

HISTORY OF ARCHITECTURE-II

SUB CODE : AAH302

PART - A

UNIT – I

1. The roofs of Vedic houses were generally

- A. Flat concrete roofs
- B. Domed roofs
- C. Sloping thatched roofs
- D. Steel truss roofs

Answer : C Sloping thatched roofs

2. One of the unique features of Mohenjo-Daro is

- A. Town planning
- B. Strong central authority
- C. Clay seals
- D. Great bath

Answer : D Great bath

3. The entrance façade of many Chaitya Halls is characterized by

- A. Gothic arches
- B. A large horseshoe-shaped Chaitya window
- C. A tall gopuram
- D. Minarets

Answer : B A large horseshoe-shaped Chaitya window

4. The hemispherical dome of a stupa is known as the

- A. Anda
- B. Vimana
- C. Gopuram
- D. Shikhara

Answer : A Anda

5. How old is the Indus Valley civilization?

- A. 1000 years
- B. 3000 years
- C. 5000 years
- D. 2000 years

Answer : C 5000 years

6. The word “Torana” means

- A. Dome
- B. Pillar
- C. Gateway
- D. Tower

Answer : C Gateway

7. Viharas were primarily used as

- A. Prayer halls
- B. Residences for Buddhist monks
- C. Military camps
- D. Trading centers

Answer : B Residences for Buddhist monks

8. What is a Chaitya Hall?

- A. A royal palace
- B. A Buddhist prayer hall
- C. A marketplace
- D. A residential building

Answer : B A Buddhist prayer hall

9. The architectural character of Vedic villages can best be described as

- A. Urban and monumental
- B. Rural, organic, and functional
- C. Industrial and modern
- D. Fortified and defensive

Answer : B Rural, organic, and functional

10. The Indus Valley civilization has a unique feature of

- A. using iron tools
- B. using burnt bricks
- C. using red stones and asphalt
- D. Using only stones

Answer : B using burnt bricks

11. The houses in Vedic villages were mainly constructed using

- A. Marble and granite
- B. Brick and cement
- C. Bamboo, wood, thatch, and mud
- D. Steel and glass

Answer : C Bamboo, wood, thatch, and mud

12. The railing that surrounds the Sanchi Stupa is known as the

- A. Vedika
- B. Mandapa
- C. Vimana
- D. Shikhara

Answer : A Vedika

13. The Great Stupa at Sanchi was originally built during the reign of:

- A. Akbar
- B. Ashoka
- C. Samudragupta
- D. Harshavardhana

Answer : B . Ashoka

14. A Buddhist stupa primarily serves as:

- A. A royal palace
- B. A place to house relics of the Buddha or saints
- C. A marketplace
- D. A fortress

Answer : B A place to house relics of the Buddha or saints

15. Which architectural feature is commonly found on top of a Buddhist stupa?

- A. Gopuram
- B. Shikhara

- C. Harmika and Chhatra
- D. Mandapa

Answer : C Harmika and Chhatra

16. Chaityas were mainly used for:

- A. Residence of monks
- B. Worship and prayer
- C. Administrative work
- D. Storage of relics only

Answer : B Worship and prayer

17. Viharas were primarily:

- A. Forts
- B. Monasteries for Buddhist monks
- C. Temples of Shiva
- D. Palaces

Answer : B Monasteries for Buddhist monks

18. The Karle Caves are best known for their:

- A. Hindu temples
- B. Buddhist Chaitya Hall
- C. Jain temples
- D. Mughal paintings

Answer : B Buddhist Chaitya Hall

19. Which Buddhist architectural structure contains living quarters for monks?

- A. Stupa
- B. Chaitya
- C. Vihara
- D. Torana

Answer: C. Vihara

20. The path around a stupa used for ritual circumambulation is called:

- A. Garbhagriha
- B. Pradakshina Patha
- C. Antarala
- D. Mukhamandapa

Answer: B . Pradakshina Patha

21. The earliest Buddhist structures were generally made of:

- A. Marble
- B. Wood and Brick
- C. Steel
- D. Concrete

Answer: B Wood and Brick

22. The rock-cut caves at Ajanta are especially famous for:

- A. Mughal miniatures
- B. Buddhist paintings and monasteries
- C. Chola bronzes
- D. Dravidian temples

Answer: B Buddhist paintings and monasteries

23. Who built the Ashoka Pillars?

- A) Chandragupta Maurya
- B) Ashoka the Great
- C) Harsha
- D) Samudragupta

Answer: B Ashoka the Great

24. The Lion Capital of Ashoka is located at:

- A) Sanchi
- B) Sarnath
- C) Nalanda
- D) Taxila

Answer: B) Sarnath

25. The Ashoka Pillars were primarily made of:

- A) Marble
- B) Granite
- C) Polished sandstone
- D) Limestone

Answer: C) Polished sandstone

26. Which animal is not found on the Lion Capital of Sarnath?

- A) Lion
- B) Bull
- C) Horse
- D) Tiger

Answer: D Tiger

27. Takht-i-Bahi is best known as a:

- A) Hindu temple
- B) Buddhist monastery (Vihara)
- C) Jain temple
- D) Mughal fort

Answer: B Buddhist monastery (Vihara)

28. Which feature is commonly found in Takht-i-Bahi monastery?

- A) Stupa court
- B) Monks' cells

- C) Meditation halls
- D) All of the above

Answer: D) All of the above

29. Takht-i-Bahi belongs to the ancient region of:

- A) Magadha
- B) Gandhara
- C) Kalinga
- D) Avanti

Answer: B) Gandhara

30. The central object of worship in a Chaitya Hall is:

- A) Shiva Linga
- B) Buddha statue only
- C) Stupa
- D) Pillar

Answer: C) Stupa

PART - B

1. Explain about Indus Valley Civilization in detail.
2. Sketch and Explain about Sanchi Stupa.
3. Explain about the Vedic village and rudimentary forms of bamboo.
4. Explain in detail about the chaitya hall at Karli with plan.
5. Explain in detail about the viharas with sketches in Buddhist architecture.
- 6.

UNIT - II

1. Which period marks the beginning of structural Hindu temples in

India?

- A. Indus Valley Civilization
- B. Mauryan Period
- C. Gupta Period
- D. Mughal Period

Answer : C Gupta Period

2. The durga temple garbhagriha is topped with a ____

- A. Complete shikhar
- B. Shikhar
- C. Statue
- D. Broken shikhar

Answer : D Broken shikhar

3. The Durga Temple is located at

- A. Pattadakal
- B. Badami
- C. Aihole
- D. Hampi
- E. **Answer : C Aihole**

4. The apsidal shape of the Durga Temple resembles

- A. A palace
- B. A Buddhist Chaitya Hall
- C. A mosque
- D. A stepwell
- E. **Answer : B A Buddhist Chaitya Hall**

5. What is the earliest preserved form of structural Hindu temple architecture in India?

- A) Pillared halls (Mandapas)
- B) Simple cell-like stone temples with flat roofs
- C) Rock-cut monoliths
- D) Temples with high curving Shikharas

Answer: B Simple cell-like stone temples with flat roofs

6. What was the earliest form of Hindu worship before temples became common?

- A. Mosques
- B. Open-air shrines and sacred trees
- C. Churches
- D. Palaces

Answer: B. Open-air shrines and sacred trees

7. The earliest structural Hindu temples were built during the reign of the:

- A. Mauryas
- B. Guptas
- C. Mughals
- D. Cholas

Answer: B. Guptas

8. Which part of a Hindu temple houses the main deity?

- A. Mandapa
- B. Gopuram
- C. Garbhagriha
- D. Prakara

Answer: C. Garbhagriha

9. The towering entrance gateway of South Indian temples is called:

- A. Shikhara
- B. Gopuram
- C. Torana
- D. Vimana

Answer: B. Gopuram

10. The evolution of Hindu temple architecture reflects:

- A. Only political changes
- B. Religious, artistic, and technological developments
- C. Foreign invasions only
- D. Economic decline only

Answer: B. Religious, artistic, and technological developments

11. The Gupta period is generally known as the:

- A. Age of Iron
- B. Golden Age of India
- C. Age of Mauryas
- D. Age of Mughals

Answer: B. Golden Age of India

12. Early Gupta temples were primarily dedicated to:

- A. Buddhism only
- B. Jainism only
- C. Hindu deities like Vishnu and Shiva
- D. Greek gods

Answer: C. Hindu deities like Vishnu and Shiva

17. The sanctum (Garbhagriha) of Gupta temples was mainly used for:

- A. Public meetings
- B. Dance performances
- C. Housing the main deity
- D. Storage of grains

Answer: C. Housing the main deity

18. Gupta temples were mainly constructed using:

- A. Wood only
- B. Brick and stone
- C. Bamboo
- D. Marble only

Answer: B. Brick and stone

19. The Durga Temple at Aihole was built by the:

- A) Pallavas
- B) Cholas
- C) Early Chalukyas
- D) Rashtrakutas

Answer: C) Early Chalukyas

20. The Durga Temple at Aihole is famous for its:

- A) Pyramid-shaped vimana
 - B) Apsidal (semi-circular) plan
 - C) Circular sanctum
 - D) Octagonal mandapa
- Answer: B) Apsidal (semi-circular) plan**

21. Aihole is popularly known as the:

- A) City of Temples
 - B) Cradle of Indian Temple Architecture
 - C) Temple City of South India
 - D) Golden City of Karnataka
- Answer: B) Cradle of Indian Temple Architecture**

22. The Durga Temple belongs to which century?

- A) 4th century CE
- B) 6th century CE
- C) 7th–8th century CE
- D) 10th century CE

Answer: C) 7th–8th century CE

23. The Durga Temple is an example of:

- A) Rock-cut architecture
- B) Structural temple architecture
- C) Cave architecture
- D) Monolithic architecture

Answer: B) Structural temple architecture

24. Which architectural style is best represented by the Durga Temple?

- A) Early Chalukyan experimental architecture
- B) Pure Nagara architecture
- C) Pure Dravida architecture
- D) Indo-Islamic architecture

Answer: A) Early Chalukyan experimental architecture

25. The Virupaksha Temple was built by:

- A) Queen Rudramadevi
 - B) Queen Lokamahadevi
 - C) Queen Didda
 - D) Queen Ahilyabai Holkar
- Answer:** B) Queen Lokamahadevi

26. The temple was built to commemorate the victory of:

- A) Pulakeshin II
- B) Vikramaditya II
- C) Krishna I
- D) Harsha

Answer: B) Vikramaditya II

27. The Virupaksha Temple belongs to which dynasty?

- A) Chola
- B) Pallava
- C) Chalukya
- D) Hoysala

Answer: C) Chalukya

28. Approximately when was the Virupaksha Temple constructed?

- A) 540 CE
- B) 740 CE
- C) 1040 CE
- D) 1340 CE

Answer: B) 740 CE

29. The main deity enshrined in the sanctum of the Virupaksha Temple is:

- A) Vishnu idol
- B) Shiva Linga
- C) Ganesha idol
- D) Durga idol

Answer: B) Shiva Linga

30. The shikhara (superstructure) of the Virupaksha Temple at Pattadakal is built in which architectural style?

- A. Nagara style
- B. Dravida (Dravidian) style
- C. Vesara style
- D. Kalinga style

Answer: B. Dravida (Dravidian) style

PART- B

1. Explain about the evolution of Hindu Temple with neat sketch.
2. Discuss the early shrines of the Gupta period.

3. Explain about the Durga Temple, Aihole with neat sketch.
4. Explain about the Virupaksha Temple, Pattadakal with neat sketch.
5. Discuss the early shrines of the Chalukya period.

UNIT - III

1. What is the approximate height of the Brihadeeswara temple's

Vimana (tower)?

- A. 216 ft
- B. 316 ft
- C. 116 ft
- D. 236 ft

Answer : A 216 ft

2. Which of the following is a defining feature of Dravidian temple architecture?

- A. Minaret
- B. Shikhara
- C. Gopuram
- D. Dome

Answer : C Gopuram

3. Which of the following temples was built by the Pallavas?

- A. Shore temple-mahabalipuram
- B. Brahadeeswara-thanjavur temple
- C. Sun temple-konark
- D. Lingaraja temple

Answer : A Shore temple-mahabalipuram

4. How many gopurams (gateway towers) does the meenakshi amman temple have?

- A. 10
- B. 12
- C. 14
- D. 16

Answer: C 14

5. The main tower over the sanctum in Dravidian temples is known as:

- A. Shikhara
- B. Vimana
- C. Torana
- D. Stupa

Answer: B. Vimana

6. Which feature is a prominent characteristic of later Dravidian temples?

- A. Large Gopurams
- B. Buddhist Chaityas
- C. Rock-cut caves only
- D. Curved Nagara towers

Answer: A. Large Gopurams

7. Dravidian temple architecture mainly developed in which region of India?

- A. Northern India
- B. Western India
- C. Southern India
- D. Eastern India

Answer: C. Southern India

8. The pillared halls in Dravidian temples are called:

- A. Garbhagriha
- B. Mandapa
- C. Amalaka
- D. Vedika

Answer: B. Mandapa

9. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of Dravidian architecture?

- A. Enclosed temple complexes
- B. Large gateway towers
- C. Curved beehive-shaped shikhara
- D. Temple tanks

Answer: C. Curved beehive-shaped shikhara

10. Which material was commonly used in Dravidian temples?

- A. Wood only
- B. Stone, especially granite
- C. Mud bricks only
- D. Iron

Answer: B. Stone, especially granite

11. Brihadeeswarar Temple at Thanjavur is an example of:

- A. Nagara architecture
- B. Dravidian architecture

- C. Indo-Islamic architecture
- D. Gandhara architecture

Answer: B. Dravidian architecture

12. The Pallavas are mainly known for introducing which type of temple architecture in South India?

- A. Brick temple architecture
- B. Rock-cut architecture
- C. Indo-Islamic architecture
- D. Wooden architecture

Answer: B. Rock-cut architecture

13. Who started the rock-cut temple tradition under the Pallavas?

- A. Narasimhavarman I
- B. Mahendravarman I
- C. Rajaraja Chola I
- D. Simhavishnu

Answer: B. Mahendravarman I

14. The famous rock-cut monuments at Mamallapuram were mainly developed during the reign of:

- A. Mahendravarman I
- B. Narasimhavarman I
- C. Dantivarman
- D. Nandivarman III

Answer: B. Narasimhavarman I

15. The Pancha Rathas at Mamallapuram are examples of:

- A. Structural temples
- B. Monolithic rock-cut temples
- C. Brick temples
- D. Stupas

Answer: B. Monolithic rock-cut temples

16. The Shore Temple at Mamallapuram was built during the reign of:

- A. Narasimhavarman II (Rajasimha)
- B. Mahendravarman I
- C. Narasimhavarman I
- D. Simhavishnu

Answer: A. Narasimhavarman II (Rajasimha)

17. Which of the following is NOT associated with Pallava rock-cut architecture?

- A. Mandagapattu Cave Temple
- B. Pancha Rathas
- C. Kailasanatha Temple
- D. Varaha Cave Temple

Answer: C. Kailasanatha Temple

18. The Shore Temple was built mainly using:

- A. Marble
- B. Granite stone
- C. Sandstone
- D. Brick

Answer: B. Granite stone

19. The Shore Temple is an example of:

- A. Rock-cut cave architecture
- B. Monolithic architecture
- C. Structural temple architecture
- D. Stupa architecture

Answer: C. Structural temple architecture

20. Brihadeeswarar Temple was built by which Chola ruler?

- A. Rajendra Chola I
- B. Rajaraja Chola I
- C. Kulothunga Chola I
- D. Karikala Chola

Answer: B. Rajaraja Chola I

21. The main tower (vimana) of Brihadeeswarar Temple is made in the form of:

- A. Curved tower
- B. Pyramidal structure
- C. Dome structure
- D. Flat roof

Answer: B. Pyramidal structure

22. The massive dome-like top stone of the vimana is called:

- A. Amalaka
- B. Shikhara
- C. Sikhara cap (Kumbam)
- D. Gopuram

Answer: C. Sikhara cap (Kumbam)

23. The temple was constructed mainly using:

- A. Granite stone
- B. Marble
- C. Wood
- D. Brick

Answer: A. Granite stone

24. Meenakshi Amman Temple is an example of:

- A. Nagara architecture

- B. Dravidian architecture
- C. Vesara architecture
- D. Indo-Islamic architecture

Answer: B. Dravidian architecture

25. The famous hall with many carved pillars in the temple is called:

- A. Thousand Pillar Hall
- B. Sabha Mandapa
- C. Garbhagriha
- D. Torana Hall

Answer: A. Thousand Pillar Hall

26. The entrance towers of Meenakshi Temple are known as:

- A. Viharas
- B. Gopurams
- C. Stupas
- D. Toranas

Answer: B. Gopurams

27. A gopuram in South Indian temple architecture refers to:

- A. Inner sanctum
- B. Gateway tower
- C. Temple tank
- D. Pillared hall

Answer: B. Gateway tower

28. The gopuram became more prominent than the vimana during the:

- A. Gupta period
- B. Later medieval period
- C. Mauryan period
- D. Harappan period

Answer: B. Later medieval period

29. The typical form of a Dravidian gopuram is:

- A. Circular dome
- B. Curved tower
- C. Pyramidal tower with multiple tiers
- D. Flat roof structure

Answer: C. Pyramidal tower with multiple tiers

30. The primary function of a gopuram was:

- A. Burial of kings
- B. Temple entrance and symbolic gateway
- C. Storage of grains
- D. Residential use

Answer: B. Temple entrance and symbolic gateway

PART – B

1. Explain about the evolution of Hindu Temple with neat sketch.
2. Highlight the Architectural features of Shore temple, Mahabalipuram with plan.
3. Explain about the Meenakshi amman Temple, Madurai with neat sketch.
4. Discuss about the features of Brahadeeswara temple, Tanjore with sketch.
5. Explain any one temple in Dravidian architecture with sketch.

UNIT - IV

1. The Indo-Aryan style of temple architecture is also known as:

- A. Dravidian Style
- B. Vesara Style
- C. Indo-Islamic Style
- D. Nagara Style

Answer : D Nagara Style

2. What is the height of the Jagmohan (assembly hall) roof of

lingaraja temple?

- A. 10 m
- B. 20 m
- C. 30 m
- D. 55 m

Answer : C 30 m

3. The Konark Sun Temple is designed to resemble what symbolic structure?

- A. A lotus throne
- B. A chariot of the Sun God
- C. A cosmic wheel
- D. A floating palace

Answer : B A chariot of the Sun God

4. The Somnath Temple is located at

- A. Dwarka
- B. Ahmedabad
- C. Prabhas Patan, Gujarat

D. Vadodara

Answer : C Prabhas Patan, Gujarat

5. The main architectural feature of a Nagara temple is:

- A) Pyramid-shaped tower
- B) Circular dome
- C) Curved shikhara
- D) Flat roof

Answer: C) Curved shikhara

6. The tower above the sanctum (garbhagriha) in Indo-Aryan temples is called:

- A) Gopuram
- B) Shikhara
- C) Mandapa
- D) Vimana

Answer: B) Shikhara

7. Which feature distinguishes Nagara temples from Dravidian temples?

- A) Presence of sanctum
- B) Use of stone
- C) Curved shikhara
- D) Religious purpose

Answer: C) Curved shikhara

8. The plan of most Nagara temples is generally:

- A) Square
- B) Circular
- C) Triangular
- D) Hexagonal

Answer: A) Square

9. Which temple is a major example of the Odisha style of Nagara architecture?

- A) Lingaraja Temple
- B) Brihadeeswara Temple
- C) Kailasanatha Temple
- D) Virupaksha Temple

Answer: A) Lingaraja Temple

10. The Sun Temple at Konark is located in:

- A) Gujarat
- B) Odisha
- C) Rajasthan
- D) Madhya Pradesh

Answer: B) Odisha

11. The Konark Sun Temple was built by:

- A) Anantavarman Chodaganga
- B) Narasimhadeva I
- C) Raja Bhoja
- D) Yashovarman

Answer: B) Narasimhadeva I

12. The temples of Odisha are mainly associated with which style of architecture?

- A) Nagara style
- B) Dravidian style
- C) Indo-Islamic style
- D) Gandhara style

Answer: A) Nagara style

13. The architectural feature called "Rekha Deul" is associated with:

- A) Odisha temples
- B) Rajasthan temples
- C) Gujarat temples
- D) Mughal buildings

Answer: A) Odisha temples

14. The Lingaraja Temple belongs to which regional style of architecture?

- A) Kalinga style
- B) Chola style
- C) Hoysala style
- D) Pallava style

Answer: A) Kalinga style

15. The Lingaraja Temple was mainly built during the reign of:

- A) Somavamsi dynasty
- B) Chola dynasty
- C) Gupta dynasty
- D) Maurya dynasty

Answer: A) Somavamsi dynasty

16. The main tower (shikhara) of the Lingaraja Temple is called:

- A) Gopuram
- B) Deul
- C) Torana
- D) Vimana

Answer: B) Deul

17. The Lingaraja Temple complex consists of how many main structures?

- A) Two
- B) Three
- C) Four
- D) Five

Answer: C) Four

18. The approximate height of the Lingaraja Temple tower is:

- A) 50 metres
- B) 80 metres
- C) 180 metres
- D) 250 metres

Answer: B) 80 metres

19. The Lingaraja Temple was built mainly using:

- A) Marble
- B) Granite
- C) Sandstone
- D) Brick only

Answer: C) Sandstone

20. The architectural order of the Lingaraja Temple follows:

- A) Kalinga style of Odisha temples
- B) Dravidian style of Tamil Nadu
- C) Vesara style of Karnataka
- D) Indo-Islamic style

Answer: A) Kalinga style of Odisha temples

21. The Konark Sun Temple was built by:

- A) Raja Raja Chola I
- B) Narasimhadeva I
- C) Ashoka
- D) Anantavarman Chodaganga

Answer: B) Narasimhadeva I

22. The Konark Sun Temple was constructed during the:

- A) 5th century CE
- B) 8th century CE
- C) 13th century CE
- D) 16th century CE

Answer: C) 13th century CE

23. The chariot of the Konark Sun Temple has:

- A) 7 wheels
- B) 12 wheels
- C) 16 wheels
- D) 24 wheels

Answer: B) 12 wheels

24. The horses of the Konark Sun Temple represent:

- A) The seven days of the week
- B) The seven colours of light
- C) The seven horses of Surya's chariot
- D) The seven continents

Answer: C) The seven horses of Surya's chariot

25. The sculptural decoration of the Konark Temple includes:

- A) Floral designs only
- B) Animals, dancers, musicians and mythological figures
- C) Calligraphy only
- D) Geometric patterns only

Answer: B) Animals, dancers, musicians and mythological figures

26. Step wells were mainly constructed for:

- A) Religious ceremonies only
- B) Water storage and access
- C) Royal residences
- D) Defence purposes

Answer: B) Water storage and access

27. The famous Rani ki Vav is located at:

- A) Patan, Gujarat
- B) Jaipur, Rajasthan
- C) Delhi
- D) Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh

Answer: A) Patan, Gujarat

28. The main architectural feature of step wells is:

- A) Tall towers
- B) Long flights of steps leading to water
- C) Large domes
- D) Fortified walls

Answer: B) Long flights of steps leading to water

29. The architectural design of step wells often includes:

- A) Pillars, pavilions and carved sculptures
- B) Minarets and domes
- C) Fort walls
- D) Rock-cut caves only

Answer: A) Pillars, pavilions and carved sculptures

30. The depth of step wells helped to:

- A) Store grains
- B) Reach groundwater during dry seasons
- C) Create underground palaces
- D) Protect rulers

Answer: B) Reach groundwater during dry seasons

PART -B

1. Write about the salient features of an Indo-Aryan Architecture.
2. Highlight the Architectural features of Lingaraja temple, Bhuvaneshwar.
3. Explain in detail about the spatial planning of Sun temple with sketches.
4. Highlight the Architectural features of Somnath temple, Gujarat.
5. Explain in detail about the spatial planning of Sun temple with sketches.

UNIT - V

1. What architectural features are commonly used to call the faithful to prayer in mosques?

- A. Domes
- B. Minarets
- C. Courtyards
- D. Mashrabiya

Answer : B

2. The famous Tajmahal is an example of a

- A. Fort
- B. Gateway
- C. Mosque
- D. Tomb

Answer : D Tomb

3. The Red Fort in Delhi is known for its

- A. White marble domes
- B. Extensive use of red sandstone
- C. Tall, pyramidal towers
- D. Underwater foundation

Answer : B Extensive use of red sandstone

4. Which architectural technique replaced the traditional trabeate system in Indo-Islamic buildings?

- A. Post-and-lintel
- B. Arcuate system using arches, domes, and vaults

- C. Timber framing
- D. Corbelled beam roof

Answer : B Arcuate system using arches, domes, and vaults

5. Which of the following are the three most fundamental decorative and design elements used in traditional Islamic architecture?

- A) Human figures, animals, and stained glass
- B) Calligraphy, geometry, and vegetal/floral forms
- C) Stained glass, ribbed vaults, and buttresses
- D) Angels, portraits, and landscape

Answer B) Calligraphy, geometry, and vegetal/floral forms

6. Islamic architecture first developed during which century?

- A) 5th century CE
- B) 7th century CE
- C) 10th century CE D) 15th century CE

Answer: B) 7th century CE

7. The main religious building in Islamic architecture is called:

- A) Cathedral
- B) Mosque
- C) Basilica
- D) Temple

Answer: B) Mosque

8. The niche in a mosque wall indicating the direction of Mecca is known as:

- A) Minbar
- B) Courtyard
- C) Mihrab
- D) Sahn

Answer: C) Mihrab

9. Which feature is commonly associated with Islamic architecture?

- A) Gothic arches
- B) Flying buttresses
- C) Geometric patterns and arabesques
- D) Glass curtain walls

Answer: C) Geometric patterns and arabesques

10. The courtyard commonly found in mosques is called:

- A) Iwan
- B) Sahn
- C) Muqarnas
- D) Riwaq

Answer: B) Sahn

11. The decorative style using flowing plant-like designs in Islamic art is called:

- A) Arabesque
- B) Fresco
- C) Mosaicism
- D) Baroque

Answer: A) Arabesque

12. A dome is structurally supported by:

- A) Columns only
- B) Arches and transitional elements
- C) Flat slabs
- D) Wooden brackets

Answer: B) Arches and transitional elements

13. The use of domes in Islamic architecture represents:

- A) Only decorative purpose
- B) A method of roofing large spaces
- C) A replacement for walls
- D) A lighting system

Answer: B) A method of roofing large spaces

14. The main purpose of a mosque is:

- A) Residence of rulers
- B) Place of worship
- C) Military defense
- D) Storage of goods

Answer: B) Place of worship

15. A minaret in a mosque is mainly used for:

- A) Storage
- B) Calling people for prayer
- C) Lighting the building
- D) Supporting the dome

Answer: B) Calling people for prayer

16. A common feature of Islamic mosques is:

- A) Large prayer hall and courtyard
- B) Defensive towers only
- C) Absence of decoration
- D) Use of only wooden structures

Answer: A) Large prayer hall and courtyard

17. The central architectural feature of many Islamic tombs is:

- A) Dome
- B) Minaret
- C) Courtyard wall
- D) Fortification wall

Answer: A) Dome

18. Which element is common in both mosques and tombs?

- A) Decorative calligraphy
- B) Battlements only
- C) Military towers
- D) Drawbridges

Answer: A) Decorative calligraphy

19. The Taj Mahal was built by:

- A) Akbar
- B) Shah Jahan
- C) Humayun
- D) Aurangzeb

Answer: B) Shah Jahan

20. The Taj Mahal belongs to which architectural style?

- A) Dravidian architecture
- B) Indo-Islamic Mughal architecture
- C) Gothic architecture
- D) Colonial architecture

Answer: B) Indo-Islamic Mughal architecture

21. The chief architect associated with the Taj Mahal is:

- A) Ustad Ahmad Lahori
- B) Ustad Isa
- C) Mirak Mirza Ghiyas
- D) Sinan

Answer: A) Ustad Ahmad Lahori

22. The main architectural feature of the Taj Mahal is:

- A) A large central dome
- B) A pyramid roof
- C) A flat terrace
- D) A wooden tower

Answer: A) A large central dome

23. The four towers surrounding the Taj Mahal are called:

- A) Iwans
- B) Minarets
- C) Pavilions
- D) Bastions

Answer: B) Minarets

24. The main entrance gateway of the Taj Mahal is made primarily of:

- A) White marble
- B) Red sandstone
- C) Wood
- D) Granite

Answer: B) Red sandstone

25. The symmetry of the Taj Mahal represents:

- A) Random planning
- B) Balance and harmony
- C) Defensive planning
- D) Industrial design

Answer: B) Balance and harmony

26. Jami Masjid of Ahmedabad was built during the rule of:

- A) Akbar
- B) Sultan Ahmed Shah
- C) Shah Jahan
- D) Aurangzeb

Answer: B) Sultan Ahmed Shah

27. The main function of Jami Masjid is:

- A) Royal residence
- B) Military fort
- C) Congregational mosque
- D) Tomb complex

Answer: C) Congregational mosque

28. The architectural elements borrowed from Hindu and Jain traditions include:

- A) Minarets and domes only
- B) Pillars and intricate carvings
- C) Glass windows
- D) Steel structures

Answer: B) Pillars and intricate carvings

29. The main material used in the construction of Jami Masjid is:

- A) Marble only
- B) Yellow sandstone
- C) Concrete
- D) Brick

Answer: B) Yellow sandstone

30. The Jami Masjid of Ahmedabad reflects the influence of:

- A) European and Roman styles
- B) Islamic, Hindu, and Jain traditions
- C) Chinese and Japanese styles
- D) Egyptian architecture

Answer: B) Islamic, Hindu, and Jain traditions

PART - B

1. Write in detail about the elements of Indo Islamic architecture.
2. Explain in detail about the typical Architectural features of mosque with sketches.
3. Explain in detail about the Architectural features of red fort, Delhi.
4. Explain in detail about the Architectural features of Taj Mahal, Agra with sketches.
5. Explain about Jami masjid, Ahmedabad with its plan.