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CREATIVEEDGE

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

1. The given image shows a grand royal palace known for its Indo-Saracenic architecture and famous illumination during festivals. Identify the monument.



- (a) City Palace, Jaipur
(b) Mysore Palace
(c) Falaknuma Palace, Hyderabad
(d) Umaid Bhawan Palace, Jodhpur
2. The given image shows a famous South Indian temple known for its towering gopurams covered with colourful sculptures and dedicated to Goddess Meenakshi. Identify the monument.



- (a) Brihadeeswarar Temple, Thanjavur
(b) Madurai Meenakshi Amman Temple
(c) Ranganathaswamy Temple, Srirangam
(d) Ramanathaswamy Temple, Rameswaram
3. The given image shows a famous modern building with a curved, deconstructivist design, often nicknamed “Fred and Ginger.” Identify the building.



- (a) Guggenheim Museum, Bilbao
(b) Sydney Opera House
(c) Dancing House
(d) Petronas Towers, Kuala Lumpur

4. The given image shows a monumental stainless-steel arch on the banks of the Mississippi River, symbolising westward expansion. Identify the monument.



- (a) Eiffel Tower, Paris
(b) Washington Monument, Washington D.C.
(c) The Gateway Arch
(d) Space Needle, Seattle
5. The given image shows a historic castle-like hotel overlooking the St. Lawrence River, famous for its grand turrets and French-style architecture. Identify the monument.



- (a) Neuschwanstein Castle, Germany
(b) Fairmont Banff Springs, Canada
(c) Château Frontenac
(d) Edinburgh Castle, Scotland
6. The given image shows a traditional folk art style known for bright colours, simple forms, and themes related to rural life and festivals. Identify the painting style.



- (a) Madhubani Painting (b) Warli Painting (c) Bhojpuri Painting (d) Pattachitra Painting

7. The given image shows a traditional folk art form inspired by tattoo (tattooing) patterns, using geometric and symbolic motifs, mainly associated with women of rural communities. Identify the art form.



- (a) Warli Art (b) Madhubani Painting (c) Godna Art (d) Pattachitra
8. The given image shows a famous bird sanctuary and wetland ecosystem. Identify the national park.



- (a) Kaziranga National Park (b) Sultanpur National Park
(c) Keoladeo National Park (d) Chilika Lake
9. The given image shows a famous Buddhist monument with a hemispherical dome and stone gateways (toranas), built during the Mauryan period. Identify the monument.



- (a) Dhamek Stupa, Sarnath (b) Amaravati Stupa
(c) Sanchi Stupa (d) Mahabodhi Temple, Bodh Gaya
10. The given image shows a historic astronomical observatory and more. Identify the monument.



- (a) Stonehenge, England (b) Jantar Mantar
(c) Hampi Monuments (d) Nalanda Mahavihara

11. A group of ancient temples built between 950–1050 CE in the Nagara architectural style, located in Chhatarpur district of Madhya Pradesh, refers to which site?
(a) Sun Temple, Konark (b) Khajuraho Group of Monuments
(c) Shore Temple, Mahabalipuram (d) Dilwara Temples, Mount Abu
12. The world-famous Lotus Temple, which belongs to the Bahá'í Faith, is located in which State/Union Territory of India?
(a) Uttar Pradesh (b) Rajasthan
(c) National Capital Territory of Delhi (d) Haryana
13. India Gate was built to commemorate:
(a) Quit India Movement (b) Soldiers who died in World War I
(c) Jallianwala Bagh massacre (d) Anglo-Maratha war
14. In which of the following years was the Charminar constructed?
(a) Akbar (b) Qutub-ud-din Aibak
(c) Mohammed Quli Qutb Shah (d) Aurangzeb
15. Kalamkari painting belongs to which of the following states?
(a) Rajasthan (b) Andhra Pradesh (c) Gujarat (d) West Bengal
16. 'Bharatanatyam' was traditionally performed in:
(a) Temple courtyards (b) Royal courts (c) Marketplaces (d) Battlefields
17. In which of the following places does the river Brahmaputra originate?
(a) Bangladesh (b) Tibet (c) Bhutan (d) Sri Lanka
18. Which of the following rivers flows through the Grand Canyon of India (Gandikota)?
(a) Kaveri (b) Pennar (c) Narmada (d) Tungabhadra
19. National Science Day is observed in India on:
(a) 8 March (b) 28 February (c) 1 July (d) 2 December
20. When is International Yoga Day celebrated?
(a) 21 June (b) 15 August (c) 2 October (d) 1 May

ANSWER KEY AND EXPLANATIONS

1. **(b)** Mysore Palace
The image depicts Mysore Palace, located in Mysuru, Karnataka. It is renowned for its Indo-Saracenic architectural style, ornate domes, arches, and expansive courtyards. The palace is especially famous for its grand illumination with thousands of bulbs during the Dussehra festival, a distinctive feature often highlighted in image-based questions. It served as the royal residence of the Wadiyar dynasty, confirming the identification as Mysore Palace.
2. **(b)** Madurai Meenakshi Amman Temple
The image represents the Madurai Meenakshi Amman Temple, located in Madurai, Tamil Nadu. The temple is renowned for its Dravidian-style architecture, especially its massive, colourful gopurams (gateway towers) adorned with thousands of sculpted figures of gods, goddesses, and mythological characters. It is dedicated to Goddess Meenakshi (Parvati) and Lord Sundareswarar (Shiva), making it one of the most iconic and easily identifiable temples in South India.
3. **(c)** Dancing House (Prague)
The image depicts the Dancing House, located in Prague, Czech Republic. Designed in the deconstructivist architectural style, the building resembles a pair of dancers and is popularly called "Fred and Ginger." It was designed by architects Frank Gehry and Vlado Milunić and is one of Prague's most iconic examples of modern architecture, making it easily identifiable in image-based questions.
4. **(c)** The Gateway Arch (St. Louis)
The image represents The Gateway Arch, located in St. Louis, Missouri, USA. It is a 630-foot-tall stainless-steel arch, the tallest monument in the United States, and symbolizes the Gateway to the West during American expansion. Designed by architect Eero Saarinen, the arch stands near the Mississippi River, a key identifying feature in image-based questions.
5. **(c)** Château Frontenac (Québec, Canada)
The image depicts Château Frontenac, located in Québec City, Québec, Canada. Built in a château-style architectural design, it is one of the most photographed hotels in the world. Overlooking the St. Lawrence River, it is a prominent landmark of Old Québec and a key identifier in image-based GK questions.
6. **(c)** Bhojpuri Painting
The image represents Bhojpuri Painting, a traditional folk art associated mainly with the Bhojpuri-speaking regions of Bihar and eastern Uttar Pradesh. This painting style is characterised by vivid colours, bold outlines, and depictions of daily life, folklore, rituals, and social themes, making it distinct from other Indian folk art forms.
7. **(c)** Godna Art
The image represents Godna Art, a traditional folk art form from Bihar (and parts of Jharkhand). It originates from the practice of Godna (tattooing) done by tribal and rural women. The art is characterised by linear patterns, dots, geometric shapes, and symbolic motifs, often drawn in monochrome or limited colours. These features clearly distinguish Godna Art from other Indian folk paintings.
8. **(c)** Keoladeo National Park
The image depicts Keoladeo National Park, also known as Keoladeo Ghana National Park, located in Bharatpur, Rajasthan. It is renowned for its rich avian biodiversity, especially as a wintering ground for migratory birds. The park is a UNESCO World Heritage Site and is characterized by wetlands, marshes, and water bodies—key visual identifiers in image-based questions.
9. **(c)** Sanchi Stupa
The image represents the Sanchi Stupa, located in Sanchi, Madhya Pradesh. It is one of the oldest stone structures in India, originally commissioned by Emperor Ashoka in the 3rd century BCE. The stupa is renowned for its large hemispherical dome, harmika, and intricately carved toranas depicting scenes from the life of Buddha. It is a UNESCO World Heritage Site, making it a key monument in Indian Buddhist heritage.
10. **(b)** Jantar Mantar
The image depicts Jantar Mantar, located in New Delhi. It was built by Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh II in the 18th century and consists of massive astronomical instruments such as the Samrat Yantra, used to calculate time, track celestial bodies, and observe astronomical phenomena. Its distinctive geometric stone structures make it easily identifiable in image-based questions.
11. **(b)** Khajuraho Group of Monuments
A group of ancient temples located in the Chhattrapj district of Madhya Pradesh. The Nagara-style architecture with intricate carvings are built between 950 and 1050 CE. The temple features a remarkable and impactful array of erotic sculptures, depicting various aspects of human life with raw passion and intimate expressions of the Chandela dynasty.
12. **(c)** National Capital Territory of Delhi
The Lotus Temple, a major Bahá'í House of Worship, is situated in New Delhi, which is part of the National Capital Territory of Delhi.
13. **(b)** Soldiers who died in World War I
The India Gate in New Delhi was built to commemorate the 70,000–82,000 Indian soldiers of the British Indian Army who sacrificed their lives during World War I (1914–1918) and the Third Anglo-Afghan War (1919). Completed in 1931 and designed by Sir Edwin Lutyens, it also serves as a national monument honoring all Indian soldiers.
14. **(c)** Mohammed Quli Qutb Shah
The Charminar was constructed in 1591. It was built by Sultan Muhammad Quli Qutb Shah, the fifth ruler of the Qutb Shahi dynasty, to commemorate the end of a plague epidemic in the city of Hyderabad. The monument is located in the heart of Hyderabad, Telangana, India.
15. **(b)** Andhra Pradesh
Kalamkari painting primarily belongs to the state of Andhra Pradesh.
It is an ancient Indian art form involving hand-painting or block-printing on cotton textiles using natural dyes. While it originated in the region comprising modern-day Andhra Pradesh and Telangana, it is most famously associated with and predominantly practiced in Andhra Pradesh.

16. **(a)** Temple courtyards
Bharatanatyam was traditionally performed in the temples of Tamil Nadu (South India) as a sacred ritual by a community of women known as Devadasis. Known historically as Sadir Attam or Dasiattam, this dance form was performed to honor deities, serving as a dedication to the divine.
17. **(b)** Tibet
The Brahmaputra River originates in the Kailash Range of Himalayas in southern Tibet, specifically from the Chemayungdung glacier near Lake Mansarovar. It is known as the Yarlung Tsangpo in this region before flowing into India and Bangladesh.
18. **(b)** Pennar
The river flowing through the Gandikota Gorge, known as India's Grand Canyon, is the Penna River (or Pennar River), which carved the deep canyon through the Erramala Hills in Andhra Pradesh, creating a stunning landscape of red sandstone cliffs.
19. **(b)** 28 February
National Science Day in India is celebrated annually on February 28th to commemorate Sir C.V. Raman's discovery of the "Raman Effect", a significant breakthrough in spectroscopy for which he won the Nobel Prize in 1930, with activities nationwide promoting science and technology awareness.
20. **(a)** 21 June
International Yoga Day is celebrated every year on June 21st, a date chosen by the United Nations in 2014 for its significance as the Summer Solstice and its cultural importance, promoting yoga as a holistic approach to health and well-being.

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