

KATHMANDU UNIVERSITY  
End Semester Examination  
February/ March, 2019

Marks Scored:

Level : B. Arch  
Year : II

Course : ARCH 202  
Semester: I

Exam Roll No. :

Time: 30 mins.

F. M. : 10

Registration No.:

Date FEB 21 2019

SECTION "A"

[15 Q. × 0.5 = 7.5 marks]

Choose the best answer of the following:

1. The first historical Malla king of Kathmandu valley was  
a) Siddhi Narsimha Malla                      b) Pratap Malla  
c) Ari Malla                                      d) Yakshya Malla
2. A winged horse like aquatic creature use in the corner struts of the temple is known as  
a) Simhamvah                      b) Vyala                      c) Makara                      d) Salabhanjika
3. The architectural feature of Tripureshwor Mahadev Temple is  
a) Dome                      b) 3 Tiered roof                      c) 2 Tiered roof                      d) Shikhara
4. In Lohn chowk of Kathmandu Durbar Square, King Prithvi Narayan Shah had built the rectangular pavilion with the curved barrel metal roof at the NW corner representing  
a) Lalitpur                      b) Basantapur                      c) Lalitpur                      d) Kirtipur
5. The capital of early Lichchavi period was  
a) Sunakothi                      b) Bungamati                      c) Hadigaon                      d) Budhanilkantha
6. In 1754, the main golden gate of Bhaktapur Durbar Square was gilded by  
a) Bhupatindra Malla                      b) Ranajit Malla  
c) Yakshya Malla                      d) Jitamitra Malla
7. In Shikhara temple, the cella and the tower ends in a flattened ribbed disc known as  
a) Musins                      b) Amalaka                      c) Dhalin                      d) Meth
8. The natural dressed stone used to support the wooden post is known as  
a) Ilohan                      b) Lakansin                      c) Meth                      d) Nina
9. The number of stories present in Nuwakot Durbar is  
a) 5                      b) 6                      c) 7                      d) 3
10. In Boudhanath Stupa, the square tower (finial) is topped by a pyramid with  
a) 13 steps                      b) 10 steps                      c) 12 steps                      d) 11 steps
11. The Pujari math comprises of  
a) 4 houses & 4 courtyards                      b) 3 houses & 3 courtyards  
c) 3 houses & 2 courtyards                      d) 4 houses & 3 courtyards
12. The raised covered platform with solid brickwork in the rear and wooden post in the front is known as  
a) Pati                      b) Mandapa                      c) Sattal                      d) Math

13. Coronation of Shah kings were done in  
a) Mulchowk      b) Nasal Chowk      c) Sundari Chowk      d) Lohan Chowk
14. In Kathmandu Durbar Square, one of the earliest notable temple built after the Shah consolidation of Nepal is  
a) Jagannath Temple      b) Taleju Temple  
c) Shiva – Parbati Temple      d) Hanuman Temple
15. The architectural style of Jang Hiranya Hemnarayan temple in Kalmochan with a dominating dome is known as  
a) Gumbaz Temple      b) Ghantakar temples  
c) Shikhara Temple      d) Tiered Temple

SECTION “B”  
[5Q. × 0.5 = 2.5 marks]

Fill in the blanks with appropriate answer:

16. The piece of semicircular shaped timber which is placed above the main doorway of temple is known as.....
17. The Neo-classical building present in the SW wing of Kathmandu Durbar Square is known as .....
18. The building which are built with local/ original technology using locally available materials are called .....
19. The carved pond present in Sundari Chowk of Patan Durbar Square is known as .....
20. In Lohan Chowk of Kathmandu Durbar Square, the octagonal pavilion at the NE corner represents.....

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SECTION "C"

(Short answer questions)

[10 Q. × 2= 20 marks]

Students are encouraged to support their answers with necessary figures, illustration and drawings. Attempt *ANY TEN* questions.

1. Ghantakar Temple
2. Dhungedhara
3. Newari House
4. Decorative Brickwork in Malla temples
5. Dhyochhen
6. Bahil
7. Avarana Temple
8. Lichchhavi Chaitya
9. Krishna Mandir Patan
10. Singha Durbar
11. Traditional Windows
12. Houses in Himalayan region

SECTION "D"

(Long answer questions)

[4 Q. × 5= 20 marks]

Attempt *ALL* questions.

13. With reference to Bag Durbar and Dharahara, describe the architectural changes (forms, function and construction material) found in the Early Shah Period.

OR

With reference to Nuwakot Palace and the additions made to the Hanumandhoka Palace, discuss the palace architecture (form, function, material used) of the early Shah period.

14. What are the distinctive characters of Malla period palace architecture? Elaborate your answer with example and sketches.

OR

Discuss the materials and method of construction of foundation, wall, floor, post and roof used in Malla period architecture with necessary sketches.

15. With respect to any one tiered temple of Malla period, discuss the architectural features of temples in terms of form, elements and its symbolism.
16. With reference to Swayambhunath, discuss the form (plan and elevation), symbolism and construction technology.