

JEE B.Arch 2025 Question Paper with Solutions

Time Allowed :3 Hour	Maximum Marks :400	Total Questions :80
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General Instructions

Read the following instructions very carefully and strictly follow them:

1. The test is of 3 hours duration.
2. The question paper consists of 80 questions. The maximum marks are 300.
3. Mathematics: 25 questions (20 MCQs and 5 numerical value questions).
Aptitude: 50 questions. Drawing: 2 questions.

1. Identify the architectural style.



- (1) Vesara
- (2) Nagara
- (3) Dravidian
- (4) Orrissi

Correct Answer: (1) Vesara

Solution:

The Vesara style of temple architecture is a hybrid form developed by combining features of both Nagara (northern) and Dravidian (southern) styles. This style flourished mainly in the Deccan region during the rule of the Chalukyas and later the Hoysalas. Vesara temples typically have star-shaped plans, ornate pillars, and intricate carvings, blending curvilinear shikharas of Nagara with the tiered vimanas of Dravidian architecture.

Thus, the correct architectural style is Vesara.

Quick Tip

Vesara architecture represents a fusion of Nagara and Dravidian styles, commonly seen in Karnataka temple architecture.

2. Identify the building from the image.



- (1) Qutub Minar
- (2) Taj Mahal
- (3) Hagia Sophia
- (4) Jama Masjid

Correct Answer: (4) Jama Masjid

Solution:

The structure in the image has large domes, minarets, red sandstone, and white marble—characteristic features of Mughal architecture. These are indicative of the Jama Masjid in Delhi, built by Shah Jahan in the 17th century. Its large courtyard and monumental façade confirm this identification.

Thus, the building is Jama Masjid.

Quick Tip

Jama Masjid is one of the largest mosques in India and a classic example of Mughal architecture.

3. Match the following Pritzker Prize winners with their winning years:

A. Philip Johnson	P. 2018
B. Zaha Hadid	Q. 2004
C. B.V. Doshi	R. 1979
D. Tadao Ando	S. 1995

Correct Answer: A–R, B–Q, C–P, D–S

Solution:

- Philip Johnson was the first to receive the Pritzker Prize in 1979. - Zaha Hadid, the first woman to win the award, received it in 2004. - B.V. Doshi, the first Indian architect to win the Pritzker, received it in 2018. - Tadao Ando, known for his use of concrete and minimalist style, won in 1995.

Thus, the correct matches are: A–R, B–Q, C–P, D–S.

Quick Tip

Remember key firsts: Philip Johnson (first ever), Zaha Hadid (first woman), and B.V. Doshi (first Indian).

4. What is the material used to get a textured look on walls used in facades of buildings?

- (1) Steel
- (2) Glass
- (3) Timber
- (4) Stucco

Correct Answer: (4) Stucco

Solution:

Stucco is a plaster-like material that can be applied wet and hardens to a dense, durable finish. It is commonly used in architectural facades for its decorative and textured appearance. Unlike steel or glass which are smooth and modern, stucco offers versatility in finishes and patterns.

Thus, the correct answer is Stucco.

Quick Tip

Stucco is ideal for creating textured wall effects and is widely used in Mediterranean and Spanish architecture.

5. Who is the architect of the Guggenheim Museum (Manhattan, NYC)?

- (1) Le Corbusier
- (2) Frank Gehry
- (3) Louis Kahn
- (4) Frank Lloyd Wright

Correct Answer: (4) Frank Lloyd Wright

Solution:

Frank Lloyd Wright designed the Solomon R. Guggenheim Museum in Manhattan, New York City. Completed in 1959, the building is iconic for its spiral ramp and organic, flowing form. It broke traditional museum design norms and is considered one of Wright's masterpieces.

Thus, the architect is Frank Lloyd Wright.

Quick Tip

Frank Lloyd Wright's Guggenheim Museum is noted for its unique spiral design and use of organic architecture.

6. Chhatris are observed in which architectural style?

- (1) Mughal
- (2) Gothic
- (3) Baroque
- (4) Renaissance

Correct Answer: (1) Mughal

Solution:

Chhatris are elevated, dome-shaped pavilions used as decorative elements in Indian

architecture. They are most commonly associated with Mughal architecture and Rajput palaces, where they serve both ornamental and symbolic purposes. These structures are often found on the corners of buildings, tombs, and forts, especially in northern India. Thus, Chhatris are characteristic of Mughal architecture.

Quick Tip

Chhatris are dome-shaped canopies, commonly seen in Mughal and Rajput architecture as symbols of pride and honor.

7. What is fenestration?

- (1) Wall carving
- (2) Floor tiling
- (3) Arrangement of windows and openings
- (4) Ceiling design

Correct Answer: (3) Arrangement of windows and openings

Solution:

Fenestration refers to the placement, design, and proportion of windows and other openings in a building. It affects the building's ventilation, light penetration, aesthetics, and energy efficiency. Proper fenestration enhances both functionality and visual appeal.

Thus, fenestration is the arrangement of windows and openings.

Quick Tip

Think of "fenestration" as anything that "lets in" air or light—like windows, doors, and skylights.

8. Which of the following is a hardwood used for making furniture?

- (1) Shisham
- (2) Rosewood
- (3) Acacia
- (4) All of the above

Correct Answer: (4) All of the above

Solution:

Shisham (Indian Rosewood), Rosewood, and Acacia are all durable hardwoods used in making furniture. They are known for their strength, aesthetic grain patterns, and resistance to pests. These qualities make them ideal for both functional and decorative woodwork.

Thus, the correct answer is All of the above.

Quick Tip

Hardwoods like shisham, rosewood, and acacia are preferred in furniture due to their durability and grain quality.

9. What is the standard height of a kitchen cabinet (base)?

- (1) 30 cm
- (2) 60 cm
- (3) 85 cm
- (4) 100 cm

Correct Answer: (3) 85 cm

Solution:

The standard height of a kitchen base cabinet is around 85 cm (including countertop). This height ensures ergonomic comfort for the average user, allowing ease in food preparation and washing activities. The height can vary slightly depending on regional standards and custom designs.

Thus, the correct height is 85 cm.

Quick Tip

85 cm is the ergonomic standard for base cabinets—comfortable for working while standing.

10. Who designed the following?

(a) National Art Gallery:

Correct Answer: Sir Edwin Lutyens

Solution:

The National Art Gallery in Delhi was designed by Sir Edwin Lutyens, the chief architect of New Delhi during the British colonial era. His work features Indo-Saracenic and classical European influences.

Quick Tip

Lutyens was the master planner behind New Delhi's colonial architecture.

(b) Bharat Mandapam:

Correct Answer: CP Kukreja Architects

Solution:

Bharat Mandapam, the convention and exhibition centre at Pragati Maidan, New Delhi, was designed by CP Kukreja Architects. It is a modern architectural marvel blending technology, cultural motifs, and sustainable design.

Quick Tip

Bharat Mandapam = modern India, CP Kukreja = leading Indian firm for civic projects.

12. Standard height of a kitchen cabinet (base)?

- (1) 60 cm
- (2) 75 cm
- (3) 85 cm
- (4) 100 cm

Correct Answer: (3) 85 cm

Solution:

The standard height of a kitchen base cabinet is approximately 85 cm (including countertop). This height allows for comfortable use while standing and is based on ergonomic studies for average adult height.

Thus, the correct standard height is 85 cm.

Quick Tip

85 cm is the widely accepted ergonomic standard for base kitchen cabinets.

13. What is the full form of ISI?

- (1) Indian Standards Institute
- (2) International Standards of India
- (3) Indian Scientific Institution
- (4) Institute of Standardization India

Correct Answer: (1) Indian Standards Institute

Solution:

ISI stands for Indian Standards Institute. It was the national standards body of India until it was replaced by the Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) in 1986. However, the ISI mark is still used on products to indicate compliance with quality standards.

Thus, ISI = Indian Standards Institute.

Quick Tip

ISI mark = quality assurance symbol based on Indian Standards.

14. Where is the famous Parthenon located?

- (1) Rome
- (2) Paris
- (3) Athens
- (4) Istanbul

Correct Answer: (3) Athens

Solution:

The Parthenon is an ancient temple located on the Acropolis of Athens, Greece. It was built in the 5th century BCE and dedicated to the goddess Athena. It is one of the most important surviving structures of Classical Greece and an enduring symbol of ancient Greek architecture.

Thus, the Parthenon is located in Athens.

Quick Tip

Parthenon = Athens = Temple for Athena, the city's patron goddess.

15. Match the following:

- | | |
|---|--------------|
| A. Vertical element in parapet | Q. Baluster |
| B. Part found on the top side of a column | R. Abacus |
| C. Temple of Athena | S. Parthenon |

Correct Answer: A–Q, B–R, C–S

Solution:

- A. A "Baluster" is the vertical element often used in parapets, balconies, and stair railings.
- B. The "Abacus" is the flat slab found at the top of a column capital.
- C. The "Parthenon" is the ancient Greek temple dedicated to Athena.

Thus, the correct matches are: A–Q, B–R, C–S.

Quick Tip

Baluster = parapet, Abacus = top of column, Parthenon = temple of Athena.

16. Gable Roof : Pier :: ?

- (1) Door
- (2) Railing
- (3) Column

Correct Answer: (3) Column

Solution:

A Gable Roof is a structural component of a building, just as a Pier is a vertical structural support. Similarly, a Column is also a vertical structural element, which parallels the role of a Pier. Hence, Gable Roof is to Pier as another structural element (Column) is to Pier.

Thus, the correct analogy is: Column.

Quick Tip

Think in terms of structural pairs: Gable Roof and Pier, Roof and Support, Column and Pier.

17. Who built the famous Hawa Mahal?

- (1) Ustad Khalil
- (2) Ustad Lahori
- (3) Maharaja Sawai Pratap Singh

Correct Answer: (3) Maharaja Sawai Pratap Singh

Solution:

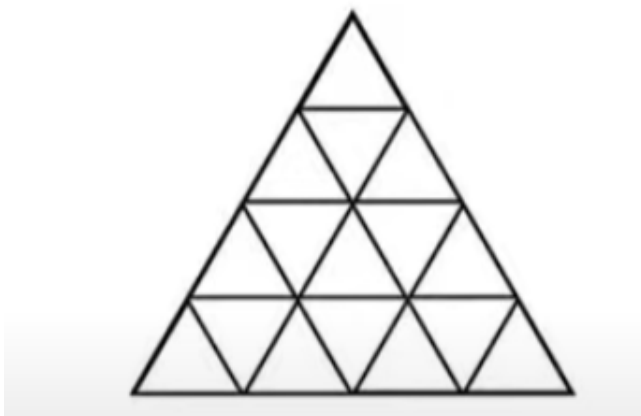
The Hawa Mahal, also known as the "Palace of Winds", was built in 1799 in Jaipur by Maharaja Sawai Pratap Singh. It was designed by Lal Chand Ustad and is an iconic example of Rajput architecture. The structure was meant to allow royal ladies to observe street festivals while remaining unseen.

Thus, the builder was Maharaja Sawai Pratap Singh.

Quick Tip

Hawa Mahal = Jaipur = Sawai Pratap Singh (Patron), Lal Chand Ustad (Architect).

18. Count the number of triangles in the given figure.



- (1) 16
- (2) 20

(3) 24

(4) 27

Correct Answer: (4) 27

Solution:

Let's break the figure into parts. The image shows a large equilateral triangle divided into smaller triangles using 3 levels of division (like a Sierpiński triangle):

Step 1: Count the smallest individual triangles. There are 16 small triangles clearly visible.

Step 2: Count triangles made up of 2 small triangles. These are formed by combining adjacent small triangles (horizontal pairs). There are 7 such combinations.

Step 3: Count triangles made up of 4 small triangles (larger composite triangles). These occur at different levels. There are 3 of these.

Step 4: Count the largest triangle (the whole figure itself). That's 1 big triangle.

$$\text{Total} = 16 (\text{small}) + 7 (\text{medium}) + 3 (\text{larger}) + 1 (\text{whole}) = 27$$

Thus, the total number of triangles is 27.

Quick Tip

Always count small, medium, large, and overlapping triangles to avoid missing any in complex patterns.

1. Create a monochromatic sketch of the given image.



Correct Answer: A sketch using variations of a single color (typically black or any one hue) to recreate the image.

Solution:

A **monochromatic sketch** refers to a drawing or artwork that uses only one color, along with its tints, tones, and shades, to represent the subject. The image shown is of a traditional Kathakali dancer, a classical dance form from Kerala, India, characterized by elaborate costumes and facial makeup.



Quick Tip

Monochromatic sketch = one color, many shades. Ideal for pen, pencil, or charcoal artworks.

18. Create a 3D sculpture using 5 crackers and a minimum of 4 colors of your choice for Diwali Fest.

Solution:



OR

Sketch a scene of a basketball court. Include playing players and the enjoying audience.

Solution:

