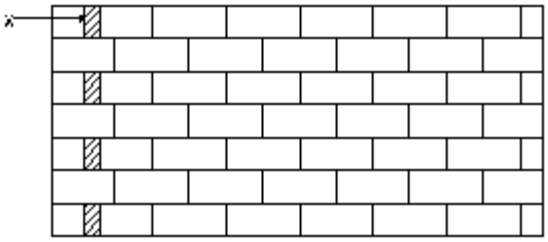
ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHSMAN QUESTION BANK

MASONRY AND FOUNDATION

1. What is the purpose of laying foundation below ground level?
   a) to increase the construction cost b) to decrease the workability
   c) to increase the stability of the super structured) to increase the strength of the structure
2. What type of wall is constructed to resist the pressure of the earth filing?
3. What type of bond is done in ½ brick wall?
4. What is the vertical joint on the face of a wall over vertical joints in alternative courses called?
5. What is the vertical sides of doors and windows opening called?
6. What is the depression mark made during the moulding of a brick called?
7. What is the top most course at plinth which is finished fliush with the surface of ground floor called?
8. What is the extension of one or more courses of stone from the face of the wall to support a structural member called?
9. Which bond comprises of one course of header to three or five course of stretcher?
10. What should be placed at the beginning of every header course in English bond to avoid vertical joint?
11. What is the stone extending throughout the thickness of the wall called?
12. Which one is the principle of construction that is observed in brick masonry?
    a) Brick bats should be used as much as possible b) any quality cement mortar can be used
    c) The bricks should produce metallic ringing sound when struck together
    d) perpend should not be provided
13. What is the part marked as X?



14. What is the purpose of toothing in brick masonry?
    a) To lengthen the wall in future b) for decoration c) to avoid rainwater d)prevent cracks
15. Which one is the principle of construction that is observed in Ashlar masonry?
    a) Stones should not be dressed b) stones should have compact grains and uniform texture
    c) Height of the stone should be less than 100mm d)stone should not have uniform color
16. Which masonry is heavier in nature?
    a) Glass brick masonry b) hollow block masonry c)brick masonry d)stone masonry
17. Which type of masonry is built without dressing?
18. What is the standard size of traditional bricks?
19. Which masonry has the edges round the exposed face of each stone are beveled off at an angle of 45 deg for a depth of 25 mm or more?
20. Which stone masonry has uniform stone sizes?
21. Which one needs clean dressing by chisel?
    a) Stone b)brick c) glass d)hollow block
22. Which kind of brick bond is used for flooring?
    a)Flemish bond b)English bond c)herring bond bond d)garden wall bond
23. What is the purpose of piers?
    a)pillars that transmits load from bridges b)flooring bricks
    c)alternative course in dutch bond d)main course in Flemish bond
24. What is the thickness of wall for stretcher bond?
25. Which bond consists alternate header stretcher in each course?

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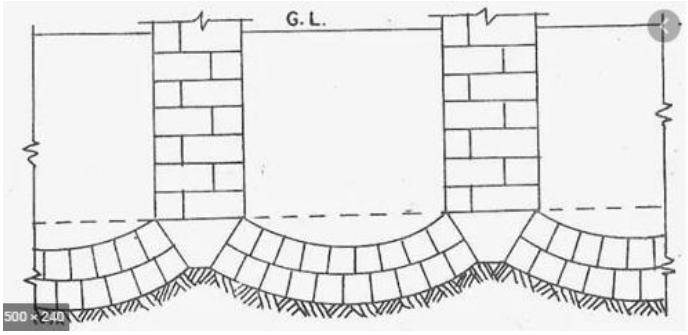
26. Identify the type of footing



27. What is hollow concrete block made of?

a) stone powder and lime b)brick ash and lime c) cement and aggregate d)mortar and reinforcement

28. What is the advantage of hollow block masonry?

a) light in weight b) colorful masonry c) lintel beam not required d) it is transparent in nature

29. What is the advantage of precast concrete piles?

a) Piles are heavy in weight b) piles can be driven in water
c) piles requires extra reinforcement d) piles are economical

30. What is the disadvantage of concrete block?

a) It is cheap b) it is expensive c) it can be neatly grooved d) finishing not required

31. What is the cause of failure of foundation?

a) use of stone masonry b) using expensive materials
c) weight of windows d) unequal settlement of sub soil

32. What is the safe bearing capacity of soil?

a) Ultimate bearing capacity/ factor of safety b) lateral pressure / total load
b) Shrinkage / lateral pressure d) compact soil / factor of safety

33. Which foundation is commonly used in ordinary buildings?

a) Grillage footing b?) spread footing c) well foundation d)pile foundation

34. Which foundation consists of steel or wooden joints arranged in stepped manner?

35. When the bearing capacity of soil is low which foundation is provided?

36. What is the other name of stepped foundation?

37. What is the purpose of shoring in foundation?

a) To increase the cost of the foundation b) to support the sides of the foundation by timber
c) to reduce the height of foundation d) to excavate the foundation

38. Which elements are considered as dead load while designing foundation?

a)walls, slabs, beams b)movable machines c) movable furniture d) moment of people

39. How are concrete piles more different from wooden piles?

a)concrete piles are more durable than timber
b) wooden piles can be casted to any length than concrete piles
c) concrete can be easily broken than wooden
d) termite treatment is not required for timber

40. Which statement is true for well foundation?

a) Well foundation is normally adopted for ordinary footings
b) Well foundation is normally adopted for sloped surface
c) Well foundation is normally adopted under water for bridges
d) Well foundation is normally adopted for sides of lakes