

073206T4ARC

ARCHITECTURAL TECHNOLOGY LEVEL 6

CON/OS/ARC/CC/06/6

Apply History of Architecture

March/April 2026



**TVET CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT, ASSESSMENT AND CERTIFICATION
COUNCIL (TVET CDACC)**

TIME: 2 HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATE

1. This paper consists of **TWO** sections: **A** and **B**.
2. Answer **ALL** questions in section A and **ANY THREE** (3) questions in section B.
3. Marks for each question are indicated in the brackets.
4. Candidates are provided with a separate answer booklet
5. Do not write on the question paper.

This paper consists of THREE (3) printed pages

Candidate should check the question paper to ascertain that all pages are printed as indicated and that no questions are missing.

SECTION A (40 MARKS)

Answer ALL questions in this section.

1. The Neolithic period marked a shift toward settled communities and permanent structures. Identify THREE features of Catal Huyuk that reflect early urban planning. (3 Marks)
2. Ancient Egyptian architecture was heavily influenced by religious beliefs and the natural environment. Explain THREE ways the Nile River impacted Egyptian architectural development. (6 Marks)
3. The classical orders are a defining feature of Greek architecture. State THREE Greek classical orders and provide ONE distinguishing characteristic for each. (6 Marks)
4. Roman engineering revolutionized construction through innovative materials and techniques. Describe TWO Roman contributions to architectural engineering. (4 Marks)
5. Prehistoric shelters were adapted to local environments and available materials. Differentiate between Igloo(Inuit) and Mongolian Yurt. (4 Marks)
6. The Sumerians were among the first to develop monumental architecture in Mesopotamia. Identify TWO features of the Sumerian Ziggurat. (2 Marks)
7. Roman domestic architecture varied based on social class. Describe TWO types of Roman housing. (4 Marks)
8. The Persian Empire incorporated diverse influences into its architecture. Discuss TWO features of the Palace at Persepolis that reflect its imperial style. (4 Marks)
9. Egyptian temples were designed to embody religious symbolism and hierarchy. State THREE key components of an Egyptian cult temple. (3 Marks)
10. The Greeks developed distinct building types for public life. Differentiate between the Agora and the Stoa in the ancient Greek city. (4 Marks)

SECTION B (60 MARKS)

Answer THREE Questions in this section

11. Sustainable architecture in Kenya draws from both traditional building practices and modern green technologies
- a) Describe FOUR traditional Kenyan building materials and their sustainable qualities. (8 Marks)
 - b) Explain FOUR green building strategies used in contemporary Kenyan architecture. (8 Marks)
 - c) Discuss TWO ways in which historical architectural principles remain relevant in sustainable design today. (4 Marks)
12. Architectural movements often emerge as responses to social, technological, and cultural shifts.
- a) Outline FIVE design features of Art Nouveau architecture. (10 Marks)
 - b) Explain FOUR characteristics of Postmodern architecture. (8 Marks)
 - c) State TWO similarities between the two movements (Art Nouveau and Postmodernism) in terms of philosophy and expression. (2 Marks)
13. The Romanesque and Gothic periods represent major evolutions in European medieval architecture, characterized by structural innovation and spiritual expression.
- a) Explain FIVE architectural features of Romanesque churches. (10 Marks)
 - b) Describe FIVE defining characteristics of Gothic cathedrals. (10 Marks)
14. Baroque and Rococo architecture emerged in Europe as expressions of power, emotion, and ornamentation in the 17th and 18th centuries.
- a) Explain FOUR characteristics of Baroque architecture. (8 Marks)
 - b) Describe THREE features of Rococo interior design. (6 Marks)
 - c) Discuss THREE differences between Baroque and Rococo styles in terms of form, function, and context. (6 Marks)