

Architectural Wonders Through Time

Architectural History · Practice Test · 10 Questions

1. What architectural feature allowed Gothic cathedrals to have much thinner walls and larger stained-glass windows?

- A) Flying buttresses
- B) Doric columns
- C) Corinthian capitals
- D) Ziggurat steps

2. Ancient Greek architects used 'entasis' when building the Parthenon. What does this term describe?

- A) The use of gold leaf
- B) The slight swelling or curving of columns
- C) The practice of building underground
- D) A type of waterproof cement

3. The Roman Pantheon is famous for its massive concrete dome which has a hole in the center. What is this hole called?

- A) The Atrium
- B) The Portico
- C) The Oculus
- D) The Frieze

4. In Byzantine architecture, what are the triangular supports used to transition a square room into a circular dome?

- A) Architraves
- B) Pendentives
- C) Triglyphs
- D) Gargoyles

5. Which 20th-century architect is known for 'organic architecture' and designing the famous 'Fallingwater' house?

- A) Le Corbusier
- B) Frank Lloyd Wright
- C) Ludwig Mies van der Rohe
- D) Zaha Hadid

6. Which ancient civilization built 'Ziggurats,' which were massive stepped platforms serving as bases for temples?

- A) Incans
- B) Egyptians
- C) Mesopotamians
- D) Aztecs

7. The architect Louis Sullivan, known as the 'father of skyscrapers,' coined which famous architectural phrase?

- A) Less is more
- B) Form follows function
- C) Architecture is frozen music
- D) God is in the details

8. The Chrysler Building in New York City is a world-famous example of which architectural style characterized by geometric shapes?

- A) Baroque
- B) Art Deco
- C) Brutalism
- D) Rococo

9. How did Filippo Brunelleschi solve the problem of building the massive dome for the Florence Cathedral without using wooden scaffolding?

- A) He used a double-shell structure
- B) He built it out of solid gold
- C) He used giant magnets
- D) He carved it from a single mountain

10. Before the Romans perfected the 'true arch,' many cultures used layers of stone that stepped inward until they met at the top. What is this called?

- A) A keystone arch
- B) A corbel arch
- C) A flying arch
- D) A lintel arch