

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

TOTAL TIME: 3 Hrs.

TOTAL MARKS: 200

Note:- This paper contains two parts – Part A & Part B.
Attempt all the questions.
All questions carry equal marks.

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 ϕ s b) ϕ 80 s ✓ c) s80 ϕ d) s ϕ 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

-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 chosen
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) Membrane 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) Chisel 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/-

-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 $+180^{\circ}$
 c) Fore bearing $+90^{\circ}$ ✓ 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

 PART B
 EMPLOYABILITY SKILLS

33

MARKS 50