

July - 2017

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17/B/C/S-2/4/E

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PAPER - I
DRAUGHTSMAN CIVIL
(THEORY)
SEMESTER - II

Time: 3 Hrs.

Marks: 150

Note: Attempt all the questions.

All questions carry equal marks.

This paper carries negative marking. 25% marks will be deducted for each wrong answer.

Choose the correct answer:

1. Which tool used to check and transfer on the job?
a) Bevel square b) Try square
c) Miter square d) Divider
2. Which joint is mostly used for making packing cases?
a) Lengthening joint b) Housing joint
c) Dovetail joint d) Tongued and grooved joint
3. _____ is a horizontal projections of head or sill beyond the face of frame.
a) Frame b) Head
c) Sill d) Horn
4. A vertical member which support the frame of the door and window is called -
a) Transom b) Mullion
c) Rebate d) Jamb
5. _____ is a type of casement window in which the panels are fully glazed.
a) Clere-storey window, b) Bay window
c) Glazed window d) Corner window
6. A pitched roof in which rafters slope to one side only is called _____.
a) Aisle roof b) Pent roof
c) Lean - to proof d) Any one of these
7. The combination of a king-post truss and queen post truss is known as _____.
a) Purlin roof b) Mansard roof
c) Collar roof d) Couple roof
8. A couple roof is suitable for span upto _____.
a) 1.5 b) 2.0
c) 2.5 d) 3.5
9. A queen post truss is commonly used for span _____.
a) 4 to 8 m b) 8 to 12 m
c) 12 to 16 m d) 16 to 20 m

Contd...2/-

22. _____ is the carpet area plus the thickness of outer walls and balcony.
a) Carpet area b) Plinth area
c) Super built up area d) All of these
23. Agricultural classification is commonly known as _____.
a) Estimation b) Valuation
c) Agricultural d) Green built
24. GUI is the acronym for -
a) Graphical user interface b) Graphical user intelligence
c) Graph user interface d) Graph user intelligence
25. In residential building, the average value of stair width is _____.
a) 700 mm b) 800 mm
c) 900 mm d) 1000 mm
26. Which of the following is used with concrete rigid frames as the principle structural element?
a) Long shell b) Short shell
c) Dome d) Fault
27. Which of the following materials are used for prefabricated building?
a) Steel b) Wood
c) Fibre glass d) All of these
28. The following type of layout is preferred to manufacture a standard product in large quantity?
a) Process layout b) Product layout
c) Combination layout d) Fixed position layout
29. _____ is a state of the art method in which the structure is separated from the substructure by introducing a suspension system between the base and sub structure.
a) Stair b) Recreation
c) Landscape d) Base isolation
30. A _____ dome is a unique structure in which bending stress due to the uniformly distributed load of its dead load is zero.
a) Sail dome b) Oval dome
c) Parabolic dome d) Saucer dome
31. Which of the following system use both natural and mechanical ventilation?
a) Natural ventilation b) Mechanical ventilation
c) Mixed mode ventilation d) None of these
32. The function of aggregate in concrete is to serve as _____.
a) Binding material b) Filler
c) Catalyst d) All of these
33. The compressive strength of stone is found out by _____.
a) Attrition test b) Crushing test
c) Hardness test d) Impact test

34. The portion of the brick left after removing the corner equal to half the width and half the length is called -
a) Closer
b) King closer
c) Queen closer
d) None of these
35. One hectare-metre represents a volume of -
a) 1000m^3
b) 10000m^3
c) 100000m^3
d) 1000000m^3
36. The line of intersection of two surfaces of a sloping roof forming an external angle less than 180° is known as -
a) Ridge
b) Hip
c) Valley
d) None of these
37. When two or more individual column footings are joined by a beam, it is called -
a) Strip footing
b) Step footing
c) Combined footing
d) Strap footing
38. The portion of the brick obtained by the cutting it in transverse direction is called -
a) Bat
b) King closer
c) Queen closer
d) Bevelled closer
39. An arrangement for supporting an unsafe structure temporarily, till it is rendered safe of dismantled, is known as -
a) Scaffolding
b) Hauling
c) Shoring
d) Jacking
40. In ordinary residential buildings the D.P.C. may be provided at -
a) Between ground level and water table level
b) At ground level
c) At plinth level
d) At water table level
41. The bricks having one or two edges rounded for use in slightly curved corners are called -
a) Bull nose
b) Closer
c) Round nose
d) King closer
42. The portion of the wall which support an arch is known as -
a) Abutment
b) Embankment
c) Edgement
d) Column
43. The type of foundation most suitable for bridges is -
a) Pier foundation
b) Raft foundation
c) Pile foundation
d) Strap foundation
44. Consolidation of concrete should proceed -
a) Before mixing
b) Before placing
c) Immediately after mixing
d) Immediately after placing

45. A type of bond in a brick masonry consisting of alternate course of headers and stretchers, is called –
- a) English bond
 - b) Flemish bond
 - c) Stretching bond
 - d) Heading bond
46. The horizontal upper part of a step on which foot is placed in ascending or descending a stairway, is called –
- a) Riser
 - b) Tread
 - c) Flight
 - d) Nosing
47. The construct at 10 cm thick partition wall, you will prefer –
- a) English bond
 - b) Flemish bond
 - c) Header bond
 - d) Stretcher bond
48. The platform at the end of a series of steps, is known as –
- a) Platform
 - b) Relief
 - c) Rest
 - d) Landing
49. The aggregate is called coarse aggregate if it is completely retained on –
- a) 10mm sieve
 - b) 15mm sieve
 - c) 219mm sieve
 - d) 4.75mm sieve
50. The increase in volume of dry sand when water is added is called –
- a) Honey combing
 - b) Bulking
 - c) Segregation
 - d) Bleeding

