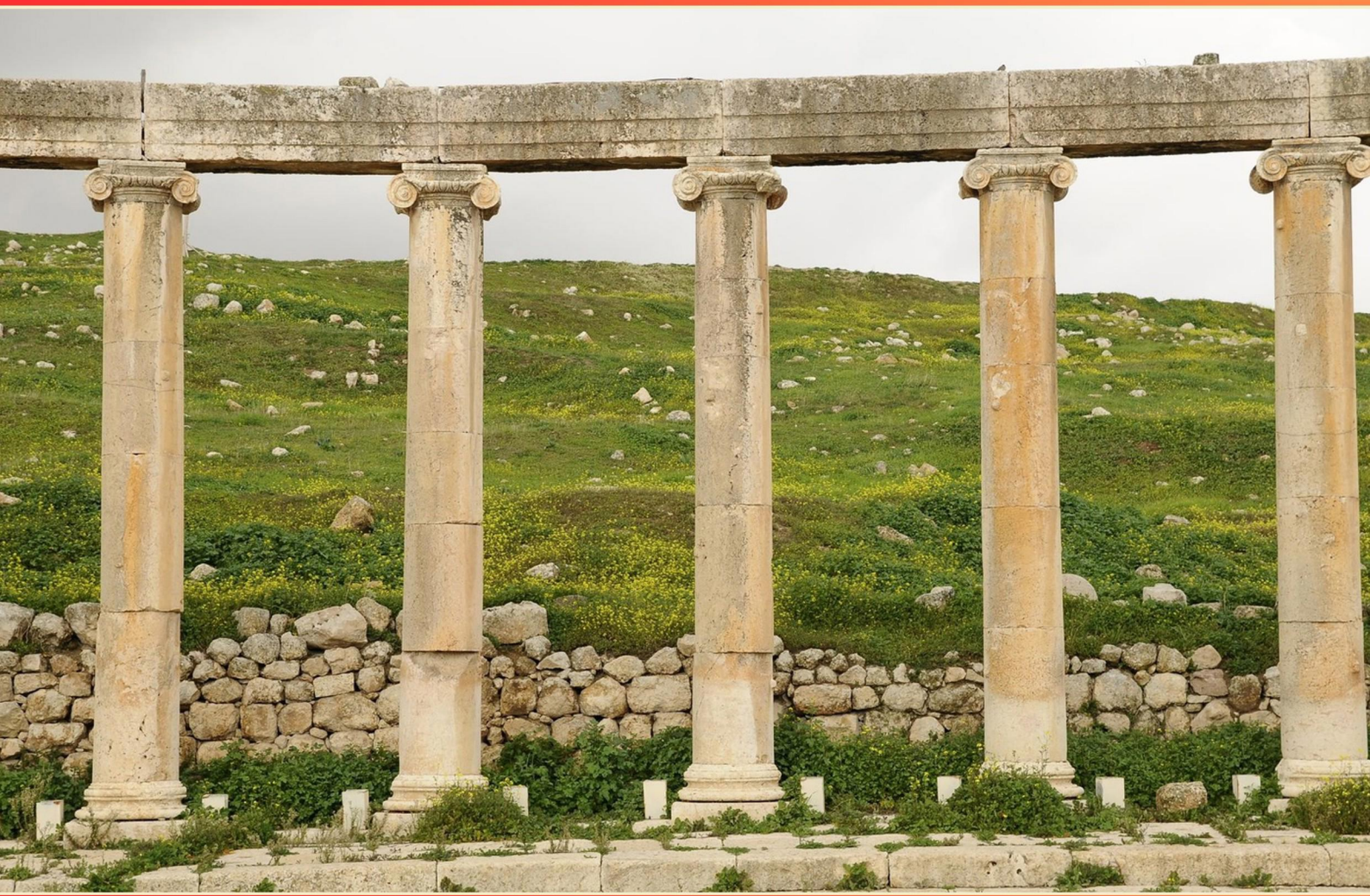
HISTORY OF ARCHITECTURE PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

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How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 – 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

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Questions

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1. The Ifugao southern strain house is known as which term?

A. Bale

B. Longhouse

C. Chalet

D. Cabin

2. Plan shape of a Chinese pagoda?

A. Octagonal

B. Circular

C. Square

D. Rectangular

3. Which architect is credited with the phrase form follows function?

A. Louis Sullivan

B. Le Corbusier

C. Frank Lloyd Wright

D. Andrea Palladio

4. Which architectural term describes a decorative feature used to crown or finish the top edge of a building or element?

A. Finial

B. Mouldings

C. Retablo

D. Cimborio

5. Amphitheaters are used for which events?

A. Gladiatorial Contests

B. Chariot Races

C. Theatrical Performances

D. Religious Ceremonies

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6. The emergency hideout behind the headboard of the Sultan's bed is called what?

A. Bilik

B. Kamra

C. Sangkap

D. Lutuan

7. The first school that offered architecture in the Philippines was which institution?

A. Liceo de Manila

B. University of the Philippines

C. Mapua Institute of Technology

D. Ateneo de Manila University

8. The intercolumniation of 3 diameters is known as what?

A. Diastyle

B. Systyle

C. Pycnostyle

D. Areostyle

9. Who designed the Philippine Heart Center?

A. Felipe Mendoza

B. Juan Nakpil

C. Antonio Sin Diong

D. Gabriel Formoso

10. Which architect is not among the three pyramids at Gizeh, according to the provided material?

A. Khufu

B. Khafre

C. Menkaure

D. Sneferu

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Answers

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1. A
2. A
3. A
4. A
5. A
6. A
7. A
8. A
9. B
10. A

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Explanations

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1. The Ifugao southern strain house is known as which term?

A. Bale

B. Longhouse

C. Chalet

D. Cabin

In Ifugao vernacular architecture, the dwelling is called a bale. The southern strain of Ifugao houses is known by this term because bale specifically refers to their traditional timber-and-bamboo, stilted house with a thatched roof, serving as the primary family residence and social unit. This name reflects local language and building practice, distinguishing it from Western or other regional terms. For example, a longhouse is a different type of elongated communal structure found in other cultures, while chalet and cabin are European terms for mountain or rural houses and are not used to describe Ifugao architecture.

2. Plan shape of a Chinese pagoda?

A. Octagonal

B. Circular

C. Square

D. Rectangular

The plan of a Chinese pagoda is traditionally eight-sided. This octagonal shape gives every floor the same eight segments, so the timber frame, brackets, and roof eaves can be repeated around the circumference with symmetry. That regular repetition makes construction easier with a wooden, modular bracketing system and helps align the internal stairs or a central spine with each level in a balanced way. Additionally, eight sides distribute weight and wind forces evenly around the central axis, which is important as the structure rises. The octagonal plan also contributes to the pagoda's distinctive silhouette and embodies a sense of harmony and order in Chinese architectural aesthetics, aligning with cultural preferences for symmetrical, legible geometry. In contrast, circular plans are more typical of earlier stupa forms, while square or rectangular layouts would reduce the uniformity of bays and complicate the bracketed eaves that define the pagoda's tiers.

3. Which architect is credited with the phrase form follows function?

A. Louis Sullivan

B. Le Corbusier

C. Frank Lloyd Wright

D. Andrea Palladio

The idea is that a building's external shape should express its purpose and structural logic, rather than being driven by decoration alone. Louis Sullivan articulated this approach in the late 19th century, arguing that the function and the skeleton of a structure should guide its form. In practice, this meant the façade and overall silhouette should reveal how the building works—the vertical grid, the arrangement of spaces, and the load-bearing system—while ornament is minimized or derived from the building's function. His work on early skyscrapers, like the Wainwright Building, is often cited as a clear demonstration: a straightforward, function-driven form with ornament kept subordinate to legibility of structure and use. This set a precedent for modern architecture, emphasizing truth to material and purpose. Le Corbusier is associated with modernist ideals and the machine-like efficiency of form, and Frank Lloyd Wright pursued organic relationships with site and nature, but the specific attribution of the phrase is older and tied to Sullivan's advocacy. Palladio belongs to the Renaissance, focusing on classical proportion and order rather than function-driven form.

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4. Which architectural term describes a decorative feature used to crown or finish the top edge of a building or element?

A. Finial

B. Mouldings

C. Retablo

D. Cimborio

At the top of a structure, a finial serves as the decorative cap or termination. It sits at the apex of roofs, spires, pinnacles, or other edged elements, providing a finishing flourish that visually crowns the top. Finials come in many shapes—spikes, balls, leaves, or sculpted figures—and can be made of stone, metal, or wood, but their defining role is to complete and ornament the upper edge. Mouldings, in contrast, are horizontal or vertical decorative bands that run along surfaces to articulate profiles and frames; they decorate edges rather than crown them. A retablo is an altarpiece positioned behind an altar, not a top-edge termination. A cimborio refers to a dome or cupola on top of a building, which is a structural upper feature rather than a decorative cap at the very edge.

5. Amphitheaters are used for which events?

A. Gladiatorial Contests

B. Chariot Races

C. Theatrical Performances

D. Religious Ceremonies

Amphitheaters are built to host large public spectacles in an enclosed arena, with seating that surrounds the central space. The defining use in ancient Rome was gladiatorial contests, where fighters battled in the arena for the entertainment of tens of thousands of spectators. The oval or circular plan and tiered seating are designed to maximize visibility and acoustics for everyone watching from all sides, which is different from other venues: theatres are arranged for dramatic performances on a stage, circuses (like chariot races) require a long track, and temples are places for religious rites. While amphitheaters could feature other shows such as beast hunts or mock fights, the hallmark event they're built for is gladiatorial contests.

6. The emergency hideout behind the headboard of the Sultan's bed is called what?

A. Bilik

B. Kamra

C. Sangkap

D. Lutuan

In Malay architectural vocabulary, bilik is the general word for a room or enclosed space inside a building. The emergency hideout behind the headboard would be described as a bilik because it's an extra, private space within the bedchamber area—the place functions as a room even if it's hidden. The other terms don't fit as well: kamra is a less common loanword for chamber in some contexts, sangkap means an ingredient or component, and lutuan means kitchen. If you needed to be precise about secrecy, you might say bilik rahsia, but bilik covers the idea of a distinct room or compartment in this context.

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7. The first school that offered architecture in the Philippines was which institution?

A. Liceo de Manila

B. University of the Philippines

C. Mapua Institute of Technology

D. Ateneo de Manila University

The earliest stage of architectural education in the Philippines began by embedding architecture-related training inside existing schools that prepared builders and draftsmen. The first institution to formally offer architecture as part of its curriculum was Liceo de Manila. This matters because it marks the start of formal architectural instruction in the country, showing how professional training in architecture emerged within established educational settings before broader, later programs took shape at other universities and schools. After this initial step, other institutions—such as universities and private technical schools—developed dedicated architecture programs, but they did so after Liceo de Manila had already opened the path.

8. The intercolumniation of 3 diameters is known as what?

A. Diastyle

B. Systyle

C. Pycnostyle

D. Areostyle

The main idea here is how architects describe the space between adjacent columns, measured in units of the column diameter. This intercolumniation defines the rhythm and proportion of a colonnade. In classical vocabulary, a spacing of three diameters between columns has a specific name: areostyle. It signals a relatively wide gap, so the rhythm reads as expansive and stately. The option that corresponds to two diameters is diastyle, which is a narrower spacing than three. A spacing of one diameter is systyle, a single-unit gap, and pycnostyle refers to a notably tighter, closer spacing than those standard multiples. Since the question asks for three diameters, the correct term is areostyle.

9. Who designed the Philippine Heart Center?

A. Felipe Mendoza

B. Juan Nakpil

C. Antonio Sin Diong

D. Gabriel Formoso

The Philippine Heart Center is attributed to Juan Nakpil, a leading Filipino architect who shaped many government and public-building projects in the mid-20th century and was later named National Artist for Architecture. His approach to hospital design emphasized functional clarity, humane scale, and a civic presence, often expressed through straightforward massing, clear circulation, and restrained ornament. The Heart Center showcases this sensibility with a design that reads as modern and purpose-driven, prioritizing patient flow, daylight, and a dignified public face. While other renowned architects of the era contributed important works in the Philippines, this particular project is associated with Nakpil's body of institutional architecture.

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10. Which architect is not among the three pyramids at Gizeh, according to the provided material?

A. Khufu

B. Khafre

C. Menkaure

D. Sneferu

The part of the question tests which ruler is linked to the Giza pyramids and which one isn't. The three pyramids at Gizeh are built for Khufu, Khafre, and Menkaure. Sneferu, though a major pyramid builder, is associated with Dahshur (the Bent and Red Pyramids) and not with Giza. So, in the context of the Giza site, Sneferu is the one not among the three. If a source lists Khufu as not among them, that would conflict with the well-established fact that Khufu built the Great Pyramid at Giza.

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Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

https://historyofarchitecture.examzify.com

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

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