PART-A (THEORY) (150)

Choose the correct answer.

1. The T-square is used for drawing _______ line.
   a) Parallel  
   b) Curved  
   c) Thick  
   d) None of these

2. Visible outlines are drawn as _______ lines.
   a) Dashed  
   b) Continuous  
   c) Freehand continuous  
   d) Continuous thick

3. The scale of chords is used to set out or measure _______.
   a) Length  
   b) Height  
   c) Angle  
   d) None of these

4. In ______ projection, the projectors are perpendicular to the plane of projection -
   a) Isometric  
   b) Orthographic  
   c) Both (a) & (b)  
   d) None of these

5. _______ scale represent three different units such as meter, decimeter & centimeter simultaneously -
   a) Plain  
   b) Diagonal  
   c) Scale of chord  
   d) None of these

6. The recommended method of dimensioning a sphere with diameter 80 mm is -
   a) 80 \( \phi \)  
   b) \( \phi \) 80  
   c) s80  
   d) s \( \phi \) 80

7. In orthographic projections, the rays are assumed to -
   a) Diverge from station point  
   b) Converge from station point  
   c) Be parallel  
   d) None of these

8. When an object is cut by a section plane parallel to HP and perpendicular to VP, then section view of object is obtained in -
   a) Top view  
   b) Front view  
   c) Left side view  
   d) Right side view

9. Dimension line should be placed at about _______ mm from the outlines.
   a) 2  
   b) 4  
   c) 6  
   d) 8

10. What is the internal angle of pentagon?
    a) 36°  
    b) 72°  
    c) 108°  
    d) 180°

11. Thin and long chain line is made up of -
    a) Out lines  
    b) Dimension lines  
    c) Continuous lines  
    d) Breaks lines

12. The connecting a view to a note is called a -
    a) Leader  
    b) Title  
    c) Subject  
    d) Lettering

13. When the drawing is drawn of the same size as that of the object, the scale used is -
    a) Diagonal scale  
    b) Full size scale  
    c) Vernier scale  
    d) Enlarged scale

14. Drawings of building are drawn using -
    a) Reducing scale  
    b) Full size scale  
    c) Scale of chords  
    d) None of these

15. The standard size length to width ratio for all arrow heads on mechanical drawings is -
    a) 2:1  
    b) 4:1  
    c) 3:1  
    d) None of these

16. Plain scale of 1cm = 4.7m, R.F. of the scale -
    a) 1:4.7  
    b) 1:0.47  
    c) 1:47  
    d) 1:470

17. The R.F. 1/2500 means that the scale is -
    a) 1cm = 0.25m  
    b) 1cm = 2.5m  
    c) 1cm = 25m  
    d) 1cm = 250m

contd...2/-
18. Raft foundation is also called ______ foundation.
   a) Pile  b) Mat  c) Deep  d) None of these
19. The foundation most suitable for bridges is ______
   a) Raft  b) Mat  c) Pile  d) None of these
20. The brick laid with its length perpendicular to the face of the wall is called ______
   a) Header  b) Stretcher  c) Soldier  d) Row lock
21. The brick laid with its length parallel to the face of the ______
   a) Header  b) Stretcher  c) Soldier  d) Shiner
22. Which level D.P.C. should be provided?
   a) 150 mm above ground  b) 500 mm above ground
   c) 50 mm above ground  d) Any level can be choosen
23. In prismatic compass, the zero of the graduated ring is located at ______
   a) North end  b) South end  c) East end  d) West end
24. In the surveying telescopes, cross hairs are fitted in ______
   a) Centre of the telescope  b) Optical centre of the eye piece
   c) Back of the eye piece  d) Front of the objective
25. The vertical distance above or below the datum is called ______
   a) Reduced level of the point  b) Elevation of the point
   c) Height of the instrument  d) Either (a) or (b)
26. A plumb bob is required ______
   a) When measuring distances along slopes in a hilly country
   b) For accurate centering of a theodolite over a station mark
   c) For testing the vertically of ranging poles
   d) All of the above
27. Live load, also called as ______ load.
   a) Dead  b) Super-imposed  c) Fixed  d) None of these
28. If the depth is equal to or less than width, the type of foundation is ______
   a) Shallow  b) Deep  c) Pile  d) Well
29. Which of the following is not a method of damp proofing?
   a) Memberance damp  b) Surface treatment
   c) Guniting  d) Proofing structural barriers
30. The dampness in a building is due to ______
   a) Ground moisture  b) Rain water
   c) Defective construction  d) All of these
31. The termites found in coastal regions of South India are called ______ termites.
   a) Subterranean  b) Dry Wood  c) Queen  d) Soldiers
32. The surface of a brick are ______
   a) Cull, beds, side, end & face  b) Cull, beds, side, end & top
   c) Cull, beds, side, top & back  d) None of these
33. To cut a brick to an exact line, you should use a ______
   a) Trowel  b) Chiesel  c) Hammer  d) Screw driver
34. The average water absorption of brick should not be greater than ______
   a) 20%  b) 40%  c) 60%  d) 80%
35. A type of bond in a brick masonry in which each course consists of alternate headers and stretcher, is called ______
   a) English bond  b) Flemish bond  c) Stretching bond  d) Heading bond

contd....3/
36. The most commonly used bond for all wall thickness is –
   a) English bond
   b) Flemish bond
   c) Stretching bond
d) Heading bond

37. The percentage of silica in a good brick clay should vary from –
   a) 20 to 30%
   b) 30 to 40%
   c) 40 to 50%
d) 50 to 60%

38. Efflorescence is caused if –
   a) The alkaline salt is present in the bricks
   b) The clay used for making bricks contain pyrite
   c) The water used for pugging the clay contains gypsum
d) All of the above

39. Chain surveying is most suitable when –
   a) Area to be surveyed is small
   b) Ground is fairly level and open with simple details
   c) Plans are required on a large scale
d) All of the above

40. The method of surveying used for determining the relative height of points on the surface of the earth is called –
   a) Levelling
   b) Simple levelling
   c) Longitudinal leveling
d) Differential leveling

41. The ultimate strength of cement is provided by –
   a) Silica
   b) Di-calcium silicate
   c) Tri-calcium silicate
d) Tri-calcium aluminate

42. The lime mortar is made from –
   a) Quick lime
   b) Fat lime
   c) Lean lime
d) Hydraulic lime

43. For one cubic meter of brick masonry, the number of bricks required are –
   a) 400
   b) 450
c) 500
d) 550

44. A line joining some fixed points on the main survey line, is called a –
   a) Check line
   b) Tie line
c) Base line
d) None of these

45. The accuracy in laying down the perpendicular offsets and in measuring them depends upon –
   a) Scale of plotting
   b) Length of offset
c) Importance of the object
d) All of these

46. The first staff reading taken after setting up the instrument, is called –
   a) Positive
   b) Fore sight
c) Back sight
d) Change point

47. A point on which the leveling staff is held, is called –
   a) Station
   b) Change point
c) Positive point
d) Reference

48. If the fore bearing of a line is less than 180°, its back bearing will be –
   a) Fore bearing −180°
   b) Fore bearing +180°
c) Fore bearing +90°
d) Fore bearing −90°

49. Lettering is usually done in –
   a) Vertical letters
   b) Inclined letters
c) Small letters
d) Capital letters

50. The stone is used for ornamental caving, monumental building etc –
   a) Sand stone
   b) Lime stone
c) Granite
d) Alumina

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**PART 8**

**EMPLOYABILITY SKILLS**

- **MARKS 50**