

- Q.26 What are Brick Bats? Where it is used?

Q.27 Where and why Steel Lintels are used? Explain with neat sketch.

Q.28 Sketch one and half brick thick Flemish bond in Brick Masonry.

Q.29 Write short note on "OPENING IN WALLS"?

Q.30 Define:

 - a) Load bearing wall
 - b) non-Load bearing wall.

Q.31 What are FIRE BRICKS.

Q.32 Sketch Hoffman kiln, which is used for burning of bricks?

Q.33 Write short note on especially formed bricks.

Q.34 Define

 - a) Voussoirs
 - b) Springing line

Q.35 Draw a neat sketches of

 - a) Halfbat
 - b) Queen Closer

SECTION-D

Note: Long answer type questions. Attempt any two questions out of three questions. (2x10=20)

- Q.36 Draw a neat sketch of an ARCH and label it with its various parts.

Q.37 Differentiate between:

 - Rubble Masonry and Ashlar Masonry
 - English Bond and Flemish Bond

Q.38 a) What are the ill effects of dampness in a building?
b) Explain various sources of dampness in walls?

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**2nd Sem / Architecture
Subject:- Building Construction - I**

Time : 4Hrs.

M.M. : 100

SECTION-A

Note: Multiple choice questions. All questions are compulsory (10x1=10)

- Q.1 The depression provided in the face of a brick during its manufacturing is called:
a) Frog b) Scallop
c) Furrow d) Groove

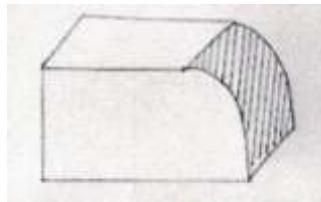
Q.2 A king closer is a
a) full brick
b) 3/4 brick
c) longitudinally 1/2 brick
d) crosswise 1/2 brick

Q.3 The inner surface of an arch, is called
a) Soffit b) axis
c) Haunch d) Back

Q.4 _____ is the part of building constructed above the plinth level.
a) Superstructure c) Foundation
d) Plinth d) Substructure

Q.5 The dampness in a building is due to
a) Defective construction
b) Rain water
c) Ground moisture

- Q.6 d) All of these
 The load of the structure distributed by the foundation is _____
 a) Concentrated c) Uniform
 b) Varying d) Eccentric
- Q.7 _____ lintels consist of pieces of timber which are placed across the opening
 a) Timber c) Steel
 b) RCC d) Brick
- Q.8 The portion of a brick cut across the width, is called
 a) Closer c) bed
 b) Halfbrick d) bat
- Q.9 The most commonly used material for damp proofing is
 a) Bitumen c) Cement solution
 b) Paraffin wax d) Cement concrete
- Q.10 The figure below represents:



- a) Cow nose brick b) Paving brick
 c) Curved sector brick d) Bull nose brick

SECTION-B

- Note:** Objective type questions. All questions are compulsory. (10x1=10)
- Q.11 Horizontal layer of bricks is called _____. (Course / Bed)

- Q.12 Vertical D.P.C. is provided on the inner sides of all the _____ walls of the building. (outer/inner)
- Q.13 Structure built below the Ground level in the form of a room is called _____. (basement / first floor)
- Q.14 A straight horizontal member over an opening is called _____. (lintel / arch)
- Q.15 An arch used for making domes is called _____ arch. (ogee / segmental)
- Q.16 Combination of bricks and stone masonry is called _____ masonry. (composite/ Stone)
- Q.17 A portion of wall which supports the arch is called _____. (Abutment / lintel)
- Q.18 Hot _____ is used as a dampness protection in foundation. (Bitumen / Paraffin wax)
- Q.19 The vertical member of a frame is called _____. (post/ head)
- Q.20 In a single course, when headers and stretchers are placed alternately is called _____ bond. (English/Flemish)

SECTION-C

- Note:** Short answer type questions. Attempt any twelve questions out of fifteen questions. (12x5=60)
- Q.21 State five differences between Ground Moulding and Table Moulding?
- Q.22 What is the necessity of frog in brick work?
- Q.23 Write the classification of arches?
- Q.24 What are Traditional Bricks and Modular Bricks?
- Q.25 Draw a neat sketch of Coursed Random Rubble Masonry.