

- Q.29 What are the different classifications of Bricks used Building Construction?
- Q.30 What is the necessity of frog in brick work?
- Q.31 Write short note on especially formed bricks.
- Q.32 What are Brick Bats? Where it is used?
- Q.33 Sketch one and half brick thick English bond in Brick Masonry.
- Q.34 Write short note on Joinery.
- Q.35 Define:
- a) Load bearing wall
 - b) non Load bearing wall

SECTION-D

- Note:** Long answer type questions. Attempt any two questions out of three questions. (2x10=20)
- Q.36 Explain in detail the difference between AN ARCH and A LINTEL.
- Q.37
- a) What are the ill effects of dampness in a building?
 - b) Explain various sources of dampness in walls.
- Q.38 Write short note with neat sketch on the following:
- a) Queen Closer
 - b) Random Rubble Masonry
 - c) Frog

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2nd Sem./ Architecture

Subject : Building Construction-1

Time : 4 Hrs.

M.M. : 100

SECTION-A

- Note:** Multiple choice questions. All questions are compulsory (10x1=10)
- Q.1 The most commonly used material for damp proofing is
- a) Bitumen
 - b) Paraffin wax
 - c) Cement solution
 - d) Cement concrete
- Q.2 A lintel made of cement concrete with steel bars reinforced is known as _____.
- a) Arch
 - b) Stone lintel
 - c) RCC lintel
 - d) Wooden lintel
- Q.3 The outer surface of an arch, is called
- a) Soffit
 - b) Intrados
 - c) Haunch
 - d) Extrados
- Q.4 What is the recommended size of a brick?
- a) 20x10x10cm
 - b) 20x9x9cm
 - c) 19x9x9cm
 - d) 19x8x8cm
- Q.5 _____ is the top most horizontal member of the shutter.
- a) Head
 - b) Style
 - c) Bottom rail
 - d) Top rail
- Q.6 Highest point of the extrados _____.
- a) Soffit
 - b) Crown
 - c) Voussoirs
 - d) None of these

- Q.7 Horizontal layer of bricks or stone is known as _____.
 a) Course b) Bond
 c) Face d) Bed
- Q.8 Frog is defined as a
 a) depression on the top face of a brick
 b) topmost course of plinth
 c) brick whose one end is cut splayed or mitered for the full width
 d) brick used for the corner of a wall
- Q.9 A _____ is defined as a horizontal structural member which is placed across the opening.
 a) Lintel b) Arch
 c) Head d) Crown
- Q.10 DPC stands for _____.
 a) Damp Proof Course
 b) Dead Proof Course
 c) Damp Preserve Course
 d) Damp Proof Closer

SECTION-B

- Note:** Objective type questions. All questions are compulsory. (10x1=10)
- Q.11 An arch used for making domes is called _____ arch. (ogee/segmental)
- Q.12 A door consists of mainly two parts i.e. frame and _____. (shutter/reveal)
- Q.13 Construction done with cement mortar and stones is called _____ masonry. (brick/stone)

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- Q.14 Vertical D.P.C. is provided on the inner sides of all the _____ walls of the building. (outer/inner)
- Q.15 Wedge shaped blocks of masonry which the arch ring is made of arc called _____. (Voussoirs/crown)
- Q.16 Vertical side of an opening is called _____. (jamb/post)
- Q.17 An exposed outer surface of a wall is called a _____. (face/bed)
- Q.18 Hot _____ is used as a dampness protection in foundation. (Bitumen/Paraffin wax)
- Q.19 Alternate courses of headers and stretchers are known as _____. (English/Flemish)
- Q.20 Pieces of bricks are called _____. (bats/quoins)

SECTION-C

- Note:** Short answer type questions. Attempt any twelve questions out of fifteen questions. (12x5=60)
- Q.21 Draw five different types of ARCHES.
- Q.22 What is a Bond? Why is it essential?
- Q.23 Explain the manufacturing of Bricks?
- Q.24 Draw neat sketches of
 a) HEADER b) STRETCHER
 c) KING CLOSER
- Q.25 Where and why wooden lintels are used? Explain with neat sketch.
- Q.26 Define:
 a) Voussoirs b) Springing line
- Q.27 How is moulding of bricks done? Explain.
- Q.28 Draw a neat sketch of a Segmental Arch.

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