



me : .....

Roll No. : .....

Invigilator's Signature : .....

**CS/B.ARCH/SEM-2/ARCH-203/2013  
2013**

**HISTORY OF ARCHITECTURE - II**

Time Allotted : 3 Hours

Full Marks : 70

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

*Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words  
as far as practicable.*

**GROUP - A  
( Multiple Choice Type Questions )**

1. Choose the correct alternatives for the following :  $10 \times 1 = 10$ 
  - i) At Khajuraho, sense of enclosure for temples was achieved by
    - a) high platform
    - b) subsidiary shrines at comers
    - c) low wall
    - d) surrounding row of trees.
  - ii) The qibla wall is oriented in a particular direction with respect to a line drawn from that place to the holy city of Mecca. It is
    - a) parallel
    - b) orthogonal
    - c) at  $45^\circ$
    - d) at  $60^\circ$ .

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- iii) Rauza-I-Munavvara is the actual name of
- a) Humayun's tomb      b) Shalimar Garden  
c) Taj Mahal            d) Agra Fort.
- iv) The capital of Vijayanagara was strategically located for
- a) defense                      b) easy access  
c) enhancing commerce    d) climatic advantages.
- v) The form of the Durga Temple at Aihole was derived from
- a) Shiva temples              b) Buddhist Chaitya halls  
c) Vishnu temples            d) Hindu 'Garbhagriha'.
- vi) In the 10<sup>th</sup> and 11<sup>th</sup> centuries a series of technical manuals were published which gave insight into codified language of temple design. One of them was
- a) Vastu Shastra              b) Vastu Purusha  
c) Shilpa Purusha            d) Sutradhar Shilpa.
- vii) The Shore Temple of Mamallapuram is an amalgam of shrines. How many ?
- a) Two                              b) Four  
c) Three                            d) Five.
- viii) Of the Mandapas at the Lingaraja temple at Bhubaneswar, the most open and airy was the
- a) Bhog Mandapa              b) Jagmohana  
c) Rekha deul                  d) Nat Mandir.



- ix) The cubical tomb structure usually made for Muslim nobles was an evolution from the form of
- a) Alai Darwaza                      b) Qutb Minar  
c) Quwwat-ul-Islam                d) Adina Mosque.
- x) Buland Darwaza at Fatehpur Sikri is an ingenious work at the intersection of architecture and
- a) sculpture                          b) painting  
c) urban design                      d) housing.

**GROUP - B**

**( Short Answer Type Questions )**

Answer any *three* of the following.                3 × 5 = 15

2. Discuss the Kandariya Mahadeva temple emphasizing the strong visual composition of its constituent elements.
3. Distinguish between 'pointed', 'ogee' and 'voussoir' types of arches.
4. Explain how regional variants of architectural features influenced the Islamic style in Bengal.
5. Describe features of the Lad Khan temple at Aihole while stressing on its significance.
6. Exemplify the Mughals love for flowers and water in their design of spaces.
7. Show how the Meenakshi Temple and Madurai was like a small city unto itself.

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**GROUP – C**

**( Long Answer Type Questions )**

Answer any *three* of the following.

3 × 15 = 45

8. Describe the complex of Fatehpur Sikri with reference to elements of Unity in diversity and dynamic sequencing of spaces.
9. Define *Socle, Aedicule, Rekha deul, Jagamohan* and *Kalyan Mandapa*.
10. What is the most defining physical manifestation of Jain temples in western India ? Explain with neat sketches. Why is the Dilwara series of temples in Mount Abu celebrated the world over ?
11. Define, *Mihrab* and *Qubba, Diwan-I-Khas, Chahar Bagh, Muqama, Arabesque*.
12. Write in detail about the earliest known free standing stone temples in Pallava domains.
13. Who is recognised as the Chief architect of Taj Mahal ? Explain how the volumetric composition of the Taj Mahal was so near perfect that it could not be bettered by subsequent Mughal kings.

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