

- Q.4 What is a common feature in the vernacular architecture of both kutch and Rajasthan to deal with the hot and dry climate?
- Large, open courtyards
 - Small, enclosed courtyards
 - High-pitched roofs
 - Extensive use of glass windows
- Q.5 The intricate carvings and frescoes in havelis often depict:
- Scenes from everyday life
 - Religious narratives and epics
 - Floral and geometrical patterns
 - All of the above
- Q.6 A distinctive type of handmade tile used for flooring in chettinad houses, known for its cooling properties and variety of pattern, is called:
- Athangudi tiles
 - Terracotta tiles.
 - Marble tiles
 - Ceramic tiles

SECTION-B

- Note:** Objective/ Completion type questions. All questions are compulsory. (6x1=6)
- Q.7 Based on material use and durability, Indian vernacular architecture can be broadly categorized into three types : Kachcha, _____ , and semi-pukka.

- Q.8 A special type of carved wooden ceiling found in Kashmiri homes is called _____ assembled without nails.
- Q.9 The Portuguese introduced the concept of the _____ to India, Adapting the native Bangla hut to suit European requirements.
- Q.10 The _____ in North India, built with thick mud or stone walls, showcases how vernacular architecture adapts to arid regions.
- Q.11 Vernacular architecture can also be classified based on geographical regions or _____
- Q.12 The walls and pillars of Bhungas are often covered in hand-painted or sculpted _____

SECTION-C

- Note:** Short answer type questions. Attempt any eight questions out of ten questions. (8x4=32)
- Q.13 Explain the key characteristics of vernacular architecture.
- Q.14 How does vernacular Architecture differ from other architectural styles.
- Q.15 Explain the construction techniques of Padmanabhapuram palace.
- Q.16 Explain the key differences between traditional Indian and colonial architecture.
- Q.17 How did the colonial era impact the use of materials and construction techniques in traditional Indian houses.