ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSMAN QUESTION BANK

ANTI TERMINATE TREATMENT AND PROJECTION OF SOLIDS

1. Which type of termite is also known as dry wood termites?
   a) Wood nesting termites b) ground nesting termites c) subterranean termites d) pesting termites
2. Which type of termite causes great damage to the building in humid coastal areas?
   a) Non sub terranean b) subterraneanc) ground nesting d) bed bugs
3. What is the purpose of concrete or masonry apron constructed around the periphery of the building?
   a) To provide as a decorative element b) to provide passage to the windows
   c) to prevent the seepage of water to the underside of the building
   d) to provide cavity to the building
4. Where are termites found in abundance?
   a) non tropical countries b) tropical and sub-tropical countries c) cold region countries d) artic countries
5. Which one is the right method of anti-termite treatment for foundation
   a) treating the soil after foundation b) treating the soil before any slab placement with insecticides
   c) treating the plinth after curing the concrete d) treating the walls after painting
6. Which type of treatment considers soil treatment in early stages of a building?
   a) decorative treatment b) damp proofing treatment c) post constructional anti termite treatment
   d) pre constructional anti termite treatment
7. What is the purpose of anti termite treatment in ordinary soil?
   a) to prevent dry wood termites b) to prevent white ants
   c) to provide the building with chemical barrier against the sub terrain termites
   d) to prevent from non sub terrain termites
8. Which chemical is used as a soil treatment in termite proofing?
   a) bromine b) calcium c) potassium d) aldrin
9. What is the most effective termite control?
   a) borate wood treatment b) borax wood treatment
   c) chlorine wood treatment d) chalk powder treatment
10. What treatment is given to buildings to prevent or control the growth of termites in a building?
    a) damp proof treatment b) termite treatment c) fire proof treatment d) cavity wall treatment
11. Which type of termites enter in to building through cracks in concrete and masonry floor joints?
    a) ground nesting b) non subterranean c) dry wood d) white ants
12. Which solid has three triangle planes meet at one point and has a triangular base?
13. Which solid has its axis inclined initially to its base or the horizontal plane?
14. When a square pyramid is rested on one of its triangular side what forms are seen in the plan?

15. When a cone is inclined to one of its axis then what form is seen in the side elevation?

16. Which solid has circle as base and top?

17. Why soil is treated with chemicals?

a) to provide structural barriers b) to provide damage to soil

c) to provide damp proofing d) to provide termite proofing

18. How many sides does a pentagonal pyramid consists?

19. How many sides does a triangular prism consists?

20. When a cylinder base is rested on the horizontal plane then what is the front elevation form?

21. Why metal sheets are provided at plinth level?

a) to prevent entry of termite b) to provide scaffolding

c) to provide shoring d) to provide coping

22. When a cylinder is rested on the horizontal plane then what form is projected in the plane?

23. What is the name of the termites cannot survive or live without maintaining connection with the soil?

a) white ants b) dry wood c) subterranean d) non subterranean

24. When a cone is placed on a cylinder then what forms is projected in the elevation?

a) circle and triangle b) rectangle and triangle c) two circles d) two oval