

July-2017

001608320

A

17/B/C/S-1/4/E

A

031/217

PAPER - I
DRAUGHTSMAN CIVIL
(THEORY & EMPLOYABILITY SKILLS)
SEMESTER - I

TIME: 3 HRS.

MARKS: 200

Note: This paper contains two parts - Part A & Part B.
Attempt all the questions. All questions carry equal marks.
This paper carries negative marking. 25 % marks will be deducted for each wrong answer.

PART - A (THEORY)

(MARKS: 150)

Choose the correct answers:

1. The molten rocky material is known as.....
a) Rock
b) Snow
c) Magma
d) Stone
2. Three-dimensional orientation of clastic rocks is classified as.....
a) Sediment
b) Fabric of rock
c) Fossil bed
d) Bed of rock
3. Which of the following rocks are formed due to pouring of magma at earth's surface?
a) Igneous rock
b) Sedimentary rock
c) Volcanic rock
d) Metamorphic rock
4. Example of sedimentary rocks is.....
a) Basalt
b) Dolerite
c) Granite
d) Gypsum
5. A good building stone should not absorb water more than
a) 20%
b) 15%
c) 10%
d) 5%
6. A good brick earth should contain about.....
a) 20 to 30 % of alumina
b) 30 to 40 % of alumina
c) 40 to 50 % of alumina
d) 50 to 60 % of alumina
7. The standard size of brick is.....
a) 190 mm x 90 mm x 90 mm
b) 200 mm x 90 mm x 90 mm
c) 100 mm x 100 mm x 100 mm
d) 150 mm x 150 mm x 150 mm
8. A brick moulded with a double bullnose on end is known as.....
a) Channel bricks
b) Coping bricks
c) Cownose bricks
d) Paving bricks
9. The heating to redness in contact with air is known as.....
a) Hydraulicity
b) Calcinations
c) Lime
d) Quick lime

Contd....2/-

10. Which of the following is used in the production of glass?
a) Stone
b) Bick
c) Lime
d) Cement
11. The sand passing through a screen with clear openings of 1.5875 mm is known as.....
a) Fine sand
b) Coarse sand
c) Gravelly sand
d) All of these
12. The structure of wood visible to the naked eye or at a small magnification is called.....
a) Macrostructure
b) Microstructure
c) Exogenous trees
d) Endogenous tree
13. The timber should have.....
a) Diagonal fibre
b) Parallel fibre
c) Perpendicular fibre
d) Straight fibre
14. Which of the following is used for making railway coach wagons?
a) Glass
b) Plastic
c) Timber
d) Concrete
15. The age of a tree can be known by examining.....
a) Heart wood
b) Annular ring
c) Cambium layer
d) Medullary rays
16. Number of bricks required for one cubic meter of brick masonry.....
a) 350
b) 400
c) 450
d) 500
17. Which of the following mechanical devices are used to compact concrete in form work?
a) Consolidation of concrete
b) Hand consolidation
c) Vibrators
d) Curing of concrete
18. Which of the following is a peculiar type of paint?
a) Aluminium paint
b) Anticorrosive paint
c) Asbestos paint
d) Bituminous paint
19. _____ is used to indicate the solution of resins or resinous substances prepared either in alcohol, oil or turpentine.
a) Distempers
b) Plastic
c) Paint
d) Varnishes
20. The main object of applying distemper to the plastered surfaces is to create a
a) Rough surface
b) Smooth surface
c) Dry surface
d) Dull surface
21. Which of the following stones are used as a rectangular or square blocks?
a) Rubble masonry
b) Coursed rubble masonry
c) Ashlar masonry
d) Dry rubble masonry

22. The corner or external angle on the face side of a wall is known as.....
a) Quoin
b) Mitred closer
c) Closer
d) Bat
23. A horizontal moulded projection provided near the top of a building is called.....
a) Cornice
b) Gable
c) Jamb
d) Sill
24. A part of the super structure, located between the ground level and the floor level is known as.....
a) Plinth level
b) Plinth area
c) Plinth
d) Foundation
25. The piles which are driven in granular soil with the aim of increasing the bearing capacity of the soil is known as.....
a) Bearing piles
b) Friction piles
c) Fender piles
d) Compaction piles
26. The mini drafter serves the purpose of everything except.....
a) Set square
b) Scale
c) Protractor
d) Compass
27. A _____ is a combined footing that covers the entire area beneath a structure.
a) Spread footing
b) Combined footing
c) Raft footing
d) Pile foundation
28. Spread footing foundation is.....
a) Prestress
b) Shallow foundation
c) Deep foundation
d) Both (b) & (c)
29. Sheet piles are made of.....
a) Wood
b) Steel
c) Concrete
d) All of these
30. A flexible material used for D.P.C is.....
a) Plastic sheeting
b) Cement concrete
c) Mastic asphalt
d) Bitumen sheeting
31. The construction of a temporary structure required to support an unsafe structure, is called.....
a) Shoring
b) Scaffolding
c) Underpinning
d) Jacking
32. The surface of the abutment on which the arch rests, is known as.....
a) Keystone
b) Span
c) Crown
d) Skew back

33. The arch consisting of fully dressed stones, is called.....
- a) Axed arch
 - b) Gauged arch
 - c) Ashlar arch
 - d) Rubble arch
34. The wedge shaped unit placed at the crown of an arch, is called.....
- a) Skew back
 - b) Keystone
 - c) Extrados
 - d) Intrados
35. The compressive strength of paving bricks should not be less than.....
- a) 20 MN/m²
 - b) 30 MN/m²
 - c) 40 MN/m²
 - d) 50 MN/m²
36. The good clay for making bricks is.....
- a) Unweathered clay
 - b) Weathered clay
 - c) Silted soil
 - d) Black cotton soil
37. The commonly used lime in white washing is.....
- a) Hydraulic lime
 - b) Lean lime
 - c) Fat lime
 - d) Quick lime
38. The base material for distemper is....
- a) Chalk
 - b) Lime
 - c) Clay
 - d) Lime putty
39. The defect caused by imperfect seasoning, is called.....
- a) Wet rot
 - b) Dry rot
 - c) Honeycombing
 - d) Cup shake
40. The chief ingredient of a paint is....
- a) Oil
 - b) Drier
 - c) Base
 - d) Pigment
41. The most commonly used admixture which prolongs the setting and hardening time is....
- a) Calcium chloride
 - b) Sodium silicate
 - c) Gypsum
 - d) All of these
42. Segregation in concrete results in.....
- a) Porous layer
 - b) Surface scaling
 - c) Honey combing
 - d) All of these
43. The breaking up of cohesion in a mass of concrete is called.....
- a) Segregation
 - b) Bleeding
 - c) Workability
 - d) Creep
44. Plain cement concrete is strong in taking.....
- a) Shear stress
 - b) Tensile stress
 - c) Compressive stress
 - d) All of these

45. The degree of grinding of cement is called.....
- a) Impact value
 - b) Bulking
 - c) Soundness
 - d) Fineness
46. Le-chatelier apparatus is used to perform.....
- a) Soundness test
 - b) Compressive strength test
 - c) Fineness test
 - d) Consistency test
47. The foundation whose depth is not more than its width, is called a.....
- a) Strip footing
 - b) Shallow foundation
 - c) Deep foundation
 - d) Raft foundation
48. The net ultimate bearing capacity divided by the factor of safety is called....
- a) Net ultimate bearing capacity
 - b) Net safe bearing capacity
 - c) Safe bearing capacity
 - d) Allowable bearing capacity
49. A three dimensional structure is also called.....
- a) Skeleton structure
 - b) Surface structure
 - c) Space structure
 - d) All of these
50. Which type of bond consists of alternate course of headers and stretchers?
- a) Stretching bond
 - b) Heading bond
 - c) English bond
 - d) Flemish bond
