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.	С
28.	С
29.	С
30.	А