SIDDHARTH GROUP OF INSTITUTIONS :: PUTTUR

Siddharth Nagar, Narayanavanam Road – 517583

## **QUESTION BANK AND OBJECTIVES**

Subject with Code : BMC(15A01302)

Course & Branch: B.Tech - CE

Year & Sem: II-B.Tech & I-Sem

**Regulation:** R15

## <u>UNIT – IV</u> STRUCTURAL COMPONENTS

- 1. Explain the structural components of building?
- 2. Explain the requirements of good foundation?
- 3. Explain the causes for the foundation failures?
- 4. Explain the functions of foundation?
- 5. What is stone masonry? Explain the uses of stone masonry?
- 6. Compare the merits and demerits of stone masonry and brick masonry?
- 7. Explain the sources of dampness and its effects?
- 8. Explain the methods of preventing dampness?
- 9. Classify the flat roof and explain it?
- 10. (a) Name any four methods of preventing dampness?
  - (b) What is cavity walls?
  - (c) What is the purpose of foundation?
  - (d) Define roofs?
  - (e) What are the structural components of a building?

## **Objectives**

1. The slenderness ratio for masonry walls should not be more than		[	]
a) 10	b) 20		
c) 30	d) 40		
2. The proportions of lime and sand in the mortar normally used in brick construction are [		e [	]
a) 1:2	b) 1:4		
c) 1:6	d) 1:8		
3. Number of vertical joints in a stretcher course is	x times the number of joints in the he	ader co	ourse,
where x is equal to		[	]
a) ½	b) 1		
c) 2	d) 1/4		
4. As compared to stretcher course, the thickness o	f joints in header course should be	[	]
a) less	b) more		
c) equal	d) equal or more		
5. As compared to English bond, double flemish bond is		[	]
a) stronger	b) more compact		
c) costly	d) none of the above		
6. Single flemish bond consists of		[	]
a) double flemish bond facing and English	bond backing in each course		
Building Materials and Construction			

b) English bond facing and double flemish bond backing in each course c) stretcher bond facing and double flemish bond backing in each course d) double flemish bond facing and header bond backing in each course 7. The differential settlement in case of foundations on sandy soils should not exceed []] a) 25 mm b) 40 mm c) 65 mm d) 100 m 8. In case of foundations on black cotton soils, the most suitable method to increase the bearing capacity of soils is to []] a) increase the depth of foundation b) drain the soil c) compact the soil d) replace the poor soil 9. The type of footing which is used to transmit heavy loads through steel columns is []] a) 25 mm b) 40 mm c) well foundation d) isolated footing 10. The maximum total settlement for isolated foundations on clayey soils should be limited to []] a) 25 mm b) 40 mm c) 65 mm d) 100 mm c) 65 mm d) 100 mm c) 65 mm d) 100 mm 11. The type of pile which is driven at an inclination to resist inclined forces is known as[]] a) 25 mm b) 40 mm c) 65 mm d) 100 mm 11. The type of pile which is driven at an inclination to resist inclined forces is known as[]] a) 0.5 m b) 0.7 m c) 0.9 m d) 1.2 m 13. The maximum total settlement for raft foundation on clayey soils should be limited to []] a) 25 mm b) 25 to 40 mm c) 40 to 65 mm d) 65 to 100 nm 14. The bearing capacity of a water logged soil can be improved by []] a) compacting the soil b) draining the soil c) increasing the depth of foundation d) grouting 15. The type of flooring suitable for use in churches, theatres, public libraries and other places where noiseless floor covering is desired is []] a) och flooring b) glass flooring []] 16. The vertical distance between the springing line and highest point of the innercurve of an arch is known as []]] a) perpendicular distance between springing line and intrados b) vertical distance between springing line and intrados c) perpendicular distance between springing line and intrados d) none of the achove 18. The triangular space formed betwe		QUESTION BAN	K	2016
b) Lingth of the line of th	b) English bond facing and double flemish	bond backing in each course		
d) double flemish bond facing and header bond backing in each course          7. The differential settlement in case of foundations on sandv soils should not exceed [ ]         a) 25 mm       b) 40 mm         c) 65 mm       d) 100 m         8. In case of foundations on black cotton soils, the most suitable method to increase the bearing capacity of soils is to       [ ]         a) increase the depth of foundation       b) drain the soil       [ ]         c) compact the soil       () replace the poor soil         9. The type of footing which is used to transmit heavy loads through steel columns is       [ ]         a) rafi foundation       d) isolated footing         10. The maximum total settlement for isolated foundations on clayey soils should be limited to       [ ]         a) 25 mm       b) 40 mm       [ ]         c) 65 mm       d) 100 mm       [ ]         11. The type of pile which is driven at an inclination to resist inclined forces is known as[ ]       [ ]         a) 0.5 m       b) 6.7 m       [ ]         c) 0.4 m       d) achor pile       [ ]         a) 0.5 m       b) 25 to 40 mm       [ ]         c) 40 to 65 mm       d) 65 to 100 mm       [ ]         14. The bearing capacity of a water logged soil can be improved by       [ ]       [ ]         a) 0.5 m       b) 25 to 40 mm       [ ]       [ ]	c) stretcher bond facing and double flemish	bond backing in each course		
7. The differential settlement in case of foundations on sandv solts should not exceed []         a) 25 mm       b) 40 mm         c) 65 mm       d) 100 m         8. In case of foundations on black cotton soils, the most suitable method to increase the bearing capacity of soils is to       []]         a) increase the depth of foundation       b) deplace the poor soil       []]         a) increase the depth of foundation       b) aplace the poor soil       []]         a) The type of footing which is used to transmit heavy loads through steel columns is       []]       []]         a) The maximum total settlement for isolated foundations on clayey soils should be limited to       []]       []]         a) 25 mm       b) 40 mm       []]       []]       []]         a) 25 mm       b) 40 mm       []]       []]       []]         a) 25 mm       b) 40 mm       []]       []]       []]         a) 55 mm       d) 100 nm       []]       []]       []]         11. The type of pile which is driven at an inclination to resist inclined forces is known as[]       []]       []]       []]         a) 50 m       d) 100 nm       []]       []]       []]       []]       []]         2) 50 m       d) 10 nm       []]       []]       []]       []]       []]       []]	d) double flemish bond facing and header b	ond backing in each course		
a) 25 mm       b) 40 mm         c) 65 mm       d) 100 m         8. In case of foundations on black cotton soils, the most suitable method to increase the bearing         capacity of soils is to       []]         a) increase the depth of foundation       b) drain the soil         c) compact the soil       () replace the poor soil         9. The type of footing which is used to transmit heavy loads through steel columns is       []]         a) and foundation       b) grillage foundation         c) well foundation       () isolated footing         10. The maximum total settlement for isolated foundations on clayey soils should be limited to         a) 25 mm       () 40 mm         c) 85 mm       () 100 mm         11. The type of pile which is driven at an inclination to resist inclined forces is known as[]         a) 16 riction pile       () anchor pile         c) 25 mm       () 0.0 m         c) 0.5 m       () 1.2 m         a) 0.5 m       () 1.2 m         c) 0.9 m       () 1.2 m         c) 3.0 m       () 0.5 m         c) 0.0 m       () 1.2 m         13. The maximum total settlement for raft foundation on clayey soils should be limited to []]         a) 25 mm       () 65 to 100 mm         c) increasing the depth of foundation       () grouting <td>7 The differential settlement in case of foundation</td> <td>s on sandy soils should not exceed</td> <td>Г</td> <td>1</td>	7 The differential settlement in case of foundation	s on sandy soils should not exceed	Г	1
c) 65 mm       d) 100 m         8. In case of foundations on black cotton soils, the most suitable method to increase the bearing capacity of soils is to       []]         a) increase the depth of foundation       b) drain the soil       []]         a) increase the depth of foundation       b) drain the soil       []]         a) raft foundation       b) grillage foundation       []]         a) raft foundation       d) isolated footing       []]         a) raft foundation       d) isolated footing       []]         a) araft foundation       d) isolated footing       []]         a) 25 mm       b) 40 mm       []]         a) 100 mm       []]       a) 100 mm         11. The type of pile which is driven at an inclination to resist inclined forces is known as[]]       a) 100 mm         a) 0.5 m       d) anchor pile       []]       a) 100 mm         12. The minimum total settlement for raft foundation on clayey soils should be limited to []]       a) 25 mm       []]         a) 0.5 m       d) 1.2 m       []]       a) 25 mm       b) 25 to 40 mm         2.40 to 65 mm <td>a) 25 mm</td> <td>b) 40 mm</td> <td>L</td> <td>1</td>	a) 25 mm	b) 40 mm	L	1
8. In case of foundations on black cotton soils, the most suitable method to increase the bearing capacity of soils is to       []]         a) increase the depth of foundation       b) drain the soil       []]         a) increase the depth of foundation       b) drain the soil       []]         a) represented the soil       d) replace the poor soil       9. The type of footing which is used to transmit heavy loads through steel columns is       []]         a) raft foundation       b) grillage foundation       c) solated footing         10. The maximum total settlement for isolated foundations on clayey soils should be limited to       []]         a) 25 mm       b) 40 mm       []]         c) 65 mm       d) 100 mm       []]         a) friction pile       b) sheet pile       []]         c) barter pile       d) anchor pile       []]         l) 0.5 m       b) 0.7 m       []]         c) 0.9 m       d) 1.2 m       []]         l) 25 mm       b) 25 to 40 mm       []]         c) 40 to 65 mm       d) 65 to 100 mm       []]         l) 25 mm       b) 25 to 40 mm       []]         a) compacting the soil       b) draining the soil       []]         c) increasing the depth of foundation       d) growing       []]         a) compacting the soil       b) draining t	c) 65 mm	d) 100 m		
capacity of soils is to []] a) increase the depth of foundation b) drain the soil c) compact the soil d) replace the poor soil 9. The type of footing which is used to transmit heavy loads through steel columns is [] a) raft foundation b) grillage foundation c) well foundation d) isolated footing 10. The maximum total settlement for isolated foundations on clayey soils should be limited to [] a) 25 mm b) 40 mm c) 65 mm d) 100 mm c) 0.5 m c) 0.7 m c) 0.9 m d) 1.2 m c) 0.5 m d) 0.7 m c) 0.9 m d) 1.2 m c) 1.5 maximum total settlement for raft foundation on clayey soils should be limited to []] a) 25 mm d) 25 to 40 mm c) 40 to 65 mm d) 65 to 100 mm c) 40 to 65 mm d) 65 to 100 mm c) 40 to 65 mm d) 0 foundation d) grouting c) increasing the depth of foundation d) grouting c) wooden flooring suitable for use in churches, theatres, public libraries and other places where noiseless floor covering is desired is a) 0.represented by 1 inclease the proved by [] a) cortical distance between the springing line and highest point of the innercurve of an arch is known as [] a) intrados b) rise [] b) rise c) spandrel d) extrados c) perpendicular distance between springing line and extrados d) none of the above l8. The triangular space formed between the extrados and extrados d) none of the above l8. The triangular space formed between the extrados and extrados d) none of the above l8. The triangular space formed between the extrados and extrados d) none of the above l9. The triangular space formed between the extrados and extrados d) none of the above l8. The triangular space formed between the extrados and extrados d) none of the above l9. The triangular space formed between the extrados and extrados d) showh est. b) aches require more headroom to span the openings like door	8. In case of foundations on black cotton soils, the	most suitable method to increase the	bea	aring
a) increase the depth of foundation b) drain the soil compact the soil d) replace the poor soil 9. The type of footing which is used to transmit heavy loads through steel columns is [] a) raft foundation b) grillage foundation c) well foundation d) isolated footing 10. The maximum total settlement for isolated foundations on clayey soils should be limited to [] a) 25 mm b) 40 mm c) 65 mm d) 100 mm 11. The type of pile which is driven at an inclination to resist inclined forces is known as [] a) friction pile b) sheet pile c) batter pile d) anchor pile 12. The minimum depth of foundation in clayey soils is inclined forces is known as [] a) 0.5 m b) 0.7 m c) 0.9 m d) 1.2 m 13. The maximum total settlement for raft foundation on clayey soils should be limited to [] a) 25 mm b) 25 to 40 mm c) 40 to 55 mm d) 55 to 100 mm 14. The bearing capacity of a water logged soil can be improved by [] a) compacting the soil b) draining the soil c) increasing the depth of foundation d) grouting 15. The type of flooring suitable for use in churches, theatres, public libraries and other places where noiseless floor covering is desired is b) glass flooring c) wooden flooring b) glass flooring line and highest point of the innercurve of an arch is known as [] a) intrados b) rise [] a) a cork flooring b) glass flooring line and highest point of the innercurve of an arch is known as [] a) a prependicular distance between springing line and extrados c) perpendicular distance between springing line and extrados d) none of the above 18. The trinagular space formed between springing line and extrados c) perpendicular distance between springing line and extrados d) none of the above 18. The timagular space formed between springing line and extrados c) perpendicular distance between springing line and extrados d) none of the above 18. The timagular space formed between springing line and extrados c) perpendicular distance between springing line and extrados d) none of the above 18. The trinagular space formed between the extrados and the ho	capacity of soils is to		]	]
c) compact the soil d) replace the poor soil d) replace the poor soil d) a ration d) replace the poor soil d) a ration d) solated foundation d) solated foundation d) isolated for the maximum total settlement for isolated foundations on clayey soils should be limited to d) and the maximum total settlement for isolated foundations on clayey soils should be limited to d) and friction pile d) and friction pile d) and for the pile d) and for the maximum total settlement for resist inclined forces is known as a friction pile d) and for the pile d) and for pile d) and for pile d) for m d) 1.2 m d) for m d) 25 to 40 mm d) 25 to 40 mm d) 25 to 40 mm d) 40 to 55 mm d) 40 to 75 mm d) 65 to 100 mm d) for ming the soil d) draining the soil d) draining the soil d) and for maximum total settlement for ratif toundation d) grouting d) increasing the depth of foundation d) grouting d) increasing the depth of foundation d) grouting d) for overing is desired is [] a) cork flooring witable for use in churches, theatres, public libraries and other places where noiseless floor covering is desired is [] a) cork flooring d) linoleum flooring d) linoleum flooring d) intrados [] d) extrados d) none of the arch is the distance between the springing line and highest point of the innercurve of an arch is known as [] a) perpendicular distance between springing line and extrados d) none of the above distance between springing line and extrados d) none of the above distance between springing line and extrados d) none of the above distance between springing line and extrados d) none of the above distance between springing line and extrados d) none of the above distance between spr	a) increase the depth of foundation	b) drain the soil	L	Ţ
9. The type of footing which is used to transmit heavy loads through steel columns is [ ] a) raft foundation b) grillage foundation c) well foundation d) isolated footing [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] []	c) compact the soil	d) replace the poor soil		
a) raft foundation       b) grillage foundation         c) well foundation       d) isolated footing         10. The maximum total settlement for isolated foundations on clayey soils should be limited to         a) 25 mm       b) 40 mm         c) 65 mm       d) 100 mm         11. The type of pile which is driven at an inclination to resist inclined forces is known as       1         a) friction pile       b) sheet pile       d) anchor pile         12. The minimum depth of foundation in clayey soils is       [       ]         a) 0.5 m       b) 0.7 m       [       ]         c) 0.9 m       d) 1.2 m       [       ]         13. The maximum total settlement for raft foundation on clayey soils should be limited to [       ]       ]         a) 25 mm       b) 25 to 40 mm       ]       25 mm         c) 40 to 65 mm       d) 65 to 100 mm       [       ]         14. The bearing capacity of a water logged soil can be improved by       [       ]       ]         a) cork flooring       b) draining the soil       [       ]         c) increasing the depth of foundation       d) grouting       [       ]         15. The type of flooring suitable for use in churches, theatres, public libraries and other places where       [       ]         noiseless floor covering is d	9. The type of footing which is used to transmit hea	avy loads through steel columns is	ſ	1
c) well foundation d) isolated footing 10. The maximum total settlement for isolated foundations on clayey soils should be limited to a) 25 mm b) 40 mm c) 65 mm d) 100 mm 11. The type of pile which is driven at an inclination to resist inclined forces is known as a) friction pile b) sheet pile c) batter pile d) anchor pile 12. The minimum depth of foundation in clayey soils is [] a) 0.5 m [] a) 0.5 m b) 0.7 m c) 0.9 m d) 1.2 m 13. The maximum total settlement for raft foundation on clayey soils should be limited to []] a) 25 mm b) 25 to 40 mm c) 40 to 65 mm d) 65 to 100 mm 14. The bearing capacity of a water logged soil can be improved by []] a) compacting the soil b) draining the soil []] a) correasing the depth of foundation d) grouting 15. The type of flooring suitable for use in churches, theatres, public libraries and other places where noiseless floor covering is desired is []] a) cork flooring (]] 16. The vertical distance between the springing line and highest point of the innercurve of an arch is known as []] a) intrados b) rise []] a) intrados b) rise []] a) prependicular distance between intrados and extrados b) vertical distance between springing line and highest point of the innercurve of an arch is known as []] a) prependicular distance between intrados and extrados b) vertical distance between springing line and intrados c) perpendicular distance between springing line and extrados d) none of the above 18. The triangular space formed between the extrados and the horizontal line drawn through the crown of an arch is known as []] a) arches require more headroom to span the openings like doors, windows etc. b) arches require more headroom to span the openings like doors, windows etc. b) arches require more headroom to span the openings like doors, windows etc. b) arches require strong abuttments to withstand arch thrust c) arches are difficult in construction	a) raft foundation	b) grillage foundation	L	L
10. The maximum total settlement for isolated foundations on clayey soils should be limited to       [         a) 25 mm       b) 40 mm         c) 65 mm       d) 100 mm         11. The type of pile which is driven at an inclination to resist inclined forces is known as[       ]         a) friction pile       b) sheet pile         c) batter pile       d) anchor pile         12. The minimum depth of foundation in clayey soils is       [         a) 0.5 m       b) 0.7 m         c) 0.9 m       d) 1.2 m         13. The maximum total settlement for raft foundation on clayey soils should be limited to [       ]         a) 25 mm       b) 25 to 40 mm         c) 40 to 65 mm       d) 65 to 100 mm         14. The bearing capacity of a water logged soil can be improved by       [         a) compacting the soil       b) draining the soil       [         c) wooden flooring       d) aconing       [         a) cork flooring       d) linoleum flooring         16. The vertical distance between the springing line and highest point of the innercurve of an arch is known as       [         a) intrados       b) rise       [         c) spandrel       d) extrados       [         17. Depth or height of the arch is the       [       ]         a) one of the above       [<	c) well foundation	d) isolated footing		
a) 25 mm       b) 40 mm         c) 65 mm       d) 100 mm         11. The type of pile which is driven at an inclination to resist inclined forces is known as[ a) friction pile       b) sheet pile         c) batter pile       d) anchor pile         12. The minimum depth of foundation in clayey soils is       []]         a) 0.5 m       b) 0.7 m         c) 0.9 m       d) 1.2 m         13. The maximum total settlement for raft foundation on clayey soils should be limited to []]         a) 25 mm       b) 25 to 40 mm         c) 40 to 65 mm       d) 65 to 100 mm         14. The bearing capacity of a water logged soil can be improved by       []]         a) compacting the soil       b) draining the soil         c) increasing the depth of foundation       d) grouting         15. The type of flooring suitable for use in churches, theatres, public libraries and other places where         noiseless floor covering is desired is       []]         a) cork flooring       b) glass flooring         c) wooden flooring       d) linoleum flooring         16. The vertical distance between the springing line and highest point of the innercurve of an arch is known as       []]         a) intrados       b) rise       []]         c) spandrel       d) extrados       []]         17. Depth or height of the arch is the	10. The maximum total settlement for isolated four	idations on clayey soils should be lim	ite	d to
a) 25 mm b) 40 mm c) 65 mm d) 100 mm 11. The type of pile which is driven at an inclination to resist inclined forces is known as friction pile b) sheet pile d) anchor pile 12. The minimum depth of foundation in clayey soils is [] a) 0.5 m b) 0.7 m c) 0.9 m d) 1.2 m 13. The maximum total settlement for raft foundation on clayey soils should be limited to [] a) 25 mm b) 25 to 40 mm c) 40 to 65 m d) 6 to 100 mm 14. The bearing capacity of a water logged soil can be improved by [] a) compacting the soil b) draining the soil c) increasing the depth of foundation d) grouting 15. The type of flooring suitable for use in churches, theatres, public libraries and other places where noiseless floor covering is desired is [] a) cork flooring d) b) glass flooring [] 16. The vertical distance between the springing line and highest point of the innercurve of an arch is known as []] a) prependicular distance between the strados d) extrados b) vertical distance between the textrados and extrados b) vertical distance between the extrados and extrados d) none of the above 18. The triangular space formed between the extrados and the horizontal line drawn through the crown of an arch is known as []] a) haunch b) spandril c) voussoirs d) skewbacks 19. The lintels are preferred to arches because []] a) haunch b) spandril c) voussoirs d) skewbacks 19. The lintels are preferred to arches because []] a) haunch b) spandril c) roussoirs d) skewbacks 19. The lintels are preferred to arches because []] a) haunch b) spandril c) roussoirs d) skewbacks			ſ	1
c) 65 mm d) 100 mm 11. The type of pile which is driven at an inclination to resist inclined forces is known as[ a) friction pile b) sheet pile c) batter pile d) anchor pile 12. The minimum depth of foundation in clayey soils is [ a) 0.5 m b) 0.7 m c) 0.9 m d) 1.2 m 13. The maximum total settlement for raft foundation on clayey soils should be limited to [ a) 25 mm b) 25 to 40 mm c) 40 to 65 m d) 65 to 100 mm 14. The bearing capacity of a water logged soil can be improved by [ a) compacting the soil b) draining the soil c) increasing the depth of foundation d) grouting 15. The type of flooring is desired is [ a) cork flooring b) glass flooring c) wooden flooring d) linoleum flooring 16. The vertical distance between the springing line and highest point of the innercurve of an arch is known as [ a) intrados b) rise [ b) rise c) spandrel d) extrados and extrados d) none of the above 18. The triangular space formed between the extrados and the horizontal line drawn through the crown of an arch is known as [ b) rese c) roussoirs d) skewbacks 19. The tintels are preferred to arches because [ b) spandril c) voussoirs d) skewbacks 19. The lintels are preferred to arches because [ b) arches require more headroom to span the openings like doors, windows etc. b) arches require more headroom to span the openings like doors, windows etc. b) arches require more headroom to span the openings like doors, windows etc. b) arches require more headroom to span the openings like doors, windows etc. b) arches require more headroom to span the openings like doors, windows etc. b) arches require more headroom to span the openings like doors, windows etc. b) arches require more headroom to span the openings like doors, windows etc. b) arches require more headroom to span the openings like doors, windows etc. b) arches require more headroom to span the openings like doors, windows etc. b) arches require more headroom to span the openings like doors, windows etc. b) arches require more headroom to span the openings like doors, windows e	a) 25 mm	b) 40 mm	_	-
11. The type of pile which is driven at an inclination to resist inclined forces is known as <ul> <li>a) friction pile</li> <li>b) sheet pile</li> <li>c) batter pile</li> <li>d) anchor pile</li> </ul> <li>12. The minimum depth of foundation in clayey soils is         <ul> <li>a) 0.5 m</li> <li>b) 0.7 m</li> <li>c) 0.9 m</li> <li>d) 1.2 m</li> </ul> </li> <li>13. The maximum total settlement for raft foundation on clayey soils should be limited to [                 a) 25 mm</li> <li>b) 25 to 40 mm</li> <li>c) 40 to 65 mm</li> <li>d) 65 to 100 mm</li> <li>14. The bearing capacity of a water logged soil can be improved by         <ul> <li>[]]</li> <li>a) compacting the dopth of foundation</li> <li>d) grouting</li> </ul> </li> <li>15. The type of flooring suitable for use in churches, theatres, public libraries and other places where noiseless floor covering is desired is             <ul> <li>[]]</li> <li>a) cork flooring</li> <li>d) linoleum flooring</li> </ul> </li> <li>16. The vertical distance between the springing line and highest point of the innercurve of an arch is known as             <ul> <li>[]]</li> <li>a) intrados</li> <li>b) rise</li> <li>c) spandrel</li> <li>d) extrados</li> </ul> </li> <li>17. Depth or height of the arch is the             <ul> <li>[]]</li> <li>a) perpendicular distance between springing line and extrados</li> <li>b) vertical distance between springing line and extrados</li> <li>c) perpendicular distance between springing line and extrados</li> <li>d) none of the above</li> </ul> </li> <li>18. The t</li>	c) 65 mm	d) 100 mm		
a) friction pile       b) sheet pile         c) batter pile       d) anchor pile         12. The minimum depth of foundation in clayey soils is       []]         a) 0.5 m       b) 0.7 m         c) 0.9 m       d) 1.2 m         13. The maximum total settlement for raft foundation on clayey soils should be limited to []]       a) 25 mm         a) 25 mm       b) 25 to 40 mm         c) 40 to 65 mm       d) 65 to 100 mm         14. The bearing capacity of a water logged soil can be improved by       []]         a) compacting the soil       b) draining the soil         c) increasing the depth of foundation       d) grouting         15. The type of flooring suitable for use in churches, theatres, public libraries and other places where         noiseless floor covering is desired is       []]         a) cork flooring       b) glass flooring         c) wooden flooring       d) linoleum flooring         16. The vertical distance between the springing line and highest point of the innercurve of an arch is known as       []]         a) intrados       b) rise         c) spandrel       d) extrados         17. Depth or height of the arch is the       []]         a) perpendicular distance between springing line and extrados       d) none of the above         18. The triangular space formed between the extrados and the h	11. The type of pile which is driven at an inclinatio	n to resist inclined forces is known as	3[	]
c) batter pile       d) anchor pile         12. The minimum depth of foundation in clayey soils is       []         a) 0.5 m       b) 0.7 m         c) 0.9 m       d) 1.2 m         13. The maximum total settlement for raft foundation on clayey soils should be limited to []       a) 25 mm         b) 25 to 40 mm       c) 40 to 65 mm       d) 65 to 100 mm         c) 40 to 65 mm       d) 65 to 100 mm       []         a) compacting the soil       b) draining the soil       c) increasing the depth of foundation       d) grouting         15. The type of flooring suitable for use in churches, theatres, public libraries and other places where       []       a) cork flooring       b) glass flooring         c) wooden flooring       d) linoleum flooring       []       []       a) intrados       []         a) intrados       b) rise       []       []       a) intrados       []         a) perpendicular distance between springing line and intrados       []       []       a) perpendicular distance between springing line and extrados         b) vertical distance between springing line and intrados       []       []       a) haunch       b) spandril         c) spandrel       d) skewbacks       []       a) haunch       b) spandril       []         a) haunch       b) spandril       []       [	a) friction pile	b) sheet pile		
12. The minimum depth of foundation in clayey soils is       []]         a) 0.5 m       b) 0.7 m         c) 0.9 m       d) 1.2 m         13. The maximum total settlement for raft foundation on clayey soils should be limited to []]       a) 25 mm         a) 25 mm       b) 25 to 40 mm         c) 40 to 65 mm       d) 65 to 100 mm         14. The bearing capacity of a water logged soil can be improved by       []]         a) compacting the soil       b) draining the soil         c) increasing the depth of foundation       d) grouting         15. The type of flooring suitable for use in churches, theatres, public libraries and other places where         noiseless floor covering is desired is       []]         a) cork flooring       b) glass flooring         c) wooden flooring       d) linoleum flooring         16. The vertical distance between the springing line and highest point of the innercurve of an arch is known as       []]         a) intrados       b) rise       []]         a) perpendicular distance between springing line and intrados       []]         b) vertical distance between springing line and intrados       []]         c) perpendicular distance between springing line and extrados       []]         d) none of the above       []]       a) haunch         18. The triangular space formed between the extrados and the	c) batter pile	d) anchor pile		
a) 0.5 m       b) 0.7 m         c) 0.9 m       d) 1.2 m         13. The maximum total settlement for raft foundation on clayey soils should be limited to []       a) 25 mm         a) 25 mm       b) 25 to 40 mm         c) 40 to 65 mm       d) 65 to 100 mm         14. The bearing capacity of a water logged soil can be improved by       []         a) compacting the soil       b) draining the soil         c) increasing the depth of foundation       d) grouting         15. The type of flooring suitable for use in churches, theatres, public libraries and other places where         noiseless floor covering is desired is       []         a) cork flooring       b) glass flooring         c) wooden flooring       d) linoleum flooring         16. The vertical distance between the springing line and highest point of the innercurve of an arch is known as       []]         a) intrados       b) rise       []]         c) spandrel       d) extrados       []]         a) perpendicular distance between intrados and extrados       []]       []]         b) vertical distance between springing line and intrados       c) perpendicular distance between springing line and extrados         d) none of the above       []]       a) haunch       b) spandril         c) voussoirs       d) skewbacks       []]       a) haunch </td <td>12. The minimum depth of foundation in clayey so</td> <td>ils is</td> <td>[</td> <td>]</td>	12. The minimum depth of foundation in clayey so	ils is	[	]
c) 0.9 m       d) 1.2 m         13. The maximum total settlement for raft foundation on clayey soils should be limited to [       ]         a) 25 mm       b) 25 to 40 mm         c) 40 to 65 mm       d) 65 to 100 mm         14. The bearing capacity of a water logged soil can be improved by       [         a) compacting the soil       b) draining the soil       c) increasing the depth of foundation         d) correcting is desired is       [       ]         a) cork flooring       b) glass flooring       [         c) wooden flooring       d) linoleum flooring       16. The vertical distance between the springing line and highest point of the innercurve of an arch is known as       [         a) intrados       b) rise       [       ]         c) spandrel       d) extrados       [       ]         17. Depth or height of the arch is the       [       ]       ]         a) perpendicular distance between intrados and extrados       [       ]         d) none of the above       18. The triangular space formed between the extrados and extrados       [       ]         a) haunch       b) spandril       c) voussoirs       d) skewbacks       [       ]         a) arches require more headroom to span the openings like doors, windows etc.       b) arches require strong abutments to withstand arch thrust       c	a) 0.5 m	b) 0.7 m		
13. The maximum total settlement for raft foundation on clayey soils should be limited to [       ]         a) 25 mm       b) 25 to 40 mm         c) 40 to 65 mm       d) 65 to 100 mm         14. The bearing capacity of a water logged soil can be improved by       [         a) compacting the soil       b) draining the soil         c) increasing the depth of foundation       d) grouting         15. The type of flooring suitable for use in churches, theatres, public libraries and other places where         noiseless floor covering is desired is       [         a) cork flooring       b) glass flooring         c) wooden flooring       d) linoleum flooring         16. The vertical distance between the springing line and highest point of the innercurve of an arch is known as       [         a) intrados       b) rise       [         c) spandrel       d) extrados       [         7. Depth or height of the arch is the       [       ]         a) perpendicular distance between intrados and extrados       [       ]         b) vertical distance between springing line and extrados       [       ]         a) none of the above       [       ]       ]         18. The triangular space formed between the extrados and the horizontal line drawn through the crown of an arch is known as       [       ]         a) anche	c) 0.9 m	d) 1.2 m		
a) 25 mm       b) 25 to 40 mm         c) 40 to 65 mm       d) 65 to 100 mm         14. The bearing capacity of a water logged soil can be improved by       []]         a) compacting the soil       b) draining the soil         c) increasing the depth of foundation       d) grouting         15. The type of flooring suitable for use in churches, theatres, public libraries and other places where         noiseless floor covering is desired is       []]         a) cork flooring       b) glass flooring         c) wooden flooring       d) linoleum flooring         16. The vertical distance between the springing line and highest point of the innercurve of an arch is known as       []]         a) intrados       b) rise       []]         c) spandrel       d) extrados       []]         a) perpendicular distance between intrados and extrados       []]         b) vertical distance between springing line and intrados       []]         c) perpendicular distance between springing line and extrados       []]         d) none of the above       []]       []]         18. The triangular space formed between the extrados and the horizontal line drawn through the crown of an arch is known as       []]]         a) haunch       b) spandril       c) voussoirs       d) skewbacks         19. The lintels are preferred to arches because       []] <td>13. The maximum total settlement for raft foundati</td> <td>on on clayey soils should be limited t</td> <td>0 [</td> <td>]</td>	13. The maximum total settlement for raft foundati	on on clayey soils should be limited t	0 [	]
c) 40 to 65 mm d) 65 to 100 mm 14. The bearing capacity of a water logged soil can be improved by [] a) compacting the soil b) draining the soil c) increasing the depth of foundation d) grouting 15. The type of flooring suitable for use in churches, theatres, public libraries and other places where noiseless floor covering is desired is [] a) cork flooring b) glass flooring c) wooden flooring d) linoleum flooring 16. The vertical distance between the springing line and highest point of the innercurve of an arch is known as []] a) intrados b) rise c) spandrel d) extrados 17. Depth or height of the arch is the []] a) perpendicular distance between intrados and extrados b) vertical distance between springing line and intrados c) perpendicular distance between the extrados and the horizontal line drawn through the crown of an arch is known as []] a) haunch b) spandril c) voussoirs d) skewbacks 19. The lintels are preferred to arches because []] a) arches require more headroom to span the openings like doors, windows etc. b) arches require more headroom to span the openings like doors, windows etc. b) arches are difficult in construction	a) 25 mm	b) 25 to 40 mm		
14. The bearing capacity of a water logged soil can be improved by       []]         a) compacting the soil       b) draining the soil         c) increasing the depth of foundation       d) grouting         15. The type of flooring suitable for use in churches, theatres, public libraries and other places where         noiseless floor covering is desired is       []]         a) cork flooring       b) glass flooring         c) wooden flooring       d) linoleum flooring         16. The vertical distance between the springing line and highest point of the innercurve of an arch is         known as       []]         a) intrados       b) rise         c) spandrel       d) extrados         17. Depth or height of the arch is the       []]         a) perpendicular distance between intrados and extrados       b) vertical distance between springing line and intrados         c) perpendicular distance between springing line and extrados       []]         d) none of the above       []]         18. The triangular space formed between the extrados and the horizontal line drawn through the crown of an arch is known as       []]         a) haunch       b) spandril       c) voussoirs       d) skewbacks         19. The lintels are preferred to arches because       []]       a) arches require more headroom to span the openings like doors, windows etc.         b) arches require	c) 40 to 65 mm	d) 65 to 100 mm		
a) compacting the soil       b) draining the soil         c) increasing the depth of foundation       d) grouting         15. The type of flooring suitable for use in churches, theatres, public libraries and other places where         noiseless floor covering is desired is       []]         a) cork flooring       b) glass flooring         c) wooden flooring       d) linoleum flooring         16. The vertical distance between the springing line and highest point of the innercurve of an arch is known as       []]         a) intrados       b) rise         c) spandrel       d) extrados         17. Depth or height of the arch is the       []]         a) perpendicular distance between intrados and extrados       b) vertical distance between springing line and intrados         c) perpendicular distance between springing line and extrados       []]         d) none of the above       []]         a) haunch       b) spandril         c) voussoirs       d) skewbacks         19. The lintels are preferred to arches because       []]         a) arches require strong abutments to withstand arch thrust       []]         a) arches require strong abutments to withstand arch thrust       c) arches are difficult in construction	14. The bearing capacity of a water logged soil can	be improved by	[	]
c) increasing the depth of foundation d) grouting 15. The type of flooring suitable for use in churches, theatres, public libraries and other places where noiseless floor covering is desired is [] a) cork flooring b) glass flooring c) wooden flooring d) linoleum flooring 16. The vertical distance between the springing line and highest point of the innercurve of an arch is known as []] a) intrados b) rise c) spandrel d) extrados 17. Depth or height of the arch is the []] a) perpendicular distance between intrados and extrados b) vertical distance between springing line and intrados c) perpendicular distance between springing line and extrados d) none of the above 18. The triangular space formed between the extrados and the horizontal line drawn through the crown of an arch is known as []] a) haunch b) spandril c) voussoirs d) skewbacks 19. The lintels are preferred to arches because []] a) arches require more headroom to span the openings like doors, windows etc. b) arches require strong abutments to withstand arch thrust c) arches are difficult in construction	a) compacting the soil	b) draining the soil		
<ul> <li>15. The type of flooring suitable for use in churches, theatres, public libraries and other places where noiseless floor covering is desired is []]</li> <li>a) cork flooring b) glass flooring c) wooden flooring d) linoleum flooring</li> <li>16. The vertical distance between the springing line and highest point of the innercurve of an arch is known as []]</li> <li>a) intrados b) rise []]</li> <li>a) perpendicular distance between intrados and extrados b) vertical distance between springing line and intrados c) perpendicular distance between springing line and extrados d) none of the above</li> <li>18. The triangular space formed between the extrados and the horizontal line drawn through the crown of an arch is known as []]</li> <li>a) haunch b) spandril</li> <li>c) voussoirs d) skewbacks</li> <li>19. The lintels are preferred to arches because []]</li> <li>a) arches require more headroom to span the openings like doors, windows etc. b) arches require strong abutments to withstand arch thrust c) arches are difficult in construction</li> </ul>	c) increasing the depth of foundation	d) grouting		
noiseless floor covering is desired is       []]         a) cork flooring       b) glass flooring         c) wooden flooring       d) linoleum flooring         16. The vertical distance between the springing line and highest point of the innercurve of an arch is known as       []]         a) intrados       b) rise         c) spandrel       d) extrados         17. Depth or height of the arch is the       []]         a) perpendicular distance between intrados and extrados       []]         b) vertical distance between springing line and intrados       []]         c) perpendicular distance between springing line and extrados       []]         d) none of the above       []]         18. The triangular space formed between the extrados and the horizontal line drawn through the crown of an arch is known as       []]         a) haunch       b) spandril       []]         c) voussoirs       d) skewbacks       []]         a) arches require more headroom to span the openings like doors, windows etc.       b) arches require strong abutments to withstand arch thrust         c) arches are difficult in construction       []]       []]	15. The type of flooring suitable for use in churche	s, theatres, public libraries and other	pla	ces where
a) cork flooring       b) glass flooring         c) wooden flooring       d) linoleum flooring         16. The vertical distance between the springing line and highest point of the innercurve of an arch is known as       []]         a) intrados       b) rise         c) spandrel       d) extrados         17. Depth or height of the arch is the       []]         a) perpendicular distance between intrados and extrados       b) vertical distance between springing line and intrados         c) perpendicular distance between springing line and extrados       []]         d) none of the above       []]         18. The triangular space formed between the extrados and the horizontal line drawn through the crown of an arch is known as       []]         a) haunch       b) spandril       c) voussoirs         c) voussoirs       d) skewbacks       []]         a) arches require more headroom to span the openings like doors, windows etc.       b) arches require strong abutments to withstand arch thrust         c) arches are difficult in construction       E       Building Materials and Construction	noiseless floor covering is desired is		[	]
c) wooden flooring       d) Intoleum flooring         16. The vertical distance between the springing line and highest point of the innercurve of an arch is known as       []]         a) intrados       b) rise         c) spandrel       d) extrados         17. Depth or height of the arch is the       []]         a) perpendicular distance between intrados and extrados       []]         b) vertical distance between springing line and intrados       []]         c) perpendicular distance between springing line and extrados       []]         d) none of the above       []]         18. The triangular space formed between the extrados and the horizontal line drawn through the crown of an arch is known as       []]         a) haunch       b) spandril       []]         c) voussoirs       d) skewbacks       []]         a) arches require more headroom to span the openings like doors, windows etc.       b) arches require strong abutments to withstand arch thrust         c) arches are difficult in construction       []]       []]	a) cork flooring	b) glass flooring		
16. The vertical distance between the springing line and highest point of the innercurve of an arch is known as       []]         a) intrados       b) rise         c) spandrel       d) extrados         17. Depth or height of the arch is the       []]         a) perpendicular distance between intrados and extrados       []]         b) vertical distance between springing line and intrados       []]         c) perpendicular distance between springing line and extrados       []]         d) none of the above       []]         18. The triangular space formed between the extrados and the horizontal line drawn through the crown of an arch is known as       []]         a) haunch       b) spandril       []]         c) voussoirs       d) skewbacks       []]         a) arches require more headroom to span the openings like doors, windows etc.       b) arches require strong abutments to withstand arch thrust         c) arches are difficult in construction       []]       []]	c) wooden flooring	d) linoleum flooring	c	
known as []] a) intrados b) rise c) spandrel d) extrados 17. Depth or height of the arch is the [] a) perpendicular distance between intrados and extrados b) vertical distance between springing line and intrados c) perpendicular distance between springing line and extrados d) none of the above 18. The triangular space formed between the extrados and the horizontal line drawn through the crown of an arch is known as []] a) haunch b) spandril c) voussoirs d) skewbacks 19. The lintels are preferred to arches because []] a) arches require more headroom to span the openings like doors, windows etc. b) arches require strong abutments to withstand arch thrust c) arches are difficult in construction	16. The vertical distance between the springing line	e and highest point of the innercurve	at a	an arch is
a) intrados b) rise c) spandrel d) extrados 17. Depth or height of the arch is the [] a) perpendicular distance between intrados and extrados b) vertical distance between springing line and intrados c) perpendicular distance between springing line and extrados d) none of the above 18. The triangular space formed between the extrados and the horizontal line drawn through the crown of an arch is known as [] a) haunch b) spandril c) voussoirs d) skewbacks 19. The lintels are preferred to arches because []] a) arches require more headroom to span the openings like doors, windows etc. b) arches require strong abutments to withstand arch thrust c) arches are difficult in construction	known as	1 \ '	L	]
c) spandrel       d) extrados         17. Depth or height of the arch is the       []]         a) perpendicular distance between intrados and extrados       b) vertical distance between springing line and intrados         c) perpendicular distance between springing line and extrados       d) none of the above         18. The triangular space formed between the extrados and the horizontal line drawn through the crown of an arch is known as       []]         a) haunch       b) spandril         c) voussoirs       d) skewbacks         19. The lintels are preferred to arches because       []]         a) arches require more headroom to span the openings like doors, windows etc.       b) arches require strong abutments to withstand arch thrust         c) arches are difficult in construction       E	a) intrados	b) rise		
<ul> <li>a) perpendicular distance between intrados and extrados</li> <li>b) vertical distance between springing line and intrados</li> <li>c) perpendicular distance between springing line and extrados</li> <li>d) none of the above</li> </ul> 18. The triangular space formed between the extrados and the horizontal line drawn through the crown of an arch is known as <ul> <li>a) haunch</li> <li>b) spandril</li> <li>c) voussoirs</li> <li>d) skewbacks</li> </ul> 19. The lintels are preferred to arches because <ul> <li>a) arches require more headroom to span the openings like doors, windows etc.</li> <li>b) arches require strong abutments to withstand arch thrust</li> <li>c) arches are difficult in construction</li> </ul> Building Materials and Construction	c) spandrel	d) extrados	г	1
<ul> <li>a) perpendicular distance between intrados and extrados</li> <li>b) vertical distance between springing line and intrados</li> <li>c) perpendicular distance between springing line and extrados</li> <li>d) none of the above</li> <li>18. The triangular space formed between the extrados and the horizontal line drawn through the crown of an arch is known as <ul> <li>[]]</li> <li>a) haunch</li> <li>b) spandril</li> <li>c) voussoirs</li> <li>d) skewbacks</li> </ul> </li> <li>19. The lintels are preferred to arches because <ul> <li>a) arches require more headroom to span the openings like doors, windows etc.</li> <li>b) arches require strong abutments to withstand arch thrust</li> <li>c) arches are difficult in construction</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	1/. Depth of height of the arch is the	and autradas	L	J
<ul> <li>b) vertical distance between springing line and intrados</li> <li>c) perpendicular distance between springing line and extrados</li> <li>d) none of the above</li> <li>18. The triangular space formed between the extrados and the horizontal line drawn through the crown of an arch is known as <ul> <li>[]]</li> <li>a) haunch</li> <li>b) spandril</li> <li>c) voussoirs</li> <li>d) skewbacks</li> </ul> </li> <li>19. The lintels are preferred to arches because <ul> <li>a) arches require more headroom to span the openings like doors, windows etc.</li> <li>b) arches require strong abutments to withstand arch thrust</li> <li>c) arches are difficult in construction</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	a) perpendicular distance between intrados	and extrados		
<ul> <li>b) perpendicular distance between springing line and extrados</li> <li>d) none of the above</li> <li>18. The triangular space formed between the extrados and the horizontal line drawn through the crown of an arch is known as <ul> <li>[]]</li> <li>a) haunch</li> <li>b) spandril</li> <li>c) voussoirs</li> <li>d) skewbacks</li> </ul> </li> <li>19. The lintels are preferred to arches because <ul> <li>[]]</li> <li>a) arches require more headroom to span the openings like doors, windows etc.</li> <li>b) arches require strong abutments to withstand arch thrust</li> <li>c) arches are difficult in construction</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	a) perpendicular distance between springing line a	alia initiados		
<ul> <li>18. The triangular space formed between the extrados and the horizontal line drawn through the crown of an arch is known as []]</li> <li>a) haunch []]</li> <li>b) spandril</li> <li>c) voussoirs []]</li> <li>d) skewbacks</li> <li>19. The lintels are preferred to arches because []]</li> <li>a) arches require more headroom to span the openings like doors, windows etc.</li> <li>b) arches require strong abutments to withstand arch thrust</li> <li>c) arches are difficult in construction</li> </ul>	d) none of the above	g line and extrados		
18. The thangular space formed between the extrados and the horizontal line drawn through the crown of an arch is known as       []]         a) haunch       b) spandril         c) voussoirs       d) skewbacks         19. The lintels are preferred to arches because       []]         a) arches require more headroom to span the openings like doors, windows etc.       []]         b) arches require strong abutments to withstand arch thrust       []]         c) arches are difficult in construction       []]	18 The triangular space formed between the extract	los and the horizontal line drawn thro		h the crown
a) haunch b) spandril c) voussoirs d) skewbacks 19. The lintels are preferred to arches because [] a) arches require more headroom to span the openings like doors, windows etc. b) arches require strong abutments to withstand arch thrust c) arches are difficult in construction	of an arch is known as	ios and the nonzontal line drawn thro	ug. F	
<ul> <li>a) number</li> <li>b) spinting</li> <li>c) voussoirs</li> <li>d) skewbacks</li> <li>19. The lintels are preferred to arches because</li> <li>a) arches require more headroom to span the openings like doors, windows etc.</li> <li>b) arches require strong abutments to withstand arch thrust</li> <li>c) arches are difficult in construction</li> </ul>	a) haunch	b) spandril	L	J
<ul> <li>19. The lintels are preferred to arches because []</li> <li>a) arches require more headroom to span the openings like doors, windows etc.</li> <li>b) arches require strong abutments to withstand arch thrust</li> <li>c) arches are difficult in construction</li> </ul>	c) voussoirs	d) skewbacks		
<ul> <li>a) arches require more headroom to span the openings like doors, windows etc.</li> <li>b) arches require strong abutments to withstand arch thrust</li> <li>c) arches are difficult in construction</li> </ul>	19 The lintels are preferred to arches because	u) skewbacks	Г	1
<ul> <li>b) arches require strong abutments to withstand arch thrust</li> <li>c) arches are difficult in construction</li> </ul>	a) arches require more headroom to span th	e openings like doors windows etc	L	1
c) arches are difficult in construction	b) arches require strong abutments to withs	tand arch thrust		
Building Materials and Construction	c) arches are difficult in construction			
Building Materials and Construction				
	Building Materials and Construction			

	QUESTION BAN	K	2016
d) all of the above			
20. In the construction of arches, sand box meth	hod is used for	ſ	1
a) centring	b) actual laving of arch work	L	1
c) striking of centring	d) none of the above		
21 The type of arch generally constructed over	a wooden lintel or over a flat arch for the	e nur	mose of
carrying the load of the wall above is	a wooden miller of over a flat aren for an	נים קיש ר	1
a) segmental arch	b) pointed arch	L	1
c) relieving arch	d) flat arch		
22 The type of joint commonly used at the jun	ction of a principal rafter and tie beam in	tim	er frusses
is	etion of a principal farter and the beam in	ſ	1
a) mortise and tennon joint	b) oblique mortise and tennon joint	L	1
c) butt joint	d) mitred joint		
23 The type of roof suitable in plains where rai	infall is maggre and temperature is high i	۹ľ	1
23. The type of foor suitable in plains where fai	h) flat roof	5L	]
a) shall roof	d) none of the above		
C) Shell 1001	d) none of the above	г	1
24. Pitched and sloping roots are suitable for	h) plain regions	L	J
a) coastal regions	d) all of the above		
c) covering large areas	d) all of the above	• 1	
25. The type of roof which slopes in two direction	ions with a break in the slope on each sid	e is i	known as
		L	J
a) gable roof	b) hip root		
c) gambrel root	d) mansard roof		-
25. Mansard root is a root which slopes in		L	J
a) two directions without break in the sl	ope on each side		
b) two directions with break in the slope	e on each side		
c) four directions without break in the sl	lope on each side		
d) four directions with break in the slope	e on each side		
27. The horizontal timber piece provided at the	apex of a roof truss which supports the c	omn	non rafter
is called		[	]
a) ridge board	b) hip rafter		
a) ridge board c) eaves board	b) hip rafter d) valley rafter		
<ul><li>a) ridge board</li><li>c) eaves board</li><li>28. The lower edge of the pitched roof, from wl</li></ul>	<ul><li>b) hip rafter</li><li>d) valley rafter</li><li>here the rain water of the roof surface drop</li></ul>	ops d	own, is
<ul><li>a) ridge board</li><li>c) eaves board</li><li>28. The lower edge of the pitched roof, from wl</li><li>known as</li></ul>	<ul><li>b) hip rafter</li><li>d) valley rafter</li><li>here the rain water of the roof surface drop</li></ul>	ops d [	own, is ]
<ul> <li>a) ridge board</li> <li>c) eaves board</li> <li>28. The lower edge of the pitched roof, from wl known as <ul> <li>a) hip</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul> <li>b) hip rafter</li> <li>d) valley rafter</li> <li>here the rain water of the roof surface dro</li> <li>b) gable</li> </ul>	ops d [	own, is ]
a) fidge board c) eaves board 28. The lower edge of the pitched roof, from wl known as a) hip c) ridge	<ul> <li>b) hip rafter</li> <li>d) valley rafter</li> <li>here the rain water of the roof surface dro</li> <li>b) gable</li> <li>d) eaves</li> </ul>	ops d [	own, is ]
a) ridge board c) eaves board 28. The lower edge of the pitched roof, from wl known as a) hip c) ridge 29. Higher pitch of the roof	<ul> <li>b) hip rafter</li> <li>d) valley rafter</li> <li>here the rain water of the roof surface dro</li> <li>b) gable</li> <li>d) eaves</li> </ul>	ops d [	own, is ]
<ul> <li>a) ridge board</li> <li>c) eaves board</li> <li>28. The lower edge of the pitched roof, from whether whether edge of the pitched roof, from whether edge of the pitched roof is pitched roof.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>b) hip rafter</li> <li>d) valley rafter</li> <li>here the rain water of the roof surface dro</li> <li>b) gable</li> <li>d) eaves</li> <li>ii) results in weaker roof</li> </ul>	ops d [	own, is ]
<ul> <li>a) ridge board</li> <li>c) eaves board</li> <li>28. The lower edge of the pitched roof, from whether whether with the second s</li></ul>	<ul> <li>b) hip rafter</li> <li>d) valley rafter</li> <li>here the rain water of the roof surface dro</li> <li>b) gable</li> <li>d) eaves</li> <li>ii) results in weaker roof</li> <li>iv) requires less covering material</li> </ul>	ops d [	own, is ]
<ul> <li>a) fidge board</li> <li>c) eaves board</li> <li>28. The lower edge of the pitched roof, from wilknown as <ul> <li>a) hip</li> <li>c) ridge</li> </ul> </li> <li>29. Higher pitch of the roof</li> <li>i) results in stronger roof</li> <li>iii) requires more covering material</li> <li>The correct answer is</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>b) hip rafter</li> <li>d) valley rafter</li> <li>here the rain water of the roof surface dro</li> <li>b) gable</li> <li>d) eaves</li> <li>ii) results in weaker roof</li> <li>iv) requires less covering material</li> </ul>	ops d [	own, is ]
<ul> <li>a) ridge board</li> <li>c) eaves board</li> <li>28. The lower edge of the pitched roof, from wilknown as <ul> <li>a) hip</li> <li>c) ridge</li> </ul> </li> <li>29. Higher pitch of the roof</li> <li>i) results in stronger roof</li> <li>iii) requires more covering material</li> <li>The correct answer is <ul> <li>a) (i) and (iii)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul> <li>b) hip rafter</li> <li>d) valley rafter</li> <li>here the rain water of the roof surface dro</li> <li>b) gable</li> <li>d) eaves</li> <li>ii) results in weaker roof</li> <li>iv) requires less covering material</li> <li>b) (i) and (iv)</li> </ul>	ops d [	own, is ] ]
<ul> <li>a) ridge board</li> <li>c) eaves board</li> <li>28. The lower edge of the pitched roof, from wl known as <ul> <li>a) hip</li> <li>c) ridge</li> </ul> </li> <li>29. Higher pitch of the roof</li> <li>i) results in stronger roof</li> <li>iii) requires more covering material</li> <li>The correct answer is <ul> <li>a) (i) and (iii)</li> <li>c) (ii) and (iii)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul> <li>b) hip rafter</li> <li>d) valley rafter</li> <li>here the rain water of the roof surface dro</li> <li>b) gable</li> <li>d) eaves</li> <li>ii) results in weaker roof</li> <li>iv) requires less covering material</li> <li>b) (i) and (iv)</li> <li>d) (ii) and (iv)</li> </ul>	ops d [	own, is ] ]
<ul> <li>a) ridge board</li> <li>c) eaves board</li> <li>28. The lower edge of the pitched roof, from wl known as <ul> <li>a) hip</li> <li>c) ridge</li> </ul> </li> <li>29. Higher pitch of the roof</li> <li>i) results in stronger roof</li> <li>iii) requires more covering material</li> <li>The correct answer is <ul> <li>a) (i) and (iii)</li> <li>c) (ii) and (iii)</li> </ul> </li> <li>30. Couple close roof is suitable for maximum for the stronger for the stronger</li></ul>	<ul> <li>b) hip rafter</li> <li>d) valley rafter</li> <li>here the rain water of the roof surface dro</li> <li>b) gable</li> <li>d) eaves</li> <li>ii) results in weaker roof</li> <li>iv) requires less covering material</li> <li>b) (i) and (iv)</li> <li>d) (ii) and (iv)</li> <li>span of</li> </ul>	ops d [ [	own, is ] ]
<ul> <li>a) ridge board</li> <li>c) eaves board</li> <li>28. The lower edge of the pitched roof, from wilknown as <ul> <li>a) hip</li> <li>c) ridge</li> </ul> </li> <li>29. Higher pitch of the roof</li> <li>i) results in stronger roof</li> <li>iii) requires more covering material</li> <li>The correct answer is <ul> <li>a) (i) and (iii)</li> <li>c) (ii) and (iii)</li> </ul> </li> <li>30. Couple close roof is suitable for maximum a) 2.5 m</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>b) hip rafter</li> <li>d) valley rafter</li> <li>here the rain water of the roof surface dro</li> <li>b) gable</li> <li>d) eaves</li> <li>ii) results in weaker roof</li> <li>iv) requires less covering material</li> <li>b) (i) and (iv)</li> <li>d) (ii) and (iv)</li> <li>span of</li> <li>b) 3.5 m</li> </ul>	ops d [ [	own, is ] ]
<ul> <li>a) ridge board</li> <li>c) eaves board</li> <li>28. The lower edge of the pitched roof, from wilknown as <ul> <li>a) hip</li> <li>c) ridge</li> </ul> </li> <li>29. Higher pitch of the roof</li> <li>i) results in stronger roof</li> <li>iii) requires more covering material</li> <li>The correct answer is <ul> <li>a) (i) and (iii)</li> <li>c) (ii) and (iii)</li> </ul> </li> <li>30. Couple close roof is suitable for maximum a) 2.5 m <ul> <li>c) 4.5 m</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul> <li>b) hip rafter</li> <li>d) valley rafter</li> <li>here the rain water of the roof surface dro</li> <li>b) gable</li> <li>d) eaves</li> <li>ii) results in weaker roof</li> <li>iv) requires less covering material</li> <li>b) (i) and (iv)</li> <li>d) (ii) and (iv)</li> <li>span of</li> <li>b) 3.5 m</li> <li>d) 5.5 m</li> </ul>	ops d [ [	own, is ] ]
<ul> <li>a) ridge board</li> <li>c) eaves board</li> <li>28. The lower edge of the pitched roof, from will known as <ul> <li>a) hip</li> <li>c) ridge</li> </ul> </li> <li>29. Higher pitch of the roof</li> <li>i) results in stronger roof</li> <li>iii) requires more covering material</li> <li>The correct answer is <ul> <li>a) (i) and (iii)</li> <li>c) (ii) and (iii)</li> </ul> </li> <li>30. Couple close roof is suitable for maximum and 2.5 m <ul> <li>c) 4.5 m</li> </ul> </li> <li>31. In a colar beam roof</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>b) hip rafter</li> <li>d) valley rafter</li> <li>here the rain water of the roof surface dro</li> <li>b) gable</li> <li>d) eaves</li> <li>ii) results in weaker roof</li> <li>iv) requires less covering material</li> <li>b) (i) and (iv)</li> <li>d) (ii) and (iv)</li> <li>span of</li> <li>b) 3.5 m</li> <li>d) 5.5 m</li> </ul>	ops d [ [ [	own, is ] ] ]
<ul> <li>a) ridge board</li> <li>c) eaves board</li> <li>28. The lower edge of the pitched roof, from wilknown as <ul> <li>a) hip</li> <li>c) ridge</li> </ul> </li> <li>29. Higher pitch of the roof</li> <li>i) results in stronger roof</li> <li>iii) requires more covering material</li> <li>The correct answer is <ul> <li>a) (i) and (iii)</li> <li>c) (ii) and (iii)</li> </ul> </li> <li>30. Couple close roof is suitable for maximum and a 2.5 m <ul> <li>c) 4.5 m</li> </ul> </li> <li>31. In a colar beam roof <ul> <li>a) there is no horizontal tie beam</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul> <li>b) hip rafter</li> <li>d) valley rafter</li> <li>here the rain water of the roof surface dro</li> <li>b) gable</li> <li>d) eaves</li> <li>ii) results in weaker roof</li> <li>iv) requires less covering material</li> <li>b) (i) and (iv)</li> <li>d) (ii) and (iv)</li> <li>span of</li> <li>b) 3.5 m</li> <li>d) 5.5 m</li> </ul>	ops d [ [ [	own, is ] ] ] ]
<ul> <li>a) ridge board</li> <li>c) eaves board</li> <li>28. The lower edge of the pitched roof, from wilknown as <ul> <li>a) hip</li> <li>c) ridge</li> </ul> </li> <li>29. Higher pitch of the roof</li> <li>i) results in stronger roof</li> <li>iii) requires more covering material</li> <li>The correct answer is <ul> <li>a) (i) and (iii)</li> <li>c) (ii) and (iii)</li> </ul> </li> <li>30. Couple close roof is suitable for maximum a) 2.5 m <ul> <li>c) 4.5 m</li> </ul> </li> <li>31. In a colar beam roof <ul> <li>a) there is no horizontal tie beam</li> <li>b) there is a horizontal tie at the feet of a</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul> <li>b) hip rafter</li> <li>d) valley rafter</li> <li>here the rain water of the roof surface dro</li> <li>b) gable</li> <li>d) eaves</li> <li>ii) results in weaker roof</li> <li>iv) requires less covering material</li> <li>b) (i) and (iv)</li> <li>d) (ii) and (iv)</li> <li>span of</li> <li>b) 3.5 m</li> <li>d) 5.5 m</li> </ul>	ops d [ [ [	own, is ] ] ]
<ul> <li>a) ridge board</li> <li>c) eaves board</li> <li>28. The lower edge of the pitched roof, from wilknown as <ul> <li>a) hip</li> <li>c) ridge</li> </ul> </li> <li>29. Higher pitch of the roof</li> <li>i) results in stronger roof</li> <li>iii) requires more covering material</li> <li>The correct answer is <ul> <li>a) (i) and (iii)</li> <li>c) (ii) and (iii)</li> </ul> </li> <li>30. Couple close roof is suitable for maximum and 2.5 m</li> <li>c) 4.5 m</li> </ul> <li>31. In a colar beam roof <ul> <li>a) there is no horizontal tie beam</li> <li>b) there is a horizontal tie at the feet of the constant of the root of</li></ul></li>	<ul> <li>b) hip rafter</li> <li>d) valley rafter</li> <li>here the rain water of the roof surface dro</li> <li>b) gable</li> <li>d) eaves</li> <li>ii) results in weaker roof</li> <li>iv) requires less covering material</li> <li>b) (i) and (iv)</li> <li>d) (ii) and (iv)</li> <li>span of</li> <li>b) 3.5 m</li> <li>d) 5.5 m</li> </ul>	ops d [ [ [	own, is ] ] ]
<ul> <li>a) ridge board</li> <li>c) eaves board</li> <li>28. The lower edge of the pitched roof, from wilknown as <ul> <li>a) hip</li> <li>c) ridge</li> </ul> </li> <li>29. Higher pitch of the roof</li> <li>i) results in stronger roof</li> <li>iii) requires more covering material</li> <li>The correct answer is <ul> <li>a) (i) and (iii)</li> <li>c) (ii) and (iii)</li> </ul> </li> <li>30. Couple close roof is suitable for maximum at the correct answer is <ul> <li>a) 2.5 m</li> <li>c) 4.5 m</li> </ul> </li> <li>31. In a colar beam roof <ul> <li>a) there is no horizontal tie beam</li> <li>b) there is a horizontal tie at the feet of not contact the fe</li></ul></li></ul>	<ul> <li>b) hip rafter</li> <li>d) valley rafter</li> <li>here the rain water of the roof surface dro</li> <li>b) gable</li> <li>d) eaves</li> <li>ii) results in weaker roof</li> <li>iv) requires less covering material</li> <li>b) (i) and (iv)</li> <li>d) (ii) and (iv)</li> <li>span of</li> <li>b) 3.5 m</li> <li>d) 5.5 m</li> </ul>	ops d [ [ [	own, is ] ] ]
<ul> <li>a) ridge board</li> <li>c) eaves board</li> <li>28. The lower edge of the pitched roof, from wilknown as <ul> <li>a) hip</li> <li>c) ridge</li> </ul> </li> <li>29. Higher pitch of the roof</li> <li>i) results in stronger roof</li> <li>iii) requires more covering material</li> <li>The correct answer is <ul> <li>a) (i) and (iii)</li> <li>c) (ii) and (iii)</li> </ul> </li> <li>30. Couple close roof is suitable for maximum at the correct answer is <ul> <li>a) 2.5 m</li> <li>c) 4.5 m</li> </ul> </li> <li>31. In a colar beam roof <ul> <li>a) there is no horizontal tie beam</li> <li>b) there is a horizontal tie at the feet of not contact the result of the the result of</li></ul></li></ul>	<ul> <li>b) hip rafter</li> <li>d) valley rafter</li> <li>here the rain water of the roof surface dro</li> <li>b) gable</li> <li>d) eaves</li> <li>ii) results in weaker roof</li> <li>iv) requires less covering material</li> <li>b) (i) and (iv)</li> <li>d) (ii) and (iv)</li> <li>span of</li> <li>b) 3.5 m</li> <li>d) 5.5 m</li> </ul>	pps d [ [ [ ers	own, is ] ] ] ]

QUESTION BANK 2016

a) to support the frame work of the roof			
b) to receive the ends of principal ratter			
d) to prevent the tip has from spreading outward	tao		
22 The function of closes in a roof trues is	lure	г	1
a) to support the common rafter	b) to support purling	L	]
a) to support the purling from tilting	d) all of the above		
24. The term string is used for	d) all of the above	г	1
34. The term string is used for	b) outer projecting edge of	L Fotrood	]
a) the underside of a staff	b) outer projecting edge of	a tread	an truc
c) a sloping member which supports the steps in	a stair (i) a vertical memo	er betwe	entwo
25. The vertical posts placed at the top and bettom and	of a flight supporting the hand	roil oro	known
55. The vertical posts placed at the top and bottom ends	of a flight supporting the fland		KHOWH
as	b) normal posts	L	]
a) balusters	d) reilings		
C) Datustiaties	u) failings	г	1
36. The maximum number of steps in a flight should generally be restricted to $12$		L	]
a) $10^{-10}$	$\begin{array}{c} 0 \\ 12 \\ d \\ no \\ limit \\ \end{array}$		
C) 13 27 The number of store in a flight conceally should not	(1) no minit	г	1
57. The number of steps in a flight generally should not	be less than	L	]
a) 2	D $J$		
C) 5 29 Sum of twood and rise must lie hotmoon	d) no minit	г	1
(200  to  250  mm)	h) 400 to 450 mm	L	]
a) 500 to 550 mm	b) $400$ to $450$ mm		
c) 500 to 550 mm	a) 600 to 650 mm	r	1
39. Minimum width of landing should be		L	]
a) equal to width of stairs	b) half the width of stairs	<i>,</i> •	
c) twice the width of stairs	d) one fourth the width of	stairs	-
40. In any good staircase, the maximum and minimum p	itch respectively should be	L	]
a) $90^{\circ}$ and $0^{\circ}$	b) $15^{\circ}$ and $30^{\circ}$		
c) $60^{\circ}$ and $10^{\circ}$	d) $40^{\circ}$ and $25^{\circ}$		