

KATHMANDU UNIVERSITY
End Semester Examination
January/February 2024

Level : B.Arch.
Year : III
Time : 2 hrs. 30mins.

22 JAN 2024

Course : ARCH 301
Semester : I
F. M. : 40

SECTION "B"

[4Q × 4 = 16 marks]

Attempt *ANY FOUR* of the following questions with necessary sketches.

1. What are the differences between a hazard and disaster? Elaborate with examples FOUR major natural hazards that exist in Nepal.
2. What are the key similarities and differences between the FOUR types of Tharu settlements found in Nepal.
3. Describe and compare TWO different types of vernacular houses found in the high hills of Nepal.
4. What do you understand by "people-oriented" design? What are the key considerations to be taken for a people-oriented design?
5. What are the FOUR important site considerations when designing in the mountains?

SECTION "C"

[2Q × 12 = 24 marks]

Attempt *ANY TWO* of the following questions with necessary sketches.

6. How do the vernacular houses in the Terai, hills and mountain regions respond to their cultural landscapes? Elaborate your answers with examples and sketches.
7. What are FOUR important factors to consider to design sustainable buildings in vernacular settlements? Elaborate your answers with examples.
8. What are the major drivers that are changing the vernacular settlements of Nepal. Elaborate FOUR drivers of change with examples and sketches.
9. What are the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)? How can architecture contribute to attaining the SDGs? Elaborate your answer with FOUR SDGs.

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Marks Scored:

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F. M. : 10

Registration No.:

Date :

SECTION "A"
[20Q. × 0.5 =10 marks]

Choose and encircle the most appropriate option from each set of choices.

- Which of the following is **NOT** one of the physiographic regions of Nepal?
a. High Himal b. High Mountain c. Low Mountain d. Middle Mountain
- The Siwalik region lies in the elevation of _____ meters.
a. 500 – 1000 b. below 500 c. 1000 – 2000 d. 2000 – 3000
- The Terai lies in which of the following climate zone?
a. Tropical Zone b. Sub-tropical zone c. Temperate zone d. Alpine zone
- Which of the following is **NOT** a major geological hazard in Nepal?
a. Earthquake b. Landslide c. Sand storms d. Flood
- Which of the following is **NOT** a common building material in the Mustang region?
a. Earth b. Stone c. Timber d. Bricks
- Which of the following is one of the major rivers of the Khumbu region?
a. Sunkoshi b. Dudhkoshi c. Tamakoshi d. Chinikoshi
- Large openings and windows in mountain vernacular buildings are commonly found in which façade?
a. North b. South c. East d. West
- Kathmandu Valley lies in which of the following physiographic zones?
a. High Himal b. High Mountains c. Middle Mountains d. Siwalik
- A key characteristic of a building in Ghandruk is:
a. Stone walls b. Adobe walls c. Brick façade d. Bamboo walls
- Agenda 2030 includes how many Sustainable Development Goals?
a. 15 b. 16 c. 17 d. 18

Fill in the blanks.

- High Himal region in Nepal lies above meters in northernmost part of the country.

12. The Terai region that comprises of a narrow belt of flat and fertile land in the southernmost part of Nepal lies below meters from the sea level.
13. UNESCO World Heritage Centre defines “cultural landscapes” as properties that represents the “combined works of and”.
14. The network of stone trails and steps in Ghandruk is mainly maintained by the traditional voluntary system called
15. The traditional settlement pattern of Kalasha villages in Pakistan is guided by two principles, where spaces are located at the top, on the bottom and non-binary spaces in between the two.
16. The key characteristics of the vernacular buildings of Bandipur are brick facades with timber windows and sloped roofs.
17. Due to its location in the rain shadow, the vernacular buildings of Mustang have roofs.
18. The ground floor of a typical house in the Khumbu region is occupied by, while the upper floor is used for living.
19. Most houses in Ramkot in Tanahu have in front that is used for household chores as well as community activities.
20. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), also known as the Global Goals, were adopted by the United Nations in as a universal call to action to end poverty, protect the planet, and ensure that by 2030 all people enjoy peace and prosperity.