

- 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:
- Load bearing wall
 - 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
- Voussoirs
 - Springing line
- Q.35 Draw a neat sketches of
- Half bat
 - 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
- What are the ill effects of dampness in a building?
 - Explain various sources of dampness in walls?

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

Time : 4Hrs.

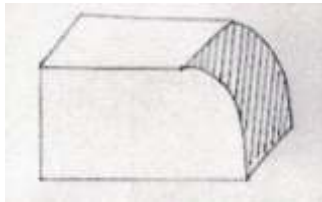
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SECTION-A

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:
- Frog
 - Scallop
 - Furrow
 - Groove
- Q.2 A king closer is a
- full brick
 - 3/4 brick
 - longitudinally 1/2 brick
 - crosswise 1/2 brick
- Q.3 The inner surface of an arch, is called
- Soffit
 - axis
 - Haunch
 - Back
- Q.4 _____ is the part of building constructed above the plinth level.
- Superstructure
 - Foundation
 - Plinth
 - Substructure
- Q.5 The dampness in a building is due to
- Defective construction
 - Rain water
 - Ground moisture

- d) All of these
- Q.6 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.