

What is Spatial Organization?

Worksheet

Spatial organization refers to the underlying pattern - centralized, linear, radial, clustered or grid - that governs how spaces relate to one another in a building's composition.

Questions

1. Which organization type has a dominant central space with others grouped around it?
 - A) Linear
 - B) Centralized
 - C) Grid
 - D) Clustered
2. A building with rooms strung along one corridor uses which pattern?
 - A) Radial
 - B) Centralized
 - C) Linear
 - D) Clustered
3. Which organization combines a central space with radiating linear arms?
 - A) Grid
 - B) Radial
 - C) Clustered
 - D) Linear
4. A regular repeating structural grid, as in many office buildings, is an example of:
 - A) Clustered organization
 - B) Grid organization
 - C) Radial organization
 - D) Centralized organization
5. A history museum has a grand central hall with exhibit wings radiating from it like spokes. Which spatial organization type is this, and why?
6. A school has classrooms arranged one after another along a single long corridor. What organization type is this?
7. A campus has several similar-sized buildings loosely grouped by proximity and shared function, without a strict axis or center.
8. Define: What is centralized organization?
9. Define: What is linear organization?
10. Define: What is radial organization?

Answer Key

1. B) Centralized - Centralized organization is defined by one dominant space with subordinate spaces around it.
2. C) Linear - Rooms arranged in sequence along a path is a linear organization.
3. B) Radial - Radial organization extends linear arms outward from a central space.
4. B) Grid organization - A repeating grid of points/lines defines grid organization.
5. The central hall is the dominant, unifying space. Secondary exhibit wings are subordinate and arranged around it. This pattern - a dominant center with radiating arms - is a radial organization (a hybrid of centralized + linear).
6. Spaces are strung together in a sequence along one axis (the corridor). There is no dominant central space - movement is the organizing idea. This is a linear organization.
7. No single dominant space or clear axis exists. Grouping is based on visual relationship, proximity, or shared trait. This is a clustered organization.
8. A stable, dominant space at the center with subordinate spaces grouped around it.
9. A sequence of spaces arranged one after another along a line or path.
10. A central space from which linear arms extend outward, combining centralized and linear logic.

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