

Disclaimer : (This Paper has been recreated based on discussions with Students. The text may vary slightly in the Original Paper)

Q.No	Architecture GK		Type :MCQ	
1	CEPT UNIVERSITY is in which city ?			
Options	A. Ahmedabad	B. Vadodara	C. Chandigarh	D. Gandhinagar
Correct Ans	A. Ahmedabad			
Explanation	CEPT University, formerly the Centre for Environmental Planning and Technology, is an academic institution located in Ahmedabad, India			

Q.No	Architecture GK		Type :MCQ	
2	Who built Alai Darwaza of Delhi ?			
Options	A. Alauddin Khiljii	B. Iltutmish	C. Qutb-ut-din Aibak	D. Jehangir
Correct Ans	A. Alauddin Khiljii			
Explanation	The Alai Darwaza, a renowned gateway in Delhi's Qutub Complex, was constructed by Sultan Alauddin Khilji of the Khalji dynasty			

Q.No	Architecture GK		Type :MCQ	
3	What is the Japanese art of cultivation of dwarf trees called ?			
Options	A. Horticulture	B. Ikebana	C. Sericulture	D. Bonsai
Correct Ans	D. Bonsai			
Explanation	Bonsai is the art of cultivating, training, and shaping miniature trees. These plants are grown in containers that mimic the size and shape of the full scaled tree.			

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Q.No	Architecture GK		Type :MCQ	
4	What is the name London's famous wax museum?			
Options	A. Musee Grevin	B. Panoptikum	C. Mother's	D. Madame Tussaud
Correct Ans	D. Madame Tussaud			
Explanation	The famous wax museum in London is Madame Tussauds .It is renowned for featuring over 150 lifelike wax figures of celebrities, historical icons, royalty, and stars,			

Q.No	Architecture GK		Type :MCQ	
5	What is the Japanese art of folding paper called as			
Options	A. Origami	B. Kirigami	C. Origata	D. Ikebana
Correct Ans	A. Origami			
Explanation	Origami is the traditional Japanese art of paper folding, transforming a sheet of paper into complex shapes—like cranes or flowers—without cutting or gluing			

Q.No	Architecture GK		Type :MCQ	
6	Trimming trees into shapes and objects is known as			
Options	A. Xylography	B. Bonsai	C. Topiary	D. Dendrophile
Correct Ans	C. Topiary			
Explanation	Trimming trees and shrubs into ornamental, geometric, or fanciful shapes is known as topiary . This horticultural art form involves clipping foliage and twigs to create shapes such as animals, domes, or cones. It is often described as a form of living sculpture.			

Q.No	Architecture GK	Type :MCQ
7	Name of the Monument.	

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Options	A. Shore Temple	B. Konark Temple	C. Teli Temple	D. Kandariya Temple
Correct Ans	C. Teli Temple			
Explanation	Teli Temple, also known as Teli ka Mandir, is a Hindu temple located within the Gwalior Fort in Madhya Pradesh, India			

Q.No	Architecture GK		Type :MCQ	
8	Count the number of stone voussoirs in the image 			
Options	A. 26	B. 28	C. 30	D. 32
Correct Ans	B. 28			

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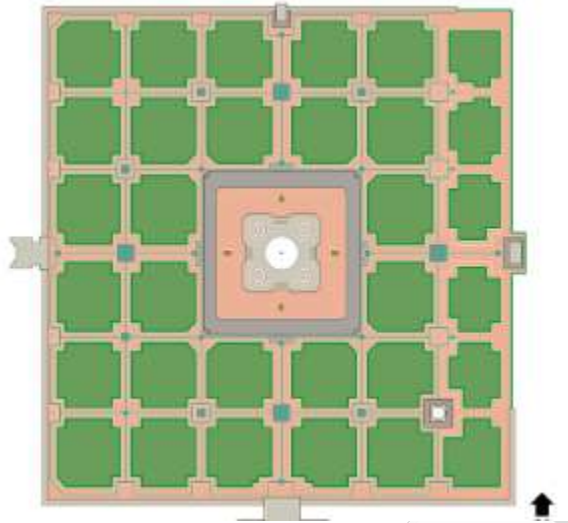
Q.No	Architecture GK	Type :MCQ
9	Identify the Vernacular Building from the image?	

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Options	A. Hakka	B.Tulou	C. Bhunga	D. Pambindan
Correct Ans	B.Tulou			
Explanation	Fujian Tulou are unique, historic communal dwellings in southeastern China, built by the Hakka people between the 12th and 20th centuries. These fortified "earthen buildings" are typically circular or square, featuring thick rammed-earth walls that house hundreds of people in a self-sustaining community. Designated as UNESCO World Heritage sites, they served as both secure fortresses and tight-knit homes.			

Q.No	Architecture GK	Type :MCQ
10	Identify the Garden style from the given image?	

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Options	A. Mughal	B. Chinese	C. Egyptian	D. Japanese
Correct Ans	A. Mughal			
Explanation	Humayun's Tomb in Delhi is a UNESCO World Heritage site and the first Indian example of a charbagh (four-quadrant) garden-tomb, designed by Persian architect Mirak Mirza Ghiyas and commissioned by Empress Bega Begum around 1570. It features a massive Persian-style garden layout with water channels, symbolizing paradise, which served as a prototype for the Taj Mahal.			

Q.No	Architecture GK	Type :MCQ
11	Identify the building from the given image?	

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Options	A.Madras University ,Madras	B.Parliament Library,Delhi	C. Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus,Mumbai	D.M.S University,Baroda
Correct Ans	C. Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus,Mumbai			
Explanation	Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Terminus (CSMT), formerly Victoria Terminus (VT), is a historic UNESCO World Heritage site and iconic railway station in Mumbai, completed in 1887. Designed by F.W. Stevens in Victorian Gothic Revival style with Indian influences, it serves as the Central Railway headquarters and a major commuter hub.			

Q.No	Architecture GK		Type :MCQ	
12	Nalanda University was established during the ____ period and flourished under Harsha and the Pala rulers			
Options	A. Pandva	B. Gupta	C. Chola	D. Nagra
Correct Ans	B. Gupta			
Explanation	Nalanda University existed from the 5th century CE to about 1200 CE. It was established during the Gupta period and flourished under Harsha and the Pala rulers before its destruction in the 12th century.			

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Q.No	Architecture GK			Type :MCQ
13	An ornamental projection, particularly one found at the top of a wall or the junction of a wall and ceiling, is called a_____.			
Options	A. Pergola	B. Truss	C. Cornice	D. Hinge
Correct Ans	C. Cornice			
Explanation	An ornamental projection, particularly one found at the top of a wall or the junction of a wall and ceiling, is called a <u>cornice</u> . It is a decorative moulding that crowns a building, or structural element, often designed to throw off rainwater (when external) or add decorative detail. Other types of decorative projections include a corbel or moulding.			

Q.No	Architecture GK			Type :MCQ
14	The Mumbai Trans Harbour Link (MTHL), officially named,_____ is India's longest sea bridge, spanning 21.8 km to connect Mumbai with Navi Mumbai.			
Options	A. Pratham Setu	B. Dhanush koti	C. Atal Setu	D. Atal Pagdandi
Correct Ans	C. Atal Setu			
Explanation	The Mumbai Trans Harbour Link (MTHL), officially named Atal Setu, is India's longest sea bridge, spanning 21.8 km to connect Mumbai with Navi Mumbai. Inaugurated in January 2024, the 6-lane bridge reduces travel time from over two hours to approximately 20 minutes. It connects Sewri to Chirle, improving connectivity to the Navi Mumbai International Airport and the Pune Expressway.			

Q.No	Architecture GK			Type :MCQ
15	Who said "Architecture is frozen music"?			
Options	A. Joseph Mecwan	B. Johann Wolfgang von Goethe	C. George Bunilischii	D.I.M. Pai
Correct Ans	B. Johann Wolfgang von Goethe			

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Explanation	"Architecture is frozen music" is a famous metaphor, commonly attributed to the German writer Johann Wolfgang von Goethe (1749–1832), describing architecture as a physical manifestation of musical harmony, rhythm, and emotion. It suggests that buildings, like music, are composed of structured, rhythmic, and harmonious elements that evoke powerful emotional responses in viewers.
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Q.No	Architecture GK			Type :MCQ
16	_____ is an iron alloy with a very low carbon content, typically less than 0.08% by weight.			
Options	A. Aluminium	B. Cast iron	C. Wrought iron	D. Steel
Correct Ans	C. Wrought iron			
Explanation	Wrought iron is an iron alloy with a very low carbon content, typically less than 0.08% by weight. It is characterized by high purity (90–95% iron) and the inclusion of fibrous slag, which gives it a distinct grain-like texture, high malleability, ductility, and superior corrosion resistance compared to cast iron.			

Q.No	Architecture GK			Type :MCQ
17	Identify the location and Architect name of building 'Turning Torso'			
Options	A.Sweden-Santiago Calatrava	B. Dubai-Zaha Hadid	C. Singapore- Hafiz contractor	D. Berlin-I.M.Pai
Correct Ans	A.Sweden-Santiago Calatrava			
Explanation	The Turning Torso is a 190-meter Neo-futurist residential skyscraper in Malmö, Sweden, designed by Spanish architect Santiago Calatrava. Completed in 2005, the iconic tower is known for its twisted design, which rotates 90 degrees from base to top, composed of nine pentagonal segments			

Q.No	Architecture GK			Type :MCQ
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18	Which is NOT considered a historical monument?			
Options	A. Khajuraho	B. Sanchi stupa	C. Bhedaghat	D. Sinhudurg fort
Correct Ans	C. Bhedaghat			
Explanation	Bhedaghat is a significant cultural and natural heritage site in Madhya Pradesh, rather than a single "historical monument"			

Q.No	Architecture GK		Type :MCQ	
19	City Palace,Jaipur seamlessly blends Rajasthani and Rajput style with _____ architecture.”			
Options	A. Deccan	B. Mughal	C.Katkhuni	D.Dravidian
Correct Ans	B. Mughal			
Explanation	City Palace (specifically in Jaipur) seamlessly blends Rajasthani and Rajput style with Mughal architecture. This combination is evident in the blend of traditional Rajput elements like courtyards and intricate carvings with Mughal architectural influences, including the use of red sandstone, arched gateways, and symmetric layouts.			

Q.No	Architecture GK		Type :MCQ	
20	"PANTHEON " is a great example of which architecture style?			
Options	A. Greek	B. Roman	C. Gothic	D. Byzentine
Correct Ans	B. Roman			

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Explanation	The Pantheon in Rome is a masterpiece of classical architecture, featuring the world's largest unreinforced concrete dome, which has remained standing for nearly 2,000 years. Completed around 125–128 AD, it combines a traditional rectangular portico with a revolutionary rotunda, setting a benchmark for engineering that has influenced centuries of design, including the U.S. Capitol and St. Peter's Basilica.
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Q.No	Architecture GK		Type :MCQ	
21	Abbreviation of “WB”			
Options	A. Weather Board	B. Wall Brick	C. Weather Bolt	D. Wall Blockers
Correct Ans	A. Weather Board			
Explanation	Horizontal timber planking used for wall cladding			

Q.No	Architecture GK		Type :MCQ	
22	“Feel of substance” rough vs smooth is termed as?			
Options	A. Vault	B. Value	C. Space	D. Texture
Correct Ans	D. Texture			
Explanation	the way that something feels when you touch it			

Q.No	Architecture GK	Type :MCQ
23	Identify the texture from the image.	

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Options	A. PVC	B. Bamboo	C. Wood	D. Plastic
Correct Ans	C. Wood			
Explanation	Wood material textures encompass the visual and tactile characteristics of wood grain, pores, and finishes, ranging from coarse, rustic textures to smooth, polished surfaces. Key types include oak, pine, walnut, and teak, featured in PBR (Physically Based Rendering) formats with maps for roughness, normal, and displacement for realistic 3D rendering.			

Q.No	Architecture GK	Type :MCQ
24	Identify the location of the building from the above image?	

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Options	A. Mandu	B. Fatehpur Sikri	C. Jaipur	D. Delhi
Correct Ans	B. Fatehpur Sikri			
Explanation	Fatehpur Sikri, located 37 km from Agra, is a 16th-century UNESCO World Heritage site and the first planned city of the Mughals, built by Emperor Akbar to honor Sufi saint Sheikh Salim Chisti. Known for its remarkable red sandstone Indo-Islamic architecture, this former capital was abruptly abandoned around 1585, largely due to acute water shortages.			

Q.No	Architecture GK		Type :MCQ	
25	Which Indian state has the highest number of churches?			
Options	A. Andhra Pradesh	B. Tamil Nadu	C. Kerala	D. Tamil Nadu
Correct Ans	A. Andhra Pradesh			
Explanation	Andhra Pradesh is reported to have the highest number of churches in India, with one source indicating over 7,000 churches, followed by Tamil Nadu and Kerala. While North-Eastern states like Nagaland, Mizoram, and Meghalaya have the highest <i>percentage</i> of Christians, southern states hold the highest absolute numbers.			

Q.No	Architecture GK	Type :MCQ
26	Identify the location of the building from the above image?	

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Options	A. Bijapur	B. Hampi	C. Chennai	D. Mandu
Correct Ans	A. Bijapur			
Explanation	Gol Gumbaz, located in Vijayapura (Bijapur), Karnataka, is the 17th-century mausoleum of Sultan Mohammed Adil Shah. Renowned for having the second-largest unsupported dome in the world after St. Peter's Basilica, it features a unique "Whispering Gallery" with remarkable acoustics. Built by Yaqut in 1656, it is a major, highly recommended architectural marvel in India.			

Q.No	Architecture GK		Type :MCQ	
27	Identify the Palace? 			
Options	A. Mysore	B. Madras	C. Golkonda	D. Tarapur
Correct Ans	A. Mysore			

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Explanation	Mysore Palace, also known as Amba Vilas Palace, is a historical palace and a royal residence. It is located in Mysore, Karnataka, India. It used to be the official residence of the Wadiyar dynasty and the seat of the Kingdom of Mysore. The palace is in the centre of Mysore, and faces the Chamundi Hills eastward.
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Q.No	Architecture GK		Type :MCQ	
28	Identify the location of the building? 			
Options	A. Jaipur	B.Ujjain	C. Delhi	D. Agra
Correct Ans	A. Jaipur			
Explanation	The Jantar Mantar is a collection of 19 astronomical instruments built by the Rajput king Sawai Jai Singh, the founder of Jaipur, Rajasthan. The monument was completed in 1734. It features the world's largest stone sundial, and is a UNESCO World Heritage Site. It is near City Palace and Hawa Mahal.			

Q.No	Architecture GK	Type :MCQ
29	Identify the Name of ghat belong from Varanasi	

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Options	A. Assi	B. Dashswamegh	C. Ahilya	D. Manikarnika
Correct Ans	D. Manikarnika			
Explanation	Manikarnika Ghat is one of the holiest cremation grounds among the sacred riverfronts, located on the banks of River Ganges, in the city of Varanasi in the Indian state of Uttar Pradesh. In Hinduism, death is considered a gateway to another life marked by the result of one's karma.			

Q.No	Architecture GK	Type :MCQ
30	Identify the Architect from the given building?	

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Options	A. Frank Lloyd Wright	B. Louis Kahn	C. Lauribaker	D. Le corbusior
Correct Ans	A. Frank Lloyd Wright			
Explanation	Fallingwater is a house museum in Stewart Township in the Laurel Highlands of southwestern Pennsylvania, United States. Designed by the architect Frank Lloyd Wright, it is built partly over a waterfall on the Bear Run stream.			

Q.No	Architecture GK	Type :MCQ		
31	Which of the following is NOT a groundwater saving/recharge method?			
Options	A) Rainwater harvesting	B) Recharge wells	C) Percolation tanks	D) Excessive groundwater extraction
Correct Ans	D) Excessive groundwater extraction			
Explanation	Methods like rainwater harvesting, recharge wells, and percolation tanks help increase groundwater levels by allowing water to seep into the soil. However, excessive groundwater extraction reduces the water table and leads to depletion, so it is not a groundwater saving or recharge method.			

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Q.No	Architecture GK			Type :MCQ
32	What was the position of the Indian Green Building Council (IGBC) in the 2023 global ranking?			
Options	A. 1st	B. 2nd	C. 3rd	D. 5th
Correct Ans	3rd			
Explanation	In 2023, India (supported largely by IGBC initiatives) ranked 3rd globally in the U.S. Green Building Council list for LEED-certified green buildings. China secured the 1st position, followed by Canada in 2nd place. This ranking highlights India's strong progress in sustainable and green building practices.			

Q.No	Architecture GK			Type :MCQ
33	Which of the following features is not associated with Gol Gumbaz?			
Options	A. Whispering Gallery	B. Column-free interior construction	C. Massive Dome	D. Entrance Torana
Correct Ans	D. Entrance Torana			
Explanation	Large Dome – One of the largest unsupported domes in the world, built without internal pillars. Whispering Gallery – Sound travels clearly across the dome, allowing whispers to be heard from a distance. Huge Pillarless Hall – The central chamber is a vast open space without any supporting columns.			

Q.No	Architecture GK			Type :MCQ
34	Identify the Rock cut Temple from the image ?			

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Options	A. Konark	B. Kalinga	C. Kailashnath	D. Kalindi
Correct Ans	C. Kailashnath			
Explanation	The Kailasha (IAST: Kailāśa) or Kailasha-natha (IAST: Kailāśa-nātha) temple is the largest of the rock-cut Hindu temples at the Ellora Caves in Sambhaji Nagar district of Maharashtra, India.			

Q.No	Architecture GK		Type :MCQ	
35	Why is landscape used in architecture?			
Options	A. To increase building height	B. To improve environmental quality and aesthetics	C. To reduce construction cost only	D. To avoid structural design
Correct Ans	B. To improve environmental quality and aesthetics			
Explanation	Landscapes are essential for environmental sustainability, human health, and economic value. They purify air and water, mitigate urban heat, and foster biodiversity, as shown by The Hardscape Academy. Beyond ecology, well-designed spaces, as explained by NatureScot, improve mental well-being, encourage physical activity, and provide aesthetic, cultural value to communities.			

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Q.No	Architecture GK			Type :MCQ
36	India's first modernist building built as a dormitory for ashram members – where is it located ?			
Options	A. Chowl Dormitory,Mumbai	B. Bhunga Dormitory,Kutch	C. Golconda Dormitory,Pondicherry	D. Haveli Dormitory,Jodhpur
Correct Ans	C. Golconda Dormitory,Pondicherry			
Explanation	India's first modernist building built as a dormitory for ashram members is Golconde, located in Pondicherry (now Puducherry), South India.			

Q.No	Architecture GK			Type :MCQ
37	Pop Art was pioneered by ____?			
Options	A. Andy Warhol	B. Richard Hamilton	C. Roy Lichtenstein	D. Michelangelo
Correct Ans	B. Richard Hamilton			
Explanation	Pop Art was pioneered by The Independent Group (IG) in the United Kingdom, with key artists including Eduardo Paolozzi and Richard Hamilton in the early 1950s.			

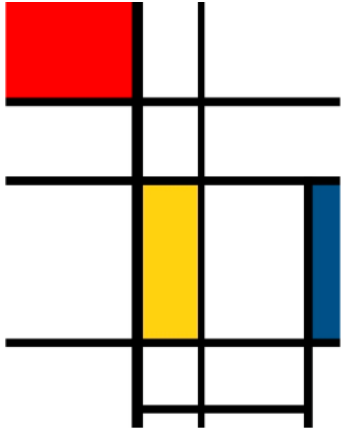
Q.No	Architecture GK			Type :MCQ
38	Identify the name of the building from an image			

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Options	A. Habitat 67	B. Valley of Amsterdam	C. Sulishuis	D. Bosco vertical
Correct Ans	B. Valley of Amsterdam			
Explanation	Valley is a prominent, mixed-use, and eco-friendly skyscraper in Amsterdam's Zuidas business district, completed in 2022. Designed by MVRDV, it features three towers (up to 100 meters), a "green valley" terraced landscape designed by Piet Oudolf, and houses apartments, offices, and cultural spaces, aiming to bring nature into a dense urban environment.			

Q.No	Architecture GK	Type :MCQ
39		

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Options	A.Chicago school	B. Bauhaus	C. De stijl	D.Preiry
Correct Ans	C. De stijl			
Explanation	De Stijl (Dutch for "The Style"), founded in 1917, was a Dutch art movement advocating for pure abstraction through strict geometric reduction. Led by Theo van Doesburg and Piet Mondrian, it utilized vertical/horizontal lines and primary colors (plus black/white) to create universal harmony, aiming for a utopian fusion of art, architecture, and design.			

Q.No	Architecture GK	Type :MCQ		
40	Identify the fort palace from the given image? 			
Options	A.Gwalior Fort	B. Taragarh fort	C. Chottorgarh fort	D. Udaipur Fort

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Correct Ans	C. Chottorgarh fort
Explanation	Chittorgarh, also known as Chittod Fort, is one of the largest forts in India. It is a UNESCO World Heritage Site. The fort was the capital of Mewar and is located in the present-day city of Chittorgarh

Q.No	Architecture GK		Type :MCQ	
41	The Hawa Mahal in Jaipur, built in 1799 by Lal Chand Ustad, features a distinctive fusion of Rajput (Hindu) and Mughal (Islamic) architectural styles.			
Options	A.Drawidian & Nagara	B. Nagara & Kalinga	C. Rajput & Mughal	D. Kalinga & Siddi
Correct Ans	C. Rajput & Mughal			
Explanation	The Hawa Mahal in Jaipur, built in 1799 by Lal Chand Ustad, features a distinctive fusion of Rajput (Hindu) and Mughal (Islamic) architectural styles. Its iconic five-story, pink sandstone facade resembles a honeycomb, designed with 953 small, latticed windows (jharokhas) and domed canopies that blend ornamental splendor with natural ventilation.			

Q.No	Architecture GK		Type :MCQ	
42	Belum Caves are located in which Indian state?			
Options	A.Telangana	B. Karnataka	C. Andhra Pradesh	D. Odisha
Correct Ans	C. Andhra Pradesh			
Explanation	Belum Caves are located in the state of Andhra Pradesh. They are among the longest and largest cave systems in India, known for their underground passages, stalactite formations, and natural geological beauty.			

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Q.No	Architecture GK			Type :MCQ
43	Which iron is not a primary traditional type of iron?			
Options	A.Pig	B. Cast	C. Wrought	D. Steel
Correct Ans	D. Steel			
Explanation	In basic materials science, there are three primary traditional types of iron—pig iron, cast iron, and wrought iron—distinguished by carbon content and manufacturing processes. These are often grouped with steel (an alloy of iron and carbon).			

Q.No	Architecture GK			Type :MCQ
44	Who says "Architecture is mother of all arts"			
Options	A.Zaha Hadidt	B. Michelangelo	C. laurie baker	D. charles correa
Correct Ans	B. Michelangelo			
Explanation	Michelangelo is often credited with the statement “Architecture is the mother of all arts.” The quote emphasizes that architecture combines and influences various art forms such as sculpture, painting, design, and craftsmanship.			

Q.No	Architecture GK			Type :MCQ
45	Flying buttresses are essential _____ architectural elements that provide external support to high-vaulted ceilings by transferring lateral, outward forces away from walls to heavy exterior piers.			
Options	A.Byzantine	B. Early Christian	C. Gothic	D. Medivial
Correct Ans	C. Gothic			
Explanation	Flying buttresses are essential Gothic architectural elements that provide external support to high-vaulted ceilings by transferring lateral, outward forces away from walls			

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	to heavy exterior piers. This innovation enabled the creation of taller, thinner walls and facilitated large, light-filled stained-glass windows, creating an "external skeleton".
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Q.No	Architecture GK	Type :MCQ
46	Identify structure :-museum of future, famous building converted into PM's museum in delhi 	
Options	A. The Pradhanmantri Sangrahalaya in New Delhi B. The Parliament Library in New Delhi C. The Tribal Museum, Bhopal D. The Vidhan Bhavan, Mumbai	
Correct Ans	A. The Pradhanmantri Sangrahalaya in New Delhi	
Explanation	The Pradhanmantri Sangrahalaya in New Delhi is a futuristic museum dedicated to all Indian Prime Ministers, inaugurated on April 14, 2022, on the Teen Murti Estate. It blends the historic, former residence of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru with state-of-the-art immersive technologies, including holograms and VR, to showcase India's progress.	

Q.No	Architecture GK	Type :MCQ
47	_____ is widely considered the world's largest steel structure, utilizing over 42,000 tons of steel in an interwoven, seismic-resistant, 258,000-square-meter design.	

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Options	A.Howrah bridge,Kolkata	B. Eiffel tower,Peris	C. Bird's nest stadium,China	D. None of the above
Correct Ans	C. Bird's nest stadium,China			
Explanation	The Beijing National Stadium (Bird's Nest) in China is widely considered the world's largest steel structure, utilizing over 42,000 tons of steel in an interwoven, seismic-resistant, 258,000-square-meter design. Other notable massive steel structures include the Sydney Harbour Bridge and various skyscraper frameworks.			

Q.No	Architecture GK		Type :MCQ	
48	What is the horizontal conveyor system used for transporting people in commercial buildings commonly called?			
Options	A.Escalator	B. Elevator	C. Moving Walkway	D. Dumbwaiter
Correct Ans	C. Moving Walkway			
Explanation	A Moving Walkway is a horizontal conveyor system designed to transport people efficiently within large commercial buildings, airports, malls, and transit stations. Unlike escalators, which move vertically, moving walkways operate horizontally or on a slight incline.			

Q.No	Architecture GK		Type :MCQ	
49	Identify the location of The Leaning Tower of Pisa			
Options	A.Italy	B. London	C. France	D. Spain
Correct Ans	A.Italy			
Explanation	The Leaning Tower of Pisa, or simply the Tower of Pisa, is the campanile, or freestanding bell tower, of Pisa Cathedral. It is known for its nearly four-degree lean, the result of an unstable foundation. The tower is one of three structures in Pisa's Cathedral Square, which includes the cathedral and Pisa Baptistry.			

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Q.No	Architecture GK			Type :MCQ
50	Taj Mahal and red fort are examples of _____Architecture style.			
Options	A.Mughal	B. Tughlaq	C. Lodhi	D. Sayyid
Correct Ans	A.Mughal			
Explanation	Mughal architecture is a distinctive blend of Indian, Persian, Islamic, and Turkish styles that developed in the Indian subcontinent during the Mughal Empire.			

Q.No	Architecture GK			Type :MCQ
51	Identify the name of the building from the given image? 			
Options	A. Hall of Nations, Delhi	B.Parliament library, Delhi	C. Tribal bhavan, Delhi	D. Science research center, Delhi
Correct Ans	A. Hall of Nations, Delhi			
Explanation	The demolition was part of a comprehensive redevelopment plan—the adjacent Nehru Pavilion was demolished sometime in the ensuing week—to make way for a “world class, iconic, state of the art” Integrated Exhibition and Convention Centre (IECC) at Pragati Maidan			

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Q.No	Architecture GK			Type :MCQ
52	Which of the following does NOT provide ventilation and light in a building?			
Options	A.Window	B. Ventilator	C. Skylight	D. Flying Buttress
Correct Ans	D. Flying Buttress			
Explanation	A Flying Buttress is a structural support element used mainly in Gothic architecture to transfer the load of walls and roofs. It does not provide ventilation or natural light. On the other hand, windows, ventilators, and skylights are architectural elements specifically designed to allow light and air into buildings.			

Q.No	Architecture GK			Type :MCQ
53	Which one of the following is an amphitheatre from Roman times?			
Options	A.Parthenon	B. Pantheon	C. Colosseum	D. Acropolis
Correct Ans	C. Colosseum			
Explanation	Colosseum is a famous Roman amphitheatre used for gladiator contests, public spectacles, and entertainment events. It is one of the greatest examples of Roman engineering and architecture. The Parthenon is a Greek temple, while the Pantheon is a Roman temple known for its large dome, not an amphitheatre.			

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Q.No	Architecture GK			Type :MCQ
54	In which Indian state is the Valley of Flowers National Park located?			
Options	A.Himachal Pradesh	B. Sikkim	C. Uttarakhand	D. Jammu and Kashmir
Correct Ans	C. Uttarakhand			
Explanation	Valley of Flowers National Park is located in the state of Uttarakhand. It is famous for its beautiful alpine flowers, rich biodiversity, and scenic Himalayan landscapes, and it is also recognized as a UNESCO World Heritage Site.			

Q.No	Architecture GK			Type :MCQ
55	Which construction technique involves manufacturing building components in advance at a factory and then assembling them at the construction site?			
Options	A. Prefabrication	B. Masonry construction	C. Load-bearing construction	D. Cast-in-situ construction
Correct Ans	A. Prefabrication			
Explanation	Prefabrication is a construction method in which building components are manufactured or prepared beforehand in a factory and later transported to the site for assembly. This technique helps save construction time, improves quality control, and reduces material wastage.			

Q.No	Architecture GK			Type :MCQ
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Disclaimer : (This Paper has been recreated based on discussions with Students. The text may vary slightly in the Original Paper)

56	What is the architectural structure of the Konark Sun Temple?			
Options	A. Lotus flower	B. Chariot	C. Water pillars	D. Circular dome
Correct Ans	B. Chariot			
Explanation	Konark Sun Temple is designed in the form of a gigantic stone chariot dedicated to the Sun God. The temple features intricately carved wheels and horses, symbolizing the celestial chariot of the sun moving across the sky.			

Q.No	Architecture GK		Type :MCQ	
57	What is the shape of the Matrimandir in Puducherry?			
Options	A.Cube	B. Pyramid	C. Sphere	D. Cylinder
Correct Ans	C. Sphere			
Explanation	Matrimandir is designed in the shape of a large golden sphere. It is located in Auroville and serves as a spiritual and meditation center. The spherical form symbolizes unity, harmony, and completeness in architecture and philosophy.			

Q.No	Architecture GK	Type :MCQ
58	In which city is the Museum of the Future located?	

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Options	A. Abu Dhabi	B. Doha	C. Dubai	D. Riyadh
Correct Ans	C. Dubai			
Explanation	Museum of the Future is a famous architectural landmark located in Dubai. The museum is known for its futuristic design, advanced technology exhibitions, and innovative architectural form symbolizing the future of science, technology, and innovation.			

Q.No	Architecture GK		Type :MCQ	
59	Which building is famous as a vertical garden skyscraper located in Sydney?			
Options	A. Burj Khalifa	B. One Central Park	C. Petronas Towers	D. Empire State Building
Correct Ans	B. One Central Park			
Explanation	One Central Park is internationally recognized as a vertical garden skyscraper because of its extensive green façade covered with plants and vegetation. Designed with sustainable and eco-friendly concepts, the building integrates architecture with nature in an innovative way.			

Q.No	Architecture GK		Type :MCQ	
60	Who is credited with the quote, “We shape our buildings; thereafter they shape us”?			
Options	A.Le Corbusier	B. Winston Churchill	C. Frank Lloyd Wright	D. Louis Kahn
Correct Ans	B. Winston Churchill			

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Explanation	The famous quote, “We shape our buildings; thereafter they shape us,” is attributed to Winston Churchill. It is often associated with the reconstruction of the UK Parliament after World War II, highlighting how architecture influences human behavior and society over time.
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Q.No	Architecture GK		Type :MCQ	
61	Which of the following materials best withstands humidity when properly treated and seasoned?			
Options	A.Steel	B. Timber	C. Glass	D. Mud
Correct Ans	B. Timber			
Explanation	Timber, when properly treated and seasoned, can effectively withstand humid conditions and is widely used in construction and interior applications. • Steel tends to corrode in humid environments. • Glass is moisture-resistant but is not commonly considered for humidity resistance in structural comparison. • Mud may absorb moisture and swell in excessive humidity. Therefore, timber is the most contextually appropriate answer.			

Q.No	Architecture GK	Type :MCQ		
62	Which of the following is NOT a part of a window?			
Options	A.Shutter	B. Pane	C. Hinge	D.Threshold

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Correct Ans	D.Threshold
Explanation	A threshold is a component generally associated with doors, placed at the bottom of a doorway. Window components commonly include shutters, panes, and hinges, which are used for opening, closing, and supporting the window structure.

Q.No	Architecture GK		Type :MCQ	
63	Which Indian state is famous for its backwater houses and houseboat tourism?			
Options	A.Goa	B. Kerala	C.Karnataka	D. Odisha
Correct Ans	B. Kerala			
Explanation	Kerala is famous for its scenic backwaters and traditional houseboats, especially in places like Alappuzha and Kumarakom. These backwater houses attract tourists from around the world for their unique water-based lifestyle and natural beauty.			

Q.No	Architecture GK	Type :MCQ
64	Identify the structure located in Jaipur?	
		

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Options	A.Jawahar Kala Kendra	B.Albert Hall	C. Tribal Museum	D. Nehru Foundation
Correct Ans	A.Jawahar Kala Kendra			
Explanation	Jawahar Kala Kendra is a renowned arts and cultural center located in Jaipur. It was designed by Charles Correa and is inspired by the traditional nine-square mandala concept of Jaipur's city planning.			

Q.No	Architecture GK		Type :MCQ	
65	Chandni Chowk is a famous historical market located in which state/UT of India?			
Options	A.Rajasthan	B. Himachal Pradesh	C. Punjab	D. Delhi
Correct Ans	D. Delhi			
Explanation	Chandni Chowk is one of the oldest and most famous historical markets in Delhi. Built during the Mughal period, it is well known for its traditional bazaars, street food, jewelry, textiles, and cultural heritage.			

Q.No	Architecture GK	Type :MCQ		
66	What is the purpose of the black stripe on an escalator handrail?			
Options	A.Decorative design element	B. Safety demarcation and visibility guide	C. Advertising space	D. Indicator of escalator speed

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Correct Ans	B. Safety demarcation and visibility guide
Explanation	The black stripe on an escalator handrail acts as a safety demarcation stripe or contrast strip. It improves visibility and helps users clearly identify the moving handrail, enhancing safety and guidance while using the escalator.

Q.No	Architecture GK			Type :MCQ
67	Which of the following was earlier used for street lighting and is now mainly used for heat generation?			
Options	A.Coal tar	B. Coke	C. Coal gas	D. Coal
Correct Ans	C. Coal gas			
Explanation	Coal gas was historically used in gas lamps for street lighting before electric lighting became common. Today, it is mainly produced as a by-product in coke ovens and used for heating and industrial fuel purposes.			

Q.No	Architecture GK			Type :MCQ
68	Which building in New Delhi was converted into the Prime Ministers' Museum in 2022?			
Options	A.Rashtrapati Bhavan	B. Teen Murti Bhavan	C. Red Fort	D. Parliament House
Correct Ans	B. Teen Murti Bhavan			
Explanation	Teen Murti Bhavan, the former residence of India's first Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru, was converted into the Prime Ministers' Museum in 2022. The museum showcases the contributions and journeys of all Prime Ministers of India.			

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Q.No	Architecture GK			Type :MCQ
69	What is the typical colour of well-burnt and well-baked bricks?			
Options	A.Dark black	B. Pure white	C. Terracotta red-orange	D. Bright yellow
Correct Ans	C. Terracotta red-orange			
Explanation	Well-burnt and properly baked bricks usually have a terracotta red-orange colour. This colour develops due to the oxidation of iron oxide present in the clay during the burning process. The uniform terracotta shade is often considered a sign of good-quality bricks used in construction.			

Q.No	Architecture GK			Type :MCQ
70	What was the primary purpose of the Great Wall of China?			
Options	A.To promote tourism	B. To store agricultural products	C. To defend against northern invasions and regulate borders	D. To serve as a royal residence
Correct Ans	C. To defend against northern invasions and regulate borders			
Explanation	The Great Wall of China was mainly constructed to protect Chinese states and empires from invasions by northern groups such as the Xiongnu and Mongols. It also helped in border control, monitoring movement, and regulating trade along important routes.			

Q.No	Architecture GK			Type :MCQ
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71	Acoustics is the study of which of the following?			
Options	A.Light and reflection	B. Heat and temperature	C. Sound and its effects	D. Water and pressure
Correct Ans	C. Sound and its effects			
Explanation	Acoustics is the branch of science that deals with sound, including its production, transmission, control, and effects. It is widely used in architecture, auditorium design, music halls, and noise control to create better sound environments.			

Q.No	Architecture GK		Type :MCQ	
72	Which structure is the world's largest steel-reinforced structure?			
Options	A.Eiffel Tower	B. Burj Khalifa	C. Tokyo Skytree	D. One World Trade Center
Correct Ans	B. Burj Khalifa			
Explanation	Burj Khalifa is widely accepted as the largest steel-reinforced structure due to its massive structural system combining reinforced concrete and steel elements.			

Q.No	Architecture GK		Type :MCQ	
73	Which Indian monument was specifically built for astronomical activities?			
Options	A.Qutub Minar	B. Jantar Mantar	C. Gateway of India	D. Charminar
Correct Ans	B. Jantar Mantar			
Explanation	Jantar Mantar and the one in Jantar Mantar were constructed for astronomical			

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	observations and calculations. These observatories were built by Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh II to study celestial movements, measure time, and predict astronomical events with high accuracy.
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Q.No	Architecture GK		Type :MCQ	
74	The word “Architect” is derived from the words “arkhi” and “tekton.” What do these words mean?			
Options	A.Builder and Planner	B. Chief and Creator	C. Designer and Engineer	D. Artist and Maker
Correct Ans	B. Chief and Creator			
Explanation	The term Architect originates from Greek words: “arkhi” meaning “chief” and “tekton” meaning “creator” or “builder.” Together, they describe a person who leads and creates structures, reflecting the important role of an architect in design and construction.			

Q.No	Architecture GK		Type :MCQ	
75	Where is the World Expo 2025 being held?			
Options	A Paris, France	B. Dubai, UAE	C. Osaka, Japan	D. Seoul, South Korea
Correct Ans	C. Osaka, Japan			
Explanation	The Expo 2025 is being hosted in Osaka. The event focuses on the theme “Designing Future Society for Our Lives” and brings together countries from around the world to showcase innovation, culture, and technology.			

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Q.No	Architecture GK			Type :MCQ
76	What is the entrance gateway called in South Indian temples? → Answer: Gopuram			
Options	A.Vimanam	B. Gopuram	C. Mandapam	D. Shikharam
Correct Ans	B. Gopuram			
Explanation	A Gopuram is a monumental entrance tower commonly found at the gateways of South Indian temples, especially in Dravidian architecture. These towers are usually tall, pyramid-shaped, and richly decorated with sculptures of gods, goddesses, and mythological figures.			

Q.No	Architecture GK			Type :MCQ
77	What is the process of coating iron or steel with zinc to prevent corrosion called?			
Options	A.Galvanization	B. Annealing	C. Electroplating	D. Alloying
Correct Ans	A.Galvanization			
Explanation	Galvanization is the process of applying a protective zinc coating to iron or steel to prevent rusting and corrosion. The zinc layer acts as a barrier against moisture and air, increasing the durability of the metal.			

Q.No	Architecture GK			Type :MCQ
78	On which date was the Pran Pratishtha (consecration) ceremony of the Ram Mandir held in 2024?			
Options	A.22 January 2024	B. 2 January 2024	C. 14 January 2024	D. 26 January 2024

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Correct Ans	A.22 January 2024			
Explanation	The Pran Pratishtha ceremony of the Ram Mandir in Ayodhya was held on 22 January 2024. The ceremony marked the formal consecration of the idol of Lord Ram in the newly constructed temple and was attended by religious leaders, dignitaries, and devotees from across India.			

Q.No	Architecture GK		Type :MCQ	
79	Which disaster affected the Notre-Dame Cathedral in 2019?			
Options	A . Earthquake	B. Flood	C. Fire	D. Cyclone
Correct Ans	C. Fire			
Explanation	A massive fire broke out at the Notre-Dame Cathedral in Paris on 15 April 2019 . The fire caused severe damage to the cathedral's roof and spire, making it one of the most significant cultural heritage disasters in recent history.			

Q.No	Architecture GK		Type :MCQ	
80	Which is the largest stadium in India, and what is its seating capacity?			
Options	A Eden Gardens – 66,000	B. Wankhede Stadium – 33,000	C. Narendra Modi Stadium – 132,000	D. Arun Jaitley Stadium – 41,000
Correct Ans	C. Narendra Modi Stadium – 132,000			
Explanation	Narendra Modi Stadium is the largest stadium in India as well as the world by seating capacity.			

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	Located in Ahmedabad, it can accommodate approximately 132,000 spectators and is mainly used for cricket matches and major events.
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Q.No	Architecture GK		Type :MCQ	
81	How many centimeters are there in 1 inch?			
Options	A 2.45 cm	B. 2.54 cm	C. 2.50 cm	D. 2.60 cm
Correct Ans	B. 2.54 cm			
Explanation	This is a standard unit conversion used worldwide in measurement systems, engineering, design, and architecture.			

Q.No	Architecture GK		Type :MCQ	
82	Where are the Padmapani paintings located?			
Options	A Ajanta Caves	B. Eliphenta Caves	C. Ellora Caves	D. Bhimbetka Caves
Correct Ans	A Ajanta Caves			
Explanation	The famous Padmapani painting is one of the most celebrated murals found in the Ajanta Caves. These caves are renowned for their ancient Buddhist paintings and rock-cut architecture, dating back to around the 2nd century BCE to 6th century CE.			

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Q.No	Architecture GK		Type :MCQ	
83	What is the name of the fabric pattern made using zigzag lines combined with colored squares or cube-like checks?			
Options	A Paisley	B. Floral Print	C. Chevron Check Pattern	D. Polka Dot
Correct Ans	C. Chevron Check Pattern			
Explanation	A Chevron Check Pattern combines zigzag (chevron) lines with colored square or cube-like check designs . The chevron element creates a repeating V-shaped zigzag effect , while the checks add a geometric grid or block appearance . This combination produces a bold, decorative, and visually dynamic textile pattern commonly used in fabrics, fashion, and interior design.			

Q.No	Architecture GK	Type :MCQ
84	The Amazon Rainforest is primarily located on which continent?	

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Options	A Africa	B. Asia	C. South America	D. Australia
Correct Ans	C. South America			
Explanation	The Amazon Rainforest is the world's largest tropical rainforest and is spread across several countries in South America, mainly Brazil, Peru, and Colombia.			

Q.No	Architecture GK		Type :MCQ	
85	India's first three-dimensional (3D) printed temple is located in which place?			
Options	A Warangal, Telangana	B. Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh	C. Hampi, Karnataka	D. Burugu Burugupalli, Telangana
Correct Ans	D. Burugu Burugupalli, Telangana			
Explanation	India's first 3D-printed temple was built at Burugu Burugupalli using advanced construction technology, marking a major innovation in architecture and temple construction.			

Q.No	Architecture GK		Type :MCQ	
86	Where does physical trading, such as buying and selling of shares and securities, take place?			
Options	A Bank	B. Stock Exchange	C. Insurance Office	D. Post Office
Correct Ans	B. Stock Exchange			
Explanation	A Stock Exchange is a marketplace where shares, bonds, and other securities are bought and sold. Examples include the Bombay Stock Exchange and National Stock Exchange.			

Q.No	Architecture GK		Type :MCQ	
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Disclaimer : (This Paper has been recreated based on discussions with Students. The text may vary slightly in the Original Paper)

87	Which famous Indian temple is well known for its star-shaped (stellate) ground plan?			
Options	A Brihadeeswara Temple	B. Sun Temple Konark	C. Hoysaleswara Temple, Halebidu	D. Meenakshi Temple
Correct Ans	C. Hoysaleswara Temple, Halebidu			
Explanation	The Hoysaleswara Temple, built during the Hoysala period, is famous for its stellate (star-shaped) ground plan, intricate carvings, and highly detailed stone craftsmanship. Another Hoysala example with a similar plan is the Chennakesava Temple.			

Q.No	Architecture GK		Type :MCQ	
88	Identify the type of tiles from a given image? 			
Options	A.Terracotta tiles	B. Mosaic tiles	C. Majolica tiles	D. Vitrified tiles

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Correct Ans	C. Majolica tiles
Explanation	Majolica tiles are brightly colored glazed ceramic tiles, often featuring floral, geometric, or artistic patterns. They became popular in Europe during the Victorian period and are widely used for decorative wall surfaces.

Q.No	Architecture GK			Type :MCQ
89	Which of the following Indian cities is recognized as a UNESCO World Heritage City?			
Options	A Surat	B. Pune	C. Ahmedabad	D. Indore
Correct Ans	C. Ahmedabad			
Explanation	Ahmedabad became India's first UNESCO World Heritage City in 2017. It was recognized for its rich architectural heritage, historic pols (traditional housing clusters), and cultural importance.			

Q.No	Architecture GK			Type :MCQ
90	Which of the following architects is known as a <i>National Architect</i> of India?			
Options	A.Zaha Hadia	B. Charles Correa	C.Frank Lloyd Wright	D. Le Corbusier
Correct Ans	B. Charles Correa			
Explanation	Charles Correa is regarded as a <i>National Architect</i> of India because of his major contribution to modern Indian architecture. His designs reflected Indian culture, climate, urban conditions, and traditional values while using modern architectural principles. He designed important projects such as the Gandhi Ashram Museum and Jawahar Kala Kendra.			

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Q.No	Architecture GK			Type :MCQ
91	What is the main purpose of a skirting board in buildings?			
Options	A.To support the roof structure	B. To cover the junction between the wall and floor	C.To increase ceiling height	D. To provide ventilation in rooms
Correct Ans	B. To cover the junction between the wall and floor			
Explanation	A skirting board is provided at the bottom of interior walls where the wall meets the floor. It protects the wall from damage, prevents dust accumulation at the joint, and gives a neat and finished appearance to the room interior.			

Q.No	Architecture GK			Type :MCQ
92	Who built the group of monuments at the Group of Monuments at Mahabalipuram?			
Options	A.Chola	B. Pallava	C.Mouryans	D. Nagra
Correct Ans	B. Pallava			
Explanation	The Group of Monuments at Mahabalipuram was built by the Pallava Dynasty during the 7th and 8th centuries CE. These monuments are famous for their rock-cut temples, cave sanctuaries, sculptures, and the Shore Temple, and they are recognized as a UNESCO World Heritage Site.			

Q.No	Architecture GK			Type :MCQ
93	Who built Darbhanga Fort (also called Raj Fort)?			

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Options	A.Sher Shah Suri	B. Maharaja Rameshwar Singh	C.Maharaja Kameshwar Singh	D. Mughal Emperor Akbar
Correct Ans	B. Maharaja Rameshwar Singh			
Explanation	Darbhanga Fort (Raj Fort) in Darbhanga was built by Maharaja Rameshwar Singh , the ruler of the Darbhanga Raj estate. The fort served as a royal residence and administrative center, reflecting the wealth, power, and architectural heritage of the Darbhanga royal family in Bihar.			

Q.No	Architecture GK		Type :MCQ	
94	Identify the Painting style from the given image ? 			
Options	A.Hyperrealism	B. Photorealism	C.Realism	D. Impresinism
Correct Ans	C.Realism			
Explanation	Realism is a philosophical and practical worldview that prioritizes facts, actuality, and objective truths over idealism, abstraction, or emotional wishful			

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	thinking. Its exact definition shifts depending on the discipline.
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Q.No	Architecture GK		Type :MCQ	
95	Identify the monument from its aerial-view image — Tawang Monastery			
				
Options	A.Tawang Monastery	B. Lngza Monastery	C.Chicham Monastery	D. Yuhan Monastery
Correct Ans	A.Tawang Monastery			
Explanation	Tawang Monastery is a Buddhist monastery located in Tawang, Arunachal Pradesh, India. It is the largest monastery in the country. It is situated in the valley of the Tawang Chu, in close proximity to the Chinese and Bhutanese border.			

Q.No	Architecture GK	Type :MCQ
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96	What is the use of handrail signage, and where is it commonly used?			
Options	A.For decorating ceilings in offices	B. To provide guidance and safety information on staircases, ramps, and escalators	C.To increase wall thickness in buildings	D. To control room temperature in auditoriums
Correct Ans	B. To provide guidance and safety information on staircases, ramps, and escalators			
Explanation	Handrail signage is used to provide directional, safety, or accessibility information to users. It is commonly installed on handrails along staircases, ramps, escalators, and public circulation areas in buildings such as malls, airports, hospitals, railway stations, and commercial complexes. It helps users navigate safely and improves accessibility, especially for visually impaired people.			

Q.No	Architecture GK		Type :MCQ	
97	Which material is commonly used in construction to absorb moisture and reduce indoor humidity? (e.g., silica gel, lime plaster, activated charcoal, gypsum board)			
Options	A.Plastic	B. Rubber	C.Silica Gel	D. Steel
Correct Ans	C.Silica Gel			
Explanation	Silica Gel is a desiccant material that absorbs moisture from the air, helping to reduce indoor humidity and prevent dampness, mold, and damage to materials. It is commonly used in packaging, storage spaces, and some building applications for moisture control.			

Q.No	Architecture GK	Type :MCQ
98	What is the primary construction material used in Jama Masjid?	

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Options	A.White marble only	B. Granite stone	C. Red sandstone and white marble	D. Brick and concrete
Correct Ans	C. Red sandstone and white marble			
Explanation	Jama Masjid was built during the reign of Shah Jahan in the 17th century. The mosque is mainly constructed using red sandstone and white marble, which are characteristic materials of Mughal architecture.			

Q.No	Architecture GK		Type :MCQ	
99	What is the architectural style of the Palace of Versailles?			
Options	A.Gothic Architecture	B. Baroque Architecture	C.Roman Architecture	D. Geek Architecture
Correct Ans	B. Baroque Architecture			
Explanation	The Palace of Versailles is a famous example of Baroque architecture. Built during the reign of Louis XIV, the palace is known for its grand scale, symmetry, elaborate decoration, formal gardens, and luxurious interiors that reflect the power and richness of the French monarchy.			

Q.No	Architecture GK		Type :MCQ	
100	What is the process of coating iron or steel with zinc to prevent corrosion called?			
Options	A .Galvanization	B. Annealing	C.Evaporation	D.Ventilation
Correct Ans	A .Galvanization			
Explanation	Galvanization is the process of applying a protective zinc coating to iron or steel to			

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	prevent rusting and corrosion. The zinc layer acts as a barrier against moisture and air, increasing the durability of the metal.
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Q.No	Architecture GK		Type :MCQ	
101	What does <i>digital fabrication</i> mean in architecture?			
Options	A.Manual carving of stone structures	B. The use of computer-controlled technology to create building components	C.Traditional brick masonry construction	D. Hand drafting of architectural drawings
Correct Ans	B) The use of computer-controlled technology to create building components			
Explanation	Digital fabrication in architecture refers to the process of using computer-controlled machines and digital design tools to manufacture architectural elements and building components. Technologies such as CNC cutting, laser cutting, robotic construction, and 3D printing are commonly used to achieve precision, complex forms, and efficient construction processes.			

Q.No	Architecture GK		Type :MCQ	
102	Who was the architect of Gol Gumbaz?			
Options	A.Ustad Ahmad Lahori	B. Yaqut of Dabul	C. Charles Correa	D. Le Corbusier
Correct Ans	B. Yaqut of Dabu			
Explanation	Gol Gumbaz was designed by Yaqut of Dabul during the rule of Mohammed Adil Shah of the Adil Shahi dynasty. The monument is famous for its massive dome, one of the largest			

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	unsupported domes in the world, and its unique whispering gallery.
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Q.No	Architecture GK	Type :MCQ
103	Where is Maheshwar Fort located?	
Options	A.Rajasthan	B. Gujarat
	C.Madhya Pradesh	D. Maharashtra
Correct Ans	C.Madhya Pradesh	
Explanatio	Maheshwar Fort is located in the state of Madhya Pradesh on the banks of the Narmada River. The fort is famous for its historical importance, beautiful architecture, and association with Ahilyabai Holkar.	

Q.No	Architecture GK	Type :MCQ
104	Identify the location of the building? 	

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Options	A.Udaipur	B. Jaipur	C.Jodhpur	D. Barmer
Correct Ans	A.Udaipur			
Explanation	City Palace is located in Udaipur, Rajasthan, on the banks of Lake Pichola. It was built by the rulers of the Mewar dynasty and is known for its blend of Rajput and Mughal architectural styles, grand courtyards, balconies, and decorative interiors.			

Q.No	Architecture GK		Type :MCQ	
105	What architectural element serves as a transition between interior and exterior spaces and provides protection from weather elements?			
Options	A.Column	B. Portico	C.Dome	D. Arch
Correct Ans	B. Portico			
Explanation	A portico is a covered entrance area supported by columns. It acts as a transition space between the inside and outside of a building and helps protect people from sun, rain, and other weather conditions before entering the building.			

Q.No	Architecture GK		Type :MCQ	
106	Which monument features a star-shaped plan?			
Options	A. Hoysaleswara Temple	B. Virupaksha Temple (Hampi)	C. Vittala Temple (Hampi)	D. Lotus Temple

Disclaimer : (This Paper has been recreated based on discussions with Students. The text may vary slightly in the Original Paper)

Correct Ans	A. Hoysaleswara Temple
Explanation	Hoysaleswara Temple is famous for its star-shaped (stellate) plan, a characteristic feature of Hoysala architecture. The temple base is designed in a complex star pattern, giving it a highly ornate and geometric appearance. Other options in Hampi (like Virupaksha and Vittala temples) do not have a star-shaped floor plan.

Q.No	Architecture GK		Type :MCQ	
107	A secondary ceiling installed below the main ceiling is called:			
Options	A.Cove ceiling	B.Coffered ceiling	C.Suspended ceiling	D. Tray ceiling
Correct Ans	C.Suspended ceiling			
Explanation	“Suspended ceiling” is the technical term (IS 1172, NBC). “Fall ceiling” is colloquial/regional variant			

Q.No	Architecture GK		Type :MCQ	
108	_____ is an iron alloy with a very low carbon content, typically less than 0.08% by weight.			
Options	A. Aluminium	B. Cast iron	C. Wrought iron	D. Steel
Correct Ans	C. Wrought iron			
Explanation	Wrought iron is an iron alloy with a very low carbon content, typically less than 0.08% by weight. It is characterized by high purity (90–95% iron) and the inclusion of fibrous slag, which gives it a distinct grain-like texture, high malleability, ductility, and superior corrosion resistance compared to cast iron.			

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Q.No	Architecture GK			Type :MCQ
109	What is the standard color of a traditional brick?			
Options	A.Grey	B. Brown	C.Terracotta	D. Red
Correct Ans	C.Terracotta			
Explanation	Terracotta is the standard color commonly associated with traditional clay bricks. The reddish-brown or orange color comes from the iron content in the clay , which changes color when the bricks are fired at high temperatures during manufacturing.			

Q.No	Architecture GK			Type :MCQ
110	Which is the dome-shaped architectural structure ?			
Options	A.Narthex	B. Buddhist Stupa	C.Sahn	D. Minaret
Correct Ans	B. Buddhist Stupa			
Explanation	A Buddhist Stupa is a dome-shaped structure associated with Buddhism , built to house sacred relics or commemorate important events. It is an important architectural symbol representing meditation, enlightenment, and Buddhist heritage.			

Q.No	Architecture GK			Type :MCQ
111	Primary Purpose of stairs in two storey building			

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Options	A.Connect floors	B. Aesthetics	C.Light & Ventilation	D. Distribute load
Correct Ans	A.Connect floors			
Explanation	Stairs are primarily designed to provide vertical circulation, i.e., to move between different levels of a building safely and efficiently. Aesthetics can be a secondary design aspect, but not the main purpose.			

Q.No	Architecture GK		Type :MCQ	
112	What does a double-heighted storey refer to?			
Options	A.A storey equivalent to two stories	B. A ceiling twice as high as its width	C.A storey equivalent to three stories	D. B. A ceiling half as high as its width
Correct Ans	A.A storey equivalent to two stories			
Explanation	A double-heighted storey is a space whose vertical height equals approximately two normal floors combined . Instead of having a floor slab dividing two levels, the area extends upward through the height of two storeys, creating a large, open interior space commonly seen in lobbies, living rooms, atriums, and commercial buildings .			

Q.No	Architecture GK		Type :MCQ	
113	What is a blue print?			
Options	A.A 3D model of a building	B. A detailed technical drawing used for	C.A decorative sketch of a building	D. A map of a city

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		construction		
Correct Ans	B. A detailed technical drawing used for construction			
Explanation	A blueprint is a precise architectural drawing that shows the design and construction details of a building, including layout, dimensions, walls, doors, and structural elements. It is used by architects, engineers, and builders to ensure accurate construction.			

Q.No	Architecture GK		Type :MCQ	
114	Which term best describes a product designed for people of all age groups and abilities ?			
Options	A.Inclusive Design	B. Minimal Design	C.Industrial Design	D. Decorative Design
Correct Ans	A.Inclusive Design			
Explanation	Inclusive Design refers to designing products, services, or environments that can be used by people of different ages, abilities, and backgrounds . It aims to make designs accessible, usable, and comfortable for everyone , including children, older adults, and people with disabilities.			

Q.No	Architecture GK		Type :MCQ	
115	Where is the Great Pyramid of Giza located?			
Options	A.India	B. Mexico	C.Egypt	D. Peru
Correct Ans	C.Egypt			
Explanation	The Great Pyramid of Giza is located in Giza, near Cairo, in Egypt.			

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	It is the largest and oldest of the three famous pyramids of Giza and was built as a tomb for the Egyptian Pharaoh Khufu around 4,500 years ago. It is one of the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World and the only one still standing today. The pyramid was originally about 146 meters tall and was constructed using millions of stone blocks, showing the advanced engineering skills of ancient Egypt.
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Q.No	Architecture GK		Type :MCQ	
116	Which art/architectural style was introduced by the British in India during the colonial period? (Hint: Think Indo-Saracenic, Neo-Gothic, or Victorian – identify the most formally adopted official style.)			
Options	A.Indo-Saracenic	B. Gothic Revival	C.Nagra	D. Dravidian
Correct Ans	B. Gothic Revival			
Explanation	The British introduced several European architectural styles to India, among which the Gothic Revival Style became particularly prominent during the 19th century. It is characterized by pointed arches, ribbed vaults, stained glass windows, and ornate decoration. Many colonial-era buildings in cities like Mumbai, Kolkata, and Chennai were built in this style.			

Q.No	Architecture GK	Type :MCQ		
117	Identify the architectural typology: <i>A vertical garden integrated into a high-rise building.</i>			
Options	A.Brutalist Architecture	B. Vernacular Architecture	C.Green Architecture	D. Peliolithic Architecture

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Correct Ans	C.Green Architecture
Explanation	Green Architecture focuses on environmentally sustainable and energy-efficient building design. A vertical garden integrated into a high-rise building helps improve air quality, reduce heat gain, enhance aesthetics, and support sustainable urban development. Such features are commonly seen in eco-friendly and biophilic architecture.

Q.No	Architecture GK			Type :MCQ
118	The Brindavan Gardens in Mysuru is best characterized by which design principle or feature in its layout?			
Options	A.Radial symmetry and concentric planning	B. Terraced layout with illuminated fountains inspired by Mughal-style gardens	C.Deconstructivist landscape design	D. Linear axial planning with Brutalist elements
Correct Ans	B. Terraced layout with illuminated fountains inspired by Mughal-style gardens			
Explanation	The Brindavan Gardens is designed in a terraced pattern along the Krishnaraja Sagar Dam, strongly influenced by Mughal garden principles such as axial symmetry, organized landscaping, and water features. Its most distinctive feature is the evening musical fountain system with illuminated water displays, which defines its identity more than any modern or abstract architectural style.			

Q.No	Architecture GK			Type :MCQ
119	Which UNESCO World Heritage Site in India is renowned for its unique agro-ecological system supporting rich rice-based flora and fauna, and is associated with ancient water management in Karnataka?			
Options	A.Hampi	B. Sacred Ensembles	C. Pattadakal	D. Western Ghats

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		of the Hoysalas		
Correct Ans	D. Western Ghats			
Explanation	The Western Ghats, a UNESCO World Heritage Site, is known for its rich biodiversity, traditional rice-based agricultural systems, and ancient water-management practices. Stretching across several Indian states including Karnataka, the region supports diverse flora and fauna due to its unique agro-ecological environment and heavy monsoon rainfall.			

Q.No	Architecture GK		Type :MCQ	
120	Which type of capital (topmost element) is characteristically found on the Ashokan Pillars? (e.g., Lion Capital, Bull Capital, Elephant Capital)			
Options	A.Lotus Capitol	B. Eagle Capitol	C.Lion capital of Ashoka	D. Crown Capitol
Correct Ans	C.Lion capital of Ashoka			
Explanation	The Lion Capital of Ashoka is the most famous capital found on the Ashokan Pillars. It features four lions standing back-to-back and symbolizes power, courage, confidence, and pride. Created during the reign of Ashoka in the 3rd century BCE, it was adopted as the national emblem of India. Ashokan pillars also featured other animal capitals such as bulls and elephants, but the Lion Capital is the most iconic and widely recognized.			

Q.No	Architecture GK	Type :MCQ
121	Which material is commonly used in construction to absorb moisture and reduce indoor humidity? (e.g., silica gel, lime plaster, activated charcoal, gypsum board)	

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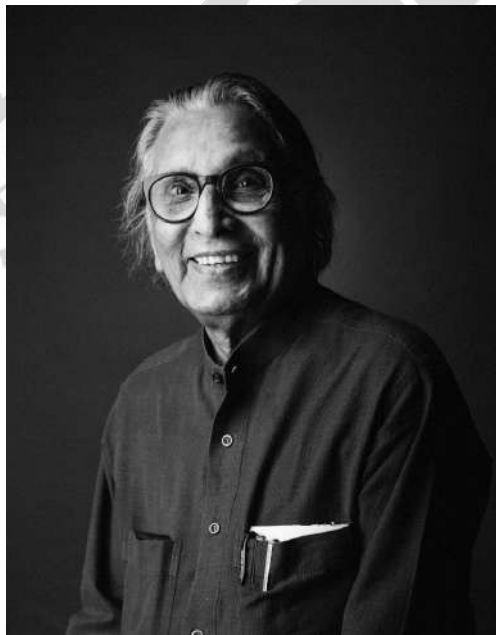
Options	A.Plastic	B. Rubber	C.Silica Gel	D. Steel
Correct Ans	C.Silica Gel			
Explanation	Silica Gel is a desiccant material that absorbs moisture from the air, helping to reduce indoor humidity and prevent dampness, mold, and damage to materials. It is commonly used in packaging, storage spaces, and some building applications for moisture control.			

Q.No	Architecture GK		Type :MCQ	
122	Which iconic modern monument is located on the banks of the Narmada River near Kevadia, Gujarat?			
Options	A.Indaia Gate	B. Statue of belief	C.Statue of Unity	D. Char Minar
Correct Ans	C.Statue of Unity			
Explanation	The Statue of Unity is located near the Narmada River in Gujarat. It is the world's tallest statue, standing at 182 meters, and was inaugurated in 2018. The monument is dedicated to Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, known as the "Iron Man of India," who played a major role in uniting the princely states after India's independence.			

Q.No	Architecture GK		Type :MCQ	
123	Where is the prehistoric monument Stonehenge located?			
Options	A.France	B. England	C.Greece	D. Egypt
Correct Ans	B. England			
Explanation	Stonehenge is a famous prehistoric monument located in Wiltshire, England. It is known for its massive standing stones arranged in a circular pattern and is believed to have been built between 3000 BCE and 2000 BCE. It is also recognized as a UNESCO World Heritage Site.			

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Q.No	Architecture GK		Type :MCQ	
124	Who was the principal master planner responsible for designing the layout of Chandigarh city?			
Options	A. Edwin Lutyens	B.Le Corbusier	C.Charles Correa	D. Laurie Baker
Correct Ans	B.Le Corbusier			
Explanation	● Le Corbusier (Swiss-French architect) was commissioned by Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru. He designed Chandigarh's distinct grid layout using a human body metaphor. ● Edwin Lutyens planned New Delhi. ● Charles Correa planned Navi Mumbai. ● Laurie Baker pioneered sustainable cost-effective housing in Kerala.			

Q.No	Architecture GK		Type :MCQ	
125	Identify the legendary architect shown below 			
Options	A. Charles Correa	B.Raj Rewal	C.B.V. Doshi	D. Achyut Kanvinde

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Correct Ans	C) B.V. Doshi
Explanation	• B.V. Doshi worked directly with Le Corbusier in Paris and India on Chandigarh's iconic monuments. In 2018, he became the first Indian to win the Pritzker Prize (the Nobel Prize of architecture). • Charles Correa designed Navi Mumbai and the Jawahar Kala Kendra. • Raj Rewal designed Delhi's Hall of Nations and Asiad Village. • Achyut Kanvinde pioneered functionalist brutalist architecture in India, designing IIT Kanpur.

Q.No	Architecture GK		Type :MCQ	
126	The tour guide described the ancient ruins as _____ and rich in history.			
Options	A.Ordinary	B.Monumental	C.Temporary	D. Modern
Correct Ans	B.Monumental			
Explanation	Monumental means historically important and impressive, which fits the context of describing ancient ruins.			

Q.No	Architecture GK	Type :MCQ		
127	Anthropology is the study of:			
Options	A.Plants	B.Human societies and cultures	C.Buildings	D. Weather
Correct Ans	B. Human societies and cultures			
Explanation	Anthropology studies human evolution, culture, and society.			

Q.No	Architecture GK	Type :MCQ
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Disclaimer : (This Paper has been recreated based on discussions with Students. The text may vary slightly in the Original Paper)

128	The famous Bodhisattva Padmapani painting is located in: 			
Options	A.Ellora Caves	B.Ajanta Caves	C.Elephanta Caves	D. Sanchi Stupa
Correct Ans	B.Ajanta Caves			
Explanation	Bodhisattva Padmapani is one of the most famous murals in Ajanta Caves.			

Q.No	Architecture GK		Type :MCQ	
129	One Central Park is famous for			
Options	A.Gothic architecture	B.Vertical gardens and sustainable design	C.Underground construction	D. Wooden façade
Correct Ans	B.Vertical gardens and sustainable design			
Explanation	One Central Park is known for eco-friendly architecture and vertical greenery.			

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Q.No	Architecture GK			Type :MCQ
130	Which of the following is NOT a component of concrete cement?			
Options	A.Sand	B.Gravel	C.Rock Salt	D. Cement
Correct Ans	C.Rock Salt			
Explanation	Rock salt is not used in standard concrete composition. Concrete is typically made from cement, sand, gravel, and water.			

Q.No	Architecture GK			Type :MCQ
131	Which of the following was constructed after India's independence?			
Options	A.Qutub Minar	B.Gateway of India	C.Chandigarh High Court	D. Charminar
Correct Ans	C.Chandigarh High Court			
Explanation	Chandigarh High Court was designed by Le Corbusier after independence.			

Q.No	Architecture GK			Type :MCQ
132	What is meant by a "double height space" in architecture?			
Options	A.A room with two entrances	B.A space having height of two floors	C.A staircase connecting two levels	D. A room with double windows
Correct Ans	B.A space having height of two floors			
Explanation	Double height spaces extend vertically across two floors, creating a sense of openness and grandeur in architectural design.			

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Q.No	Architecture GK			Type :MCQ
133	Which material can withstand humidity the most?			
Options	A.Steel	B.Timber	C.Glass	D. Mud
Correct Ans	C.Glass			
Explanation	Glass is non-porous and least affected by moisture.			

Q.No	Architecture GK			Type :MCQ
134	What is a travelator?			
Options	A.Rotating door	B.Escalator for luggage only	C.Moving walkway for pedestrians	D. Elevator for vehicles
Correct Ans	C.Moving walkway for pedestrians			
Explanation	A travelator is a moving walkway commonly found in airports and malls.			

Q.No	Architecture GK			Type :MCQ
135	What is the primary function of a portico?			
Options	A.Ventilation	B.Decorative ceiling	C.Covered entrance to a building	D. Drainage system
Correct Ans	C.Covered entrance to a building			
Explanation	A portico provides shelter at the entrance of a building.			

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Q.No	Architecture GK			Type :MCQ
136	Golconda Fort is located in:			
Options	A.Delhi	B.Jaipur	C.Hyderabad	D. Mysuru
Correct Ans	C.Hyderabad			
Explanation	Golconda Fort is a historic fort situated in Hyderabad.			

Q.No	Architecture GK			Type :MCQ
137	Which of the following is a natural material in construction?			
Options	A.Concrete	B.Brick	C.Marble	D. Porcelain
Correct Ans	C.Marble			
Explanation	Only marble is naturally occurring; the rest are processed or manufactured materials.			

Q.No	Architecture GK			Type :MCQ
138	Which building is now converted into the Prime Minister's Museum?			
Options	A.Nehru Planetarium	B.Teen Murti Bhavan	C.Qutub Minar	D. Jantar Mantar
Correct Ans	B.Teen Murti Bhavan			
Explanation	Teen Murti Bhavan, the official residence of India's first Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru, has been converted into the Prime Minister's Museum.			

Q.No	Architecture GK			Type :MCQ
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Disclaimer : (This Paper has been recreated based on discussions with Students. The text may vary slightly in the Original Paper)

139	Identify what is shown.			
				
Options	A.Bridge	B.Flyover	C.Tunnel	D. Overpass
Correct Ans	C.Tunnel			
Explanation	A tunnel is a long underground or enclosed passage made through soil, rock, mountains, or under water to allow movement of people, vehicles, trains, water, or utilities .			

Q.No	Architecture GK		Type :MCQ	
140	On which side of a lift is the escalator used?			
Options	A.Left	B.Right	C.Both	D. Not applicable
Correct Ans	D. Not applicable			
Explanation	Lifts (elevators) do not have escalators; they operate using motor-driven systems, not pedal controls like vehicles.			

Q.No	Architecture GK	Type :MCQ		
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Disclaimer : (This Paper has been recreated based on discussions with Students. The text may vary slightly in the Original Paper)

141	A figure consists of a semicircle on a square. What is the shape formed?			
Options	A.Cylinder	B.Dome structure	C.Prism	D. Sphere
Correct Ans	B.Dome structure			
Explanation	A semicircle placed on top of a square creates the classic dome structure shape, commonly seen in architecture.			

Q.No	Architecture GK		Type :MCQ	
142	Identify the monument. 			
Options	A.Taj Mahal	B.Bibi ka Maqbara	C.Humayun Tomb	D. Hawa Mahal
Correct Ans	B.Bibi ka Maqbara			
Explanation	Bibi Ka Maqbara is a famous Mughal mausoleum located in Aurangabad, Maharashtra, India. It is often called the “Mini Taj Mahal” because it resembles the Taj Mahal. Key facts: ● Location: Bibi Ka Maqbara ● Built by: Azam Shah ● In memory of: Dilras Banu Begum (wife of Aurangzeb) ● Construction period: Around 1660–1668 CE			

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	Style: Mughal architecture
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Q.No	Architecture GK	Type :MCQ		
143	Identify what is shown. 			
Options	A.Park	B.Building	C.Bridge	D. Sculpture
Correct Ans	D. Sculpture			
Explanation	A sculpture is a 3-dimensional artwork created by shaping materials like stone, wood, metal, clay, or marble into figures, forms, or designs.			

Q.No	Architecture GK		Type :MCQ	
144	Full form of HVAC			
Options	A.Heat Ventilation and Air Control	B.Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning	C.Heating, Vacuum and Air Cooling	D.Humidity, Ventilation and Air Circulation

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Correct Ans	B.Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning
Explanation	HVAC is a building system used to control indoor temperature, air quality, ventilation, and comfort in homes, offices, hospitals, and commercial buildings.

Q.No	Architecture GK		Type :MCQ	
145	Which architect designed the Lotus Temple?			
Options	A.Kenzo tange	B.Raj Rewal	C.Nari Gandhi	D. Fariborz Sahba
Correct Ans	D. Fariborz Sahba			
Explanation	The Lotus Temple in New Delhi was designed by the architect ✔ Fariborz Sahba Key facts: ● Architect: Fariborz Sahba ● Location: Lotus Temple ● Completed: 1986 ● Style: Expressionist / Modern architecture inspired by a lotus flower			

Q.No	Architecture GK		Type :MCQ	
146	Which of the following is NOT a water-saving method?			
Options	A.Rainwater harvesting	B.Using high-pressure showers	C.Drip irrigation	D. Recycling greywater
Correct Ans	B.Using high-pressure showers			

Disclaimer : (This Paper has been recreated based on discussions with Students. The text may vary slightly in the Original Paper)

Explanation	High-pressure showers usually use more water, so they are not a water-saving method. Water-saving methods include: • A. Rainwater harvesting ✓ • C. Drip irrigation ✓ • D. Recycling greywater ✓ Answer: B. Using high-pressure showers ✓
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Q.No	Architecture GK		Type :MCQ	
147	The Tower of London is situated on the River _____ in London, England .			
Options	A.Lea	B.Themes	C.Flet	D. Wandle
Correct Ans	B.Themes			
Explanation	The Tower of London was built on the north bank of the River Thames and served as a royal palace, fortress, prison, and treasury . Tower of London River Thames			

Q.No	Architecture GK		Type :MCQ	
148	_____ is a binding material used in brick masonry to join bricks together and fill the gaps (joints) between them.			
Options	A.PCC	B.Mortar	C.Brick Bat Coba	D. Calcium Carbonate
Correct Ans	B.Mortar			

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Explanation	Mortar is a binding material used in brick masonry to join bricks together and fill the gaps (joints) between them. Functions of Mortar • Binds bricks into a solid wall • Provides strength and stability • Fills joints and distributes load evenly • Prevents water and air penetration • Helps in alignment and leveling of bricks
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Q.No	Architecture GK	Type :MCQ		
149	Jama Masjid in Delhi was built by the Mughal emperor_____			
Options	A. Aurangzed	B. Babar	C. Akbar	D. Shah Jahan
Correct Ans	D. Shah Jahan			
Explanation	Jama Masjid in Delhi was built by the Mughal emperor Shah Jahan. Its construction started in 1650 CE and was completed around 1656 CE. Thousands of workers were involved in building it. Key facts: ● Built by: Shah Jahan ● Location: Jama Masjid ● Period: 1650–1656 CE ● Style: Mughal architecture ● Material: Red sandstone and white marble It is one of the largest mosques in India and is also called “Masjid-i-Jahan-Numa”, meaning “<i>Mosque commanding a view of the world.</i>”			

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Q.No	Architecture GK	Type :MCQ		
150	Identify the given building material from the given image? 			
Options	A. Allahabad	B. Shabad	C. Kadappa	D. Manglore
Correct Ans	D. Manglore			
Explanation	Mangalore tiles are red clay roofing tiles mainly used on sloping roofs . They originated in Mangalore (Mangaluru), Karnataka, India in the 19th century and became popular across India, especially in coastal and high-rainfall regions.			

Q.No	Architecture GK	Type :MCQ
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151				
Options	A.Gol Gumbaz – Vijayapura, Karnataka	B.Sun Temple – Konark, Odisha	C.Rasmancha – Bishnupur, West Bengal	D. Charminar – Hyderabad, Telangana
Correct Ans	C.Rasmancha – Bishnupur, West Bengal			
Explanation	The monument shown is Rasmancha , a famous terracotta temple structure located in Bishnupur, West Bengal . It was built by Malla King Bir Hambir in the 17th century.			

Q.No	Architecture GK		Type :MCQ	
152	What is the scheme called for affordable housing in India ?			
Options	A.Smart Cities Mission	B.Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana	C.Swachh Bharat Mission	D. Make in India
Correct Ans	B.Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana			
Explanation	Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) is the Government of India's scheme aimed at providing affordable housing for all , especially for economically weaker sections, low-income groups, and middle-income groups.			

Q.No	Architecture GK	Type :MCQ
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Disclaimer : (This Paper has been recreated based on discussions with Students. The text may vary slightly in the Original Paper)

153	A water body surrounding a fort is called:			
Options	A.Moat	B.Pavillion	C.Stepwell	D. Kund
Correct Ans	A.Moat			
Explanation	A moat is a deep water-filled ditch surrounding a fort or castle , mainly used for defense against enemies .			

Q.No	Architecture GK		Type :MCQ	
154	Which architectural element shown in the image is not used in construction? 			
Options	A.Beam	B.Arch	C.Column	D. Formwork
Correct Ans	B.Arch			

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Q.No	Architecture GK		Type :MCQ	
155	How old are the ruins of the Indus Valley Civilization (Mohenjo-daro)?			
Options	A.About 500 years old	B.About 1500 years old	C.About 4500 years old	D. About 10,000 years old
Correct Ans	C.About 4500 years old			
Explanation	Mohenjo-daro , one of the major cities of the Indus Valley Civilization , dates back to around 2500 BCE , making it approximately 4,500 years old . It is located in present-day Pakistan .			

Q.No	Architecture GK	Type :MCQ
156	What is the Golden Quadrilateral?	

Disclaimer : (This Paper has been recreated based on discussions with Students. The text may vary slightly in the Original Paper)

Options	A.A railway network connecting four metro cities	B.A highway network connecting Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai, and Kolkata	C.A river-linking project in India	D. A military route built during British rule
Correct Ans	B.A highway network connecting Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai, and Kolkata			
Explanation	It is India's largest highway project connecting the four major metropolitan cities			

Q.No	Architecture GK		Type :MCQ	
157	Which Shading pencil has less graphite?			
Options	A.2B	B.4H	C.HB	D. 6B
Correct Ans	B.4H			
Explanation	H-grade pencils contain less graphite and more clay , making them harder and producing lighter, finer lines. 4H gives a lighter shade compared to B-grade pencils, which contain more graphite and create darker marks.			

Q.No	Architecture GK		Type :MCQ	
158	What is Kinetic Architecture?			
Options	A.Architecture using moving parts	B.Architecture inspired by kinetic sculpture	C.Buildings with high energy consumption	D. Temporary installation art
Correct Ans	A.Architecture using moving parts			
Explanation	Kinetic architecture integrates motion – operable façades, rotating floors, adaptive shading – responding to environment or user needs (e.g., Al Bahar Towers, Dubai). Core NATA concept under Emerging Technologies.			

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Q.No	Architecture GK		Type :MCQ	
159	Identify the Building from Image 			
Options	A.Bateshwar temple	B.Chandra Mouleshwara temple	C.Khajuraho temple	D. Hampi temple
Correct Ans	C.Khajuraho temple			
Explanation	The Khajuraho Temples are located in Madhya Pradesh. Built by the Chandela dynasty between the 9th and 12th centuries, they are famous for their intricate sculptures and Nagara-style temple architecture. The temple complex is a Khajuraho Group of Monuments.			

Q.No	Architecture GK	Type :MCQ
160	Identify the Building from Image	

Disclaimer : (This Paper has been recreated based on discussions with Students. The text may vary slightly in the Original Paper)

				
Options	A.Ikhtihar Gate	B.Rumi Drawaza	C.Gazi Darwaza	D. Ruhani Darwaza
Correct Ans	B.Rumi Drawaza			
Explanation	Rumi Darwaza is an iconic gateway located in Lucknow. Built in 1784 during the reign of Nawab Asaf-ud-Daula, it is a notable example of Awadhi/Nawabi architecture and is often called the “ Turkish Gate ” of Lucknow.			

Q.No	Architecture GK	Type :MCQ
161	Identify the Building from Image	

Disclaimer : (This Paper has been recreated based on discussions with Students. The text may vary slightly in the Original Paper)

				
Options	A.Akabar's Tomb	B.Salim chisti Tomb	C.Humayun's Tomb	D. Rukaiya begumTomb
Correct Ans	B.Salim chisti Tomb			
Explanation	The Tomb of Salim Chishti is located at Fatehpur Sikri. Built by Akbar, the white marble tomb honors the Sufi saint Salim Chishti and is a notable example of Mughal architecture.			

Q.No	Architecture GK		Type :MCQ	
162	The Basilica of Bom Jesus is located in which Indian state?			
Options	A.Kerala	B.Goa	C.Maharashtra	D. Tamilnadu
Correct Ans	B.Goa			
Explanation	The Basilica of Bom Jesus is located in Goa, in the historic area of Old Goa . Built in the 16th century, it is famous for housing the mortal remains of St. Francis Xavier and is a UNESCO World Heritage Site known for its Baroque architecture.			

Disclaimer : (This Paper has been recreated based on discussions with Students. The text may vary slightly in the Original Paper)

Q.No	Architecture GK		Type :MCQ	
163	Full form of: RIBA			
Options	A.Royal Institute of British Architects	B.Registered Institute of Building Architecture	C.Royal Indian Board of Architects	D. Regional Institute of Building Arts
Correct Ans	A.Royal Institute of British Architects			
Explanation	RIBA (Royal Institute of British Architects) is a professional organization for architects, based in the United Kingdom. It promotes excellence in architecture, education, and professional standards.			

Q.No	Architecture GK		Type :MCQ	
164	Full form of: BBC			
Options	A.Brick Bat Coba	B.Brick Bat Corbon	C.Brick Bat Clorine	D. Brick Bat Coal
Correct Ans	A.Brick Bat Coba			
Explanation	Brick Bat Coba (BBC) is a traditional waterproofing method in construction that uses brick pieces (brick bats) , cement mortar , and a protective layer to provide waterproofing and proper slope on roofs and terraces.			

Q.No	Architecture GK		Type :MCQ	
165	Full form of: PCC			
Options	A.Palin Concrete cement	B.Plain Cement Concrete	C.Pure Cement Concrete	D. Paste Concrete Cement

Disclaimer : (This Paper has been recreated based on discussions with Students. The text may vary slightly in the Original Paper)

Correct Ans	B.Plain Cement Concrete
Explanation	PCC (Plain Cement Concrete) is a mixture of cement, sand, aggregate, and water used as a base layer in construction works such as foundations, flooring, and pavements. It does not contain steel reinforcement.

Q.No	Architecture GK		Type :MCQ	
166	Full form of: GRIHA			
Options	A.Green Rating for Integrated Habitat Assessment	B.Global Rating for Indian Housing Architecture	C.Green Resource for Interior Habitat Analysis	D. General Rating for Infrastructure and Housing Assessment
Correct Ans	A.Green Rating for Integrated Habitat Assessment			
Explanation	GRIHA is India's national green building rating system that evaluates buildings based on their environmental performance, energy efficiency, and sustainable design practices.			

Q.No	Architecture GK		Type :MCQ	
167	Full form of: IGBC			
Options	A.Indian Green Building Council	B.International Green Building Corporation	C. Indian Global Building Committee	D. Integrated Green Building Centre
Correct Ans	A.Indian Green Building Council			

Disclaimer : (This Paper has been recreated based on discussions with Students. The text may vary slightly in the Original Paper)

Explanation	IGBC (Indian Green Building Council) is an organization that promotes sustainable and environmentally friendly building practices in India through green building certification and awareness.
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Q.No	Architecture GK		Type :MCQ	
168	Identify the architectural element and its purpose: 			
Options	A.Trellis	B.Pergola	C.Arcade	D. Loggia
Correct Ans	B.Pergola			
Explanation	A pergola is an outdoor garden feature consisting of vertical posts or pillars supporting cross-beams and an open lattice — used for shade, vine growth, and spatial definition. Distinct from trellis (2D wall-mounted) or arcade (covered passageway).General Electric			

Q.No	Architecture GK		Type :MCQ	
169	Which Indian city is famous for its richly painted sculptures, colorful ceilings, and intricate artwork that creates a three-dimensional visual effect?			
Options	A.Mysuru	B.Indore	C.Madurai	D. Manglore
Correct Ans	C.Madurai			

Disclaimer : (This Paper has been recreated based on discussions with Students. The text may vary slightly in the Original Paper)

Explanation	Madurai , in Tamil Nadu, is renowned for the Meenakshi Amman Temple , celebrated for its vibrant painted sculptures, detailed ceilings, and visually striking temple art.
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Q.No	Architecture GK			Type :MCQ
170	Which architectural element is primarily used to protect both the exterior and interior of a building from weather conditions?			
Options	A.Roof	B.Column	C.Beam	D. Arch
Correct Ans	A.Roof			
Explanation	A roof is an architectural element that provides protection to a building's exterior and interior from weather conditions such as rain, sun, wind, and snow.			

Q.No	Architecture GK			Type :MCQ
171	Which monument was built to commemorate the coronation of King George V as the Emperor of India?			
Options	A.Gateway of India	B.India Gate	C.Victoria Memorial	D. Charminar
Correct Ans	A.Gateway of India			
Explanation	The Gateway of India in Mumbai was built to commemorate the landing of King George V and Queen Mary in India after George V's coronation as the Emperor of India .			

Q.No	Architecture GK			Type :MCQ
172	Which architectural structures were commonly built during Emperor Ashoka's reign?			

Disclaimer : (This Paper has been recreated based on discussions with Students. The text may vary slightly in the Original Paper)

Options	A.Gothic Cathedrals and Castles	B.Skyscrapers and Bridges	C.Stupas, Pillars, and Rock Edicts	D. Skyscrapers and Bridges
Correct Ans	C.Stupas, Pillars, and Rock Edicts			
Explanation	During the reign of Ashoka, many stupas, stone pillars, and rock edicts were constructed to spread Buddhist teachings and royal messages . The Ashokan Pillars and monuments like the Sanchi Stupa are notable examples.			

Q.No	Architecture GK		Type :MCQ	
173	What materials are typically used in the construction of <i>kutcha</i> houses?			
Options	A.Cement, steel, and concrete	B.Glass and aluminum	C.Mud, bamboo, thatch, and wood	D. Marble and granite
Correct Ans	C.Mud, bamboo, thatch, and wood			
Explanation	Kutcha houses are usually made from locally available natural materials such as mud, bamboo, straw/thatch, and wood . They are commonly found in rural areas and are generally less permanent than pucca houses.			

Q.No	Architecture GK		Type :MCQ	
174	Under which river is India’s first underwater metro project located?			
Options	A.Yamuna River	B.Kaveri River	C.Hooghly River	D. Bhramhaputra River
Correct Ans	C.Hooghly River			

Disclaimer : (This Paper has been recreated based on discussions with Students. The text may vary slightly in the Original Paper)

Explanation	India's first underwater metro tunnel is part of the Kolkata Metro project and runs under the Hooghly River , connecting Kolkata and Howrah .
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Q.No	Architecture GK			Type :MCQ
175	Tombs and arches are characteristic features of which architectural style?			
Options	A.Dravidian Architecture	B.Indo-Islamic Architecture	C.Nagara Architecture	D. Buddhist Architecture
Correct Ans	B.Indo-Islamic Architecture			
Explanation	Indo-Islamic Architecture is known for features such as: • Arches • Domes • Tombs • Minarets • Large courtyards • Geometric and calligraphic decoration			

Q.No	Architecture GK			Type :MCQ
176	What is the etymological origin of the word " architect "?			
Options	A.Latin word meaning "builder of houses"	B.Greek words meaning "chief builder"	C.French word meaning "designer"	D. Sanskrit word meaning "creator"
Correct Ans	B.Greek words meaning "chief builder"			

Disclaimer : (This Paper has been recreated based on discussions with Students. The text may vary slightly in the Original Paper)

Explanation	The word “ architect ” comes from the Greek words <i>arkhi</i> (chief) and <i>tekton</i> (builder/carpenter), meaning “ chief builder. ”
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Q.No	Architecture GK		Type :MCQ	
177	What is the full form of ASI?			
Options	A.Archaeological Space of India	B.Architectural Survey of India	C.Archaeological Survey of India	D. Archaeological Survey of Institute
Correct Ans	C.Archaeological Survey of India			
Explanation	ASI (Archaeological Survey of India) is an organization under the Government of India responsible for the archaeological research, conservation, and protection of historical monuments and cultural heritage sites in India.			

Q.No	Architecture GK		Type :MCQ	
178	What is the full form of IICD?			
Options	A.Indian Institute of Craft and Design	B.International Institute of Creative Design	C.Indian Interior Construction Department	D. Institute of Industrial Craft Development
Correct Ans	A.Indian Institute of Craft and Design			
Explanation	IICD (Indian Institute of Craft and Design) is a design institute based in Jaipur, focused on craft, design education, and traditional arts & crafts development.			

Q.No	Architecture GK		Type :MCQ	
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Disclaimer : (This Paper has been recreated based on discussions with Students. The text may vary slightly in the Original Paper)

179	What is the primary purpose of using <i>isometric projection</i> in architectural representation?			
Options	A.To show realistic perspective with vanishing points	B.To represent a 3D object accurately on a 2D surface	C.To display only the front view of a building	D. To calculate the structural load of a building
Correct Ans	B.To represent a 3D object accurately on a 2D surface			
Explanation	Isometric projection is a type of pictorial drawing used to represent a three-dimensional object on a two-dimensional surface. In isometric drawings: • The three principal axes are equally inclined (120° apart). • Dimensions can be measured along the axes. • There are no vanishing points, unlike perspective drawings.			

Q.No	Architecture GK		Type :MCQ	
180	Identify the building from the given image below 			
Options	A.Chandigarh head quarter	B.Laurentine Library	C.Hlgia Sophia	D. Notre-Dame de Haut
Correct Ans	D. Notre-Dame de Haut			

Disclaimer : (This Paper has been recreated based on discussions with Students. The text may vary slightly in the Original Paper)

Explanation	Notre-Dame de Haut (Chapel of Ronchamp), France — designed by Le Corbusier (1955); iconic Modernist/Expressionist pilgrimage chapel.
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Q.No	Architecture GK			Type :MCQ
181	To which rock category does sandstone belong?			
Options	A.Igneous rock	B.Sedimentary rock	C.Metamorphic rock	D. Volcanic rock
Correct Ans	B.Sedimentary rock			
Explanation	Sandstone is a sedimentary rock formed by the compaction and cementation of sand-sized mineral particles over time. It is commonly used in construction and architecture.			

Q.No	Architecture GK			Type :MCQ
182	Which of the given four options is <i>not</i> one of the New Seven Wonders of the World?			
Options	A.Taj Mahal	B.Great Wall	C.Christ the Redeemer	D. Eiffel Tower
Correct Ans	D.Eiffel Tower			
Explanation	The New Seven Wonders of the World include monuments such as the Taj Mahal , Great Wall of China , Petra , Machu Picchu , Christ the Redeemer , Colosseum , and Chichén Itzá . The Eiffel Tower is famous worldwide but is not one of the New Seven Wonders.			

Q.No	Architecture GK			Type :MCQ
183	Do the Taj Mahal and Red Fort belong to the same architectural style?			

Disclaimer : (This Paper has been recreated based on discussions with Students. The text may vary slightly in the Original Paper)

Options	A.Yes, both are examples of Mughal architecture	B.No, Taj Mahal is Gothic and Red Fort is Mughal	C.No, Taj Mahal is Dravidian and Red Fort is Indo-Islamic	D. Yes, both are examples of Greek architecture
Correct Ans	A.Yes, both are examples of Mughal architecture			
Explanation	The Taj Mahal and the Red Fort are both important examples of Mughal architecture, known for features such as domes, arches, symmetry, intricate carvings, and decorative elements.			

Q.No	Architecture GK		Type :MCQ	
184	In which Indian region are Bhunga (circular, thatched mud houses) traditionally found?			
Options	A.Kashmir Valley	B.Kutch, Gujarat	C.Kerala Backwaters	D. Sunderbans, West Bengal
Correct Ans	B.Kutch, Gujarat			
Explanation	Bhunga houses are traditional circular mud houses found in the Kutch region of Gujarat. Features of Bhunga houses: • Circular plan • Thick mud walls • Conical thatched roof • Excellent resistance to earthquakes • Keeps interiors cool in the hot desert climate These houses are especially common in villages of the Banni Grasslands area.			

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Q.No	Architecture GK			Type :MCQ
185	In a courtyard house image, which element – arches, columns, plinth stones, or doors – does not contribute significantly to visual rhythm?			
Options	A.Archs	B.Columns	C.Plinth stones	D. Doors
Correct Ans	C.Plinth stones			
Explanation	Visual rhythm in architecture is created by the repetition of elements such as arches, columns, doors, windows, or patterns that guide the viewer's eye through a space. • Arches → Repeated forms create rhythm. • Columns → Regular spacing creates rhythm. • Doors → Repeated openings can contribute to rhythm. • Plinth stones → Primarily serve as a base or foundation element and generally do not create visual rhythm.			

Q.No	Architecture GK			Type :MCQ
186	What does the stone chariot at the Konark Sun Temple symbolically represent?			
Options	A.A royal war chariot	B.The chariot of the Sun God	C.A victory procession	D. A merchant caravan
Correct Ans	B.The chariot of the Sun God			
Explanation	The chariot of Surya, the Hindu Sun God – drawn by seven horses (days of week) and 12 pairs of wheels (months of year).			

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Q.No	Architecture GK		Type :MCQ	
187	Identify the location of the building?			
Options	A.Izrail	B.Jorden	C.Egypt	D. Maxico
Correct Ans	C.Egypt			
Explanation	The Great Sphinx of Giza is a famous ancient limestone statue located near the pyramids of Giza in Egypt. It has the body of a lion and the head of a human and is one of the most iconic monuments of ancient Egyptian civilization.			

Q.No	Architecture GK	Type :MCQ		
188	In which type of architecture style is the following element found ? 			
Options	A.Islamic	B.Christian	C.Roman	D. Hindu
Correct Ans	A.Islamic			
Explanation	The image shows jali (lattice) work, arches, and intricate geometric/floral patterns , which are characteristic features of Islamic architecture (also seen in Mughal architecture).			

Q.No	Architecture GK	Type :MCQ
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Disclaimer : (This Paper has been recreated based on discussions with Students. The text may vary slightly in the Original Paper)

189	Which design principle is used to make a small space look larger ?			
Options	A.Dark colors and heavy furniture	B.Use of mirrors and light colors	C.Low ceilings and dark lighting	D. Thick walls and small windows
Correct Ans	B.Use of mirrors and light colors			
Explanation	Mirrors, light colors, proper lighting, and open layouts can create an illusion of spaciousness, making a small place appear larger.			

Q.No	Architecture GK		Type :MCQ	
190	Which fort in Rajasthan is known for its golden hue?			
Options	A.Mehrangarh Fort	B.Jaisalmer Fort	C.Chittorgarh Fort	D. Kumbhalgarh Fort
Correct Ans	B.Jaisalmer Fort			
Explanation	Jaisalmer Fort is known for its golden-yellow sandstone , which gives it a glowing golden appearance, especially during sunrise and sunset. It is often called the “ Golden Fort ” or “ Sonar Quila. ”			

Q.No	Architecture GK		Type :MCQ	
191	Which iconic global structure features distinctive sail-like or shell-like roof geometries designed by Jørn Utzon?			
Options	A.Guggenheim Museum Bilbo	B.Sydney Opera House	C.The Louvre Pyramid	D. Burj Al Arab
Correct Ans	B.Sydney Opera House			

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Explanation	Located in Sydney, Australia , the Sydney Opera House is famous for its unique roof design resembling sails of ships or shells . It was designed by Danish architect Jørn Utzon and is one of the most recognized examples of modern architecture and a UNESCO World Heritage Site.
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Q.No	Architecture GK			Type :MCQ
192	What specific structural component is laid horizontally directly above windows or door frames to carry the load of the masonry wall above it?			
Options	A.Plinth beam	B.Cornice	C.Lintel	D. Parapet
Correct Ans	C.Lintel			
Explanation	A lintel is a horizontal structural member placed over openings such as doors, windows, and passages to transfer the load from the masonry or wall above to the sides of the opening. Lintels can be made of wood, stone, brick, steel, or reinforced concrete (RCC) .			

Q.No	Architecture GK			Type :MCQ
193	A starts his walk moving North and takes a sharp left turn. B starts his walk from the same point moving East and takes a sharp right turn. Relative to each other's compass directions, what direction are they both facing now?			
Options	A.Same Direction	B.Opposite Direction	C.Perpendicular Directions	D. None of the above
Correct Ans	C.Perpendicular Directions			
Explanation	• A starts moving North and takes a left turn → Facing West • B starts moving East and takes a right turn → Facing South Now compare their directions:			

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	• West and South are at 90° to each other. Answer: C. Perpendicular Directions
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Q.No	Architecture GK		Type :MCQ	
194	In architectural surveillance and design layout optimization, which mirror configuration yields the maximum wide-angle field of view?			
Options	A.Concave mirror	B.Convex mirror	C.Plane mirror	D. Cylindrical concave mirror
Correct Ans	B.Convex mirror			
Explanation	A convex mirror provides the widest field of view because it curves outward, causing reflected rays to spread out. This allows a larger area to be seen at once, making it useful for: • Architectural surveillance systems • Security mirrors in buildings and parking areas • Road intersections and blind corners • Layout optimization for visibility By contrast: • Concave mirrors magnify or focus images but have a narrower view. • Plane mirrors give a normal, limited field of view. • Cylindrical concave mirrors distort reflections and are not typically used for maximum wide-angle viewing. Correct Option: B. Convex mirror			

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Q.No	Architecture GK			Type :MCQ
195	Which material was used to build the dome of the pantheon.			
Options	A.Concrete	B.Steel	C.Brick	D. Sand
Correct Ans	A.Concrete			
Explanation	The Romans used a special lightweight concrete mixture for the Pantheon's dome. Different materials were used in the concrete to reduce weight toward the top: • Heavy stone (travertine/basalt) in the lower sections • Lighter materials like pumice near the top This innovative use of concrete allowed the Pantheon to have the world's largest unreinforced concrete dome.			

Q.No	Architecture GK			Type :MCQ
196	India's first modern building was designed by Antonin Raymond. What is it?			
Options	A.Golconda Dorm Tree	B.Villa Shodhan	C.Sanskar Kendra	D. Gandhi Smarak Sangrahalaya
Correct Ans	A.Golconda Dorm Tree			
Explanation	The Golconda Dormitory (1937), built for Sri Aurobindo Ashram in Pondicherry, is widely cited in Indian architectural pedagogy as the first consciously modernist building in India, designed by Czech-American architect Antonin Raymond – blending Bauhaus principles with local climate response.			

Q.No	Architecture GK			Type :MCQ
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Disclaimer : (This Paper has been recreated based on discussions with Students. The text may vary slightly in the Original Paper)

197	Which was the first Indian city recognized by UNESCO for its modern architectural heritage?			
Options	A.Chandigarh	B.Delhi	C.Madras	D. Bangalore
Correct Ans	A.Chandigarh			
Explanation	Chandigarh became internationally recognized for its modern architecture and urban planning designed by Le Corbusier. The “Architectural Work of Le Corbusier” in Chandigarh, including the Capitol Complex, was inscribed as a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 2016. It is famous for its planned city layout and modernist buildings. Note: Ahmedabad was India’s first UNESCO World Heritage City (2017), but Chandigarh is known for UNESCO recognition related to modern architecture/buildings.			

Q.No	Architecture GK		Type :MCQ	
198	What is a portico mainly used for?			
Options	A.Water storage	B.Covered entrance supported by columns	C.Underground passage	D. Underground passage
Correct Ans	B.Covered entrance supported by column			
Explanation	A portico is a covered entrance or porch supported by columns, usually attached to the front of a building. Uses of a Portico: ● Provides shelter from sun, rain, and weather at the entrance.			

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	• Creates a grand and decorative entrance to a building. • Acts as a transition space between the outside and inside areas. • Improves the architectural appearance and aesthetics of a structure.
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Q.No	Architecture GK		Type :MCQ	
199	The ancient Roman amphitheatre was primarily used for:			
Options	A.Religious worship	B.Public entertainment and gladiator games	C.Residential housing	D. Trade and commerce
Correct Ans	B.Public entertainment and gladiator games			
Explanation	Roman amphitheatres were designed with tiered seating around a central arena to accommodate large crowds watching games, battles, and performances.			

Q.No	Architecture GK		Type :MCQ	
200	What can we use in place of steel bars in RCC frame structures?			
Options	A.Timber roof	B.Bamboo reinforcement	C. PVC pipes	D. Gypsum board
Correct Ans	B.Bamboo reinforcement			
Explanation	Bamboo is a sustainable, high-tensile natural alternative used experimentally and in low-rise RCC; others lack tensile strength or structural integrity for reinforcement.			

Q.No	Architecture GK	Type :MCQ
201	Ergonomics related to what?	

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Options	A.Strong products	B.Cheap products	C. Time-saving products	D. Comfortable products
Correct Ans	D. Comfortable products			
Explanation	Ergonomics refers to designing systems/products for human comfort, efficiency, and safety – core to architecture & interior design syllabi.			

Q.No	Architecture GK		Type :MCQ	
202	Which of the following would lead to lowering your carbon footprint?			
Options	A.Purchase of NIKE T-shirt	B.Frequent use of cars	C. Purchase of locally grown vegetables	D. Purchase of refrigerated vegetables
Correct Ans	C. Purchase of locally grown vegetables			
Explanation	A. Purchase of a NIKE T-shirt – Manufacturing and long-distance transportation can contribute to carbon emissions. B. Frequent use of cars – Increases fuel consumption and carbon emissions. D. Purchase of refrigerated vegetables – Requires additional energy for refrigeration, increasing the overall carbon footprint.			

Q.No	Architecture GK		Type :MCQ	
203	Which of the following is designed to help physically challenged individuals?			
Options	A.Staircase	B.High-rise steps	C. Gentle ramp	D. Steep ramp
Correct Ans	C. Gentle ramp			

Disclaimer : (This Paper has been recreated based on discussions with Students. The text may vary slightly in the Original Paper)

Explanation	A gentle ramp allows wheelchair users and people with mobility difficulties to move safely and comfortably. It is commonly provided in accessible buildings. • Staircase ✗ • High-rise steps ✗ • Gentle ramp ✓ • Steep ramp ✗ (too difficult and unsafe for many users)
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Q.No	Architecture GK		Type :MCQ	
204	Anthropometric measurements are measurements of the human body. These can be affected by:			
Options	A.Age, gender, ethnicity	B.Diet, health, physical activity	C. Climate and environmental adaptations	D. Genetics and hereditary factors
Correct Ans	A,B,C,D			
Explanation	Anthropometric measurements (height, weight, body proportions, reach, etc.) are influenced by all of these factors: • Age, gender, ethnicity affect body size and proportions. • Diet, health, and physical activity influence growth and body composition. • Climate and environmental adaptations can lead to variations in body characteristics across populations. • Genetics and hereditary factors play a major role in determining body structure.			

Q.No	Architecture GK	Type :MCQ
205	A Lending Island is a place found in:	

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Options	A.Saloon	B.Library	C. Hospital	D. Garment Shop
Correct Ans	B.Library			
Explanation	A Lending Island is an area in a library where books and other materials are issued, returned, or managed for borrowing.			

Q.No	Architecture GK		Type :MCQ	
206	The Great Pyramids were primarily __ structures.			
Options	A.Religious	B.Burial	C. Medical	D. Administrative
Correct Ans	B.Burial			
Explanation	The Great Pyramids of ancient Egypt were built as tombs for pharaohs and served as their final resting places.			

Q.No	Architecture GK		Type :MCQ	
207	Which of the following is the preferred flooring material for colder regions?			
Options	A.Stone tiles	B.Cork flooring	C. Vitrified tiles	D. Linoleum
Correct Ans	B.Cork flooring			
Explanation	Cork flooring provides good thermal insulation and feels warm underfoot, making it suitable for colder climates.			

Q.No	Architecture GK		Type :MCQ	
208	Iron roofing sheets are galvanized using a coat of:			
Options	A.Zinc	B.Red oxide	C. Mercury	D. Copper

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Correct Ans	A.Zinc
Explanation	Galvanization is the process of coating iron or steel with zinc to protect it from rust and corrosion.

Q.No	Architecture GK		Type :MCQ	
209	Which construction technology uses precast concrete elements manufactured off-site and assembled on-site?			
Options	A.Formwork	B.Casting	C. Prefabrication	D. Reinforcement
Correct Ans	C. Prefabrication			
Explanation	Prefabrication involves manufacturing building components in a factory or off-site location and then transporting them to the construction site for assembly.			

Q.No	Architecture GK	Type :MCQ		
210	The arch shown in the image is identified as: 			
Options	A.Horseshoe Arch	B.Pointed Arch	C. Multi-foil Arch	D. Tudor Arch
Correct Ans	C. Multi-foil Arch			
Explanation	A multi-foil arch consists of multiple decorative lobes or cusps.			

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Q.No	Architecture GK		Type :MCQ	
211	What does AMRUT stand for?			
Options	A.Atal Mission for Rural Urban Transformation	B.Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation	C. Advanced Mission for Urban Transport	D. Atal Modernization and Renewal Urban Trust
Correct Ans	B.Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation			
Explanation	AMRUT (Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation) is a flagship urban development scheme launched by the Government of India in 2015. The mission aims to improve the quality of life in cities by providing basic urban infrastructure and services. Key Objectives of AMRUT • Water supply for households • Sewerage and septage management • Storm water drainage • Urban transport (non-motorized and public transport) • Development of parks and green spaces			

Q.No	Architecture GK		Type :MCQ	
212	The Chalukya Shiva Temple, also known as _____, is located in Karnataka.			
Options	A.Virupaksha Temple	B.Lad Khan Temple	C. Kailasa Temple	D. Shore Temple
Correct Ans	B. Lad Khan Temple			

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Explanation	Lad Khan Temple at Aihole is one of the earliest Hindu temples built by the Chalukyas and is often referred to as the Chalukya Shiva Temple.
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Q.No	Architecture GK	Type :MCQ		
213	Identify the cave painting of India from the given image? 			
Options	A.Ajanta	B.Ellora	C. Bhimbetka	D. Sanchi
Correct Ans	C. Bhimbetka			
Explanation	The Bhimbetka Rock Shelters in Madhya Pradesh contain some of the oldest known cave paintings in India.			

Q.No	Architecture GK	Type :MCQ
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Disclaimer : (This Paper has been recreated based on discussions with Students. The text may vary slightly in the Original Paper)

214	Identify the location of the Monument from the given image?			
				
Options	A.Mandu	B.Agra	C. Jaipur	D. Patna
Correct Ans	A. Mandu			
Explanation	Hindola Mahal ("Swing Palace") is a historic structure in Mandu, Madhya Pradesh, known for its sloping walls.			

Q.No	Architecture GK		Type :MCQ	
215	Identify the location of the Monument from the given image?			
				
Options	A.Khajuraho	B.Mandu	C. Agra	D. Delhi
Correct Ans	B. Mandu			

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Explanation	Hoshang Shah's Tomb in Mandu is considered India's first marble mausoleum and inspired later Mughal architecture.
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Q.No	Architecture GK	Type :MCQ		
216	Santhome Cathedral is located in:			
Options	A.Kerala	B.Karnataka	C. Tamil Nadu	D. Goa
Correct Ans	C. Tamil Nadu			
Explanation	Santhome Cathedral Basilica in Chennai is built over the tomb of Saint Thomas the Apostle.			

Q.No	Architecture GK		Type :MCQ	
217	Identify the Fort from the image 			
Options	A.Amer Fort	B.Red Fort	C. Golghar	D. Junagarh Fort
Correct Ans	A.Amer Fort			

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Explanation	Location: Jaipur, Rajasthan Architecture: Rajput and Mughal styles Material: Red sandstone and marble Famous Feature: Sheesh Mahal (Mirror Palace) UNESCO Status: Part of the Hill Forts of Rajasthan UNESCO inscription group of sites
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Q.No	Architecture GK	Type :MCQ		
218	Identify the Fort from the image			
Options	A.Junagarh Fort	B.Chandragiri Fort	C. Red Fort, Agra	D. Golghar
Correct Ans	C. Red Fort, Agra			
Explanation	The Agra Fort is easily identifiable from aerial views due to its red sandstone walls and strategic design.			

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Q.No	Architecture GK	Type :MCQ		
219	Identify the location of of the fort from the given image? 			
Options	A.Karnataka	B.Andhra Pradesh	C. Telangana	D. Tamil Nadu
Correct Ans	B.Andhra Pradesh			
Explanation	Location: Near Tirupati, Andhra Pradesh Built: Around the 11th century Associated with: Vijayanagara Empire Famous Structures: Raja Mahal and Rani Mahal Architecture: Indo-Saracenic and Vijayanagara styles			

Q.No	Architecture GK	Type :MCQ
220	Identify the Location of a given monument from the given Image ?	

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Options	A.Lucknow	B.Patna	C. Ranchi	D. Varanasi
Correct Ans	B. Patna			
Explanation	Golghar is a large granary built in Patna in 1786 by the British administration.			

Q.No	Architecture GK		Type :MCQ	
221	Junagarh Fort is located in:			
Options	A.Jaisalmer	B.Jaipur	C. Bikaner	D. Udaipur
Correct Ans	C. Bikaner			
Explanation	Junagarh Fort is one of the few major forts in Rajasthan not built on a hilltop.			

Q.No	Architecture GK		Type :MCQ	
222	Which monument is famous for being India's first marble mausoleum?			
Options	A.Taj Mahal	B.Hoshang Shah's Tomb	C. Humayun's Tomb	D. Safdarjung's Tomb
Correct Ans	B. Hoshang Shah's Tomb			

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Explanation	Built in the 15th century, Hoshang Shah's Tomb is considered India's earliest marble mausoleum.
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Q.No	Architecture GK		Type :MCQ	
223	Which monument is associated with prehistoric human settlements and rock art?			
Options	A.Ajanta Caves	B.Bhimbetka Rock Shelters	C. Elephanta Caves	D. Karla Caves
Correct Ans	B. Bhimbetka Rock Shelters			
Explanation	Bhimbetka preserves evidence of prehistoric life through ancient paintings and rock shelters.			

Q.No	Architecture GK		Type :MCQ	
224	Which of the following structures was originally built as a granary?			
Options	A.Golghar	B.Hindola Mahal	C. Junagarh Fort	D. Lad Khan Temple
Correct Ans	A. Golghar			
Explanation	Golghar was constructed to store grain and prevent famine after the devastating Bengal famine of 1770.			

Q.No	Architecture GK		Type :MCQ	
225	Identify the most infertile amongst the following Soils.-			
Options	A.Caly soil	B.Lomy soil	C. Red soil	D. Laterite soil
Correct Ans	D. Laterite soil			

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Explanation	Alluvial Soil → Northern Plains, very fertile Black Soil → Cotton cultivation, Deccan Plateau Red Soil → Iron-rich, moderate fertility Laterite Soil → Heavy rainfall regions, least fertile without fertilizers
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Q.No	Architecture GK		Type :MCQ	
226	What is the name given to the chair designed by Mies Van der Rohe?			
Options	A.Wassily Chair	B. Eames Lounge Chair	C. Barcelona Chair	D. Red and Blue Chair
Correct Ans	C. Barcelona Chair			
Explanation	Ludwig Mies van der Rohe designed the famous Barcelona Chair in 1929, together with Lilly Reich, for the German Pavilion at the 1929 International Exposition in Barcelona, Spain. The Barcelona Chair is considered an icon of Modernist furniture design, known for its elegant steel frame and leather cushions.			

Q.No	Architecture GK		Type :MCQ	
227	The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) were adopted by the United Nations in the year:			
Options	A.2000	B.2015	C. 2010	D. 2012
Correct Ans	B.2015			
Explanation	The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are a set of 17 global goals adopted by the United Nations in 2015 as part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development . Each			

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	goal has a unique symbol and color representing a specific area of sustainable development.
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Q.No	Architecture GK		Type :MCQ	
228	Ellora Temples in Maharashtra are executed.			
Options	A.Bottom to Top	B.Side to Side	C. Top to Bottom	D. Inside to Outside
Correct Ans	C. Top to Bottom			
Explanation	The famous Ellora Caves, especially the Kailasa Temple, were carved using the top-to-bottom excavation method . Craftsmen first removed rock from the top and gradually worked downward, creating the temple from a single rock mass.			

Q.No	Architecture GK	Type :MCQ		
229	Which of the following does not form a part of Reinforced Cement Concrete			
Options	A.Sand	B.Lime	C. Gravels	D. Water
Correct Ans	B.Lime			
Explanation	Cement Sand (fine aggregate) Gravel/Crushed stone (coarse aggregate) Water Steel reinforcement bars Above are part of Reinforced Cement Concrete			

Q.No	Architecture GK	Type :MCQ
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230	Vernacular refers to which of the following -Traditional Architecture.			
Options	A.-Symbolic Architecture.	B.-Green Architecture.	C. Traditional Architecture.	D. -Basic Architecture.
Correct Ans	C. Traditional Architecture.			
Explanation	Vernacular architecture refers to buildings designed and constructed using local materials, traditional knowledge , and methods that respond to the local climate, culture, and lifestyle of a region. It usually evolves over generations without formal architectural training.			

Q.No	Architecture GK		Type :MCQ	
231	Identify the below structure.			
Options	A.National language Memorial	B.National freedom fighter Memorial	C. National Earthquake Memorial	D. National War Memorial
Correct Ans	D. National War Memorial			
Explanation	Location: New Delhi Inaugurated: 2019 Purpose: Tribute to fallen Indian soldiers Design: Concentric circles symbolizing sacrifice, bravery, and duty Nearby Landmark: India Gate			

Q.No	Architecture GK		Type :MCQ	
232	French influence in architecture is found at which indian city			
Options	A.Jaipur	B.Puducherry	C. Kerala	D. Amrawati
Correct Ans	B.Puducherry			

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Explanation	Puducherry (formerly Pondicherry) was a French colonial settlement in India for nearly 300 years. As a result, the city features distinctive French architectural influences, including: • Colonial villas with pastel-colored facades • Wide boulevards laid out in a grid pattern • Arched doorways and large windows • Decorative balconies and courtyards
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Q.No	Architecture GK		Type :MCQ	
233	A horizontal supporting crosspiece over an opening is called.			
Options	A.Sill	B.Beam	C. Lintel	D. Jamb
Correct Ans	C. Lintel			
Explanation	A lintel is a horizontal structural element placed over doors, windows, or other openings to support the load of the wall or structure above and transfer it to the sides.			

Q.No	Architecture GK		Type :MCQ	
234	Identify the monument from a detailed carved-Kutub minar.			
Options	A.Kalinga gate	B.Rumi Minar	C. Qutub Minar	D. Bhadka gate

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Correct Ans	
Explanation	Qutub Minar was constructed as a minaret associated with a mosque and also symbolized the establishment of Muslim rule in Delhi. Height: 72.5 meters Built by: Qutb-ud-din Aibak (started in 1199) Architectural Style: Indo-Islamic architecture Material: Red sandstone and marble Location: Mehrauli, Delhi UNESCO World Heritage Site since 1993

Q.No	Architecture GK		Type :MCQ	
235	Identify the arch from the given image? 			
Options	A.Semicircular arch	B.Segment arch	C. Tree foil arch	D. Pointed arch
Correct Ans	B.Segment arch			

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Explanation	A segmental arch is an arch whose curve forms a segment of a circle and is less than 180° (less than a semicircle) . It has a lower rise compared to a semicircular arch and is commonly used over doors, windows, and bridges.
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Q.No	Architecture GK		Type :MCQ	
236	A water-filled trench surrounding a fort is called a:			
Options	A.Canal	B.Reservoir	C. River	D. Moat
Correct Ans	D. Moat			
Explanation	A moat is a deep, wide ditch, often filled with water, built around a fort, castle, or fortified city to provide defense against attackers. It made it difficult for enemies to reach the walls. Architecture & History Fact: Many medieval castles and forts around the world used moats as a defensive feature. In India, several forts, such as the Daulatabad Fort, incorporated moats into their defense systems. Quick Revision: • Moat → Water-filled defensive trench • Bastion → Projecting fortified structure • Rampart → Defensive wall or embankment • Parapet → Low protective wall along an edge or roofline			

Q.No	Architecture GK	Type :MCQ
237	Which is the second largest dome in the world?	

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Options	A.St. Peter's Basilica (Vatican)	B.Gol Gumbaz (Bijapur)	C. Pantheon (Rome)	D. Taj Mahal (Agra)
Correct Ans	B.Gol Gumbaz (Bijapur)			
Explanation	Gol Gumbaz (Diameter: ~44 m; second only to St. Peter's. Gol Gumbaz, located in Vijayapura (formerly Bijapur), is the mausoleum of Mohammed Adil Shah. It is renowned for its massive dome, often described as the world's second-largest unsupported dome after that of St. Peter's Basilica. It is also famous for its Whispering Gallery , where even a soft sound can be heard across the chamber			

Q.No	Architecture GK	Type :MCQ		
238	The Palace of Westminster is located in:			
Options	A.London	B.Washington DC	C. Paris	D. Rome
Correct Ans	A.London			
Explanation	The Palace of Westminster is located in London, United Kingdom, on the banks of the River Thames. It is the meeting place of the UK Parliament and is famous for its iconic clock tower, officially known as Elizabeth Tower, which houses the bell commonly called "Big Ben."			

Q.No	Architecture GK		Type :MCQ	
239	Which company is associated with the Golden Arches?			
Options	A.Apple	B.Nike	C. Mercedes-Benz	D. McDonald's
Correct Ans	D. McDonald's			
Explanation	The Golden Arches are the iconic logo of McDonald's. The logo forms the letter " M " and is one of the most recognizable corporate symbols in the world. It represents the global fast-food brand McDonald's, known for hamburgers, fries, and other quick-service food items.			

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Q.No	Architecture GK		Type :MCQ	
240	In which year did the Notre-Dame Cathedral fire occur?			
Options	A.2020	B.2019	C. 2021	D. 2018
Correct Ans	B.2019			
Explanation	The fire broke out on 15 April 2019 , causing significant damage to the cathedral's roof and spire. Notre-Dame Cathedral is one of the most famous landmarks in Paris, France.			

Q.No	Architecture GK		Type :MCQ	
241	Man-made water harvesting tanks built of stones are called:			
Options	A.Stepwell	B.Mandapa	C. Vimana	D. Mihrab
Correct Ans	A.Stepwell			
Explanation	Stepwells (e.g., Rani ki Vav, Chand Baori) are traditional subterranean structures with carved steps leading down to groundwater. Built primarily in arid western India (Rajasthan, Gujarat), they served as water reservoirs, social spaces, and architectural marvels — distinct from tankas, johads, or baolis.			

Q.No	Architecture GK	Type :MCQ
242	Identify the famous structure:	

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Options	A.Sphinx of Alexandria	B.Great Sphinx of Giza	C. Lion of Babylon	D. Angels of Mehr Strength
Correct Ans	B. Great Sphinx of Giza			
Explanation	The Great Sphinx of Giza (Egypt) is a colossal limestone statue with a lion's body and human head – adjacent to the Pyramids of Giza. Its iconic silhouette is unmistakable.			

Q.No	Architecture GK		Type :MCQ	
243	Ellora Caves: Which statement is NOT true?			
Options	A.They are about 500 years old	B.They are located in Maharashtra	C. They contain Buddhist, Hindu, and Jain inscriptions	D. They are a UNESCO World Heritage Site
Correct Ans	A.They are about 500 years old			
Explanation	"They are about 500 years old" (actual age: ~1,300–1,500 years)			

Q.No	Architecture GK	Type :MCQ
244	Who said – “We shape our buildings; thereafter they shape us.”?	

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Options	A. Le Corbusier	B. Frank Lloyd Wright	C. Winston Churchill	D. Louis Kahn
Correct Ans	C. Winston Churchill			
Explanation	The famous quote “We shape our buildings; thereafter they shape us.” was stated by Winston Churchill during a speech about rebuilding the House of Commons after World War II. The quote highlights how the built environment influences human behavior, culture, and society after it is created			

Q.No	Architecture GK		Type :MCQ	
245	Which monument is properly known for its colorful onion-shaped domes and is located in Moscow, Russia?			
Options	A.Kremlin Palace	B.Saint Basil's Cathedral	C. Leaning Tower of Pisa	D. Notre-Dame Cathedral
Correct Ans	Saint Basil's Cathedral			
Explanation	Saint Basil's Cathedral is one of the most recognizable landmarks in Russia. Built in the 16th century, it is renowned for its vibrant, colorful onion-shaped domes and unique architectural design. It is located in Moscow's famous Red Square.			

Q.No	Architecture GK		Type :MCQ	
246	Standard architectural method of representing 3D objects on a 2D surface is:			
Options	A.Perspective	B.Isometric	C. Rendering	D. Orthographic projection
Correct Ans	D. Orthographic projection			

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Explanation	Orthographic Projection is the standard method used in architecture and engineering to represent a three-dimensional object through multiple two-dimensional views such as the plan, elevation, and section . It allows accurate measurement and construction without the distortion found in perspective drawings.
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