

New terms:

- **Architecture:** The art and science of building.
- **Carving:** Cutting with care.
- **Colossal:** Very large.
- **Exquisite:** Pleasing craftsmanship.
- **Flawless:** Without any defect, i.e, perfect.
- **Floral:** Relating to flowers.
- **Gigantic:** Huge.
- **Gilt:** To put on a thin layer of gold.
- **Majestic:** Grand.
- **Mausoleum:** A large tomb.
- **Motif:** Work of art on a subject or appearance.
- **Octagonal:** A polygon of eight sides.
- **Ornamentation:** Marked by beauty.
- **Patronage:** Support.
- **Picturesque:** Charming.
- **Taper:** Gradual decrease.
- **Tomb:** A building where a dead body is buried.

Multiple Choice / Very Short Answer Questions:

1. **Architecture is the science of:**

- (a) Living beings (b) Building
(c) Mining (d) Ocean exploration

Ans: Option (b)

2. **Inscriptions on monuments tells us about:**

- (a) Religion of the people (b) Worship modes of the people
(c) Language which was used at that time (d) All the above

Ans: Option (d)

3. **Several monuments in India show the influence of:**

- (a) Turkish architecture.(b) French architecture
(c) Italian architecture(d) None of the above.

Ans: Option (a)

4. **The construction of Qutub Minar was completed by:**

- (a) Shershah(b) Qutub-ud-din
(b) Iltutmish(d) Maharana Pratap

Ans: Option (c)

5. **Pietra dura is:**

- (a) The art of decoration using inlay of jewels.
(b) The skill of grafting marble pieces to assume.
(c) A science of building lofty towers.
(d) A chemical to clean marble walls.

Ans: Option (a)

6. **The principal architect of Taj Mahal was:**

- (a) An Indian name not known.
(b) An artist from south India.
(c) A Persian/Turk named Ustad Isha.
(d) Shahjahan in consultation with his courtiers.

Ans: Option (c)

7. Spot the location of the following:

Ancient building

Location

Qutub Minar	→	Delhi (Mehrauli)
Victory Tower	→	Rajasthan (Chittorgarh)
Golgumbuz	→	Karnataka (Bijapur)

Ancient building

Location

Golden Temple	→	Punjab (Amritsar)
Char Minar	→	Hyderabad (Andhra)
Sun Temple	→	Orissa (Konark)

8. Complete the following statements:

- (a) Meenakshi Temple is located at _____ .
- (b) The name of Emperor _____ is associated with the golden age of Indian architecture.
- (c) Salem Chisti was religious saint during the reign of _____ .
- (d) Diwan-i-Khas is a part of the _____ at Delhi.

Ans: (a) Madurai
(b) Shah Jahan
(c) Akbar
(d) Red Fort

9. The peacock throne was carried away to:

- (a) China
- (b) Agra
- (c) Persia
- (d) Afghanistan

Ans: **Option (c)**

10. Name the Mughal emperor associated with the following names:

- (a) Shalimar Gardens at Lahore, Ans: Shah Jahan.
- (b) Wazir Bagh at Kashmir. Ans: Shah Jahan.
- (c) Talkatora Bagh at Delhi. Ans: Shah Jahan.

Short / long Answer Questions:

1. Name any two features of monuments built by Shahjahan different from those built by earlier emperors.

Ans: The features of monuments built by Shahjahan that makes it different from those built by earlier emperor are:

- i. The designs of the monuments built by Shahjahan are mostly symmetrical and tower of the buildings were beautifully balanced.
- ii. In most of the building built by Shahjahan had white marbles.

2. Mention any three information's about a historical era that can be deduced from a monument of that period.

Ans: The information about the Era that can be deduced from a monument of that period are:

- i. It relates to a particular region are built as a part of war strategies.
- ii. It tells about religion of that period.
- iii. The inscription engraved on the monument tells us about the language used at that time.

3. In what respect was the Mughal era dome different from the Pre-Mughal Era dome.

Ans: The domes from Mughal Era were different from the domes of Pre-Mughal times were in the following respects:

- i. The domes of Pre-Mughal times were flat or half domes while the domes of Mughal period is full domes.
- ii. Earlier domes had a space round the domes on the roof , but during the Mughal the cupolas disposed.

4. Mention any two striking features of each of the following:

(a) Meenakshi Temple at Madurai.

(b) Golden temple at Amritsar.

Ans: (a) Meenakshi Temple at Madurai:

i. The temple has an enormous Gupurams or entrance.

ii. The Gupurams or the Gupurams or the gateways are profusely covered with colour statues.

(b) Golden temple at Amritsar:

i. The lower part is covered with marbles.

ii. The upper half is covered with copper plate and with about 400 kg of pure gold leaf.

5. Which one dome is considered to be the world's largest ? Which one is the Second Largest and where is it situated ?

Ans: World largest dome is St. Peter's dome in Rome built in 1659.

The world second largest dome is Golgumbuz

