

- Q.28 What is a mastaba? List three important characteristics of a mastaba.
- Q.29 Describe about Roman composite order with neat sketch.
- Q.30 Write short note on great granaries and Great Bath of Mohenjo-Daro.
- Q.31 Sketch the following?
a) Harmika b) Stone Henge
- Q.32 Explain in detail the chronology of rock cut Buddhist architecture with an example.
- Q.33 Explain the evolution of residential building during the prehistoric period.
- Q.34 What is an Amphitheatre . Explain with sketch.
- Q.35 Write short note on following:-
a) Frieze b) Entabulatre.

SECTION-D

- Note:** Long answer type questions. Attempt any two questions out of three questions. (2x10=20)
- Q.36 Discuss Greece architecture with suitable example.
- Q.37 Explain the importance of history of architecture in the field of architecture.
- Q.38 Discuss the important contributions of Indus valley civilization towards architecture and town planning.

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3rd Sem / Architectural Assistantship Subject:- History of Architecture-I

Time : 3Hrs.

M.M. : 100

SECTION-A

Note: Multiple choice questions. All questions are compulsory (10x1=10)

- Q.1 What were the kings & Pharaohs of Egypt buried in first?
a) Pyramids b) Temples
c) Tombs d) palaces
- Q.2 Where did the world's first civilization develop?
a) Mesopotamia b) Crete
c) Egypt d) Eastern China
- Q.3 Which capital type did the Romans favor?
a) Doric order capital
b) Ionic order capital
c) Tuscan order capital
d) Cornthian order capital
- Q.4 What is a STOA?
a) Shops b) Temple
c) Assembly hall d) Entrance gateway
- Q.5 What is mainly occurred in Colosseum ?
a) Chariat Races b) Gladiator Fight
c) Animal Taming d) Human Racing

- Q.6 The important feature of early christian architecture _____
 a) Ribbed Vaulting b) Arcade
 c) Both A & B d) None A & B
- Q.7 Small monasteries of individual cells organized around open courts....
 a) Vimana b) Viharas
 c) Vedas d) Harmika
- Q.8 Sarnath is associated with Lord Buddha because he:
 a) resided there
 b) died there
 c) Preached his first sermon there
 d) was born there
- Q.9 Who was the 'Great Pyramid of Giza' dedicated to?
 a) Pharaoh Khufu b) Servants
 c) Abu Simbel d) Ancient Egyptians
- Q.10 The art of preserving bodies by Egyptians is called _____
 a) Post Mortem b) Dummification
 c) Mummification d) None of Above

SECTION-B

Note: Objective type questions. All questions are compulsory. (10x1=10)

- Q.11 The frieze is above the pediment..(True/false)
 Q.12 The Colosseum was the largest amphitheatre ever built. (True/false)
 Q.13 Characteristics of Greek architecture is perfection of proportion. (True/false)
 Q.14 Lowest part of a column or pier. (Naos / Base)

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- Q.15 The most common animal figure found at the Harappan site is.....(unicorn bull/ cow)
 Q.16 Giza's Pyramid was constructed with _____ (Bricks and Cement/Limestone with granite)
 Q.17 Hypostyle hall means a space which _____ (Roof rests on Concrete/Roof rests on Column and pillars).
 Q.18 Interiors of Great Giza's Pyramid contains _____ (Chambers of all Royal Persons/Chambers of King & Queen.)
 Q.19 The Ajanta Caves were rebuilt during the Period of _____ Period.(Guptas/Chalukyas)
 Q.20 The Harappans did not know the use of _____ (Iron/copper)

SECTION-C

Note: Short answer type questions. Attempt any twelve questions out of fifteen questions. (12x5=60)

- Q.21 Describe in detail about Ajanta and Ellora caves.
 Q.22 Describe the architecture of a ziggurat with sketch.
 Q.23 Explain the architectural features of the Pantheon, Rome.
 Q.24 Describe Greek Doric order with neat sketch.
 Q.25 Explain the architectural features of Vedic villages during ancient Vedic architecture.
 Q.26 Sketch and explain the salient features of Chaitya and Vihara with example.
 Q.27 Write short note on following
 a) Hippodrome b) Granary

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