

1. For the application of a building permit, if the plot is owned by more than one person the application shall be submitted :
  - (A) Jointly and signed by all such persons
  - (B) Any one of the person
  - (C) Need not be signed
  - (D) None of the above
2. The width of every new street, public or private, intended for use as a cart or carriage way giving access to or through an organized industrial area with not less than six constituent units, shall be :
  - (A) Minimum 5 meters
  - (B) Minimum 15 meters
  - (C) Minimum 10 meters
  - (D) Minimum 3 meters
3. According to the use or character of occupancy any building which accommodates more than one use shall be classified in one of the following occupancies :
  - (A) Character of occupancy in the ground floor
  - (B) The most restrictive group
  - (C) Character of occupancy of maximum area
  - (D) None of the above
4. Fire escape stair case shall be provided for every buildings of :
  - (A) Residential occupancies exceeding three storey's above ground level
  - (B) Occupancies other than residential exceeding two storey's above ground level
  - (C) Both of the above
  - (D) None of the above
5. No leech pit, sock pit, refuse pit, earth closet or septic tank shall be allowed or made within a distance of :
  - (A) 3 meters radius from any existing well used for supply of water for human consumption or domestic purposes
  - (B) 10 meters radius from any existing well used for supply of water for human consumption or domestic purposes
  - (C) 5 meters radius from any existing well used for supply of water for human consumption or domestic purposes
  - (D) 7.5 meters radius from any existing well used for supply of water for human consumption or domestic purposes
6. When the work is executed wholly or in part with old materials or labour or carriage is provided by the Client, the percentage fees of the Architect shall be calculated as :
  - (A) The work had been executed wholly by the contractor supplying all labour and new materials
  - (B) The work is executed wholly or in part with old materials
  - (C) This part of the work is not taken into account
  - (D) Only 50% of the expense is considered considering the work had been executed wholly by the contractor

7. If the date of receiving and opening of tenders comes out to be a holiday :
- (A) The next working day will become to date of receiving or opening of tenders
  - (B) The same day would only be considered
  - (C) The previous day becomes the date of receiving or opening of tenders
  - (D) The Tender becomes cancelled
8. All assembly buildings, whether existing or hereafter proposed, shall be classified in one of the following occupancies according to the use or character of occupancy, namely :
- (A) Group A
  - (B) Group B
  - (C) Group C
  - (D) Group D
9. The Council Of Architecture (COA) constituted by the Government of India under the provisions of the Architects Act, 1972, enacted by the Parliament of India, which came into force on :
- (A) 1<sup>st</sup> October, 1972
  - (B) 1<sup>st</sup> September, 1972
  - (C) 1<sup>st</sup> July, 1972
  - (D) 1<sup>st</sup> July, 1972
10. This is the most common type; it is mainly used where you have strong soil base and non-waterlogged areas. Most small buildings of just a floor are constructed with this type of foundation :
- (A) Strip foundation
  - (B) Pad foundation
  - (C) Raft foundation
  - (D) Pile foundation
11. The low artificially built part of a structure which transmits the load of the structure to the ground is called :
- (A) Super structure
  - (B) Lintel
  - (C) Foundation
  - (D) Column
12. When two slopes of a roof meeting at a ridge and two walls extend up to the ridge, the roof is called :
- (A) Gambrel roof
  - (B) Hip roof
  - (C) Mansard roof
  - (D) Gable roof
13. A roof is designated as pitch roof if its slope is more than :
- (A) 10 degrees
  - (B) 15 degrees
  - (C) 30 degrees
  - (D) 45 degrees
14. When a wall of a structure bears the weight and force resting upon it, conducting the vertical load from the upper structure to the foundation is called :
- (A) Column
  - (B) Beams
  - (C) Load bearing wall
  - (D) Retaining wall
15. In traditionally constructed roofs, a double roof is a roof whose rafters are of such a length that they require an intermediate support. This support is usually a beam which is secured under the rafters at a point half way between the ridge and the wallplate. This beam is known as :
- (A) Rafters
  - (B) Purlin
  - (C) Strut
  - (D) Joist

16. The art of directing and coordinating human and material resources throughout the life of a project by using modern management techniques to achieve predetermined objectives of scope, cost, time, quality and participation satisfaction :
- (A) Contract (B) Project management  
(C) Consultancy (D) Supervision
17. Give the expansion of PERT :
- (A) Project Evaluation and Review Method  
(B) Project Estimation and Review Method  
(C) Program Evaluation and Review Method  
(D) Program Estimation and Review Method
18. The emergency which includes technological or industrial accidents, usually involving hazardous material, and occur where these materials are produced, used or transported are termed as :
- (A) Natural disasters (B) Environmental emergencies  
(C) Complex emergencies (D) Pandemic emergencies
19. A 2-dimensional line with no form or thickness. These are fiat and can be grouped into two categories, geometric and organic. This is known as :
- (A) Shape (B) Form  
(C) Space (D) Area
20. In design, this is concerned with the area deep within the moment of designated design; the design will take place on. For a two-dimensional design *this* concerns creating the illusion of a third dimension on a flat surface. What is *'this'*?
- (A) Shape (B) Form  
(C) Space (D) Area
21. A 3-dimensional object having volume and thickness. It is the illusion of a 3-D effect that can be implied with the use of light and shading techniques. This can be viewed from many angles :
- (A) Shape (B) Form  
(C) Space (D) Area
22. Which of the following principles could be applied to the elements of design that bring them together into one design of contrast in Space :
- (A) Filled / Empty (B) Near / Far  
(C) 2-D / 3-D (D) All of the above
23. Which of the following principles could be applied to the elements of design that bring them together into one design of contrast in Form :
- (A) Large / Small (B) Deep / Shallow  
(C) Simple / Complex (D) None of the above
24. Which of the following are considered as the elements of design :
- (A) Line, Shape, Direction (B) Size, Texture, Colour  
(C) Both of the above (D) None of the above

25. Principles of design deals with the following :
- (A) Balance, Proximity, Alignment, Repetition, Contrast and Space
  - (B) Line, Shape, Direction, Size, Texture and Colour
  - (C) Both of the above
  - (D) None of the above
26. This is the principle of design which strengthens a design by tying together individual elements. This also helps to create association and consistency :
- (A) Balance
  - (B) Repetition
  - (C) Contrast
  - (D) Space
27. Which principle deals with visual composition in design? Composition means the relationship between the visual elements. The brick work, timber and concrete which we use as building materials for protection from weather or for structural support form the visual composition of architectural composition :
- (A) Balance
  - (B) Repetition
  - (C) Contrast
  - (D) Unity
28. In architecture, harmony can be described as the pleasing interaction or appropriate orderly combination of the elements in a composition. Harmony can be of :
- (A) Colour, Tone
  - (B) Direction
  - (C) Proportion, Form
  - (D) All of the above
29. This basic theory is concerned with the arrangement or categorisation of elements that relate to one another. To understand why, when elements of a similar nature are grouped together the information becomes a visual unit. Which is this basic design principle?
- (A) Proximity
  - (B) Repetition
  - (C) Contrast
  - (D) Emphasis
30. A basic design principle which refers to the relative size and scale of the various elements in a design. This gives meaning to the relationship between objects, or parts, of a whole. Scale is used to create the contrasting relationship of size between elements in a composition :
- (A) Repetition
  - (B) Unity
  - (C) Balance
  - (D) Visual Hierarchy
31. The combination of opposing elements in a composition that results in visual stability, the concept of visual equilibrium :
- (A) Symmetry
  - (B) Balance
  - (C) Unity
  - (D) Rhythm
32. This design principle refers to the organisation of elements in which a balanced visual hierarchy is achieved through the alignment of graphics along a horizontal or vertical axis. This means that your design can be reflected precisely over a central axis like a mirrored image :
- (A) Balance
  - (B) Rhythm
  - (C) Symmetry
  - (D) Repetition

33. An effective use of this principle enables you to add interest to your design by highlighting specific graphic elements. This will result in a more visually striking composition. To achieve this it is employed as a means of creating a visual hierarchy among different graphic elements. It can be applied to graphic elements, as light, dark, warm, cool, large, small; etc. :
- (A) Contrast (B) Dynamics  
(C) Emphasis (D) Direction
34. The primary elements of visual perception are :
- (A) Balance, Emphasis, and Movement (Dynamics)  
(B) Line, Shape/Form Color, Value (Light), Space, and Texture  
(C) Both of the above  
(D) None of the above
35. The period within the stone age from 10,000 BCE – 8,000 BCE is known as the :
- (A) Paleolithic Period (B) Neolithic Period  
(C) Mesolithic Period (D) Iron Age
36. Our understanding of prehistoric art and culture remains somewhat elusive for which of the following reasons?
- (A) There are not enough surviving artifacts to provide a coherent sense of Prehistoric art  
(B) Prehistoric art was created before the 'development of writing systems  
(C) Scholars have not yet deciphered the written languages of prehistoric peoples  
(D) The documents left by prehistoric peoples contradict themselves
37. Ancient architecture is characterized by the tension between the divine and mortal world. Cities would mark a contained sacred space over the wilderness of nature outside, and the temple or palace continued this order by acting as a house for the gods. The architect, being the priest or king, was not the sole important figure; he was merely part of a continuing tradition :
- (A) Ancient Egyptian Architecture (B) Greek Architecture  
(C) Roman Architecture (D) Byzantine Architecture
38. Civic life was sustained by new, open spaces called the agora which were surrounded by public buildings, stores and temples. The agora embodied the newfound respect for social justice received through open debate rather than imperial mandate. The agora is found in which period :
- (A) Roman Architecture (B) Byzantine Architecture  
(C) Islamic Architecture (D) Greek Architecture
39. During this period buildings increased in geometric complexity, brick and plaster were used in addition to stone in the decoration of important public structures, classical orders were used more freely, mosaics replaced carved decoration, complex domes rested upon massive piers, and windows filtered light through thin sheets of alabaster to softly illuminate interiors :
- (A) Roman Architecture (B) Byzantine Architecture  
(C) Islamic Architecture (D) Greek Architecture

40. The Church of St. Anne which is cast in the Indian Baroque Architectural style under the orientation of the most eminent architects of the time. It is a prime example of :
- (A) Ancient Indian art of construction blended with Greek styles  
 (B) Roman Architecture  
 (C) The blending of traditional Indian styles with western European architectural styles  
 (D) Persian Architecture
41. Number of architects around the world began developing new architectural solutions to integrate traditional precedents with new social demands and technological possibilities, This movement is known as :
- (A) Beaux – Arts (B) Modern Architecture  
 (C) Renaissance (D) Art Nouveau
42. Architectural movement that developed in Northern Europe during the first decades of the 20th century in parallel with the expressionist visual and performing arts was :
- (A) Beaux – Arts (B) Expressionist architecture  
 (C) Renaissance (D) Art Nouveau
43. The notion that “*Form follows function*”, meaning that the result of design should derive directly from its purpose, a dictum originally was expressed by :
- (A) Frank Lloyd Wright (B) Walter Gropius  
 (C) Ludwig Mies van der Rohe (D) Le Corbusier
44. Who was the German architect and founder of the Bauhaus School, widely regarded as one of the pioneering masters of modern architecture :
- (A) Ludwig Mies van der Rohe (B) Le Corbusier  
 (C) Frank Lloyd Wright (D) Walter Adolph Georg Gropius
45. Who was the architect of ‘*open hand monument*’ :
- (A) Luis Khan (B) Le Corbusier  
 (C) Charles chorea (D) Hafiz Contractor
46. Architectural interest centered on the dissolution and reconstitution of three-dimensional form, using simple geometric shapes. juxtaposed without the illusions of classical perspective. Diverse elements could be superimposed, made transparent or penetrate one another, while retaining their spatial relationships was :
- (A) Modernism (B) Deconstructivism  
 (C) Cubism (D) Minimalism
47. Its characteristic feature is the idea of fragmentation. It also manipulates the surface and the cover of the construction. It is dominated by curvilinear shapes, which are supposed to disturb and dislocate the skeleton of the object. What is this movement in architecture?
- (A) Brutalism (B) Deconstructivism  
 (C) Structuralism (D) Modernism
48. Who adopted the motto ‘*Less is More*’ :
- (A) Ludwig Mies van der Rohe, (B) Le Corbusier  
 (C) Frank Lloyd Wright (D) Walter Adolph Georg Gropius