SEMESTER – II (MENTOR COUNCIL)
PAPER-I
DRAUGHTSMAN CIVIL
(THEORY)

Choose the correct answer

1. Marks : 3
The general rule for height of a door followed in India is: Height = Width +
..approximately.
A. 0.50m to 0.60m
B. 0.60m to 0.80m
C. 1.00m to 1.20m
D. 1.40m to 1.60m

2. Marks : 3
The sketch shown below is a..............
A. lantern
B. clerestory window
C. skylight
D. bay window

3. Marks : 3
The type of lock shown in the diagram is known as..............
A. cupboard lock
B. mortise lock
C. rim lock
D. pad lock
4. Marks : 3
How many total number of hold fast are provided to keep the door frame in position?
A. 2
B. 6
C. 10
D. 16

5. Marks : 3
Flush doors are mainly of
A. 5 types
B. 4 types
C. 3 types
D. 2 types

6. Marks : 3
The lowermost horizontal part of a window frame is known as
A. sill
B. bottom rail
C. lock rail
D. transom

7. Marks : 3
The outside vertical members of the shutter of a framed and panelled door, to which the rails are joined, are called as
A. posts
B. rails
C. styles
D. mullions

8. Marks : 3
Straight, plain or square joint is also known as
A. butt joint
B. rebated joint
C. rebated and filleted joint
D. tongued and grooved joint

9. Marks : 3
The joint between the tie beam and the principal rafter of a roof truss is usually
A. housed joint
B. oblique tenon joint
C. bird's mouth joint
D. joggled joint
10. The bearing joint shown in figure is called as
   - A. housed tenon joint
   - B. mortise and tenon joint
   - C. housed joint
   - D. notched joint

Marks: 3

11. In the case of cement concrete floors, the thickness of the base concrete is about
   - A. 2 cm
   - B. 10 cm
   - C. 20 cm
   - D. 24 cm

Marks: 3

12. In the case of a wooden floor, the floor joists may be joined to the wall plates by
   - A. mortise and tenon joint
   - B. bridging joint
   - C. chase mortise joint
   - D. cogg ed joint

Marks: 3

13. RCC slab floor is designed as two-way slab when the ratio of the length of the room to its width is
   - A. less than 2.5
   - B. greater than 2.5
   - C. less than 1.5
   - D. greater than 1.5

Marks: 3

14. The section of a framed wooden floor is shown. The wooden member marked "X" is called
   - A. ceiling joist
   - B. binder
   - C. bridging joist
   - D. girder

Marks: 3
15. Jack arch floor consists of brick or concrete jacks which are supported between R.S. Joists, placed
A. 0.5m apart
B. 1.5m apart
C. 3m apart
D. 4m apart

 Marks: 3

16. Headroom is defined as the
A. vertical distance between the nosings of two successive flights
B. vertical distance between the nosings of one flight and the soffit of the next flight immediately succeeding it
C. vertical distance between the nosings of one flight and the soffit of the flight immediately above it
D. vertical distance between the soffit of one flight and that of the flight immediately above it

 Marks: 3

17. The total length of a stair in a horizontal plane including lengths of landings is known as
A. going
B. flight
C. run
D. stairway

 Marks: 3

18. The inclination of a stair to the horizontal should be limited to
A. 30° to 45°
B. 10° to 50°
C. 45° to 60°
D. 15° to 60°

 Marks: 3

19. The height of handrail above the riser should be approximately
A. 500 mm
B. 600 mm
C. 800 mm
D. 1200 mm

 Marks: 3
20. A dog-legged stair is to be provided in an office building for a total height of 3.60m in a staircase 2.8m x 6m; with two equal flights. If rise = 16.36cm, then number of treads in each flight is
A 22
B 11
C 20
D 10

21. The minimum width of a stair for a residential building is taken as about
A 600 mm
B 800 mm
C 1200 mm
D 1500 mm

22. The given plan shows the portion of flight, in which the bottom-most step is named as
A winder
B flier
C bull-nose step
D splayed step

23. The platform at the end of a series of steps is known as
A platform
B relief
C rest
D landing

24. Couple close roofs can be used for spans up to
A 3 m
B 4.5 m
C 5.5 m
D 6 m
25 Marks: 3
What is the name of the roof shown in figure?
A couple roof
B couple close roof
C lean to roof
D collar roof

26 Marks: 3
The two members of the king post truss, which are subject to compression, are
A strut and principal rafter
B tie beam and principal rafter
C strut and king post
D tie beam and king post

27 Marks: 3
Which statements are made about GI sheets when compared to AC sheets?
A GI sheets are light in weight when compared to AC sheets
B GI sheets can be made very thin
C GI sheets are more sound-proof than AC sheets
D GI sheets get affected by acids and fumes.

28 Marks: 3
A line usually parallel to the plot boundaries laid down by local authorities, beyond which nothing is to be built, is called
A building line
B drain line
C frontage
D setback

29 Marks: 3
The floor area ratio (FAR) is
A plot area
B built up area
C total plinth area
D total covered area
E total floor area of all floors

- Question Paper -
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>A multifamily dwelling is also known as .......... A farm house B villa C apartment D duplex house</td>
<td></td>
<td>एक बहु परिवार के आवास के रूप में भी जाना जाता है है A फार्म हाउस B विला C अपार्टमेंट D ड्यूप्लेक्स हाउस</td>
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<td>As per National Building Code, the minimum area for a kitchen in a residential building, is .......... A 2.5m² B 3.5m² C 4.5m² D 7m²</td>
<td></td>
<td>लेखन भिंदिंग कोड के अनुसार, एक आवासीय इमारत में प्रति रू. पर के लिए कम से कम क्षेत्रफल है A 2.5m² B 3.5m² C 4.5m² D 7m²</td>
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<td>32</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>3</td>
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<td>Belief roof truss can be used for big spans. It is used for spans up to .......... A 15 m B 30 m C 40 m D 45 m</td>
<td></td>
<td>बेल फ्रेम ट्रस का उपयोग बड़े प्रान्तों के लिए किया जा सकता है। यह तक के प्रान्तों के लिए प्रयोग किया जाता है A 15 m B 30 m C 40 m D 45 m</td>
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<tr>
<td>The name of the horizontal member fixed in between the heads of the queen posts in a QPT is .......... A strut B tie beam C straining beam D straining sill</td>
<td></td>
<td>एक QPT में शिविर पोस्ट के बीच स्थापित होरिजॉन्टल मेंबर का नाम है A स्ट्राट B टाइ बीम C स्ट्राईनिंग बीम D स्ट्राईनिंग सिल्ल</td>
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<td>The member which runs horizontally at the highest level of the roof is termed as .......... A ridge piece B eave-board C barge board D purlin</td>
<td></td>
<td>जो सदस्यछल के उच्चतम स्तर पर होरिजॉन्टल है उसे ....... कहा जाता है A रिड पीस B इवे-बोर्ड C बार्ज बोर्ड D परलीन</td>
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<td>The member of the queen post truss fitted in between the feet of the queen posts is called as .......... A strut B tie beam C straining beam D straining sill</td>
<td></td>
<td>क्वीन पोस्ट के पैरों के बीच में फिट किया गया क्वीन पोस्ट ट्रस के सदस्य को कहा जाता है A स्ट्राट B टाइ बीम C स्ट्राईनिंग बीम D स्ट्राईनिंग सिल्ल</td>
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<td>Question</td>
<td>Marks</td>
<td>Options</td>
<td>Correct Answer</td>
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<td>36</td>
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<td>The minimum width of stair for a multi-family residential occupancy shall not be less than</td>
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<td>A 0.80 m</td>
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<td>B 0.90 m</td>
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<td>C 1.10 m</td>
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<td>D 1.20 m</td>
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<td>37</td>
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<td>CAM stands for</td>
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<td>A Computer Aided Monitoring</td>
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<td>B Computer Aided Memory</td>
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<td>C Computer Aided Manufacturing</td>
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<td>D Computer Aided Manipulation</td>
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<td>38</td>
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<td>The modifying tool 'Array' is a form of</td>
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<tr>
<td>A MOVE command</td>
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<td>B COPY command</td>
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<td>C MIRROR command</td>
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<td>D OOPS command</td>
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<td>39</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>You want to shorten an entity while drawing in CAD. The command you use is</td>
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<td>A EXTEND</td>
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<td>B EXPLODE</td>
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<td>C ERASE</td>
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<td>D STRETCH</td>
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<td>The command which reverses the effects of a series of previously used commands and thus allows back-stepping is</td>
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<tr>
<td>A PEDIT</td>
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<td>B ERASE</td>
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<td>C U</td>
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<td>D OFFSET</td>
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<td>41</td>
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<td>For entering points in AutoCAD, one of the methods used is &quot;relative coordinates&quot; method. In this method, after you have entered a point, the next would be entered as</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>A X,Y</td>
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<td>B @ X,Y</td>
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<td>C @ D&lt; A</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>D X @ Y</td>
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</table>
42. Marks: 3
BREAK command is used to
A create multiple copies
B retrieve an erased object by the last erase
C break a polyline into its individual segments
D erase a portion of a line

43. Marks: 3
An intermediate floor or platform projecting from the wall of a hall providing additional seating accommodation is called
A sit out
B balcony
C gallery
D loft

44. Marks: 3
If the plot area is 700 m² and if permissible FAR is 0.80, then maximum built up area which can be put up on the plot is
A 560 m²
B 620 m²
C 140 m²
D 280 m²

45. Marks: 3
The most important factor, among the following, to which design and planning of building depends, is
A orientation
B appearance
C climate
D economy

46. Marks: 3
What do you understand by roominess?
A The effect derived from interior decoration of a room
B The effect derived from cleanliness of a room
C The effect derived from colour theme of a room
D The effect derived from space of a room

47. Marks: 3
The arrangement of different rooms in a building in proper correlation and in due proximity with each other is known as
A roominess
B circulation
C grouping
D flexibility

48. Marks: 3
BREAK आदेश के लिए प्रयोग होता है?
A मल्टीप्ले कापीस किए जाते हैं
B परस्पर ऑब्जेक्ट दूर दूर स्ट इंज़ेनियर का पुन भागना
C पोलिगन जब इंडिसमिकल सेंसर्ट में त्रेक करना
D लाइक़ का पोर्शन इंज़ेनियर करना

49. Marks: 3
एक टॉपोलोजिकल फ्लॉयर या प्लेटफार्म क्या एक हौस की दीवार को प्रोजेक्ट करता है और अंतरिक्ष बनाने की जगह उपलब्ध करता है उसे ... कहा जाता है?
A सिट आउट
B बाल्कनी
C गर्दरी
D लॉफ्ट

50. Marks: 3
प्लाउट क्षेत्र 700 m² है और यदि आवश्यक दीवार FAR अधिकतम निम्नतम क्षेत्र 0.80 है तो मजबूत पर रखा जा सकता है जो ........... है?
A 560 m²
B 620 m²
C 140 m²
D 280 m²

51. Marks: 3
लिस्ट में सबसे महत्वपूर्ण कारक है जो निदान और योजना के लिए इमारत पर निर्भर करता है 

A ऑरिएंटेशन
B अधिकतम
C लॉफ्लेक्ट
D इंजेंयरी

52. Marks: 3
अप किस्मती के संबंध में समझते हैं?
A एक कमरे की अंतरिक्ष स्थान का प्रभाव
B एक कमरे की सफाई का प्रभाव
C एक कमरे की रंग संगति का प्रभाव
D एक कमरे की उद्योग का प्रभाव

53. Marks: 3
एक इमारत में अलग-अलग कमरे की व्यवस्था उचित संबंध में और एक दूसरे के साथ लिंक रंग के साथ जाना जाता है ..............
A किस्मती
B सत्तेशन
C बुरी खुशी
D फ्लेक्सिबिलिटी
The practice of assembling components of a structure in a factory away from the construction site is called .......... 
A. pre-stressing  
B. prefabrication  
C. standardization  
D. pre-tensioning  

Which among the following is NOT an advantage of prefabricated structures? 
A. Increase in quality of construction  
B. Reduction of construction waste  
C. Independent of adverse weather conditions during construction  
D. Transportation of prefabricated sections easier and cheaper.  

Carpet area of residential building is usually .......... 
A. 40% to 50% of plinth area  
B. 50% to 65% of plinth area  
C. 65% to 75% of plinth area  
D. 75% to 90% of plinth area.