

POST GRADUATE COMMON ENTRANCE TEST - 2011

DATE and TIME				COURSE		SUBJECT
06-08-2011 10:30 am to 12:30 pm				ME / M. Tech / M. Arch / MBA (Infrastructure Management) courses offered by VTU / UVCE / UBDTCE		ARCHITECTURE
MAXIMUM MARKS				TOTAL DURATION		MAXIMUM TIME FOR ANSWERING
100				150 Minutes		120 Minutes
MENTION YOUR PGCET NO.				QUESTION BOOKLET DETAILS		
				VERSION CODE	SERIAL NUMBER	
				A ₃	00000235	

DOs

1. Check whether the PGCET No. has been entered and shaded in the respective circles on the OMR answer sheet.
2. This question booklet is issued to you by the invigilator after the 2nd Bell, i.e. after 10:25 am.
3. The serial number of this question booklet should be entered on the OMR answer sheet.
4. The version code of this question booklet should be entered on the OMR answer sheet and the respective circles should also be shaded completely.
5. Compulsorily sign at the bottom portion of the OMR answer sheet in the space provided.

DON'Ts

1. The timing and marks printed on the OMR answer sheet should not be damaged / mutilated / spoiled.
2. The 3rd Bell rings at 10:30 am, till then;
 - Do not remove the seals of this question booklet.
 - Do not look inside this question booklet.
 - Do not start marking on the OMR answer sheet.

IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

1. This question booklet contains 75 (items) questions and each question will have one statement and four answers. (Four different options / responses.)
2. After the 3rd bell is rung at 10:30 am, remove the seals of this question booklet and check that this booklet does not have any unprinted or torn or missing pages or items etc., if so, get it replaced by a complete test booklet. Read each item and start marking on the OMR answer sheet.
3. During the subsequent 120 minutes :
 - Read each question (item) carefully.
 - Choose one correct answer from out of the four available responses (options / choices) given under each question / item. In case you feel that there is more than one correct response, mark the response which you consider the best. In any case, choose **only one response** for each question / item.
 - Completely **darken / shade** the relevant circle with a **blue or black ink ballpoint pen** against the **question number on the OMR answer sheet**.
4. Please note that even a minute unintended ink dot on the OMR answer sheet will also be recognized and recorded by the scanner. Therefore, avoid multiple markings of any kind on the OMR answer sheet.
5. Use the space provided at the bottom on each page of the question booklet for Rough Work. Do not use the OMR answer sheet for the same.
6. After the **last bell is rung at 12:30 pm**, stop marking on the OMR answer sheet and affix your **left hand thumb impression** on the OMR answer sheet as per the instructions.
7. Hand over the **OMR answer sheet** to the room invigilator as it is.
8. After separating the top sheet (KEA copy), the invigilator will return the bottom sheet replica (candidate's copy) to you to carry home for self evaluation.
9. Preserve the replica of the OMR answer sheet for a minimum period of ONE year.
10. Only **Non-programmable** calculators are allowed.

Marks Distribution

PART I : 50 Questions carry one mark each (1 to 50)
PART II : 25 Questions carry two marks each (51 to 75)

SEAL

SEAL

PART - IEach question carries *one* mark.

50 × 1 = 50

1. Multi-centric planning theory emphasises the presence of
 - (A) Multiple Residential areas
 - (B) Multiple Business Districts
 - (C) Multiple Industrial areas
 - (D) Multiple Suburban areas.
2. The cause(s) for the growth of population of a city can be
 - (A) by internal growth only
 - (B) by migration only
 - (C) by internal growth and migration together
 - (D) by internal growth, migration and business activities.
3. Preparation of 'Master Plans' of cities / urban areas in Karnataka is done under
 - (A) Karnataka Municipalities Act
 - (B) B. D. A. Act
 - (C) Karnataka Town & Country Planning Act
 - (D) Karnataka Slum Clearance Board Act.
4. A Metropolitan City's minimum population should be
 - (A) One lakh
 - (B) Five lakhs
 - (C) Ten lakhs
 - (D) Fifteen lakhs.
5. The colour code adopted to represent roads in a town planning map is
 - (A) yellow
 - (B) blue
 - (C) purple
 - (D) grey.

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

6. 'Valley Section' concept was proposed by
- (A) Le Corbusier (B) F. L. Wright
- (C) Patrick Geddes (D) Ebenezer Howard.
7. Allocation of land for circulation in a city should not be more than
- (A) 15% (B) 20%
- (C) 25% (D) 30%.
8. In the 'Dyropolis City' concept of C. Doxiades, the C.B.D. (Central Business District)
- (A) grows along with the city
- (B) remains constant as per earlier size
- (C) decreases in size
- (D) increases in size than that of the city.
9. The number of sites of $30' \times 40'$ size that can be accommodated in one acre site is
- (A) 25 (B) 23
- (C) 20 (D) 18.
10. Planner Soriya-Y-Mata concept of city planning is based on
- (A) Radial type (B) Grid-iron type
- (C) Linear type (D) Concentric type.
11. Functional aspect was the chief consideration of
- (A) Arts and Crafts movement (B) Modernism
- (C) Deconstruction (D) Post-modern Classicism.
12. The original architect of the now destroyed World Trade Centre, New York was
- (A) Minoru Yamasaki (B) F. L. Wright
- (C) Robert Stern (D) Paul Rudolph.

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

13. The design of IIM, Ahmadabad by Luis Kahn was inspired by
- (A) Mughal architecture (B) Nalanda University
(C) Post-modernist architecture (D) Renaissance architecture.
14. The concept of 'Asiad Village', New Delhi by Raj-Rewal incorporates the spirit of
- (A) Mughal style (B) Rajasthan Vernacular style
(C) Contemporary style (D) Colonial style.
15. Deconstruction interprets design as
- (A) clean lines and forms (B) symmetrical composition
(C) minimalist approach (D) zig-zag lines and warped planes.
16. The problem of obtaining the same ridge level and line in Gothic style was solved by/in a rectangular bay space through combining
- (A) semicircular arch and semicircular arch
(B) semicircular arch and pointed arch
(C) semicircular arch and flat arch
(D) semicircular arch & multi-centered arch.
17. The plaza and the surrounding colonnade in front of Saint Peter Basilica, Rome was designed by
- (A) Borromini (B) Bernini
(C) Fra Gioconda (D) Michaelangelo.
18. The source of light to a Greek temple was through
- (A) the front door only (B) roof
(C) windows in wall (D) ventilators.

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

19. The term 'Rauza' in Islamic architecture refers to
- (A) Mosque and Darwaza (B) Tomb and Darwaza
(C) Mosque and Tomb combination (D) Mosque and Minar combination.
20. Influence of Piet Mondrian's paintings is seen in the works of the movement
- (A) De Stijl (B) Brutalism
(C) Art Nouveau (D) Arts and Crafts movement.
21. The shape of Shikhara of an Orissan temple is
- (A) Bell shaped (B) Shoulder shaped
(C) Cone shaped (D) Square shaped.
22. "The Cradle of Indian temple" architectre among the following is
- (A) Aihole (B) Badami
(C) Pattadakal (D) Banavasi.
23. Phase of Transition in Islamic architecture refers to
- (A) use of pendentives to obtain dome
(B) stagewise conversion of square into a dome
(C) change of materials of construction
(D) transition from column and beam to arches to obtain a dome.
24. The dome of Pantheon at Rome was supported by
- (A) Columns (B) Stepped Haunches
(C) Buttresses (D) Walls.

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

25. Rose window is observed in a Gothic cathedral on
- (A) Northern elevation (B) Southern elevation
- (C) Western elevation (D) Eastern elevation.
26. The book "Image of a City" is written by
- (A) Kevin Lynch (B) Lewis Mumford
- (C) Le Corbusier (D) Walter Gropius.
27. At Hampi in Karnataka the vista along the main avenue culminated in
- (A) Achyuta Devaraya temple (B) Virupaksha temple
- (C) Ugra Narasimha temple (D) Vitthala temple.
28. A Central Business District in a city will have activities
- (A) in morning only (B) throughout the day
- (C) only in evening (D) throughout the day and night.
29. One of the first truly urbanised cultures was that of
- (A) Egyptian (B) Indus culture
- (C) Vedic culture (D) Japanese culture.
30. In Hinayana phase of Buddhism, Buddha was represented
- (A) symbolically (B) through image
- (C) through writing (D) through painting.

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

31. Laying roads on a site with deep contours is better if they are
- (A) across contours (B) along the contours
- (C) above the contours (D) below the contours.
32. The scale of the Greek city was essentially to
- (A) Pedestrian scale (B) Vehicular scale
- (C) Pedestrian and Vehicular scale (D) Monumental scale.
33. Triumphal arch was an Urban Design element in
- (A) Greek city (B) Roman city
- (C) Medieval city (D) Indus culture city.
34. An important example of organised public space during Renaissance was
- (A) Plaza (B) Courtyard
- (C) Palaces (D) Saloons.
35. Roman planning and design is known for
- (A) Symmetry (B) Assymetry
- (C) Non-symmetry (D) Lack of symmetry.
36. The affordable type of housing to economically weaker sections is
- (A) Detached housing (B) Semi-detached housing
- (C) Group housing (D) Row housing.
37. The Central Park in New York was designed by
- (A) F. L. Olmstead (B) Le Notre
- (C) W. Kent (D) J. Nash.

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

38. Under Lodi rule, a tomb in garden was placed at
- (A) one side (B) centre
(C) one end (D) the entrance.
39. An Avenue refers to
- (A) trees on one side (B) trees on both sides
(C) trees in the middle (D) trees at the end of the road.
40. 'Topiary' in landscaping refers to
- (A) Ornamental pruning of shrubs (B) Pruning branches of trees
(C) Ornamental grille work (D) Ornamental pavillion.
41. The Central Business District is a characteristic of
- (A) classical city (B) medieval city
(C) modern city (D) neo-classical city.
42. 'Set-backs' in Residential Planning refer to
- (A) spaces outside the site
(B) spaces immediately around the building within the site
(C) space between the road and the site
(D) space relating to sidewalk.
43. Origin-Destination survey is a part of
- (A) Residential survey (B) Traffic survey
(C) Socio-economic survey (D) Industrial survey.

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44. N.H.B. refers to
- (A) National Housing Board (B) National Habitat Board
- (C) National Housing Bank (D) National Habitable Base.
45. Housing Demand of a country includes
- (A) only urban areas (B) only rural areas
- (C) both urban and rural areas (D) only a particular region.
46. The city of Lothal of Indus culture is located in the present day state of
- (A) Uttar Pradesh (B) Rajasthan
- (C) Gujarat (D) Madhya Pradesh.
47. The settlement of Kahun in ancient Egypt was meant for
- (A) Nobles (B) Slaves
- (C) Merchants (D) Kings.
48. The sacred area in a Greek city was known as
- (A) Agora (B) Forum
- (C) Acropolis (D) Basilica.
49. The type of town purely based on income during Vedic times was known as
- (A) Dandaka (B) Prastara
- (C) Nandyavarta (D) Karmukha.
50. In a neo-classical city, the city centre was occupied by
- (A) Temple (B) Trade and Commerce
- (C) Palace (D) Industries.

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

PART - II

Each question carries *two* marks.

25 × 2 = 50

51. The core of Neighbourhood Planning Scheme contains which of the following two elements ?
- (A) Industry and offices (B) School and shops
(C) Religious structure and library (D) Bus terminus and cinema.
52. The area provided for an E.W.S. unit is
- (A) 20 sq.m (B) 25 sq.m
(C) 30 sq.m (D) 40 sq.m.
53. The two primary objectives of Regional Planning are
- (A) housing and slum eradication
(B) administration and law and order
(C) — tourism and conservation
(D) equitable resource distribution and proper connectivity.
54. The two important aspects while calculating Gross Density are
- (A) total number of people and total open space available
(B) total number of people and total amount of land available
(C) total land available and total number of people in residential areas
(D) total number of people, land available minus circulation area.
55. The two aspects of primary importance relating to social survey during the preparation of a planning scheme are
- (A) source of migration and length of stay
(B) language and religion of the respondent
(C) family size and age-sex ratio of family members
(D) food and health status.

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

56. Two types of domes used in Renaissance style were
- (A) onion and hemi-spherical types
 - (B) double and triple domes
 - (C) shoulder shaped and ribbed domes
 - (D) spherical and half domes.
57. The two notable buildings designed by Le Corbusier in Ahmadabad among the following are
- (A) I.I.M. and Sabarmati Ashram
 - (B) S.O.S. Village and Sangat Office
 - (C) Indology Museum and National Institute of Design
 - (D) Kite Museum and Mill Owners' Association.
58. The two inspiring elements shaping the movement 'De Stijl' were
- (A) curvilinear forms and ferrous decoration
 - (B) symmetrical composition & stylised ornament
 - (C) zig-zag lines and angular planes
 - (D) straight lines and primary colours.
59. The two notable books of architect Robert Venturi are
- (A) 'Cities of Tomorrow' and 'The Future City'
 - (B) 'The Art of Building Cities' and 'Pattern Language'
 - (C) 'Times, Space and Architecture' and 'Design in Architecture'
 - (D) 'Learning from Las Vegas' and 'Complexity and Contradictions in Architecture.'
60. The two city serving functions among the following are
- (A) water supply and sanitation
 - (B) industries and commerce
 - (C) tourism and trade
 - (D) agriculture and mining.

61. The two elements at the City Centre of an Indus culture city were
- (A) Palace and Gateway (B) Bath and Granary
- (C) Fort and Palace (D) Palace and Garden.
62. The two core elements of an Orissan temple are
- (A) High plinth and Pradakshina coridor
- (B) Nat mandir and Bhog mandir
- (C) Deul and Jagmohan
- (D) Entrance gateway and bath.
63. Two important types of tombs in Islamic architecture are
- (A) circular and rectangular types (B) open and enclosed types
- (C) square and octagonal types (D) pitched and flat roofed types.
64. Two important preliminary operations in site development process include
- (A) fencing and allotment
- (B) levelling and land filling
- (C) tree planting and signage system
- (D) electrification and house numbering.
65. The two cost saving methods among the following are
- (A) latest technology and high-tech materials
- (B) high skills and use of costly machinery
- (C) pre-fabrication and self-help techniques
- (D) extensive land development and size of units.

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

66. The two famous Buddhist schools of sculpture were located in
- (A) Pataliputra and Kalinga (B) Gandhara & Mathura
- (C) Aihole and Pattadakkal (D) Nalanda & Taxila.
67. Two notable aspects of Hoysala style of architecture are
- (A) prakaaras and pillared halls
- (B) multiple garbhagrihas and stellar plinths
- (C) shoulder shaped shikharas and amalakas on top
- (D) semi-open mukha mandapa and high plinth.
68. Two major contributions of Vijayanagar style of architecture to arts are
- (A) free standing giant sculptures and paintings
- (B) ornaments and geometrical patterns on surfaces
- (C) temples and baths
- (D) Navaranga and Sabha mandapa.
69. Two regional Islamic architectural styles which introduced completely covered mosques are
- (A) Bijapur and Golconda (B) Delhi and Jaunpur
- (C) Bengal and Gulbarga (D) Mandu and Ahmadabad.
70. Two methods of classifying Greek temples were
- (A) number of arches and domes
- (B) location and size of temple
- (C) type of column / order and number of columns in elevation
- (D) different materials and construction methods used in wall construction.

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

71. Two well known English Landscape architects are
- (A) F. Olmstead and Le Notre (B) John Nash and W. Kent
- (C) Valladier and C. Wren (D) Philip Webb and W. Morris.
72. Two materials which can result in cost saving measures in a substantial way are
- (A) stone and rubble (B) concrete and steel
- (C) brick and clay products (D) timber and fibre products.
73. Two notable aspects of Roman Urban Design are
- (A) informality and compactness
- (B) asymmetry and low rise structures
- (C) symmetry and monumentality
- (D) limited building typology and simplicity.
74. The Urban Character of Jaipur, India is the result of
- (A) location and planning
- (B) use of different materials and colours
- (C) use of similar material and related forms
- (D) tradition and construction methods.
75. The two important Visual aspects of Gothic architecture are
- (A) horizontality and simplicity of structure
- (B) verticality and complexity of structure
- (C) symmetry and use of classical orders
- (D) use of dome and less openings in walls.

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