribunal"), by whose decision (the "award") they agree to be bound. Arbitration in the United States and in other countries often includes alternative dispute resolution (ADR), a category that more commonly refers to mediation (a form of settlement negotiation facilitated by a neutral third party). It is more helpful, however, simply to classify arbitration as a form of binding dispute resolution, equivalent to litigation in the courts, and entirely distinct from the various forms of non-binding dispute resolution, such as negotiation, mediation, or non-binding determinations by experts.

Litigation is lawsuit

**Mediation, Arbitration, & Litigation** (AHPP was helpful for this info).

2. **Project Delivery Methods:** Know details about all methods, and how they differ from each other (Again..AHPP was helpful here too).
3. Know the basics about the **LEED program**, and general details.
4. Brush up on your **ADA**, as far as disabled access & exiting requirements are concerned.
5. Read up on **Historic Preservation**( per the website indicated below).
6. I had about 3-5 questions based on the MEEB book, 9<sup>th</sup> Edition (Study material for the ME exam)
7. 40-50% of my questions were straight out of the AIA doc's A201, B141, & C141.  
Understand how the above documents are affected by components related to 'limited liability'.
8. Study the differences between different **types of ownership** (i.e.

ownership types:

- Eminent Domain:

- **Eminent domain** ([United States](#)), in [common law](#) legal systems is the inherent power of the [state](#) to seize a [citizen's private property](#), [expropriate](#) property, or rights in property, without the owner's consent. The property is taken either for [government](#) use or by delegation to third parties who will devote it to "public use" or in some cases, economic development. The most common uses of property taken by eminent domain are [public utilities](#), [highways](#), and [railroads](#). Some states require that the government body offer to purchase the property before resorting to the use of eminent domain.

- 

- **Deed Restrictions,**

- Real estate deed restrictions are restrictions on the deed that place limitations on the use of the property. Restrictive covenants are an example of deed restrictions. Deed restrictions are usually initiated by the developers – those who determined what the land would be used for, divided the land into plots, and built [homes](#), office buildings, or retail buildings on it. Deed restrictions come with the property and usually can't be changed or removed by subsequent owners.

Deed restrictions such as restrictive covenants are often put in place to maintain a desired look in a neighborhood. To that end, deed restrictions may prevent owners from building more than a pre-established number of homes on one lot. Deed restrictions can also specify what materials or style a building may or may not be constructed of, and how close to the street it can be. Deed restrictions can even specify the minimum size that a house on the lot may be!

- Deed restrictions govern more than just the construction of buildings on a property. Restrictive covenants in a residential neighborhood dictate what types of materials fences may be made out of, or establish limits regarding pets, such as how many pets can be kept in a [home](#) or the conditions they must be kept in. Covenants often protect the aesthetic appearance of the neighborhood by providing a list of acceptable paint colors for the exterior of the house, regulating tree-cutting and other landscaping issues, or prohibiting the use of the lot for [storage](#) of campers, trailers, or cars that don't run. Covenants might also establish road maintenance or amenities fees – that brand-new "maintenance free" home costs more than the sale amount!

It's important to be aware of the deed restrictions on a property before making an offer. Some covenants might seem too restrictive or prohibit you from making a change to the property that is important to you. If your real estate agent or the seller does not offer you a copy of the deed restrictions, you can find the information at the county courthouse. Make sure you read the deed restrictions closely, as you don't want to end up getting trapped into a covenant you strongly disagree with.

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- [Convents, etc.\)](#)

9. Study **Programming** and all details related to this process.
10. Know how to tell the difference between different street types (i.e. Expressway, Arterial, etc.)
11. 3-5 questions related to IBC.
12. Know main differences between **Zoning ordinances & Building Codes**

After reviewing my last posts on prep'g for this exam (which was another re-take for me of course..), I realized that the single most important materials to study for this exam were actually the AIA contracts. Oddly enough, like most other people have claimed, my exam was based on at least 40-50% of info directly out of the AIA doc's....

### **Study Materials, in the order I used them:**

1. **ALS – Pre-Design 1 & 2 (2 books):** I pretty much just skimmed through these in about 2 weeks and left it at that.
2. **ARCHIFLASH cards for Pre-Design, 2005 copyright version:** I took about 1 week to skim over these.
3. **AHPP (Architects Handbook of Professional Practice, 12<sup>th</sup> edition, edited by David Haviland):** In studying this hefty book, I basically took the areas of study per ARE 3.1 Guidelines for Pre-Design, and I went through the ENTIRE table of contents on AHPP and compared every single chapter and section to see if it were appropriate to review based on the areas of study denoted in the ARE 3.1 Guidelines. The overall period took me about 1 week to study this book too, based on the designate chapters I referred to. And one item that I **HAVEN'T** seen anyone here do yet, is this.....I basically saved all the Chapters in AHPP that were directly/ indirectly related to the AIA doc's mentioned below, and I read each of the designated chapters 1 by one, right before I read the appropriate AIA doc (This is where I mixed studying the AHPP & AIA doc's together). And I think that helped a whole lot..it was kind of a pre-introduction to what each of the AIA doc's were focused on...and IMO, it was a good way to go for me at least.
4. **AIA Documents A201, B141, C141, & D200:** I spent about 1 day per contract review (4-5 days total), and only read the annotated versions.
5. **Website on Historical Preservation:** <http://www.cr.nps.gov/hps/tps/standguide/>
6. **ARCHIFLASH card for CD's & Services, 2005 copyright version:** I took 2 days to skim over these, seeing that I already passed this exam back in 2006.
7. I also checked out this website for about 2 hours before leaving for my exam...which has do with different housing types.:<http://architecture.about.com/od/periodsstyles/ig/House-Styles/index.htm>

Well, at this point it's just another waiting game, as usual...

I'll re-post when the time comes to do so..

Well, I just took Pre-Design. I think it's probably one of the worst MC exams because no matter what you study, they throw you a curve ball with their verbiage, etc. I spent a month of intensive studying with Kaplan, Archiflash, B141, A201, A101 and D200. I think I spent too much time focusing on the Kaplan and Archiflash for PD. I would recommend the following:

Read, reread and read again B141 and A201. I think this comprised a good part of the exam.

Use the archiflash CD cards for this exam as well. Unless you have recently taken CD's, it will refresh your memory.

There were three or so calculations from Kaplan that were easy.

Know intricacies of all delivery methods!

I never know how I do on these tests – but I feel like I guessed on this one more than any other. I wish everyone luck.

**Ugh!**

OK I passed 😊

Oh yes.. pay attention to those **soil types**.

I kind of ignored them (it isn't very interesting material, to my defence) but remember thinking during the exam that I should have paid more attention, coz I got more than 1 question.

what is metes and bound?