

Forts & Defensive Architecture

Forts & Defensive Architecture (1–10)

1. Which of the following is a major feature of Rajasthani forts?

- A) Wooden palisades
- B) Double-walled enclosures
- C) Earthen ramparts
- D) Bamboo fortification

2. The largest fort in Rajasthan is:

- A) Chittorgarh Fort
- B) Kumbhalgarh Fort
- C) Jaisalmer Fort
- D) Ranthambore Fort

3. The wall of Kumbhalgarh Fort is compared to which wonder?

- A) Great Wall of China
- B) Colosseum
- C) Pyramids of Giza
- D) Eiffel Tower

4. The Kumbhalgarh Fort was built by:

- A) Rana Kumbha
- B) Rana Sanga
- C) Prithviraj Chauhan
- D) Rana Amar Singh

5. Which fort is also known as the “Golden Fort”?

- A) Junagarh Fort
- B) Jaisalmer Fort
- C) Amber Fort
- D) Chittorgarh Fort

6. Jaisalmer Fort is unique because it is:

- A) Made of granite
- B) Still inhabited
- C) Underwater
- D) Built of bricks

7. Forts of Rajasthan were usually built on:

- A) Plains
- B) Riversides
- C) Hilltops
- D) Forests

8. The main entrance to a Rajasthani fort is called:

- A) Gopuram
- B) Torana
- C) Pol
- D) Darwaza

9. Which fort has a blend of Mughal and Rajput styles?

- A) Ranthambore Fort
- B) Mehrangarh Fort
- C) Amber Fort
- D) Taragarh Fort

10. The defensive architecture in forts included:

- A) Moats and bastions
 - B) Domes
 - C) Shikharas
 - D) Minarets
-

Palaces & Royal Architecture (11–20)

11. Hawa Mahal is known for its:

- A) Domes
- B) Courtyards
- C) Jharokhas
- D) Minarets

12. The term "Jharokha" refers to:

- A) A courtyard
- B) A dome
- C) An overhanging balcony
- D) A gate

13. City Palace in Jaipur was constructed by:

- A) Maharana Pratap
- B) Sawai Jai Singh II
- C) Rao Jodha
- D) Bappa Rawal

14. The Sheesh Mahal (Mirror Palace) is located in:

- A) Jaipur
- B) Udaipur
- C) Bikaner
- D) Jodhpur

15. Which palace is built in the middle of a lake?

- A) Hawa Mahal
- B) Jal Mahal

- C) Umaid Bhawan
- D) Rambagh Palace

16. The architecture of Rajput palaces reflects:

- A) Mughal simplicity
- B) Gothic style
- C) Grandeur and luxury
- D) Romanesque arches

17. Udaipur's famous Lake Palace is situated on which lake?

- A) Fateh Sagar
- B) Pushkar Lake
- C) Pichola Lake
- D) Sambhar Lake

18. Which material is commonly used in Rajasthani palaces?

- A) White marble
- B) Bamboo
- C) Red sandstone
- D) Limestone

19. Jharokhas were used for:

- A) Watching performances
- B) Displaying flags
- C) Royal women's view of outside world
- D) Lighting lamps

20. The Rajput palace complex often included:

- A) Minarets
- B) Audience halls
- C) Steeples
- D) Cloisters

Temples & Religious Architecture (21–25)

21. Dilwara Temples are famous for:

- A) Iron pillars
- B) Rock carvings
- C) Marble carvings
- D) Wooden structure

22. Dilwara Temples are located in:

- A) Udaipur
- B) Ajmer
- C) Mount Abu
- D) Bikaner

23. Khajuraho Temples belong to:

- A) Rajput architecture
- B) Mughal architecture
- C) Buddhist style
- D) Indo-Gothic

24. Sun Temple at Modhera in Rajasthan is built in which style?

- A) Nagara
- B) Dravidian
- C) Indo-Islamic
- D) Hemadpanthi

25. The temples of Rajasthan typically have:

- A) Minarets
- B) Vimana towers
- C) Shikharas
- D) Domes

Stepwells, Art & Materials (26–30)

26. What is a Baori or Baoli in Rajasthani architecture?

- A) Fort wall
- B) Stepwell
- C) Pillar
- D) Arch

27. The famous Chand Baori is located in:

- A) Jaipur
- B) Bikaner
- C) Abhaneri
- D) Alwar

28. What was the main purpose of stepwells?

- A) Religious rituals
- B) Storage of food
- C) Water conservation
- D) Trade

29. Rajasthan architecture is famous for its use of:

- A) Steel
- B) Granite
- C) Colored sandstone and marble
- D) Glass

30. Frescoes and miniature paintings are important in:

- A) Palatial interiors
- B) Stepwells

- C) Fort gates
 - D) Public squares
-

Answers:

1. B
2. A
3. A
4. A
5. B
6. B
7. C
8. C
9. C
10. A
11. C
12. C
13. B
14. A
15. B
16. C
17. C
18. A
19. C
20. B
21. C
22. C
23. A
24. A
25. C
26. B
27. C
28. C
29. C
30. A