B.E. DEGREE EXAMINATIONS: OCTOBER/ NOVEMBER -2008
Second Semester
CIVIL ENGINEERING
U07CE201: Principles of Architecture

Time: Three Hours   **Maximum Marks: 100**

Answer ALL Questions:-
PART A (20 X 2 =40 Marks)

1. The critical element in the formation of any visual constriction is
   (A) Point   (B) Line   (C) Volume   (D) Mass

2. The integration of the two components, mental and representation provides
   (A) Aesthetic   (B) Symmetry   (C) Unity   (D) Rhythm

3. The daily weather variation is termed as
   (A) Temperature   (B) Humidity   (C) Climate   (D) Radiation

4. Planning of a building with respect to natural agencies is known as
   (A) Active control   (B) Orientation   (C) Proportion   (D) Scale

5. The relationship between parts of a design in Architectural planning is referred as
   (A) Hierarchy   (B) Organisation   (C) Unity   (D) Balance

6. Proportion in architectural design concerns about relative
   (A) sizes of elements   (B) shapes of elements
   (C) position of elements   (D) axis of elements

7. When similar forms are repeated at interval s, will produce a
   (A) Symmetry   (B) Balance   (C) Rhythm   (D) Proportion

8. "Carpentry in Marble" is the name referred to the
   (A) Egyptian Architecture   (B) Greek Architecture
   (C) Roman Architecture   (D) Renaissance Architecture

9. Dominance is the aspect of
   (A) Unity   (B) Hierarchy   (C) Symmetry   (D) Proportion

10. The architectural element which reduces the dominance and weakens unity
    (A) Proportion   (B) Symmetry   (C) Contrast   (D) Rhythm

11. The architectural characteristics which define the periods of architecture
    (A) Scale   (B) Rhythm   (C) Balance   (D) Style

12. The architecture which is characterised by the use of the pointed arch, the ribbed vault, the flying buttresses is
    (A) Egyptian architecture   (B) Greek architecture
    (C) Gothic Architecture   (D) Baroque Architecture

13. The science of human measurements is called
    (A) Anthropology   (B) Anthropometry
    (C) Anthropomorphism   (D) Archaeology

14. The human body at rest everywhere has a normal temperature of approximately
    (A) 32^0 degree Celsius   (B) 34^0 degree Celsius
    (C) 36^0 degree Celsius   (D) 38^0 degree Celsius

15. The usual percentage of residential Zone in a normal town varies as

    (A) 20 % to 30 %   (B) 30 % to 40 %   (C) 40 % to 50 %   (D) 50 % to 60 %

16. The open space in front of the abutting street or road is known as

(A) Margins   (B) Set back   C) Property line   (D) Building line

17. " Less is more" is the architectural philosophy of the famous architect

(A) Le-Corbusier   (B) F.L. Wright
(C) Mies- Van-der-Rohe   (D) Balakrishna Vithaldas Doshi

18. Frank Lloyd Wright was the famous Architect from
(A) America   (B) France   (C) Germany   (D) Switzerland

19. Shodan House of Ahmedabad in India was designed by the Architect

(A) F.L. Wright   (B) Le-Corbusier
(C) Louis Isadore Khan   (D) Charles Correa

20. The theory of Architecture " Served " and " Servant" spaces in building was developed by
(A) Louis Isadore Khan   (B) F.L. Wright   (C) Le-corbusier   (D) Charles Correa

PART B (5 X 12 = 60 Marks)

21. (a) Explain in detail about the basic elements of architecture

(OR)

21. (b) Discuss in detail about the planning and designing concepts of Architecture

22. (a) Explain about the aesthetic qualities of buildings

(OR)

22. (b) Explain the following
    (i) Proportion   (6)
    (ii) Symmetric   (6)

23. (a) Explain about the meaning of style and character in building

(OR)

23. (b) Explain with any two examples about the modern architecture

24. (a) Explain in detail about anthropometrics and landscaping

(OR)

24. (b) Explain in detail about the safety regulations and basic services

25. (a) Explain in detail with example the work of Architect F.L.Wright

(OR)

25. (b) Write about the theme and philosophy of any two Indian Architects

****