1. What does FAR stand for in building construction?
a) Floor Area Ratio
b) Floor Allocation Rate
c) Foundation Area Ratio
d) Frame Alignment Ratio

Answer: a) Floor Area Ratio
Explanation: FAR, or Floor Area Ratio, is a crucial urban planning and zoning regulation that dictates the total floor area that can be built on a certain plot of land, usually expressed as a ratio of the total building floor area to the total area of the plot.

2. In the context of building planning, what do setbacks refer to?
a) The distance between neighboring buildings
b) The distance between the building and the plot boundaries
c) The height of the building from the ground level
d) The width of the corridors within the building

Answer: b) The distance between the building and the plot boundaries
Explanation: Setbacks are the prescribed distances between the building and the plot boundaries, ensuring adequate space for light, ventilation, and safety. They also help maintain a visually pleasing streetscape.

3. Which of the following principles is NOT considered in architectural composition?
a) Unity
b) Economy
c) Proportion
d) Disarray

Answer: d) Disarray
Explanation: Architectural composition typically focuses on principles like unity, proportion, balance, rhythm, and economy to create cohesive and visually appealing designs. Disarray contradicts the fundamental aim of architectural composition.

4. What is the purpose of open area in building planning?
a) To allow for recreational activities
b) To provide space for landscaping and greenery
c) To facilitate natural light and ventilation
d) All of the above

Answer: d) All of the above
Explanation: Open areas in building planning serve multiple purposes, including enabling recreational activities, offering space for landscaping to enhance aesthetics, and facilitating natural light and ventilation, contributing to the overall livability and sustainability of the built environment.

5. Which document typically governs the regulations and standards for building construction in a country?
a) National Building Codes
b) International Architectural Guidelines
c) Municipal Building Bye-laws
d) Global Construction Standards

Answer: a) National Building Codes
Explanation: National Building Codes provide comprehensive regulations and standards for building construction within a country, covering aspects such as structural design, fire safety,

accessibility, and environmental sustainability.

6. What does the acronym CAD stand for in building design?
a) Computer-Aided Design
b) Creative Architectural Drafting
c) Construction Analysis Document
d) Contemporary Artistic Drawings

Answer: a) Computer-Aided Design
Explanation: CAD, or Computer-Aided Design, is a software technology used by architects and designers to create precise and detailed drawings and models of buildings and structures.

7. Which design concept focuses on the arrangement of elements to create a sense of balance and stability?
a) Harmony
b) Symmetry
c) Contrast
d) Hierarchy

Answer: b) Symmetry
Explanation: Symmetry in design emphasizes the balanced distribution of elements on either side of a central axis, creating a sense of visual stability and harmony.

8. What is the primary purpose of preparing sketch plans in building design?
a) To present initial design concepts
b) To finalize detailed construction drawings

c) To calculate construction costs
d) To obtain regulatory approvals

Answer: a) To present initial design concepts
Explanation: Sketch plans are rough drawings used in the early stages of building design to explore and communicate initial design ideas and concepts before proceeding to detailed construction drawings.

9. Which type of drawing technique emphasizes creating realistic three-dimensional representations of buildings?
a) Orthographic projection
b) Axonometric projection
c) Isometric projection
d) Elevation drawing

Answer: b) Axonometric projection
Explanation: Axonometric projection is a drawing technique used to create realistic three-dimensional representations of buildings, where all three axes—length, width, and height—are shown in equal measure without distortion.

10. What aspect of architectural composition refers to the consistent use of similar elements throughout a design?
a) Harmony
b) Variety
c) Proportion
d) Unity

Answer: d) Unity
Explanation: Unity in architectural composition pertains to the consistent use of similar elements, such as forms, materials, or colors, throughout a design to create a cohesive and harmonious whole.

11. In building planning, what does orientation primarily refer to?
a) The placement of windows for optimal daylighting
b) The alignment of the building with respect to the cardinal directions
c) The arrangement of rooms within the building
d) The selection of materials for construction

Answer: b) The alignment of the building with respect to the cardinal directions
Explanation: Orientation in building planning involves positioning the building on its site to optimize factors such as solar exposure, prevailing winds, and views, often considering the cardinal directions (north, south, east, west) for optimal orientation.

12. Which of the following is NOT typically included in working drawings of a building?
a) Floor plans
b) Elevations
c) Structural calculations
d) Section drawings

Answer: c) Structural calculations
Explanation: Working drawings for a building typically include detailed plans, elevations, sections, and other technical drawings that communicate the design intent and specifications to contractors and builders. Structural calculations, while crucial, are usually provided separately by structural engineers.

13. What is the purpose of model making in the architectural design process?
a) To create miniature replicas of buildings for display
b) To visualize spatial relationships and design concepts
c) To calculate construction costs accurately
d) To generate computer-generated renderings

Answer: b) To visualize spatial relationships and design concepts
Explanation: Model making in architecture involves creating physical or digital representations of buildings and spaces to help architects and clients visualize spatial relationships, test design ideas, and communicate design concepts effectively.

14. Which of the following is a key principle of planning that emphasizes the efficient use of available resources?
a) Flexibility
b) Sustainability
c) Aesthetics
d) Innovation

Answer: b) Sustainability
Explanation: Sustainability in planning involves designing and developing buildings and communities in a way that minimizes environmental impact, conserves resources, and promotes long-term ecological balance and resilience.

15. What is the purpose of presentation techniques in architectural design?
a) To communicate design ideas effectively to clients and stakeholders
b) To generate construction documentation for contractors
c) To conduct structural analysis of building components

d) To calculate building material quantities

Answer: a) To communicate design ideas effectively to clients and stakeholders
Explanation: Presentation techniques in architectural design involve various methods and media, such as drawings, renderings, models, and presentations, used to communicate design ideas, concepts, and proposals to clients, stakeholders, and regulatory authorities.

16. What term describes the process of applying colors and textures to architectural drawings to create realistic representations?
a) Rendering
b) Sketching
c) Drafting
d) Diagramming

Answer: a)Rendering
Explanation: Rendering in architectural drawing refers to the process of adding colors, textures, lighting effects, and other details to drawings or computer-generated images to create realistic and visually compelling representations of buildings and spaces.

17. Which of the following building types is primarily intended for residential purposes?
a) Office building
b) School building
c) Hospital building
d) Apartment building

Answer: d) Apartment building
Explanation: Apartment buildings are residential structures designed to accommodate

multiple dwelling units, typically arranged vertically, providing housing for individuals and families.

18. What does the term “institutional building” typically refer to in the context of building types?
a) Buildings used for educational, healthcare, or government purposes
b) Buildings used for commercial activities
c) Buildings used for manufacturing and industrial processes
d) Buildings used for recreational purposes

Answer: a) Buildings used for educational, healthcare, or government purposes
Explanation: Institutional buildings serve various public or organizational functions, such as education, healthcare, government administration, cultural activities, or religious worship, providing essential services and facilities to communities.

19. Which type of drawing technique emphasizes the vertical projection of building elements?
a) Plan drawing
b) Section drawing
c) Elevation drawing
d) Perspective drawing

Answer: c) Elevation drawing
Explanation: Elevation drawing is a technique used in architectural drafting to represent the vertical projection of building elements, such as walls, windows, doors, and architectural details, typically viewed from the front, rear, or sides of the building.

20. What aspect of architectural design involves creating a sense of visual interest through

contrasting elements?
a) Harmony
b) Balance
c) Contrast
d) Proportion

Answer: c) Contrast
Explanation: Contrast in architectural design involves the deliberate juxtaposition of different elements, such as light and dark, rough and smooth, or geometric and organic forms, to create visual interest, depth, and dynamism in the built environment.