

- 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 c) Cement solution
b) Paraffin wax 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)

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 _____. (Vousoirs/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) Vousoirs
- b) Springing line

Q.27 How is moulding of bricks done? Explain.

Q.28 Draw a neat sketch of a Segmental Arch.