



SD-8003

B. Arch V (Sem - IX) Examination

May / June - 2011

Landscape Architecture
(Old Syllabus)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Total Marks : 100

Instructions :

(1)

नीचे दर्शायेव निशानीवाणी विगतो उत्तरवडी पर अवश्य लपवी.
Fillup strictly the details of signs on your answer book.

Name of the Examination :
B. Arch. 5 (Sem - 9)

Name of the Subject :
Landscape Architecture (Old)

Subject Code No. : 8 0 0 3 Section No. (1, 2,.....): Nil

Seat No. :

Student's Signature

- (2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.
(3) Write both the sections **separately**.
(4) Support your answers with neat sketches.

- 1 (a) State true or false : 10
- (1) Trees planted on the north side of the building can be a good solution for shading during summer time.
 - (2) Altering the site topographical features can result into denudification and soil erosion.
 - (3) Contour planning is a good solution for steeply sloping site.
 - (4) Ecological issues like flood control, habitat protection etc. do not come under the domain of landscape planning.
 - (5) All contoured sites should be first of all levelled in order to erect buildings.
 - (6) Persian gardens are often referred to as paradise gardens.
 - (7) Stone Henges are located in South America.
 - (8) Casuarinas are the medium sized broad leafed shrubs.
 - (9) It is a good idea to plant a shady tree on the north side of the building to get the benefit of shade.
 - (10) Proper grading is necessary to drain the sites adequately.
- (b) Discuss site analysis and various components of the same. 10

- 2 (a) What is a landform ? Discuss the natural formative forces and characteristic of desert type in detail. 5
- (b) Discuss the importance of planting design in the landscape, also discuss the features of any two native trees in detail. 10

OR

- (b) What are the different types of options for surfacing in a landscape proposal, discuss in detail any two.
- 3 Any **three** short notes out of following : 15
- (1) Landscape planning strategies for hilly sites.
- (2) Suitable enclosures for a residential society in an urban context.
- (3) Intangible enrichments for a landscape.
- (4) Surfacing options for a residential school.
- (5) Site grading and its advantages.
- 4 (a) Answer as required : 10
- (1) Two species of flowering shrub
- (2) Two species of flowering trees
- (3) Two species of fragrant vines used in residential gardens
- (4) Two examples of Mughal gardens
- (5) Two examples of brick paving patterns.
- (b) How can 'axis' be used for landscape planning ? 10
Explain with an example.
- 5 (a) Discuss the importance of street lighting as an element to plan the landscape. 5
- (b) Discuss the design concerns and consequent landscape proposal for a typical residential township. 10

OR

- (b) Out of the Case Study Project undertaken by your group.
List the design concerns and consequent landscape proposals.

- 6** Any three short notes out of following : **15**
- (1) Types of enclosures suitable for a residential school
 - (2) Earth as a horizontal canvas for landscape design
 - (3) Ecological concerns of landscape planning
 - (4) Differentiate 'vistas' and 'views'
 - (5) Importance of street furniture.
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