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# ARCHITECTURE APTITUDE TEST

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1. Where can you find this architecture?



- (a) Italy                      (b) Egypt                      (c) France                      (d) UAE

2. The great pyramids in Egypt were built by?

- (a) Maliks                      (b) Khufu                      (c) Arabs                      (d) Sultan

3. The Great Pyramid of Giza is also known as the Pyramid of:

- (a) Ramses II                      (b) Tutankhamen                      (c) Khufu (Cheops)                      (d) Cleopatra

4. What stone is used in Lotus temple?

- (a) Pentelikon marble.                      (b) Granite                      (c) Sandstone                      (d) Limestone

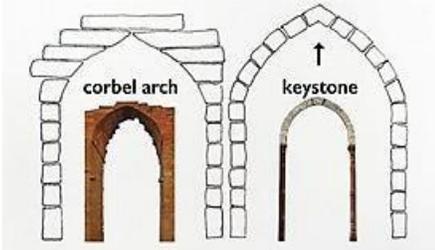
5. Cavity Walls are used for:

- (a) Waterproofing                      (b) Heat Insulation                      (c) Aesthetics                      (d) Cost Saving

6. Which of the following is most earthquake resistant structure?

- (a) RCC frame structure                      (b) Load bearing structure  
(c) Mud Walls structure                      (d) Random stone masonry structure

7. The arches shown in the picture are found in -



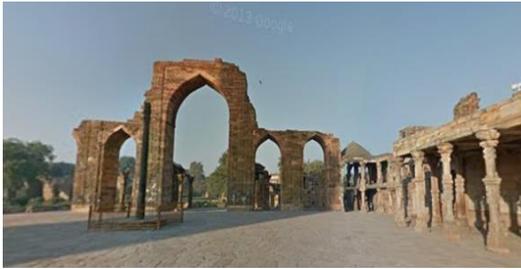
- (a) Indian Temples                      (b) Islamic Architecture  
(c) Buddhist Architecture                      (d) British Colonial Architecture

8. Identify the building of which a part is shown here:



- (a) Red Fort                      (b) Fatehpur Sikri                      (c) Taj Mahal                      (d) Qutub Compound

9. Identify the building of which a part is shown here:



- (a) Red fort                      (b) Fatehpur Sikri                      (c) Taj Mahal                      (d) Qutub Compound

10. Which one of the colors is made when blue and yellow are mixed?

- (a) Violet                      (b) Orange                      (c) Green                      (d) White

11. Which one of the following colors suggests love and romance?

- (a) Blue                      (b) Green                      (c) Pink                      (d) Brown

12. The decorated top of a Classical column is called a:

- (a) Canopy                      (b) Cantilever                      (c) Capital                      (d) Casement Window

13. A window frame hung on one side that opens inwards or outwards is called a:

- (a) Canopy                      (b) Cantilever                      (c) Capital                      (d) Casement Window

14. Which of the following is the residence of the President of the USA?

- (a) Buckingham Palace                      (b) The White House                      (c) Eiffel Tower                      (d) Kremlin

15. Whose residence is Downing Street?

- (a) Chancellor of Germany                      (b) Prime Minister of Canada  
(c) Prime Minister of the United Kingdom                      (d) President of France

16. The logos given in the picture belong to -



- (a) Car companies                      (b) Electronic products  
(c) Oil marketing companies                      (d) None of these



17. Who is the designer of the chair shown below? Identify the temple style of India represented in the given figure :

- (a) Charles and Ray Eames                      (b) Harry Bertoia  
(c) Philippe Starck                      (d) Ludwig Mies Van Der Rohe

18. In CMYK, the more colors you combine, the closer you get to:  
(a) White (b) Black (c) Red (d) Yellow
19. What is the term for a horizontal board attached to the lower end of rafters at the eaves?  
(a) Gable (b) Fascia (c) Coping (d) Eaves
20. Indian Parliament building was designed by which architect?  
(a) Herbert Baker (b) BV Doshi (c) Raj Rewal (d) Sanjay Puri
21. Identify the temple style of India represented in the given figure:



- (a) Dravidian style  
(b) Nagara style  
(c) Vesara style  
(d) Orissan style
22. The structural system used in the Sydney Opera House is primarily based on:  
(a) Hyperbolic paraboloids  
(b) Shell structures  
(c) Frame trusses  
(d) Load-bearing masonry
23. Which of the following buildings demonstrates Brutalist architecture?  
(a) Villa Savoye  
(b) National Theatre London  
(c) Hawa Mahal  
(d) Victoria Memorial
24. The principle of “Form follows function” is most associated with:  
(a) Frank Lloyd Wright  
(b) Louis Sullivan  
(c) Zaha Hadid  
(d) Charles Correa
25. Identify the famous building in the given picture :



- (a) Humayun's Tomb
- (b) Safdarganj's Tomb
- (c) Nila Gumbad
- (d) Sabz Burj

26. Which Indian monument incorporates Persian Charbagh garden planning?

- (a) Golconda Fort
- (b) Taj Mahal
- (c) Red Fort Delhi
- (d) Sun Temple Konark

27. In sustainable architecture, the term "thermal mass" refers to:

- (a) Insulation capacity
- (b) Heat storage capability
- (c) Sound absorption
- (d) Structural rigidity

28. The Salk Institute was designed by:

- (a) Le Corbusier
- (b) Louis Kahn
- (c) B.V. Doshi
- (d) Frank Gehry

29. Which city is known for its grid iron urban planning introduced during the colonial period?

- (a) Jaipur
- (b) Chandigarh
- (c) Kolkata
- (d) Madurai

30. Which of the following cities started as a port during the colonial period and is presently the financial capital of India?

- (a) Mumbai (c) Chennai (b) Goa (d) Kolkata

31. Identify the architectural style of the building:



- (a) Romanesque
- (b) Gothic
- (c) Renaissance
- (d) Baroque

32. Which building material is most commonly used in tensile membrane structures?

- (a) Reinforced concrete
- (b) PTFE-coated fabric
- (c) Granite
- (d) Fired brick

33. A “clerestory window” is primarily used for:

- (a) Ventilation at ground level
- (b) Decorative façade
- (c) Bringing daylight from upper walls
- (d) Structural reinforcement

34. The High Court building in Chandigarh is an example of:

- (a) Mughal Architecture
- (b) Modernist Architecture
- (c) Dravidian Architecture
- (d) Indo-Saracenic

35. Which material is best suited for sound absorption in auditoriums?

- (a) Polished marble
- (b) Rock wool
- (c) Granite
- (d) Glass

36. The term “adaptive reuse” is best described as:

- (a) Renovating structural members
- (b) Converting old buildings for new purposes
- (c) Extending foundations
- (d) Adding glass façades

37. This structural system is:



- (a) Frame structure
- (b) Cantilever
- (c) Truss
- (d) Vault

**38.** Which sustainable strategy reduces urban heat island effect?

- (a) Dark asphalt roads
- (b) Green roofs
- (c) Glass façades
- (d) Dense concrete paving

**39.** Which structural element resists lateral loads in tall buildings?

- (a) Plinth beam
- (b) Shear wall
- (c) Cornice
- (d) Skirting

**40.** Which of the following is a load-bearing structural system?

- (a) Steel frame
- (b) RCC frame
- (c) Masonry wall system
- (d) Curtain wall

**41.** Which of the following is a renewable building material?

- (a) PVC
- (b) Bamboo
- (c) Aluminum
- (d) Cement

**42.** Which Indian architect won the Pritzker Prize?

- (a) Charles Correa
- (b) B.V. Doshi
- (c) Raj Rewal
- (d) Hafeez Contractor

**43.** Brise-soleil is used for:

- (a) Roof insulation

- (b) Foundation support
- (c) Drainage
- (d) Sun shading

44. Which tool is primarily used to check vertical alignment in masonry?

- (a) Spirit level
- (b) Trowel
- (c) Plumb bob
- (d) Scaffolding

45. Choose the correct option among the following by looking at the image given above:



- (a) Lodhi Garden (b) Jantar Mantar (c) Rajghat (d) Bahai Temple

46. Dominion tower is designed by

- (a) Bjarke Ingels
- (b) Zaha Hadid
- (c) Frei otto
- (d) F.L. Wright

47. The largest river island of the world is present in which state of India?

- (a) Maharastra
- (b) Assam
- (c) Uttar Pradesh
- (d) West Bengal

48. Which monument is located in Hyderabad?

- (a) Hawa Mahal
- (b) Charminar
- (c) Gateway of India
- (d) Gol Gumbaz

49. The Parthenon in Greece follows which architectural order?

- (a) Ionic

- (b) Doric
- (c) Corinthian
- (d) Tuscan

50. Who is the architect of TWA Airport, New York?

- (a) Eero Saarinen
- (b) Mies Vander Rohe
- (c) Joseph Allen Stein
- (d) Alvar Aalto

**ANSWER KEY AND EXPLANATIONS**

1. **(b)** Is the correct answer.
2. **(b)** Khufu - The Great Pyramid of Giza is most attributed to Pharaoh Khufu (also known as Cheops).
3. **(c)** Khufu (Cheops) - The Great Pyramid of Giza is also known as the Pyramid of Khufu.
4. **(d)** Delhi, India, is primarily constructed using white marble, but the stone used for the construction of the Lotus Temple is primarily limestone.
5. **(b)** Heat Insulation, Explanation: Cavity walls are used for heat insulation in buildings.
6. **(a)** RCC frame structure, Explanation: RCC (Reinforced Concrete Cement) frame structures are generally considered to be the most earthquake-resistant among the options listed.
7. **(c)** **Buddhist Architecture** correct answer.
8. **(b)** Fatehpur Sikri
9. **(d)** Qutub Compound
10. **(c)** Green  
Violet is created by mixing red and blue.  
Orange is created by mixing red and yellow.  
Green is created by mixing blue and yellow.  
White is not created by mixing colors; it's the reflection of all light.
11. **(c)** Pink  
Blue can represent calmness or trust, not necessarily love.  
Green is often associated with nature or growth, not romance.  
Pink is a common symbol of love and romance.  
Brown doesn't have a strong symbolic association with love or romance.
12. **(c)** Capital (The decorated top of a Classical column)
13. **(d)** Casement Window (A window frame hung on one side that opens inwards or outwards)
14. **(b)** The White House, Explanation: The White House is the official residence and workplace of the President of the United States.
15. **(c)** Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, Explanation: Downing Street is the residence and office of the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom.
16. **(a)** Is the correct answer.
17. **(d)** Is the correct answer.
18. **(b)** The answer is B. Black.  
In CMYK (Cyan, Magenta, Yellow, Key Black), combining more colors creates darker results, not lighter or specific hues like red or yellow. Here's why:
  - CMY (Cyan, Magenta, Yellow) are the subtractive primaries. Each color absorbs or subtracts specific wavelengths of light.
  - Black ink is added in CMYK because perfect black can't be reliably achieved by just mixing CMY inks.
  - When you mix CMY inks, they progressively absorb more and more wavelengths of light, resulting in darker and muddier colors. Eventually, with all three inks combined, you get a very dark color that approximates black.  
Here's why the other options are incorrect:
    - A. White: White is the natural color of the paper in CMYK printing and isn't achieved by mixing inks.
    - C. Red: Combining CMY inks wouldn't create red because they don't absorb red wavelengths of light.
    - D. Yellow: Yellow is one of the primary CMY inks and wouldn't be the result of combining all three.
19. **(d)** Eaves (The horizontal board attached to the lower end of rafters at the eaves is called the eaves soffit, but eaves itself refers to the overhanging edge)
20. **(a)** Herbert Baker Explanation: The Indian Parliament building was designed by British architect Herbert Baker.
21. **(a)** Kailasanathar Temple, Kanchipuram - MAP Academy  
The Kanchi Kailasanathar Temple, built around 700 CE by Narasimhavarman II (Rajasimha) of the Pallava Dynasty, is a premier example of early Dravidian architecture.
22. **(b)** The Sydney Opera House utilizes a groundbreaking structural system based on precast concrete "shells" or ribs, which are supported by a massive cast-in-situ concrete podium.
23. **(a)** The Royal National Theatre in London, designed by Sir Denys Lasdun and completed in 1976, is one of the most iconic examples of Brutalist architecture.
24. **(b)** Louis Sullivan coined the phrase (originally "form ever follows function") in his 1896 article, The Tall Office Building Artistically Considered. He argued that a building's exterior design (form) should directly reflect its interior purpose or utility (function).
25. **(a)** Humayun's Tomb in Delhi, India

26. **(b)** The Taj Mahal is the Indian monument that prominently incorporates the Persian Charbagh (four-garden) planning, a signature Mughal design.
27. **(b)** In sustainable architecture, thermal mass describes a material's capacity to absorb, store, and later release heat energy. Materials with high thermal mass, such as concrete, brick, and stone, act like a "thermal battery".
28. The Salk Institute for Biological Studies in La Jolla, California, was designed by American architect (b) Louis Kahn.
29. **(b)** Chandigarh is famously designed on a gridiron pattern, where streets and roads intersect at right angles to form rectangular blocks or sectors.
30. **(a)** The city originated as a group of seven islands and was developed as a significant deep-sea natural harbor during the colonial period.
31. **(b)** Notre-Dame de Paris is a masterpiece of French Gothic architecture, with construction beginning in 1163 and spanning two centuries.
32. **(b)** Tensile membrane structures rely on flexible surfaces held in tension to form the building envelope. PTFE-coated fiberglass (Polytetrafluoroethylene) is one of the most common and high-performance materials used for these structures.
33. **(c)** Clerestory windows are positioned high on a wall, usually near the roofline and above eye level. Their primary purpose is to allow natural light to penetrate deep into a large or otherwise dark space, while also offering privacy.
34. **(b)** Modernist Architecture
35. **(b)** Rock wool (also known as mineral wool) is highly effective for sound absorption in auditoriums due to its fibrous and porous structure.
36. **(b)** Adaptive reuse is the process of repurposing existing buildings or structures for a function other than that for which they were originally designed.
37. **(b)** A roof cantilever is an architectural feature that extends beyond the support walls, creating a unique aesthetic and functional advantage in small spaces.
38. **(b)** Green roofs consist of a vegetative layer (plants and soil) grown on a rooftop.
39. **(b)** Shear walls are vertical structural elements designed specifically to resist lateral loads (horizontal forces) such as wind and seismic forces in high-rise buildings.

40. © A masonry wall system is a classic example of a load-bearing structure where the walls themselves support the vertical weight of the building (such as floors, slabs, and roofs) and transfer it directly to the foundation.
41. **(b)** Bamboo is a rapidly renewable resource because it is a fast-growing grass that reaches maturity in just 3 to 5 years, compared to traditional hardwoods which can take decades to grow.
42. **(b)** B.V. Doshi (Balkrishna Vithaldas Doshi) is the first and only Indian architect to win the prestigious Pritzker Architecture Prize, receiving the honor in 2018.
43. **(d)** Brise-soleil (French for "sun breaker") is an architectural feature, such as a permanent louvered screen or projection, placed on the outside of a building to reduce heat gain by deflecting direct sunlight, especially during the summer.
44. © In masonry, tools are used to ensure precision in construction work, including verifying alignment and measurements. Among the options provided, the correct tool for checking the vertical alignment of a wall is the Plumb rule.
45. **(b)** Jantar Mantar in Jaipur is a UNESCO World Heritage site and one of the world's largest astronomical observatories, built by Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh II in 1734.
46. **(b)** The Dominion Tower (or Dominion Office Building) in Moscow, Russia, was designed by the renowned architect Zaha Hadid and her firm, Zaha Hadid Architects. Completed in 2015, the project was led by Zaha Hadid and Patrik Schumacher.
47. **(b)** The largest river island in the world is Majuli, situated on the Brahmaputra River in the state of Assam.
48. **(b)** Charminar
49. **(b)** The Parthenon is universally recognized as the culmination and most perfect example of the Doric order, the oldest and simplest of the three classical Greek architectural styles. It is characterized by sturdy, fluted columns that sit directly on the stylobate without a base, and simple, cushion-like capitals.
50. **(a)** The architect of the TWA Flight Center (now the TWA Hotel) at John F. Kennedy International Airport in New York is (a) Eero Saarinen. Completed in 1962, the terminal is a renowned example of mid-century modern, neo-futurist design, characterized by its wing-like concrete shell structure.

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