

NATA 2025 Question Paper with Solutions

Time Allowed : 3 Hours (180 Minutes)	Maximum Marks : 200	Total Questions : 48
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General Instructions for NATA 2025

Read the following instructions carefully and follow them strictly:

1. The total duration of the exam is **3 hours (180 minutes)**.
2. The paper consists of two parts: **Part A (Drawing – 80 marks)** and **Part B (MCQs – 120 marks)**.
3. The total number of questions is **48**, and the maximum marks are **200**.
4. **There is no negative marking** for incorrect answers.
5. Candidates must bring their own drawing and coloring materials for Part A.

1.

Mantri Mandir – Where is it located?

- (A) Chandigarh
- (B) Mount Abu
- (C) Jaipur
- (D) Gandhinagar

Correct Answer: (B) Mount Abu

Solution:

The Mantri Mandir, also known as the “Temple of Thought,” is located in Mount Abu, Rajasthan. It was designed by the renowned architect B.V. Doshi and combines spiritual philosophy with architectural innovation. Thus, the correct answer is:

Mount Abu

Quick Tip

When identifying locations of landmarks, recall their cultural or historical significance, such as Mount Abu being a spiritual hub in Rajasthan.

2.

“Bullain” – What is the meaning of this word?

- (A) Blessing
- (B) Curse
- (C) Prayer
- (D) Donation

Correct Answer: (A) Blessing

Solution:

“Bullain” is a regional word (used in North India, especially Punjabi) meaning “blessing” or “good wishes,” typically used by elders. Thus, the correct answer is:

Blessing

Quick Tip

For regional words, consider the cultural context, such as Punjabi traditions where elders often give blessings.

3.

What was the venue for the G-20 summit in India?

- (A) Mumbai
- (B) Bengaluru
- (C) New Delhi
- (D) Hyderabad

Correct Answer: (C) New Delhi

Solution:

The G-20 Summit 2023 was held in New Delhi, India, hosted at the Bharat Mandapam in Pragati Maidan. Thus, the correct answer is:

New Delhi

Quick Tip

For events like summits, recall the host city; New Delhi often hosts major international events in India.

4.

What is the angle between the hour and minute hands at 4:30?

- (A) 45°
- (B) 30°
- (C) 60°
- (D) 75°

Correct Answer: (A) 45°

Solution:

At 4:30, the minute hand is at 180° (6 on the clock). The hour hand is halfway between 4 and 5, so $4 \times 30 + 15 = 135^\circ$. The angle is $|180^\circ - 135^\circ| = 45^\circ$. Thus, the correct answer is:

45°

Quick Tip

Use the formula: Angle = $|30H - 5.5M|$, where H is hours and M is minutes, and take the smaller angle.

5.

How many possible words can be created from the letters R, A, N, D (with repetition)?

- (A) 12
- (B) 16
- (C) 24
- (D) 36

Correct Answer: (C) 24

Solution:

We are given 4 distinct letters: R, A, N, D. We need to find how many distinct 4-letter words can be formed without repeating any letter. This is a permutation of 4 unique letters:

$4! = 4 \times 3 \times 2 \times 1 = 24$. Each arrangement is considered a unique word, even if it doesn't have meaning in English. Thus, the correct answer is:

24

Quick Tip

For permutations without repetition, use $n!$, where n is the number of distinct items.

6.

Brass alloy is made of which metals?

- (A) Copper and Zinc
- (B) Copper and Tin
- (C) Iron and Carbon
- (D) Aluminium and Zinc

Correct Answer: (A) Copper and Zinc

Solution:

Brass is an alloy of copper and zinc, known for its gold-like appearance and used in musical instruments, decorations, and plumbing. Thus, the correct answer is:

Copper and Zinc

Quick Tip

Remember common alloys: Brass is copper and zinc, while bronze is copper and tin.

7.

Which of the following is a sedimentary rock?

- (A) Marble
- (B) Sandstone
- (C) Granite
- (D) Basalt

Correct Answer: (B) Sandstone

Solution:

Sandstone is formed by the compaction of sand and minerals and is classified as a sedimentary rock. Others listed are igneous (granite, basalt) or metamorphic (marble). Thus, the correct answer is:

Sandstone

Quick Tip

Sedimentary rocks are often formed by deposition; look for rocks like sandstone or limestone.

8.

“Kick the bucket” – Select the correct phrase meaning

- (A) To fall down
- (B) To die
- (C) To start something
- (D) To succeed

Correct Answer: (B) To die

Solution:

“Kick the bucket” is an idiomatic expression that means “to die” in informal English. Thus, the correct answer is:

To die

Quick Tip

Learn common idioms; “kick the bucket” is a classic phrase for death.

9.

What material is commonly used for doors and windows?

- (A) Deodar
- (B) Rosewood
- (C) Teak
- (D) Plywood

Correct Answer: (C) Teak

Solution:

Teak wood is preferred for doors and windows due to its durability, resistance to water, and termite resistance. Thus, the correct answer is:

Teak

Quick Tip

For construction materials, consider durability; teak is a top choice for doors and windows.

10.

Identify the location shown in the picture



- (A) Tamil Nadu
- (B) Karnataka
- (C) Kerala
- (D) Andhra Pradesh

Correct Answer: (B) Karnataka

Solution:

Hampi Bazaar is located in Hampi, a UNESCO World Heritage Site in Karnataka. It is known for its ancient market street near the Virupaksha Temple. Thus, the correct answer is:

Karnataka

Quick Tip

For UNESCO sites in India, recall Hampi in Karnataka, known for its historical ruins.

11.

If A is the mother of D, and B is the sister of A, and C is the father of B, then what is the relation of D to C?

- (A) Grandson
- (B) Granddaughter
- (C) Grandchild
- (D) Son-in-law

Correct Answer: (C) Grandchild

Solution:

A is the mother of D, so D is A's child. B is A's sister, so B and A are daughters of C, as C is the father of B. Therefore, C is the father of A as well. Since A is D's mother and C is A's father, D is the grandchild of C. Thus, the correct answer is:

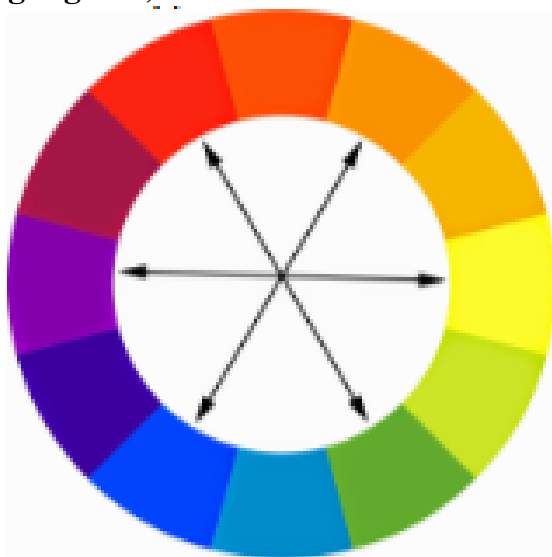
Grandchild

Quick Tip

For family relation problems, draw a family tree to visualize the relationships step-by-step.

12.

What type of color scheme is it? (Refer to the color wheel showing violet and yellow highlighted)



- (A) Analogous
- (B) Monochromatic
- (C) Complementary
- (D) Triadic

Correct Answer: (C) Complementary

Solution:

Violet and yellow are opposite each other on the color wheel, making them complementary colors. Thus, the correct answer is:

Complementary

Quick Tip

Complementary colors are always opposite each other on the color wheel, creating high contrast.

13.

The ratio of ages of Rahul and Neha is 3:4. After 5 years, the ratio becomes 4:5. What are their current ages?

- (A) 15 and 20
- (B) 18 and 24
- (C) 21 and 28
- (D) 24 and 32

Correct Answer: (A) 15 and 20

Solution:

Let their ages be $3x$ and $4x$. After 5 years: $3x + 5$ and $4x + 5$. Given new ratio: $(3x + 5) : (4x + 5) = 4:5$. Solve: $5(3x + 5) = 4(4x + 5) \rightarrow 15x + 25 = 16x + 20 \rightarrow x = 5$. So ages are: $3x = 15$, $4x = 20$. Thus, the correct answer is:

15 and 20

Quick Tip

For age ratio problems, set up equations using the given ratios and solve for the variable.

14.

What architectural structure balances the bridge weight? (Refer to the image of a truss bridge)



- (A) Beam
- (B) Arch
- (C) Truss
- (D) Column

Correct Answer: (C) Truss

Solution:

Trusses distribute weight and add stability by triangulating the load, as seen in the bridge design. Thus, the correct answer is:

Truss

Quick Tip

Truss structures are often used in bridges for their ability to handle heavy loads through triangular frameworks.

15.

How many numbers are divisible by 3 between 50 and 500?

- (A) 150
- (B) 149
- (C) 151
- (D) 160

Correct Answer: (A) 150

Solution:

First number divisible by 3 50 is 51; last 500 is 498. Number of terms in sequence: $(498 - 51)/3 + 1 = 147 + 1 = 148 + 1 = 150$. Thus, the correct answer is:

150

Quick Tip

For counting numbers divisible by a number in a range, use the formula: $(\text{last} - \text{first})/\text{divisor} + 1$.

16.

The age ratio of two friends is 4:5. The difference in their ages is 6 years. What is the age of the younger friend?

- (A) 18 years
- (B) 20 years
- (C) 24 years
- (D) 30 years

Correct Answer: (C) 24 years

Solution:

Let their ages be $4x$ and $5x$. Age difference: $5x - 4x = 6 \rightarrow x = 6$. Younger friend = $4x = 4 \times 6 = 24$ years. Thus, the correct answer is:

24 years

Quick Tip

For ratio and difference problems, set up equations based on the given conditions and solve for the variable.

17.

What is the next number in the sequence? 2, 6, 12, 20, 30, ?

- (A) 36
- (B) 40
- (C) 42
- (D) 44

Correct Answer: (C) 42

Solution:

Let's look at the pattern: $2 + 4 = 6$, $6 + 6 = 12$, $12 + 8 = 20$, $20 + 10 = 30$, $30 + 12 = 42$. The differences increase by 2 each time. So the next number is 42. Thus, the correct answer is:

42

Quick Tip

For sequence problems, identify the pattern in the differences between consecutive terms.

18.

What is the sum of interior angles of a polygon with 10 sides?

- (A) 1440°
- (B) 1620°
- (C) 1800°
- (D) 1260°

Correct Answer: (A) 1440°

Solution:

Sum of interior angles = $(n - 2) \times 180^\circ = (10 - 2) \times 180^\circ = 1440^\circ$. Thus, the correct answer is:

1440°

Quick Tip

Use the formula $(n - 2) \times 180^\circ$ to find the sum of interior angles of a polygon with n sides.

19.

Identify the location. (Refer to the image of the Lingaraja temple)



- (A) Odisha
- (B) Gujarat
- (C) Tamil Nadu
- (D) Rajasthan

Correct Answer: (A) Odisha

Solution:

The Lingaraja temple is one of the prime examples of Kalinga-style architecture and is located in Odisha. Thus, the correct answer is:

Odisha

Quick Tip

Familiarize yourself with famous temples and their architectural styles to identify their locations.

20.

In rainfall-prone areas, which feature is avoided in house design?

- (A) Sloped roofs
- (B) Flat roofs
- (C) Water channels
- (D) Covered veranda

Correct Answer: (B) Flat roofs

Solution:

Flat roofs collect water and cause seepage. Sloped roofs are preferred in heavy-rain regions. Thus, the correct answer is:

Flat roofs

Quick Tip

Consider the practical implications of design features in specific environmental conditions.

21. Which civilization is depicted in the image shown?



- (1) Mesopotamian
- (2) Indus Valley
- (3) Egyptian
- (4) Greek

Correct Answer: (3) Egyptian

Solution:

Step 1: Analyze the Image

The image shows a relief carving with distinct features that can help identify the civilization: The depiction includes hieroglyphic symbols and artistic styles characteristic of ancient Egyptian art.

Hieroglyphs are a writing system unique to ancient Egypt, used extensively in religious and historical inscriptions.

Step 2: Compare with Civilizations

A) Mesopotamian

Mesopotamian civilizations (e.g., Sumerians, Babylonians) used cuneiform writing, which is a system of wedge-shaped marks on clay tablets.

The image does not show cuneiform or any other features typical of Mesopotamian art or writing.

B) Indus Valley

The Indus Valley Civilization used an undeciphered script, but their artifacts often feature intricate seals with animal motifs and geometric patterns.

The image lacks the characteristic seals or scripts of the Indus Valley Civilization.

C) Egyptian

Ancient Egyptians used hieroglyphs, which are pictorial symbols representing sounds, words, or ideas.

The image clearly shows hieroglyphic symbols, including depictions of figures and stylized elements typical of Egyptian art.

The presence of these symbols strongly indicates that the civilization depicted is Egyptian.

D) Greek

Ancient Greek civilization used the Greek alphabet, which is a phonetic script consisting of letters.

The image does not show any Greek alphabetic characters or stylistic elements typical of Greek art.

Step 3: Identify the Correct Option

From the analysis:

The image contains hieroglyphic symbols, which are exclusive to ancient Egyptian civilization.

Therefore, the correct answer is Egyptian.

Step 4: Match with Options

Option (1): Mesopotamian

Incorrect — does not match the hieroglyphic symbols.

Option (2): Indus Valley

Incorrect — does not match the hieroglyphic symbols.

Option (3): Egyptian

Correct — matches the hieroglyphic symbols and artistic style.

Option (4): Greek

Incorrect — does not match the hieroglyphic symbols.

Quick Tip

To identify ancient civilizations from images: 1. Look for distinctive writing systems (e.g., hieroglyphs, cuneiform, Greek alphabet). 2. Observe artistic styles and motifs specific to each civilization.

22. What is the correct mirror image of the word "LEFT"?

(A) T Ɔ E ɹ

(B) T E F ɹ

(C) ɹ E Ɔ ɹ

(D) T F E L

Correct Answer: (A)

Solution:

To determine the mirror image of the word "LEFT", consider a vertical mirror placed on the right side of the word. In a mirror image, the order of letters reverses and each letter is flipped horizontally.

Original word:

L E F T

Mirror image will reverse the order and horizontally flip each letter:

Reversed order:

T F E L

Now flip each character as it appears in a mirror:

T remains T (symmetrical)

F becomes a reversed F

E becomes a reversed E

L becomes a reversed L

Thus, the correct mirror image is:

THEJ

Option (A) shows this correctly.

Quick Tip

To find the mirror image, reverse the order of the letters and reflect each one horizontally. Look out for asymmetrical letters like F, L, and E that change appearance in mirrors.

23. If the sum of the interior angles of a polygon is 1260° , how many sides does it have?

- (A) 7
- (B) 9
- (C) 10
- (D) 8

Correct Answer: (B) 9

Solution:

Step 1: Use the formula for the sum of interior angles of a polygon.

The sum of the interior angles of an n -sided polygon is given by:

$$\text{Sum of interior angles} = (n - 2) \times 180^\circ$$

Step 2: Plug in the given sum.

We are given that the sum is 1260° . So, we set up the equation:

$$(n - 2) \times 180 = 1260$$

Step 3: Solve for n .

$$n - 2 = \frac{1260}{180} = 7 \Rightarrow n = 7 + 2 = 9$$

Hence, the polygon has 9 sides.

Quick Tip

To find the number of sides of a polygon from the sum of interior angles, use the formula: $(n - 2) \times 180^\circ = \text{sum of interior angles}$. Solve for n .

24. What is a typical roofing material used in traditional Kerala architecture?

- (1) Terracotta tiles
- (2) Bamboo sheets
- (3) Thatch
- (4) Slate

Correct Answer: (1) Terracotta tiles

Solution: Step 1: Understanding regional architecture.

Traditional Kerala architecture reflects the climate and resources of the region. Due to the heavy rainfall, sloped roofs are used.

Step 2: Roofing material.

Terracotta tiles are durable, widely available, and suitable for sloped roofs that drain rainwater easily — making them a common choice in Kerala.

Quick Tip

In regional architecture, roofing materials are often chosen for climate adaptability and local availability.

25. What depicts the Buddhist belief of death, rebirth, and afterlife in the stupas?

- (1) Harmika
- (2) Torana
- (3) Chatra
- (4) Medhi

Correct Answer: (2) Torana

Solution: Step 1: Understand symbolic components of a stupa.

The Torana is the richly decorated gateway of a stupa and is placed at the cardinal points.

Step 2: Symbolism.

Each Torana is intricately carved with reliefs that depict the life of the Buddha, Jataka tales, and the cyclical nature of existence — birth, death, and rebirth — embodying core Buddhist beliefs.

Quick Tip

In Buddhist architecture, Toranas are symbolic gateways that visually narrate spiritual themes, including Samsara and enlightenment.

26. What is the Ashoka Pillar according to ancient Buddhist architecture?

- (1) A victory tower
- (2) A religious monument with animal capital
- (3) A water storage structure
- (4) A residential column

Correct Answer: (2) A religious monument with animal capital

Solution: Step 1: Historical context. Emperor Ashoka commissioned many pillars during his reign to spread Buddhist teachings.

Step 2: Architectural features. These monolithic pillars often feature animal capitals, such as the lion capital at Sarnath. These symbols represent power, dharma, and were inscribed with edicts promoting moral governance.

Quick Tip

Ashokan pillars combine art, religion, and political messaging — always note the inscriptions and capitals.

27. What is not a part of a window?

- (1) Sill
- (2) Mullion
- (3) Jamb
- (4) Lintel beam

Correct Answer: (4) Lintel beam

Solutions:

A window consists of several key parts that together form its frame and structure:

- **Sill:** This is the horizontal bottom part of the window frame. It supports the window and provides a surface for the window to rest on.
- **Mullion:** These are the vertical or horizontal bars that divide the window into smaller panes or sections. Mullions add structural support and aesthetic design.
- **Jamb:** The jambs are the vertical sides of the window frame. They hold the window in place and provide a surface for attaching window components such as sashes or hinges.

On the other hand, the **Lintel beam** is a structural element usually made of wood, steel, or reinforced concrete, placed horizontally above the window or door opening. Its function is to bear the load of the wall or structure above the opening, distributing weight to the sides and preventing collapse. The lintel beam is part of the building's overall structure and not a direct component of the window assembly itself.

Quick Tip

Remember: Window parts are mostly frame-related (sill, mullion, jamb), whereas the lintel beam is a supporting structural member above openings.

28. Name the building in Dubai shaped like a sail.

- (1) Burj Khalifa
- (2) Burj Al Arab
- (3) Dubai Frame
- (4) Marina 101

Correct Answer: (2) Burj Al Arab

Solutions:

Dubai is known for its iconic and innovative architecture. Here is a brief about each option to clarify why Burj Al Arab is the correct answer:

- **Burj Khalifa:** Currently the tallest skyscraper in the world, it has a sleek, tapering design but does not resemble a sail. Its focus is vertical height and modern aesthetics.
- **Burj Al Arab:** This is a luxury hotel built on an artificial island. Its architecture is designed to resemble the sail of a traditional Arabian dhow ship, making it one of the most recognizable and symbolic buildings in Dubai. The sail shape is intentional to evoke maritime heritage.
- **Dubai Frame:** This is a large rectangular frame structure intended as an observation deck and tourist attraction. It does not resemble a sail.
- **Marina 101:** This is a residential skyscraper in Dubai Marina and is one of the tallest residential buildings but does not have a sail-like design.

Hence, the building famously shaped like a sail in Dubai is the **Burj Al Arab**.

Quick Tip

Associate “Burj Al Arab” with Dubai’s iconic luxury hotel known worldwide for its sail-shaped silhouette on the coastline.

29. What is the capital of Andhra Pradesh?

- (1) Hyderabad
- (2) Vijayawada
- (3) Amaravati
- (4) Visakhapatnam

Correct Answer: (3) Amaravati

Solutions:

Andhra Pradesh, after the bifurcation of Telangana state in 2014, needed a new capital city. Initially, Hyderabad served as the joint capital for both states for up to 10 years. However, Andhra Pradesh decided to develop a new capital, Amaravati, located on the banks of the Krishna River. Amaravati is planned as a modern, green, and sustainable city to serve as the political and administrative center of the state.

Other options:

- **Hyderabad:** Capital of Telangana now, and formerly joint capital of both Telangana and Andhra Pradesh.
- **Vijayawada:** A major city in Andhra Pradesh but not the capital.
- **Visakhapatnam:** The largest city and port in Andhra Pradesh but not the capital.

Quick Tip

Remember: After the 2014 state bifurcation, Amaravati was proposed and developed as the new capital of Andhra Pradesh, replacing Hyderabad.

30.

Identify the signage shown in the image below.



- (1) No Entry
- (2) Overtaking Prohibited
- (3) Speed Limit Ends
- (4) Horn Prohibited

Correct Answer: (2) Overtaking Prohibited

Solution:

Step 1: Analyze the Visual Elements of the Signage

The image displays a standard traffic sign. Its key features are:

- **Shape and Color:** It is a circular sign with a thick red border and a diagonal red line running from the top-left to the bottom-right across the sign's face. In traffic signage, a red circle with a diagonal line is a universally recognized symbol for "prohibition" or "restriction".
- **Internal Symbol:** Inside the red circle, on a white background, there are two black arrows. One arrow points straight upwards, representing a vehicle moving forward. The other arrow starts behind the first and curves around its right side, also pointing upwards, representing a vehicle attempting to pass or "overtake" the first vehicle.

Step 2: Interpret the Combined Meaning of the Elements

The combination of the prohibitory red circle with the diagonal line and the symbol representing one vehicle passing another clearly indicates that the action of "overtaking" is forbidden or prohibited.

Step 3: Compare the Interpretation with the Given Options

- **A. No Entry:** A "No Entry" sign typically features a red circle with a horizontal white bar in the center. This does not match the image.
- **B. Overtaking Prohibited:** This option perfectly aligns with our interpretation of the sign's visual elements. The symbol clearly depicts overtaking, and the red prohibitory circle indicates that it is forbidden.
- **C. Speed Limit Ends:** A "Speed Limit Ends" sign is usually a white circular sign with a black border, a number (the speed limit), and a diagonal line across the number. This does not match the image.
- **D. Horn Prohibited:** A "Horn Prohibited" sign is a red circle with a diagonal line over an image of a horn. This does not match the image.

Step 4: Conclude the Identification

Based on the analysis, the signage shown in the image clearly indicates "Overtaking Prohibited".

Quick Tip

Familiarity with international traffic sign conventions is crucial. Prohibitory signs are almost always circular with a red border. The symbol inside then indicates what is prohibited. For example, a red circle with a diagonal line over a pedestrian means "No Pedestrians", and over a bicycle means "No Bicycles". The two arrows are a standard symbol for "Overtaking".

31. Identify the correct statement for the Logo



- (1) Taste the Thunder
- (2) Taste the Feeling
- (3) Fresh and Juicy
- (4) Lime n Lemoni

Correct Answer: (2) Taste the Feeling

Solution:

Step 1: Identify the Brand Logo

The image clearly displays the iconic red script logo for "Coca-Cola". This logo represents one of the world's most recognized beverage brands.

Step 2: Recall Advertising Slogans for Coca-Cola

Slogans are crucial elements of brand identity and marketing campaigns. We need to identify which of the provided options is an actual slogan associated with the Coca-Cola brand.

Step 3: Evaluate Each Option Against Known Slogans

A. Taste the Thunder: This is the well-known slogan for Thums Up, a carbonated soft drink popular in India, owned by The Coca-Cola Company but distinct from the main Coca-Cola brand. It is not a slogan for Coca-Cola itself.

B. Taste the Feeling: This was a prominent global marketing campaign slogan for

Coca-Cola, launched in 2016. It aimed to connect the act of drinking Coca-Cola with simple pleasures and emotional experiences. This statement is directly associated with the Coca-Cola brand.

C. Fresh and Juicy: This phrase is a generic descriptive term often used for fruit-based beverages or fresh produce. It is not a specific, widely recognized advertising slogan for the main Coca-Cola brand, which is a cola-flavored drink.

D. Lime n Lemoni: This phrase sounds like a flavor description (lemon-lime) or potentially a name for a different beverage brand. It is not a general advertising slogan for Coca-Cola. While Coca-Cola does offer lemon-lime flavored drinks (like Sprite), "Lime n Lemoni" is not its overarching brand slogan.

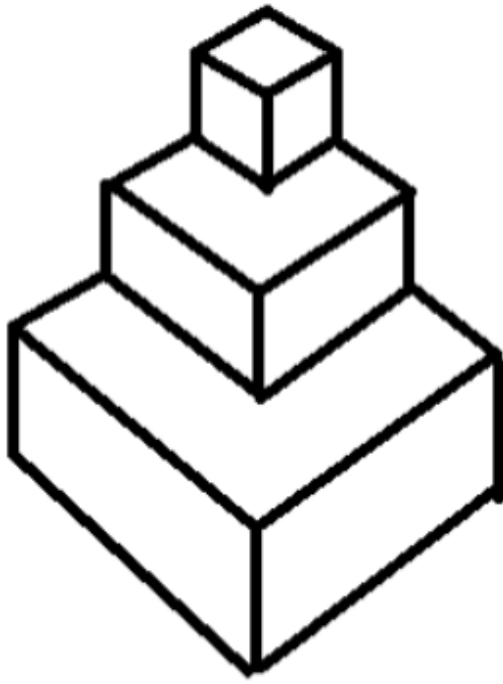
Step 4: Conclude the Correct Statement

Based on the evaluation, "Taste the Feeling" is a valid and recognized marketing slogan for the Coca-Cola brand.

Quick Tip

To solve such questions, it's helpful to have general knowledge about famous brands and their associated taglines or slogans. Brands often evolve their slogans over time, so recognizing recent or very famous ones is key.

32. Count the no of surfaces



- (1) 11
- (2) 12
- (3) 13
- (4) 10

Correct Answer: (2) 12

Solution:

Step 1: Analyze the Object's Structure

The image displays a three-tiered geometric structure. It consists of three cuboid (rectangular prism) blocks stacked on top of each other, with each successive block being smaller than the one below it, creating a stepped pyramid-like appearance.

Step 2: Understand the Interpretation of "Surfaces" in such Puzzles

In visual reasoning puzzles asking to count "surfaces" of a 3D object like this, it typically refers to the number of exposed flat faces of the object. This includes the bottom surface if the object is resting on a plane, and all visible top and side faces. However, sometimes these questions specifically refer to only one type of surface (e.g., only vertical surfaces) if the options suggest a lower count than the total exposed surfaces.

Let's first calculate the total exposed surfaces using the standard method (all outer faces, including the base): Topmost block (smallest): 1 top surface 4 vertical side surfaces (Bottom

surface is covered by the middle block) Exposed subtotal = $1 + 4 = 5$ surfaces. Middle block: The top surface is partially covered by the topmost block. The exposed part forms a ring around the topmost block. This ring consists of 4 distinct rectangular faces. 4 vertical side surfaces (Bottom surface is covered by the bottommost block) Exposed subtotal = $4 + 4 = 8$ surfaces. Bottommost block (largest): The top surface is partially covered by the middle block. The exposed part forms a ring around the middle block. This ring consists of 4 distinct rectangular faces. 4 vertical side surfaces 1 bottom surface (resting on the ground) Exposed subtotal = $4 + 4 + 1 = 9$ surfaces.

Total exposed surfaces = 5 (topmost) + 8 (middle) + 9 (bottommost) = 22 surfaces.

This count (22) is not among the given options (A. 11, B. 12, C. 13, D. 10). This indicates that the question is likely using a specific, non-standard interpretation of "surfaces".

Step 3: Re-evaluate based on the Given Options (specifically B. 12)

When the total count of exposed surfaces doesn't match the options, a common interpretation in such puzzles is to count only the vertical (side) surfaces. Let's apply this interpretation: Vertical side surfaces of the topmost block: 4 surfaces. Vertical side surfaces of the middle block: 4 surfaces. Vertical side surfaces of the bottommost block: 4 surfaces.

Total vertical (side) surfaces = $4 + 4 + 4 = 12$ surfaces.

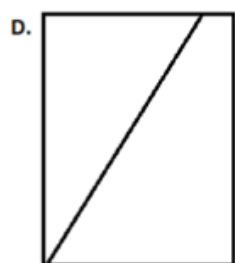
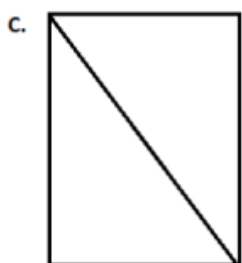
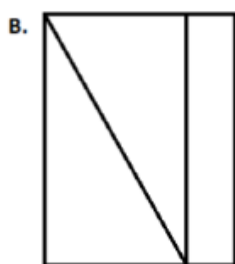
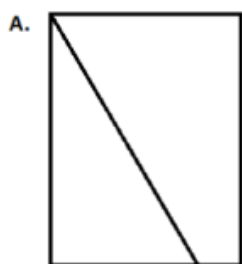
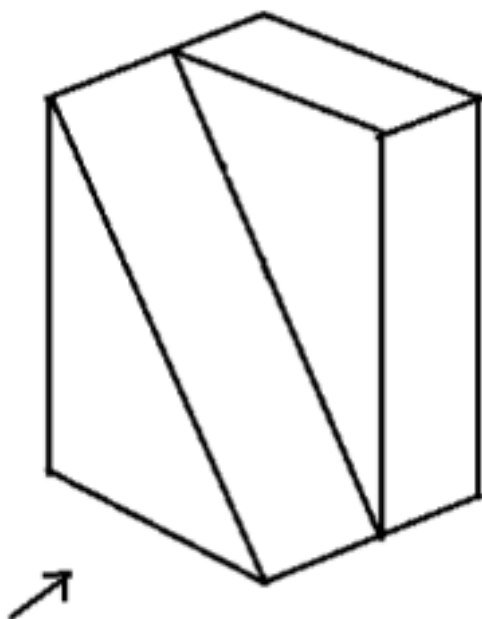
Step 4: Conclude the Count

This count of 12 vertical surfaces matches option B. Therefore, it is highly probable that the question intends for us to count only the vertical side faces of the stacked cuboids.

Quick Tip

In spatial reasoning questions that ask for the "number of surfaces" of complex 3D objects, if a straightforward count of all exposed faces (including top, bottom, and visible steps) doesn't match the options, consider alternative interpretations. A common alternative is to count only the **vertical side surfaces**. Each rectangular block (cuboid) will typically have 4 vertical side faces. Summing these up for all exposed blocks often leads to the intended answer in such ambiguous questions.

33. Identify the correct cross-section of the given 3D shape.



Correct Answer: (C)

Solution:

Step 1: Analyze the 3D Shape.

The image shows a rectangular prism (a box-shaped solid) with a plane slicing through it diagonally from one edge to the opposite edge on the other face.

Step 2: Understand the Cross-Section.

When a diagonal slice is made across a rectangular prism from one edge to the opposite edge

of the adjacent face, the resulting cross-section is a parallelogram — a four-sided figure with opposite sides parallel.

Step 3: Match the Cross-Section with the Options.

Let's analyze each option:

Option A: Triangle — Incorrect, because the cut passes through four faces, not three.

Option B: Rectangle — Incorrect, because the cut is diagonal, not perpendicular.

Option C: Parallelogram — Correct, matches the expected shape.

Option D: Trapezoid — Incorrect, as trapezoid has only one pair of parallel sides.

Step 4: Conclusion.

The correct cross-section formed by the diagonal cut of a rectangular prism is a **parallelogram**, which corresponds to **Option C**.

Quick Tip

Visualizing how the plane intersects the solid helps determine the shape of the cross-section. For prisms, diagonal cuts often result in parallelograms.

34. Identify the dwelling type.



(1) Igloo

- (2) Yurt
- (3) Tulou
- (4) Tipi

Correct Answer: (3) Tulou

Solution:

Step 1: Analyze the image.

The image shows a circular, multi-story structure with the following key features:

Circular shape: The building is round and appears to be built in a concentric pattern.

Multiple floors: The structure has multiple levels, indicating it is a multi-story building.

Earthen or clay construction: The material looks like earth or clay, which is typical of certain traditional dwellings.

Clustered design: There are several similar structures grouped together, suggesting a communal or village setting.

Step 2: Understand the options.

Let's analyze each option to determine which one matches the structure in the image:

1. A. Igloo

An igloo is an ice house traditionally built by Inuit peoples in Arctic regions.

It is made of snow and ice, not earth or clay.

Igloos are small, single-room structures designed for temporary use in cold climates.

Does not match the image.

2. B. Yurt

A yurt is a portable, round tent traditionally used by nomadic peoples in Central Asia.

It is typically covered with felt or fabric and supported by wooden frames.

Yurts are lightweight and designed for mobility, not for permanent settlement.

Does not match the image.

3. C. Tulou

A tulou is a unique type of Chinese rural dwelling, primarily found in Fujian Province.

Tulou are large, fortified, and often circular or square earthen buildings.

They are typically multi-story and were historically used as clan houses, providing both living space and defense against invaders. Tulou are known for their distinctive clustered

arrangement, as seen in the image.

Matches the image.

4. D. Tipi

A tipi (also spelled "teepee") is a conical tent traditionally used by Native American tribes in the Great Plains region.

It is made of animal skins stretched over wooden poles and is designed for portability.

Tipis are not multi-story and do not have the circular, earthen construction seen in the image.

Does not match the image.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The structure in the image is clearly a **Tulou**, based on its circular shape, multi-story design, earthen construction, and clustered arrangement.

Quick Tip

To identify dwelling types, consider the architectural features such as shape, materials, and cultural context.

35. How many light fixtures are there in the given picture?



(1) 5

(2) 5

(3) 7

(4) 8

Correct Answer: (3) 7

Solution:

Step 1: Analyze the Image.

The image shows a modern room with several visible light fixtures. Upon careful observation:

There is a row of circular pendant lights hanging from the ceiling above the dining table area.

There are 5 clearly visible circular pendant lights.

Additionally, two more recessed ceiling lights can be seen near the back wall, one on either side of the window.

Step 2: Count the Total Number of Light Fixtures.

So, we have:

5 pendant lights

2 recessed lights

Total = $5 + 2 = 7$

Step 3: Match with the Options.

The options provided are:

(A) 5

(B) 5

(C) 7 ← Correct

(D) 8

Step 4: Conclusion.

There are 7 total light fixtures visible in the image.

7

Quick Tip

When counting light fixtures, carefully inspect all areas of the room — including walls and ceilings — to ensure no hidden or recessed lights are missed.

36. In a family consisting of four living generations (excluding married daughters), the wife is always three years younger than her husband. The siblings in the family have an age gap of three years and there are 2 siblings in the youngest generation. Each father is thirty years older than his eldest child. The present age of the youngest daughter is six years and her father has no siblings. Based on this information, what is the age difference between the youngest child and her grandmother?

- (1) 69 years
- (2) 60 years
- (3) 57 years
- (4) 63 years

Correct Answer: (2) 60 years

Solution:

Step 1: Identify the four generations.

Let's denote the youngest daughter as Generation 1 (age 6). Her elder sibling (also Generation 1) would be $6 + 3 = 9$ years old (due to a 3-year gap).

Step 2: Find the father's age (Generation 2).

According to the problem, a father is 30 years older than his eldest child. So, the father is:

$$9 + 30 = 39 \text{ years}$$

Step 3: Find the mother's age.

She is 3 years younger than her husband:

$$39 - 3 = 36 \text{ years}$$

Step 4: Find the grandfather's age (Generation 3).

Father's father is 30 years older than him:

$$39 + 30 = 69 \text{ years}$$

Step 5: Find the grandmother's age.

She is 3 years younger than her husband:

$$69 - 3 = 66 \text{ years}$$

Step 6: Compute the difference between the youngest daughter (6) and the grandmother (66):

$$66 - 6 = 60 \text{ years}$$

Quick Tip

When solving generational age problems, work step-by-step from the youngest known age and use relative age gaps and relationships.

37. Identify the structure.



- (1) Taj Mahal
- (2) Bibi Ka Maqbara
- (3) Gol Gumbaz
- (4) Fatehpur Sikri

Correct Answer: (2) Bibi Ka Maqbara

Solution:

Step 1: Observe the Architectural Style and Key Features

The image displays a prominent mausoleum featuring a large central dome, four slender minarets at its corners, and constructed primarily of white marble. The structure is situated within a sprawling formal garden, characterized by long reflecting pools and pathways lined with manicured trees and shrubs, typical of Mughal garden design.

Step 2: Compare with Known Structures from the Given Options

Let's analyze each option based on its distinct characteristics and compare them to the structure in the image:

A. Taj Mahal: The Taj Mahal, located in Agra, India, is a world-renowned white marble mausoleum. While it shares a very similar architectural blueprint (central dome, four minarets, reflecting pool, white marble construction), the structure in the image differs in scale and certain proportional details. The Taj Mahal is significantly grander, with perfectly vertical and typically detached minarets, and more intricate marble inlay work. The proportions of the dome and minarets relative to the main building in the image are slightly different from those of the Taj Mahal, and the minarets in the image appear to lean slightly outwards, a feature sometimes incorporated for stability.

B. Bibi Ka Maqbara: Situated in Aurangabad, Maharashtra, India, Bibi Ka Maqbara is a mausoleum built in memory of Dilras Banu Begum, wife of Emperor Aurangzeb. It is famously known as the "Deccan's Taj" or "Poor Man's Taj" precisely because it was constructed to emulate the architectural style of the Taj Mahal but on a smaller scale and with less extensive use of pure marble (often using stucco for marble effect). The overall design, including the slightly less imposing scale and the specific proportions of the dome and minarets relative to the main structure, aligns perfectly with the visual characteristics of the building in the image.

C. Gol Gumbaz: This is a massive dome located in Bijapur, Karnataka, India, serving as the tomb of Mohammed Adil Shah. It is a distinctive structure made of dark grey basalt, characterized by its enormous hemispherical dome and octagonal turrets at the corners. Its overall form and construction material are entirely different from the white marble mausoleum depicted.

D. Fatehpur Sikri: Located near Agra, Uttar Pradesh, India, Fatehpur Sikri is an ancient city complex built by Emperor Akbar. It consists of various palaces, mosques (like the Jama Masjid with the Buland Darwaza), and other structures primarily built from red sandstone. It is an entire city complex, not a single white marble mausoleum, and its architectural style, while Mughal, is distinct in material and composition.

Step 3: Conclude the Identification

Based on the detailed visual comparison, the structure in the image strongly matches the

architectural features and common descriptions of Bibi Ka Maqbara, distinguishing it from the Taj Mahal by its scale and certain proportional aspects, and from Gol Gumbaz and Fatehpur Sikri by its material and form.

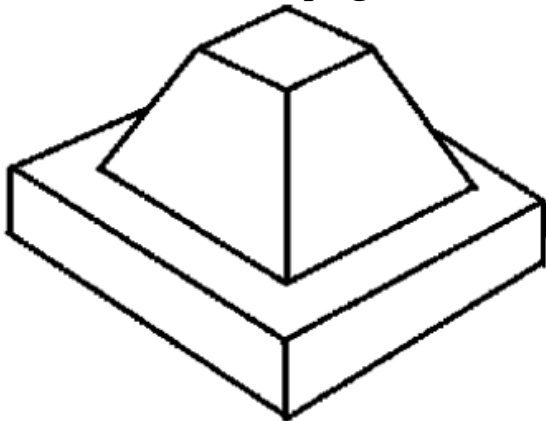
Quick Tip

Visual identification questions for famous landmarks often test knowledge of subtle distinctions between historically or architecturally similar structures. For buildings like mausoleums, pay attention to:

- **Scale and Proportion:** How large is it relative to surrounding elements? How do the dome and minarets compare in size to the main building?
- **Materials:** Is it pure white marble, red sandstone, or a darker stone?
- **Architectural Details:** Look at the shape of the dome, the design and tilt of the minarets, and the ornamentation.

Bibi Ka Maqbara is a classic example that requires keen observation to differentiate it from the Taj Mahal, which served as its inspiration.

38. Count the no of sloping surfaces.



- (1) 6
- (2) 8
- (3) 4
- (4) None of the above

Correct Answer: (3) 4

Solution:

Step 1: Understand the Definition of "Sloping Surfaces"

A "sloping surface" refers to a face of a three-dimensional object that is inclined at an angle, meaning it is neither perfectly horizontal (flat, parallel to the ground) nor perfectly vertical (straight up and down, perpendicular to the ground). Our task is to identify and count only these inclined faces in the given illustration.

Step 2: Analyze the Structure of the Object

The object depicted in the image is a composite 3D shape, appearing to be made of two distinct geometric components stacked together:

1. **Bottom Part:** This is a rectangular block or prism (a cuboid).
2. **Top Part:** This is a truncated pyramid (also known as a frustum of a pyramid), which means it's a pyramid with its top cut off, leaving a smaller flat top surface parallel to its base.

Step 3: Systematically Count Sloping Surfaces for Each Part

For the Bottom Part (Rectangular Prism):

Top surface: This face is flat and horizontal. (Not sloping) Bottom surface: This face is flat and horizontal (resting on the ground). (Not sloping)

Side surfaces (4 faces: front, back, left, right): These faces are flat and perfectly vertical. (Not sloping)

Therefore, the bottom part has **0** sloping surfaces.

For the Top Part (Truncated Pyramid / Frustum):

Top surface: This face is flat and horizontal (the smaller top square/rectangle). (Not sloping)

Bottom surface: This face is flat and horizontal (its base resting on the bottom part). (Not sloping)

Side surfaces (4 faces): These are the four trapezoidal faces that connect the smaller top square/rectangle to the larger base (which sits on the bottom tier). By their very nature, these four faces are inclined or sloped.

Therefore, the top part has **4** sloping surfaces.

Step 4: Calculate the Total Number of Sloping Surfaces

To find the total, we sum the sloping surfaces from both parts:

Total sloping surfaces = (Sloping surfaces in bottom part) + (Sloping surfaces in top part)

Total sloping surfaces = $0 + 4 = 4$.

This total count of 4 perfectly matches option C.

Quick Tip

When asked to count specific types of surfaces in a complex 3D visual: 1. **Deconstruct the Object:** Break down the complex shape into simpler, recognizable geometric solids (e.g., prisms, pyramids, cones, cylinders). 2. **Define the Surface Type:** Clearly understand what criteria define the "sloping surface" (i.e., neither horizontal nor vertical). 3. **Systematic Scan per Component:** Go through each identified component and systematically inspect all its faces (top, bottom, and sides) against the definition of a sloping surface. This prevents miscounting or overlooking surfaces.

39. Identify the monument with its location.



- (1) Mehrangarh Fort, Jodhpur
- (2) Gwalior Fort, Madhya Pradesh
- (3) Red Fort, Delhi
- (4) Golconda Fort, Hyderabad

Correct Answer: (2) Gwalior Fort, Madhya Pradesh

Solution:

Step 1: Analyze the Image.

The image shows a historical fort with the following key features:

Architectural Style: The structure appears to have a blend of Hindu and Islamic architectural styles.

Location Context: The fort is located on a hilltop and has large, ornate gateways and walls that stretch across a vast area.

Distinctive Features: The entrance is grand and resembles the iconic "Gurjari Mahal" gateway, which is unique to this monument.

Step 2: Understand the Options.

Let's analyze each option:

(1) Mehrangarh Fort, Jodhpur

Has rounded bastions and red sandstone construction.

While impressive, it does not match the specific architectural style seen in the image.

Does not match.

(2) Gwalior Fort, Madhya Pradesh

Located in Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh.

Known for its massive structure, historical significance, and distinct entrance.

Matches the image closely in terms of layout, architecture, and context.

Matches the image.

(3) Red Fort, Delhi

Mughal-era fort with symmetrical design and white marble.

Does not match the rugged hilltop appearance or entrance shown in the image.

Does not match.

(4) Golconda Fort, Hyderabad

Located in Hyderabad, Telangana.

An ancient fortress but has a different terrain and architectural style.

Does not match.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The structure in the image most closely resembles Gwalior Fort, located in Madhya Pradesh.

(2) Gwalior Fort, Madhya Pradesh

Quick Tip

When identifying monuments, look for architectural details like gates, materials used, and geographic setting — they often give strong clues about the identity of the structure.

40. Identify the Logo from image



- (1) Gas Authority of India Limited (GAIL)
- (2) Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL)
- (3) Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL)
- (4) Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL)

Correct Answer: (4) Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL)

Solution:

Step 1: Analyze the Visual Characteristics of the Logo

The image displays a circular corporate logo. Its primary visual elements are:

A dominant blue color forming the outer ring and background of the circle.

A distinctive, flowing "S" or wave-like symbol in the center, rendered in a bright yellow color.

This combination of blue and yellow, along with the specific abstract shape, is a unique identifier for companies in the energy or petroleum industry.

Step 2: Compare the Logo with the Known Emblems of the Given Companies

We will now evaluate each option by referencing the widely recognized logos of these prominent Indian public sector undertakings in the oil and gas sector:

(1) Gas Authority of India Limited (GAIL): GAIL's logo typically features green and blue colors, often incorporating a stylized "G" or abstract shapes representing gas flow. This design does not match the specific blue circle with the yellow 'S' or wave.

(2) Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL): HPCL's logo commonly uses a combination of red, blue, and white, often featuring a stylized "HP" or a flame/star motif. This emblem is distinctly different from the logo shown in the image.

(3) Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL): Indian Oil's logo is characterized by a prominent red and white design, frequently incorporating a dynamic, flame-like symbol or the "IndianOil" wordmark. This visual identity is not consistent with the logo in the provided image.

(4) Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL): The logo of Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL) is precisely identified by a blue circle containing a yellow, swirling 'S' or wave-like symbol in its center. This design is highly recognizable and is an exact match for the logo displayed in the image.

Step 3: Conclude the Identification

Based on direct visual recognition and established knowledge of major corporate brand identities in India, the logo depicted in the image unequivocally belongs to Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL).

Quick Tip

Identifying company logos is a common type of general knowledge question. For prominent national or international brands, familiarizing oneself with their visual identities (e.g., specific colors, unique shapes, symbols, typography) can be very helpful. Logos are designed to be unique and easily recognizable, serving as a direct visual representation of the brand or organization.

41. Identify the place shown in the image.



- (1) Sanchi Stupa, Madhya Pradesh
- (2) Dhamek Stupa, Sarnath
- (3) Amaravati Stupa, Andhra Pradesh
- (4) Mahabodhi Temple, Bihar

Correct Answer: (1) Sanchi Stupa, Madhya Pradesh

Solution:

Step 1: Analyze the Image.

The image shows a large, dome-shaped structure with the following key features:

Stupa Design: The structure is a massive dome (stupa) built on a circular base.

Surrounding Walkway: There is a covered walkway or corridor around the stupa, supported by pillars.

Architectural Style: The design is characteristic of ancient Buddhist stupas, which were used as places of worship and relics.

Step 2: Understand the Options.

Let's analyze each option: **(1) Sanchi Stupa, Madhya Pradesh**

One of the oldest and most famous stupas in India.

Located near Bhopal in Madhya Pradesh.

Has a large dome, surrounding walkway (called the "vedika"), and intricate carvings.

Matches the image closely.

(2) Dhamek Stupa, Sarnath

Located in Sarnath, Uttar Pradesh.

Has a cylindrical shape and lacks the extensive surrounding walkway seen in the image.

Does not match the image.

(3) Amaravati Stupa, Andhra Pradesh

An ancient Buddhist site located in Andhra Pradesh.

Its layout and dome style differ from what's shown in the image. Does not match the image.

(4) Mahabodhi Temple, Bihar

A famous Buddhist temple in Bodh Gaya, Bihar.

It is a multi-structure complex, not a single-dome stupa like the one in the image.

Does not match the image.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The structure in the image most closely resembles Sanchi Stupa, located in Madhya Pradesh.

(1) Sanchi Stupa, Madhya Pradesh

Quick Tip

To identify historical monuments, pay attention to architectural details such as shape, surrounding structures, and regional significance.

42. Identify the architectural style of the building shown in the image.



(1) Romanesque

(2) Renaissance

(3) Gothic

(4) Baroque

Correct Answer: (3) Gothic

Solution:

Step 1: Analyze the Architectural Features of the Building

The image prominently displays the facade of a grand cathedral or church. Several key architectural features are immediately apparent:

Emphasis on Verticality: The building exhibits a strong upward thrust, characterized by tall, slender towers and numerous vertical lines. **Pointed Arches:** Many of the arches, particularly those defining windows, doorways, and decorative elements, terminate in a distinct point at the apex.

Intricate Detailing and Ornamentation: The facade is richly adorned with elaborate stone carvings, decorative niches, and complex patterns within the windows (tracery). Numerous sculpted figures are integrated into the facade's design.

Large Windows: Although specific stained-glass details are not perfectly clear, the presence of expansive window openings filled with intricate stone tracery is evident.

Ribbed Vaults and Flying Buttresses (Implied): While not directly visible on the facade, the sheer scale and the characteristic verticality of such structures from this period imply the use of internal ribbed vaults and external flying buttresses for structural support.

Step 2: Compare Features with Characteristics of Each Architectural Style

A. Romanesque: This style (roughly 10th-12th centuries) is known for its heavy, massive appearance, thick walls, sturdy piers, round arches, barrel vaults, and relatively small windows. The building in the image, with its soaring verticality and pointed arches, clearly does not fit the Romanesque style.

B. Renaissance: Originating in the 15th century, Renaissance architecture marked a revival of classical (ancient Greek and Roman) principles. It prioritizes symmetry, proportion, and geometry, often featuring columns (Doric, Ionic, Corinthian), pediments, domes, and round arches. It lacks the extreme verticality, complex tracery, and specific ornamentation seen in the depicted building.

C. Gothic: Predominant from the mid-12th to the 16th centuries, Gothic architecture is characterized by precisely the features observed in the image: strong emphasis on verticality,

pointed arches (which allowed for greater height), ribbed vaults, large windows (often filled with stained glass and elaborate tracery), flying buttresses (to counteract outward thrust), and extensive sculptural decoration. The building in the image, strongly resembling a major European cathedral like Wells Cathedral, is a quintessential example of the Gothic style.

D. Baroque: Emerging in the early 17th century, Baroque architecture is distinguished by its dramatic flair, movement, rich ornamentation (often gilded), grand scale, and use of curved forms and undulating walls to create theatrical effects. While ornate, its overall aesthetic, emphasis on classical elements used in new ways, and sense of dynamic motion differ significantly from the more linear verticality and specific structural innovations of Gothic architecture.

Step 3: Conclude the Architectural Style

Based on the prominent and defining architectural features such as pointed arches, extreme verticality, elaborate intricate stone carvings and tracery, and the overall form of a grand European cathedral, the building shown in the image is unequivocally an example of **Gothic architecture**.

Quick Tip

To accurately identify architectural styles from images, focus on these diagnostic features:

- **Arch Shapes:** Are they round (Romanesque, Renaissance) or pointed (Gothic)?
- **Overall Mass and Feel:** Does the building feel heavy and grounded (Romanesque), light and soaring (Gothic), balanced and classical (Renaissance), or dynamic and theatrical (Baroque)?
- **Window Design:** Are windows small and few (Romanesque) or large with complex stone tracery (Gothic)?
- **Decoration Style:** Is it simple and geometric (early Romanesque), classical and proportional (Renaissance), richly sculpted and integrated into the structure (Gothic), or dramatically ornamental with curves (Baroque)?

The image clearly showcases the hallmarks of Gothic design, especially its vertical emphasis and pointed arches.

43. Identify the city.



- (1) Jodhpur
- (2) Bikaner
- (3) Jaisalmer
- (4) Udaipur

Correct Answer: (3) Jaisalmer

Solution:

Step 1: Analyze the Image.

The image shows a cityscape with the following key features:

Dominant Yellow Sandstone: The buildings and structures are made of yellow sandstone, giving the city a distinct golden hue.

Fort or Palace Structure: A large fort or palace is visible in the background, indicating the city has significant historical architecture.

Desert-Like Environment: The surrounding landscape suggests a semi-arid or desert environment, typical of certain regions in Rajasthan, India.

Step 2: Understand the Options.

Let's analyze each option:

(A) Jodhpur

Known as the "Blue City" due to its blue-painted houses.

Does not match the golden sandstone architecture seen in the image. Does not match.

(B) Bikaner

Known for its golden sandstone architecture, but the specific structure in the image (a prominent fort) is more characteristic of Jaisalmer.

Does not match as closely as Jaisalmer.

(C) Jaisalmer Famous as the "Golden City" due to its yellow sandstone architecture.

Surrounded by the Thar Desert and dominated by the Jaisalmer Fort, which matches the image perfectly.

Matches the image closely.

(D) Udaipur

Known as the "City of Lakes" and famous for its palaces and lakes, not for golden sandstone architecture.

Does not match the image.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The city in the image is **Jaisalmer**, located in Rajasthan, India. Its distinctive golden sandstone architecture and the prominent fort in the background align perfectly with the image.

Quick Tip

To identify cities based on images, pay attention to architectural styles, colors, and geographical features such as landscapes.

44. Identify the picture from the given image?



- (1) Marina Bay Boat
- (2) Marina Bay Dunes
- (3) Marina Bay drive
- (4) Marina Bay sands

Correct Answer: (4) Marina Bay sands

Solution:

Step 1: Analyze the Distinctive Architectural Features of the Building Complex

The image displays a highly modern and instantly recognizable architectural complex. Its most prominent and unique features are: **Three Towering Structures:** There are three large, high-rise buildings, primarily constructed with glass facades, reflecting the surrounding environment and sky. **Boat-Shaped SkyPark:** Critically, these three towers are conspicuously connected at their very top by a single, elongated, and distinctively

boat-shaped (or ship-like) structure. This structure spans across all three towers, forming a cohesive unit. **Surrounding Landscape:** Below the main towers, there are additional modern structures and what appears to be a large body of water, suggesting a bay or waterfront location.

Step 2: Compare Features with the Given Options, all Related to "Marina Bay"

The options provided all begin with "Marina Bay," which indicates the geographical location. We need to identify the specific landmark represented by the unique architectural complex.

A. Marina Bay Boat: While there is indeed a boat-shaped structure prominently featured, it is situated on top of a larger complex of buildings, not a standalone boat in Marina Bay. Therefore, "Marina Bay Boat" does not accurately identify the entire structure shown.

B. Marina Bay Dunes: "Dunes" refers to mounds or hills of sand, typically found in deserts or coastal areas. The image clearly depicts an urban architectural marvel, not natural sand formations. **C. Marina Bay drive:** "Marina Bay drive" would refer to a road, a route, or a specific area for driving around Marina Bay. The image unequivocally showcases a distinctive building complex, not a road or a driving experience.

D. Marina Bay Sands: Marina Bay Sands is an iconic integrated resort located in Singapore, within the Marina Bay area. It is world-renowned for its architectural design, which precisely matches the image: three hotel towers topped by the expansive Sands SkyPark, a cantilevered platform famously designed to resemble a ship or boat. This SkyPark houses gardens, restaurants, and a famous infinity pool. The buildings and the connecting structure in the image are an exact visual match for the Marina Bay Sands complex.

Step 3: Conclude the Identification

The highly unique and distinctive architecture, particularly the three towers connected by the prominent boat-shaped SkyPark, is the unmistakable hallmark of **Marina Bay Sands**.

Quick Tip

Visual identification questions for famous landmarks often test general knowledge of global geography and iconic modern architecture. When identifying such structures, focus on their most unique and distinguishing characteristics. The highly unusual design of the connected towers and the "boat on top" feature of the building in the image are key identifiers for Marina Bay Sands.

45. Which clothing brand has a crocodile logo?

- (1) Biba
- (2) ZARA
- (3) Lacoste
- (4) Lee Cooper

Correct Answer: (3) Lacoste

Solution:

Step 1: Recognize the logo-brand association.

The crocodile logo is famously associated with Lacoste, a French clothing brand.

Step 2: Brand background.

Lacoste was founded by René Lacoste, a tennis player nicknamed “The Crocodile”, which inspired the brand’s logo.

Quick Tip

Brand logos often carry personal or historical significance. Lacoste’s crocodile logo is directly linked to the founder’s nickname from his tennis days.

46. Where is the Valley of Flowers National Park located?

- (1) Uttarakhand
- (2) Maharashtra
- (3) Himachal Pradesh
- (4) Jammu

Correct Answer: (1) Uttarakhand

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the location.

The Valley of Flowers National Park lies in the Chamoli district of Uttarakhand, in the western Himalayan region of India.

Step 2: Key facts about the park.

It is famous for its alpine meadows and diverse flora including many endemic species. The

region also hosts rare and endangered animals like the Asiatic black bear, snow leopard, and blue sheep.

Step 3: International recognition.

It was declared a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 2005, as part of the Nanda Devi Biosphere Reserve.

Quick Tip

Valley of Flowers is located in Uttarakhand and is known for its unique alpine flora. It is best visited between July and September.

47. Identify the location of the given building.



- (A) Elephanta
- (B) Ajanta
- (C) Ellora
- (D) Bhimbetka

Correct Answer: (C) Ellora

Solution:

Step 1: Analyze the Image.

The image shows a large, intricately carved structure that appears to be carved into a rock face. Key features include:

Rock-Cut Architecture: The building is carved directly into the side of a hill or cliff.

Multi-Level Structure: The structure has multiple levels and intricate carvings, indicating significant historical and architectural importance.

Religious Significance: The design suggests it is a temple or cave complex with religious significance.

Step 2: Understand the Options.

Let's analyze each option:

(A) Elephanta

Located near Mumbai, Maharashtra.

Known for the Elephanta Caves, which are a group of Hindu caves carved out of solid basalt rock.

While the image shows a rock-cut structure, the specific style and layout do not match the Elephanta Caves as closely as another option.

(B) Ajanta

Located in Aurangabad, Maharashtra.

Famous for the Ajanta Caves, a UNESCO World Heritage Site. The Ajanta Caves are Buddhist cave temples and monasteries, known for their stunning frescoes and sculptures. The image does not show the detailed frescoes typical of Ajanta, so this is less likely.

(C) Ellora

Located near Aurangabad, Maharashtra.

Known for the Ellora Caves, a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

The Ellora Caves are a complex of 34 rock-cut Buddhist, Hindu, and Jain temples and monasteries, carved out of the volcanic basalt cliffs.

The image shows a massive, multi-level rock-cut structure with intricate carvings, which is characteristic of the Kailasa Temple at Ellora.

Matches the image closely.

(D) Bhimbetka

Located in Madhya Pradesh.

Known for its prehistoric rock shelters and paintings, dating back to the Paleolithic era.

While Bhimbetka has rock art, it does not have the large, intricately carved structures seen in the image. Does not match the image.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The structure in the image most closely resembles the Kailasa Temple at Ellora, located in Maharashtra. The massive, multi-level rock-cut architecture and intricate carvings align perfectly with the image.

C. Ellora

Quick Tip

To identify historical sites, pay attention to architectural details such as carving styles, rock-cut structures, and regional significance.

48. Which city is situated on the bank of river Yamuna?

- (1) Agra
- (2) Patna
- (3) Varanasi
- (4) Haridwar

Correct Answer: (1) Agra

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the flow of Yamuna River.

The Yamuna is the second-largest tributary of the Ganges and flows through several cities in northern India including Delhi, Mathura, and Agra.

Step 2: Identifying the correct city.

Agra is directly located on the banks of the Yamuna and is home to the Taj Mahal, which also sits beside the river.

Patna and Varanasi are located along the Ganges River, not Yamuna. Haridwar is also on the Ganges.

Step 3: Elimination.

Thus, only Agra fits the requirement correctly.

Quick Tip

Agra is a major historical city located on the banks of the Yamuna. The Taj Mahal is built beside this river.

49. What is the name of the 4th gate of Kashi Vishwanath Temple?

- (1) Dhundiraj Dwar
- (2) Vishwanath Dwar
- (3) Annapurna Dwar
- (4) Saraswati Dwar

Correct Answer: (3) Annapurna Dwar

Solution:

Step 1: Temple layout and cultural context.

The Kashi Vishwanath Temple, located in Varanasi, is one of the most revered temples dedicated to Lord Shiva. It has multiple entrance gates designed for smooth flow of devotees.

Step 2: Identifying the fourth gate.

Among the named gates:

Dhundiraj Dwar is one of the primary gates.

Vishwanath Dwar leads to the main sanctum.

Annapurna Dwar is named after Goddess Annapurna, who is associated with nourishment and is located nearby.

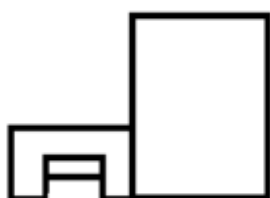
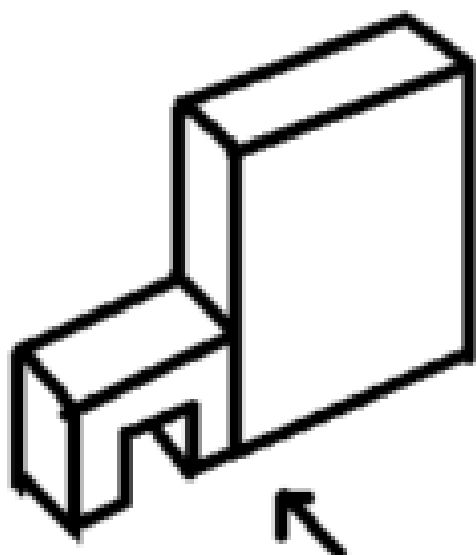
Saraswati Dwar is another symbolic gate.

Step 3: Official designation. According to official designations and maps from the Kashi Vishwanath Corridor redevelopment, the 4th gate is Annapurna Dwar.

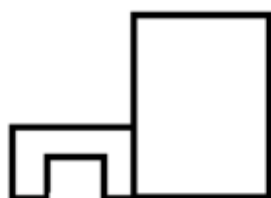
Quick Tip

Kashi Vishwanath Temple has gates named after Hindu deities. The 4th gate is named after Goddess Annapurna, the goddess of food and nourishment.

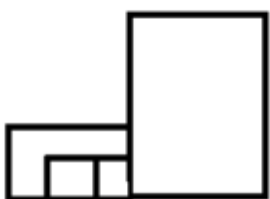
50. Find the elevation from the given image?



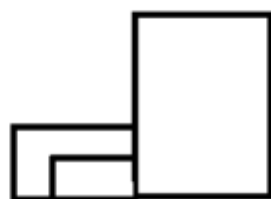
A.



B.



C.



D.

Correct Answer: (2)

Solution:

Step 1: Analyze the Image.

The image shows a 3D object with the following key features: The object is a rectangular prism with a smaller rectangular block protruding from one side.

The smaller block is positioned on top of the larger block, creating an offset structure.

The "R" symbol indicates the direction of the right-hand side of the object.

Step 2: Understand the Elevation View.

The elevation view is a 2D representation of the object as seen from the front. Key points to

consider:

The elevation should show the height and width of the object.

The smaller block protruding from the side should be visible as an offset in the elevation view.

The "R" symbol suggests that the right-hand side of the object is facing outward.

Step 3: Match the Elevation with the Options.

Let's analyze each option:

(A):

Shows a simple rectangle with no offsets or additional blocks.

Does not match the 3D object, as it lacks the protruding smaller block.

Does not match.

(B): Shows a rectangle with a smaller block attached to one side.

The smaller block is aligned flush with the larger block — this matches the front-facing elevation based on the orientation indicated by the "R" symbol.

Matches the image correctly.

(C):

Shows a rectangle with a smaller block offset to the side.

While visually similar, the offset does not align with the expected projection when viewed from the correct angle.

Does not match.

(D):

Shows a rectangle with a smaller block offset to the side.

However, the orientation of the smaller block does not align with the "R" symbol indicating the right-hand side.

Does not match.

Step 4: Conclusion.

The correct elevation view is **Option B**, as it accurately represents the 3D object when viewed from the correct direction.

B

Quick Tip

To identify elevation views, focus on the relative positions of protrusions and alignments, and pay attention to directional indicators like the "R" symbol.
