
UNIVERSITI SAINS MALAYSIA

First Semester Examination
Academic Session 2008/2009

November 2008

RAK 442 - History and Theory of Architecture 2
(Sejarah dan Teori Seni Bina 2)

Duration: 3 hours
(Masa: 3 jam)

Please check that this examination paper consists of **FIVE** pages of printed material before you begin the examination.

*Sila pastikan bahawa kertas peperiksaan ini mengandungi **LIMA** muka surat yang tercetak sebelum anda memulakan peperiksaan ini.*

Students are allowed to answer all questions in English OR in Bahasa Malaysia.

Pelajar dibenarkan menjawab semua soalan dalam Bahasa Inggeris ATAU Bahasa Malaysia.

Answer **SEVEN** questions only. Answer **TWO** questions from **SECTION A**, **TWO** questions from **SECTION B**, **TWO** questions from **SECTION C** and **ONE** question from **SECTION D**.

*Jawab **TUJUH** soalan sahaja. Jawab **DUA** soalan dari **BAHAGIAN A**, **DUA** soalan dari **BAHAGIAN B** dan **DUA** soalan dari **BAHAGIAN C**.*

Answer **ONE** question only from **SECTION D**.
*Jawab **SATU** soalan sahaja dari **BAHAGIAN D**.*

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SECTION A - Answer TWO questions only.
(BAHAGIAN A - Jawab DUA soalan sahaja)

1. You need to answer this question using graphic sketches and simple texts with leader arrows. Describe the differences on the architectural definitions between 'neo-classical' and 'classical' style expressed in Colonial and Greek Architecture. Please refer to the architectural elements of Parthenon Building and Penang Council State Assembly for these comparisons.

Dalam soalan ini, anda perlu menggunakan lakaran grafik dan perkataan ringkas beranak panah untuk jawapan anda. Nyatakan perbezaan istilah perkataan stail senibina di antara 'neo-klasikal' dengan 'klassikal' dalam ekspresi senibina kolonial di Malaysia dan Tamadun Yunani. Sila rujuk kepada elemen-elemen senibina Bangunan Parthenon dan Dewan Undangan Negeri Pulau Pinang dalam perbandingan ini.

(15 marks/markah)

2. You only need to answer this question using texts. When you tour the Historic City of Malacca, you will notice the phrase 'Malacca, where It all Began' as the primary motto and attraction. Describe the definition and relation between the phrase to the development of Colonial Architecture style in Malaysia.

Anda tidak perlu menggunakan lakaran grafik untuk soalan ini. Apabila anda melancong di Bandaraya Melaka Bandaraya Bersejarah, anda frasa 'Melaka dimana semuanya bermula' menjadi slogan sebagai tarikan utama. Huraikan definisi dan kaitan frasa ini dengan pengenalan perkembangan sejarah rekabentuk senibina kolonial di Malaysia.

(15 marks/markah)

3. You need to answer this question using graphic sketches and simple texts with leader arrow. Describe the architectural design elements of 'Malaysian Villa' in the colonial period as conveyed by the design expression of Syed Al-Atas Mansion. The sketches will represent the factors (architectural characters) you have concluded for this architecture.

Dalam soalan ini, anda perlu menggunakan lakaran grafik untuk jawapan anda. Nyatakan elemen-elemen senibina rekabentuk 'Vila Malaysia' semasa zaman kolonial yang dapat diilhamkan dalam ekspresi rekabentuk Rumah Syed Al-Atas. Lakaran yang digunakan ini akan menjadi faktor (karakter senibina) yang anda simpulkan untuk senibina ini.

(15 marks/markah)

SECTION B - Answer TWO questions only.
(BAHAGIAN B - Jawab DUA soalan sahaja)

4. What are the determinants of the renaissance of a civilization and what bring the civilization down? Where are the inflection points of the Pre and Post Hindu civilizations in the Golden Chersonese? What are the lessons that may be used in the teaching and learning of architecture today?

Apakah determinan kebangkitan sesuatu tamadun dan apakah yang meruntuhkannya? Di manakah titik-titik infleksi Tamadun Pra-Hindu dan Pasca-Hindu di Bumi Emas. Apakah ilmu yang dapat digunakan dalam pengajaran dan pembelajaran seni bina hari ini?

(15 marks/markah)

5. What cultural artifact marks the dominance of a civilization? How far does Malay architecture represents the collection of this cultural artifact? How can the Malay cultural artifact open the door to contemporary design?

Apa artifak budaya yang menandakan kedominanan sesuatu tamadun? Sejauh manakah arkitektur Melayu mewakili koleksi artifak budaya ini? Bagaimanakah artifak budaya Melayu dapat menjadi kunci rekabentuk kontemporari?

(15 marks/markah)

6. What is the main thrust of the Islamic ideology? How is it different from the ideologies of pre and post Islam, especially in the production of a state and its architecture? How can this be used as a basis for the production of architecture?

Apakah teras fahaman Islam? Bagaimanakah ia berbeza dengan fahaman Pra & Pasca Islam di rantau ini, khususnya dalam penghasilan negara dan arkitekturnya? Bagaimanakah ini dapat mendasari penghasilan arkitektur?

(15 marks/markah)

SECTION C - Answer TWO questions only.
(BAHAGIAN C - Jawab DUA soalan sahaja)

7. Discuss the *International Style* theory which characterize buildings as machines, by making references to a specific building, either local or international.

Dengan merujuk kepada sesuatu bangunan yang tertentu, samada di dalam atau di luar negara, bincangkan teori 'International Style' yang menyifatkan bangunan sebagai mesin.

(15 marks/markah)

8. The National Mosque is one of the most visited formal buildings in Kuala Lumpur. Explain the design principles associated with the building, either in words or sketches.

Masjid Negara adalah salah sebuah bangunan formal yang paling dilawati di Kuala Lumpur. Terangkan prinsip-prinsip rekabentuk bangunan tersebut, samada dengan perkataan atau lakaran.

(15 marks/markah)

9. Discuss the effectiveness of the *metaphoric* approach applied in the design of several post Merdeka buildings in Malaysia.

Bincangkan sejauh mana keberkesanan pendekatan metafora yang diaplikasikan dalam rekabentuk beberapa bangunan pasca Merdeka di Malaysia.

(15 marks/markah)

SECTION D - Answer ONE question only.
(BAHAGIAN D - Jawab SATU soalan sahaja)

10. You need to answer this question using graphic sketches and simple texts with leader arrows. Classical architectural style is a symbol of institutional status and economic success. Based on this aspect, you are required to sketch **Five (5)** most important architectural elements to describe the concept of this architecture.

*Dalam soalan ini, anda perlu menggunakan lakaran grafik dan perkataan ringkas beranak panah untuk jawapan anda. Senibina kolonial menggunakan stail senibina klasikal sebagai simbol status institusi dan kegemilangan ekonomi di tanah jajahan mereka. Berasaskan aspek ini, anda dikehendaki melakarkan **Lima (5)** elemen senibina paling utama yang dapat memaparkan konsep senibina ini.*

(10 marks/markah)

11. The Traditional Malay house does not meet the requirements of the Building By-Laws, hence can no longer be built. This means that one main production of the Malay culture has been wiped out by architects and buried in museums as artifacts to see and research. Like any civilization what was buried shall see its renaissance. Comment on the holistic production of this architecture.

Rumah Tradisional Melayu tidak memenuhi kehendak Undang-Undang Kecil Bangunan, oleh yang demikian tidak lagi boleh dibina. Ertinya salah satu penghasilan utama budaya Melayu telah dibunuh oleh arkitek dan dikuburkan di muzium sebagai artifak tontonan dan penyelidikan. Seperti juga tamadun, lain apa yang dikuburkan akan bangkit semula. Komen penghasilan keseluruhan seni bina in.

(10 marks/markah)

12. Explain the critical regionalism approach and how it can be applied in the context of our country.

Huraikan pendekatan 'critical regionalism' dan bagaimana ia dapat diaplikasikan dalam konteks negara kita.

(10 marks/markah)

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