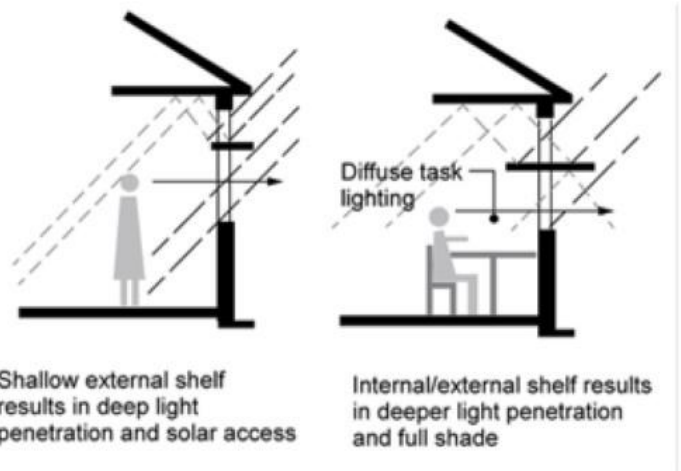
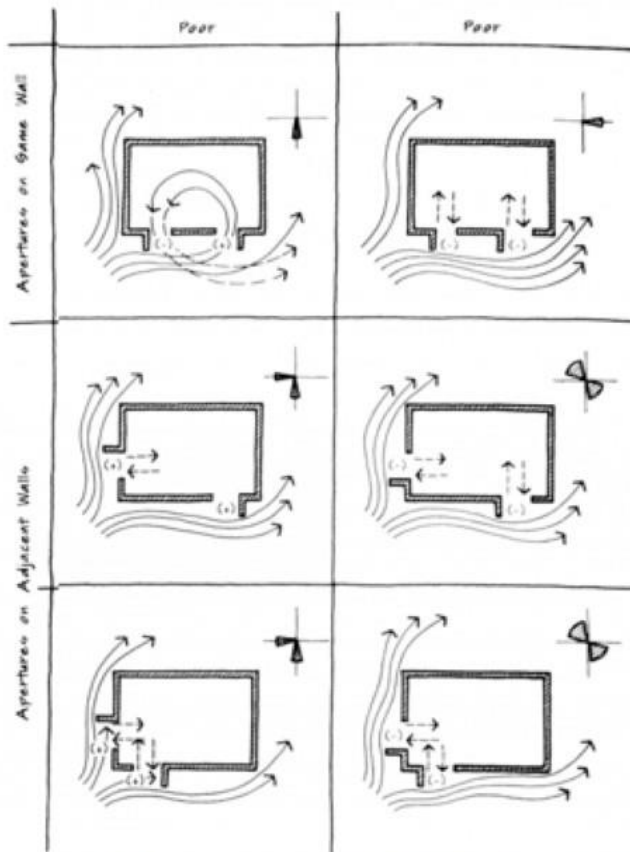
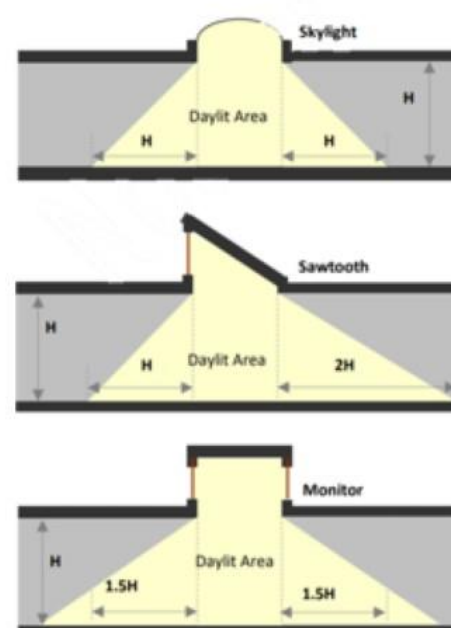
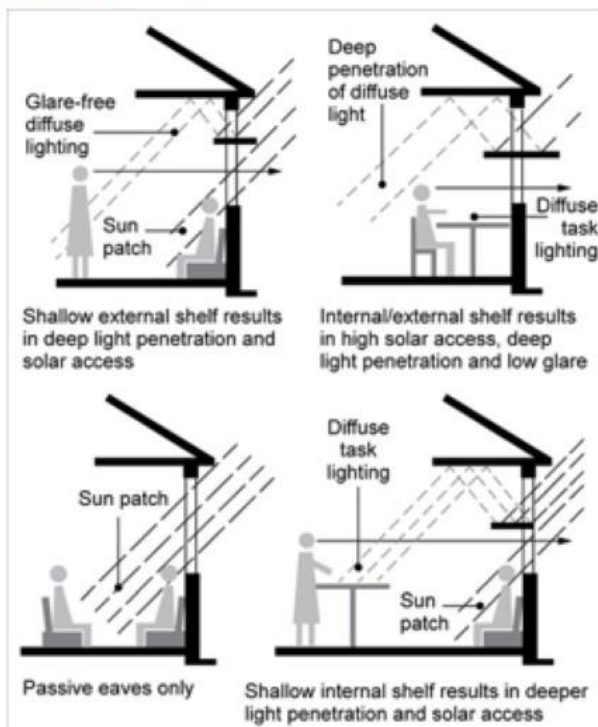


CLIMATE ORIENTED ARCHITECTURE**WINDOW/ DOOR POSITIONS FOR GOOD LIGHTING**

Reference: Koenisberger, Manual of tropical Housing

CLIMATE ORIENTED ARCHITECTURE**ROOF TYPES FOR DIFFERENT CLIMATIC CONDITIONS****Roofs for Warm Humid Climates**

Sloped roofs with wide overhanging eaves are ideal to facilitate rapid rainwater run-off and to protect and shade outer walls and openings. Horizontal valley and internal gutters should be avoided, as these accumulate dirt and water.

**Roofs for Hot Dry Climates**

As rainwater run-off is no major requirement, flat roofs are most common, providing space for outdoor activities and sleeping. Vaults and dome shaped roofs are also common, providing good thermal comfort.



HOT-DRY CLIMATE

**Roofs for Composite climates**

Flat roofs with good drainage are common in composite and upland climates with warm dry seasons, which permit activities and sleeping on roofs.

**Roofs for cold climates**

Deep pitched roofs to drain the snow.



Reference: Koenisberger, Manual of tropical Housing

TIMELINE OF MODERN ART STYLES AND MOVEMENTS**Impressionism(1860's)**

With a focus on life and movement, the Impressionism movement was influenced by French art. It used realistic colors and lighting to depict life.

**Art nouveau(1890's)**

In time, people moved away from the popularity of Impressionism. The Art Nouveau period focused on natural decoration, such as paintings of flowers, which has survived today.

**Expressionism(1884)**

Expressionism began in Dresden, and it quickly spread through Germany and Europe. It focused on freedom to create on a level, often depicting primitive imagery. The roots of Expressionism can be traced to Vincent van Gogh, Edvard Munch, and James Ensor.

**Cubism(1900)**

Along with a handful of other artists, Picasso helped bring in the Cubism movement. It was an early abstract art movement, and while it took several years to catch on, the work today is considered priceless.

TIMELINE OF MODERN ART STYLES AND MOVEMENTS**Futurism(1910)**

Futurism developed in Italy with a focus on advanced technology. Painters in Milan wanted to do away with outdated types of living and celebrate the modern world.

**Constructivism(1915)**

Constructivism was an artistic and architectural philosophy that originated in Russia beginning in 1915 by Vladimir Tatlin and Alexander Rodchenko. Abstract and austere, constructivist art aimed to reflect modern industrial society and urban space.

**Bauhaus(1919)**

The school of art and design founded in Germany by Walter Gropius in 1919, and The faculty brought together artists, architects, and designers, and developed an experimental pedagogy that focused on materials and functions rather than traditional art school methodologies.

Pop Art

The pop art movement emerged in the 1950s, composed of British and American artists who draw inspiration from 'popular' imagery and products from popular and commercial culture, as opposed to 'elitist' fine art.

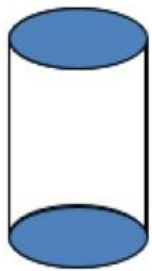
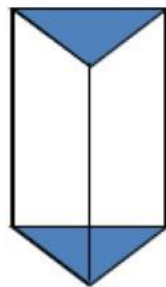
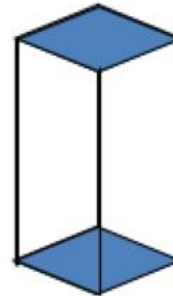
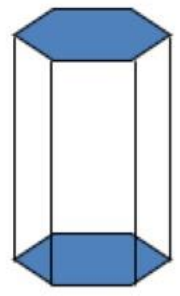
**Surrealism(1938)**

Those artists who followed Freud's theories developed a type of art that dealt in the subconscious. Surrealism was an expression of the secret chambers of the mind, and it remained popular into the 1960's.

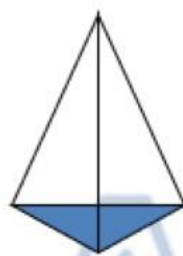


ABSTRACT REASONING**SOLIDS**

- Solids having top and base of same shape is a prism

PRISMS**Cylinder****Triangular****Square****Pentagonal****Hexagonal**

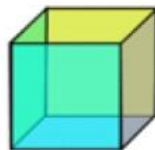
- Solids having base of some shape and just a point as a top, called apex is a pyramid

PYRAMIDS**Cone****Triangular****Square****Pentagonal****Hexagonal****PLATONIC SOLIDS**

TETRAHEDRON
4 triangle faces



CUBE
6 square faces



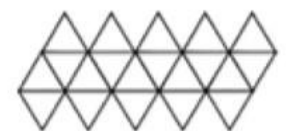
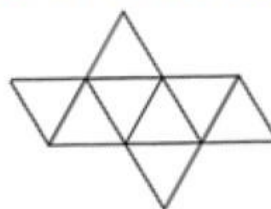
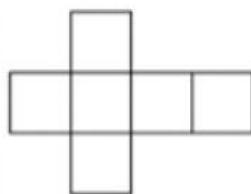
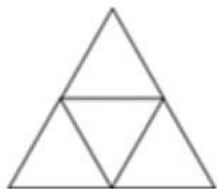
OCTAHEDRON
8 triangle faces



DODECAHEDRON
12 pentagon faces



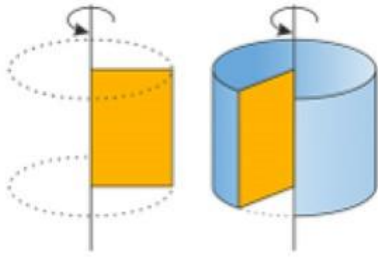
ICOSAHEDRON
20 triangle faces

**NETS OF PLATONIC SOLIDS****FRUSTUM OF CONE & PYRAMIDS.**

(top & base parallel to each other)

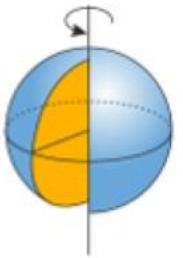
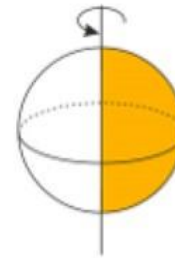
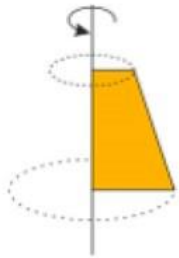
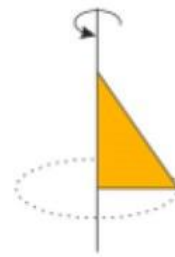


ABSTRACT REASONING



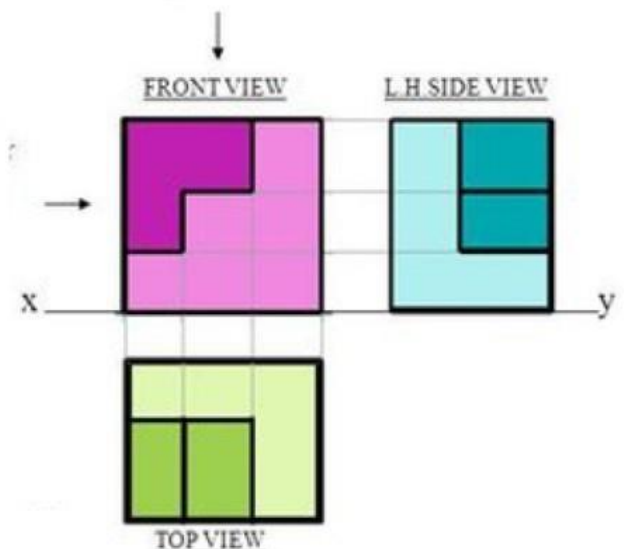
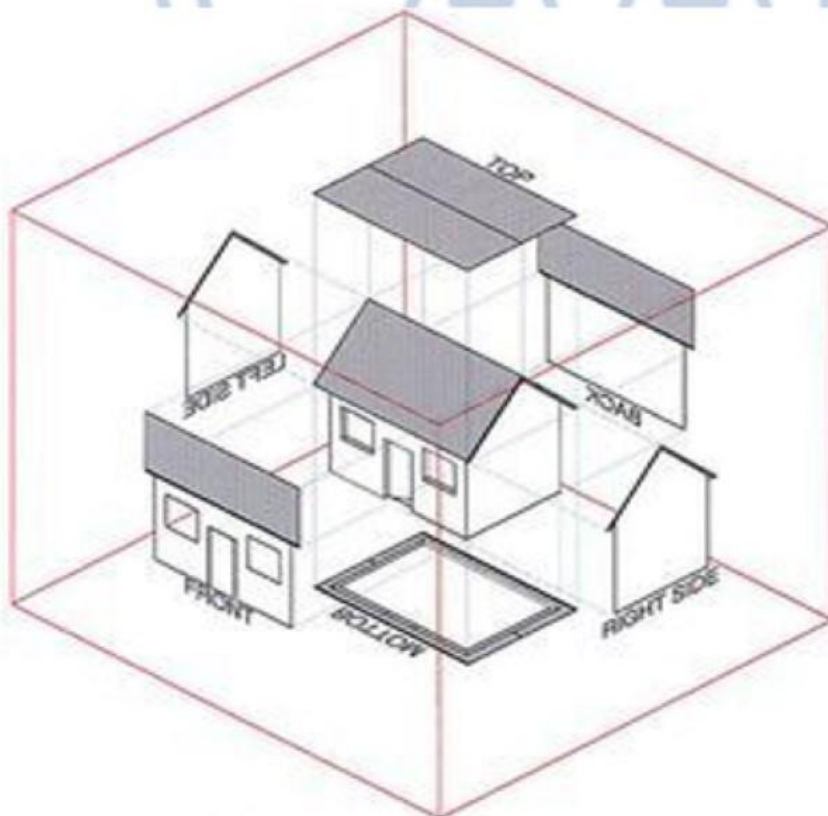
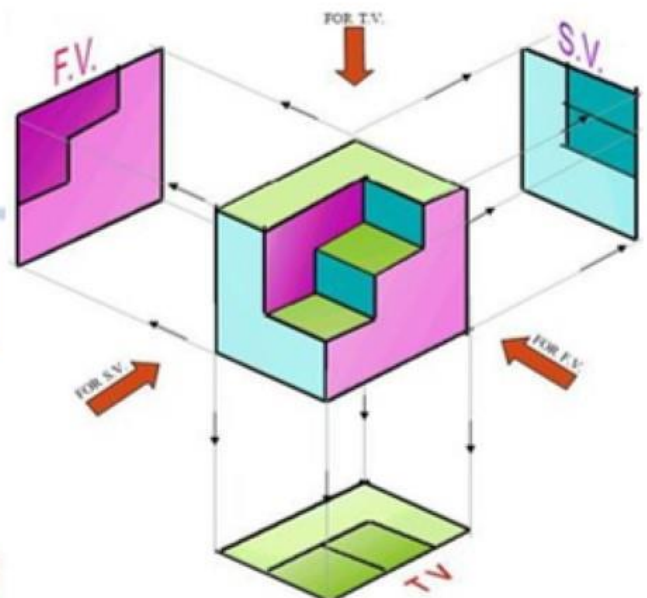
SOLIDS OF REVOLUTION

- A cylinder is formed by a rectangle rotating around one of the sides.
- A cone is formed by a right angled triangle rotating around one of the sides other than hypotenuse.
- A truncated cone is formed by rotating a trapezoid around its side, perpendicular to the trapezoid bases
- A sphere is formed by a semicircle or a circle rotating around the diameter.



ORTHOGRAPHIC PROJECTION

It is a technical drawing in which different views of an object are projected on reference planes by observing perpendicular to respective reference plane



VERBAL REASONING

VERBAL REASONING – INTRODUCTION

Verbal reasoning tests are designed specifically to measure the candidate's understanding and interpretation of written information. Such a test can have different levels of varying complexity, that would on the exam type and objectives.

Generally speaking, all levels of education and career require advanced verbal reasoning skills, such as the ability to comprehend written documents, draw accurate and logical conclusions from various texts, and communicate information to others in a clear and unambiguous manner.

When you are taking aptitude tests such as the verbal reasoning test, you must always rely on the information presented. The purpose is to test your deductive reasoning, not general knowledge.

COMPONENTS OF A VERBAL REASONING TEST

The types of Questions can be categorised as follows:

1. True/False/Cannot say
2. MCQ
3. Comprehension-deduction (text comprehension)
4. Analogies
5. Syllogisms
6. English test

01. TYPICAL VERBAL TESTS

A passage is given followed by the statement. The answer choices are True/False/Cannot Say.

Key strategy – Read the passage. Then read the statement. Relate the statement to the information given in the passage and answer based on the following reasoning:

- A. **"True": The statement logically follows the information provided in the passage.**
- B. **"False": The statement does not logically follow the information provided in the passage and thus is incorrect.**
- C. **"Impossible to determine" or "Cannot Say": The passage is neither true nor false; further information is needed in order to determine the accuracy of the given statement.**

02. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (MCQs)

This is a form of verbal test in which the candidates are asked to choose one answer out of multiple choices provided for each question (MCQ). The questions are usually based on provided statements or passages, comprised of a few sentences. The candidate's goal is to determine which statement or hypothesis is most appropriate, based on the given statement. Various forms of questions may be asked; the examinee may need to choose the answer which most accurately summarizes the given situation, answers derived from logical conclusions and at times, the single answer that is incorrect. It is therefore extremely important to read the question thoroughly and understand what exactly is asked of you.

Key Strategy – Read the question and find which one is appropriate to the type of question asked. In some cases, the one option that is not appropriate may be asked for. You have to select one option out of the total number of choices given.

Reference: <https://www.apptitudetests.org/verbal-reasoning-test/>

VERBAL REASONING

03. COMPREHENSION DEDUCTION QUESTIONS

In these type of questions, the candidate will be confronted with a text of varying length, content and levels of complexity. Following the text, a number of questions are presented, allowing the examiner to analyse the candidate's understanding of the text. Some questions may require the candidate to explain the main idea of the passage, whilst others may require the establishment of logical titles for the relevant tests, or will check the vocabulary proficiency of the candidate with reference to words used in the text in the context given.

Key Strategy – Read the passage once carefully. Then read the questions and find keywords in the question that you can match in the passage. Re-read parts of the passage related to the question to find the appropriate answers from the choices given. You have to work back and forth between the questions and the passage.

04. ANALOGIES

Analogy questions involve a pair of words present in a statement, followed by four different pairs of words. The exercise's purpose is to determine the logical relationship between the given words, and then choose the answer in which the duo follows the same logic.

In order to arrive at the correct answer in analogy questions, it is necessary to focus on a number of elements. In such questions there are a number of commonly used connections:

Degree of intensity:

The second word is equivalent to the first and differs only in intensity; usually taken to the extreme.

Example: love - worship; intolerant – racist

Cause and effect:

The second word can be caused by the first or vice versa.

Example: bomb - destruction; ambition – success

Synonyms:

Both words have similar meanings.

Example: caution - safety; knife - dagger

Antagonism:

The two words have opposite meanings.

Example: prey - predator; pleasant – unpleasant

Item to category:

One of the words constitutes a category and the other word acts as a suitable item.

Example: blue - color; dictionary - definition.

Reference: <https://www.apitudetests.org/verbal-reasoning-test/>