

KATHMANDU UNIVERSITY
End Semester Examination
January/February 2024

Marks Scored:

Level : B.Arch.

Year : IV

31 JAN 2024

Course : ARCH 422

Semester : I

Exam Roll No. :

Time: 30 mins.

F. M. : 10

Registration No.:

Date :

SECTION "A"

[20Q. × 0.5 = 10 marks]

Choose and encircle in the appropriate option.

1. Which aspect characterizes rural life more than urban life?
 - a. Access to higher education
 - b. Dependence on agriculture
 - c. Technological advancements
 - d. Diversity in culture and traditions.
2. Which aspects of city are mainly focused by Urban Design?
 - a. Visual and experiential
 - b. Land Use and Zoning regulations
 - c. Policy Implementation
 - d. Building Bye-Laws
3. Symmetrical facades with carefully proportioned and balanced elements along with Wide, tree-lined avenues and promenades were found in
 - a. Ancient Cities
 - b. Renaissance Cities
 - c. Gothic Cities
 - d. Modern Cities
4. Which of the following was a common characteristic of urban planning in Mohenjo-daro and Harappa?
 - a. Linear, one-directional roads
 - b. Circular city structure
 - c. Unplanned, irregular streets
 - d. Broad, grid-like street layouts
5. Which factor did Chanakya/ Kautilya emphasize for the selection of a city's location?
 - a. Abundance of natural resources
 - b. Strategic defense position
 - c. Fertile agricultural land
 - d. Accessibility to trade routes
6. According to Lynch, what defines an "edge" in the image of a city?
 - a. Physical barriers or walls separating different areas
 - b. Transitional zones between different urban elements
 - c. The outer boundaries or periphery of the city
 - d. The central business district
7. Which is not the character of Nepalese traditional towns and cities?
 - a. Palaces at the center of city
 - b. Fortification with gates to enter the city
 - c. Separate squares for markets and trade
 - d. Social hierarchical planning
8. What are the two common nodes predominantly found in Islamic Cities?
 - a. Suqs and Mosque
 - b. Mosque and Cemetery
 - c. Mosque and Citadel
 - d. Suqs and Citadel

9. What purpose did the establishment of "cantonments" serve in British colonial city planning?
 - a. Industrial zones for manufacturing
 - b. Military barracks and administrative centers
 - c. Religious congregations
 - d. Educational institutions
10. The Basic difference in selecting the site for setting up new towns by Spanish and British colonial authority was seen in terms of
 - a. available services and facilities
 - b. interest of local community
 - c. land value
 - d. natural resources
11. What was a consequence of rapid urbanization during the Industrial Revolution?
 - a. Decrease in pollution levels
 - b. Growth of slums and poor living conditions
 - c. Emphasis on sustainable urban planning
 - d. Shift of industries back to rural areas
12. What is the main idea behind the concept of "Neighborhood Units" proposed by Clarence Arthur Perry?
 - a. Creation of gated communities
 - b. Establishment of large-scale commercial centers
 - c. Development of small, self-sufficient neighborhoods
 - d. Integration of high-rise buildings in residential areas
13. What was the primary aim of the Garden City movement proposed by Ebenezer Howard?
 - a. To promote rural living and discourage urban settlements
 - b. To encourage industrialization in rural areas
 - c. To establish exclusive urban areas for the elite class
 - d. To create self-contained communities combining the best of town and country living
14. Development of New Road after 1934 Earthquake was a good initiative, where for the first time in Nepal, which action was enforced?
 - a. Controlled economic activities
 - b. Controlled building design regulation
 - c. Controlled ownership of houses
 - d. Controlled planning of building interior
15. In what aspect the difference is notably seen in Site & Services and Land Pooling schemes of the Town Development Act 1988 of Nepal?
 - a. Land Ownership
 - b. Land Valuation
 - c. Land Development
 - d. Land Market Demand

Fill in the blanks.

16. was expressed through sequences of triangles and hexagons, through sightlines and axes in New Delhi Planning by Sir Edwin Lutyens.
17. Circulation, working, leisure and functions were 4 major functions of Chandigarh City as symbolized by Le-Corbusier.
18. Central concept proposed by Christopher Alexander in is a set of design solutions for common problems.
19. In Land pooling scheme, land owner act as a Stakeholder, whereas government acts as
20. Sustainable city principles aim to balance society, economy and of urban development.