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•	NO.	•
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016124

Register Number				

2012 ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANTSHIP

Time Allowed : 3 Hours] [Maximum Marks : 300

Read the following instructions carefully before you begin to answer the questions.

IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS

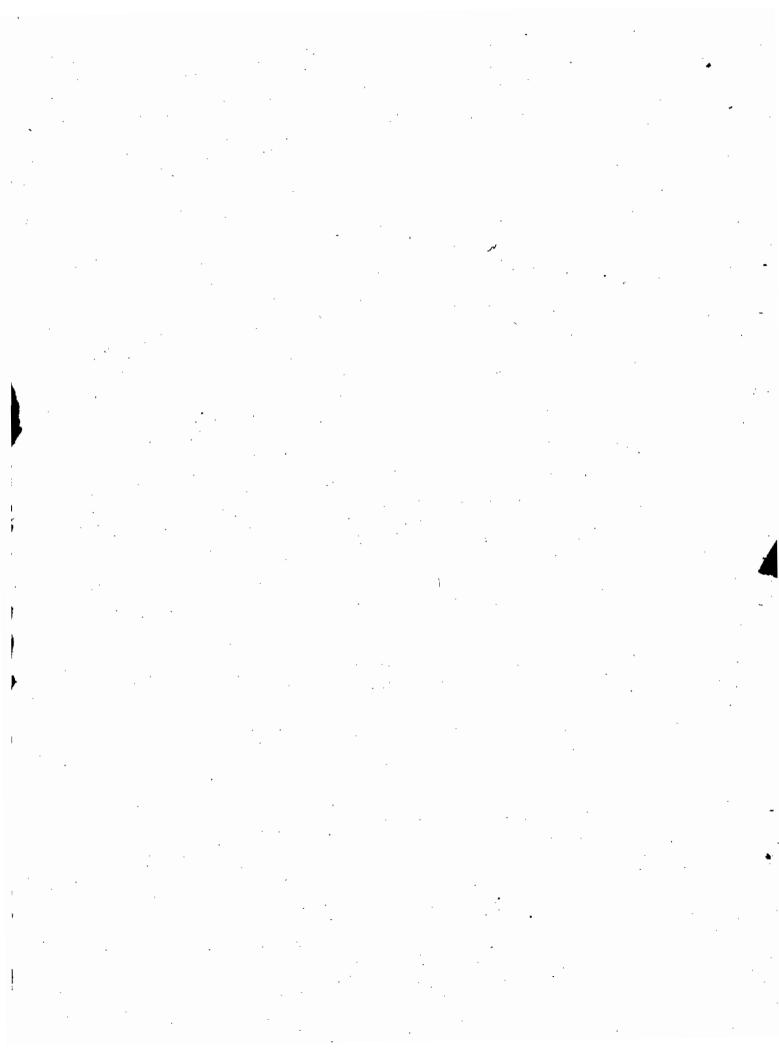
- 1. This Booklet has a cover (this page) which should not be opened till the invigilator gives signal to open it at the commencement of the examination. As soon as the signal is received you should tear the right side of the booklet cover carefully to open the booklet. Then proceed to answer the questions.
- 2. This Question Booklet contains 200 questions.
- 3. Answer all questions.
- 4. All questions carry equal marks.
- You must write your Register Number in the space provided on the top right side of this page. Do not write anything else on the Question Booklet.
- 6. An Answer Sheet will be supplied to you separately by the Invigilator to mark the answers. You must write your Name, Register No., Question Booklet Sl. No. and other particulars on side 1 of the Answer Sheet provided, failing which your Answer Sheet will not be evaluated.
- 7. You will also encode your Register Number, Subject Code, Question Booklet Sl. No. etc., with Blue or Black ink Ball point pen in the space provided on the side 2 of the Answer Sheet. If you do not encode properly or fail to encode the above information, your Answer Sheet will not be evaluated.
- 8. Each question comprises four responses (A), (B), (C) and (D). You are to select ONLY ONE correct response and mark in your Answer Sheet. In case you feel that there are more than one correct response, mark the response which you consider the best. In any case, choose ONLY ONE response for each question. Your total marks will depend on the number of correct responses marked by you in the Answer Sheet.
- 9. In the Answer Sheet there are **four** brackets [A] [B] [C] and [D] against each question. To answer the questions you are to mark with Ball point pen ONLY ONE bracket of your choice for each question. Select one response for each question in the Question Booklet and mark in the Answer Sheet. If you mark more than one answer for one question, the answer will be treated as wrong. e.g. If for any item, (B) is the correct answer, you have to mark as follows:

[A] [C] [D]

- 10. You should not remove or tear off any sheet from this Question Booklet. You are not allowed to take this Question Booklet and the Answer Sheet out of the Examination Hall during the examination. After the examination is concluded, you must hand over your Answer Sheet to the Invigilator. You are allowed to take the Question Booklet with you only after the Examination is over.
- 11. Failure to comply with any of the above instructions will render you liable to such action or penalty as the Commission may decide at their discretion.
- 12. Do not tick-mark or mark the answers in the Question Booklet.
- ·13. The last sheet of the Question Booklet can be used for Rough Work.

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1. Equation for simple bending, if M is B.M., p is stress, at y distance from N.A., I is M.I. and E is Young's Modulus, is

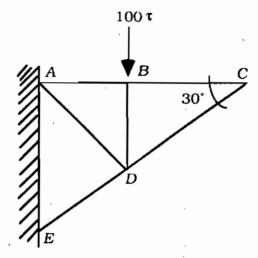
A)
$$M/I = R/E = f/y$$

B)
$$M/I = E/R = y/f$$

$$M/I = E/R = f/y$$

D)
$$M/E = R/E = y/f$$
.

2. In this 'truss' diagram, the force in member DC is



A) 100 τ compression

B) 100 τ tensile

Ø) 0 (zero)

- D) intermediate.
- 3. If two forces of 3 kN and 4 kN act at right angles to each other, their resultant force will be equal to
 - A) 7 kN

B) 1 kN

√2 5 kN

- D) none of these.
- 4. The unit of moment of inertia of an area is
 - A) kg/m

B) kg/m^2

√9\ m 4

- D) m³
- The moment of inertia of a square of side 'b' about an axis through its centre of gravity is
 - A) $\frac{b^3}{4}$

 $\frac{b^4}{12}$

C) $\frac{b^4}{3}$

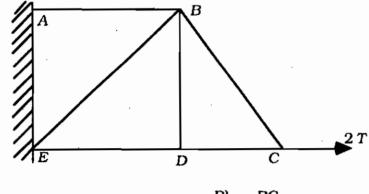
D) $\frac{b^4}{36}$

- 6. If two forces P & Q (P > Q) act on the same straight, but in opposite direction, their resultant is
 - A) P + Q

B) P / G

C) Q / P

- P-Q.
- 7. In the given diagram which member carries zero force?



√A AB

B) BC

C) BE

- D) *BD*.
- 8. The property by which the body returns to its original shape after removal of the force is
 - A) ductility

B) malleability

C) plasticity

- √D)\ elasticity.
- 9. A steel rod of 2 cm 2 area and 1 metre in height is subjected to a pull of 40,000 N. If Young's modulus is 2×10^5 N/mm 2 , the elongation of the rod will be
 - A) 10 mm

B) 100 mm

√9\ 1 mm

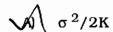
- D) 0.1 mm.
- 10. If a uniform bar is supported at one end on a vertical direction and loaded at the bottom end by a load equal to the weight of the bar, the strain energy as compared to that due to self weight will be
 - A) same

B) half

C) twice

thrice.

11. Strain energy per unit volume due to pressure on all sides is equal to



B)
$$2\sigma^2/K$$

C)
$$\sigma^2/K$$

12. The intensity of compressive resistance is

A)
$$\frac{A}{P}$$

C)
$$\frac{B}{P}$$

D)
$$\frac{P}{B}$$
.

13. The compressive strain is

$$\sqrt{\frac{dl}{l}}$$

B)
$$\frac{l}{d}$$

C)
$$\frac{l^2}{d\bar{l}}$$

D)
$$\frac{dl}{l^2}$$

14. The Hooke's law is

$$\frac{\text{Intensity of stress}}{\text{strain}} = \text{constant}$$

B)
$$\frac{\text{constant}}{\text{strain}} = \text{stress}$$

C)
$$\frac{\text{velocity of stress}}{\text{strain}} = \text{constant}$$

D) none of these.

15. Volume modulus of elasticity is the ratio between

- A) tensile stress to tensile strain
- B) compressive stress to compressive strain
- C) shear stress to shear strain
- normal stress to volumetric strain.

16	Fived	heam	40

- A) one end is fixed and other end is free
- B) both ends freely rest on the walls

both ends are rigidly fixed

- D) none of these.
- 17. In a simply supported beam carrying a uniformly distributed load of w per unit run over the whole span, the maximum B.M. is equal to
 - A) $wl^{2}/4$

B) $wl^3/8$

 \sqrt{g} wl²/8

D) $wl^{3}/6$.

- 18. Terracotta is made of
 - A) raw mud

☑ burnt clay

C) stabilised earth

- D) none of these.
- 19. Fibre wool, cork, gunny cloth, thermocole etc., are
 - A) packing materials

(B) insulation materials

- C) combustible materials
- D) none of these.
- 20. Jack wood, Jamun wood, Pillamaruthu etc. are
 - A) Primary timber

B) Secondary timber

C) Tertiary timber

- D) Firewood.
- 21. Dovetail, lap, tongue & groove etc. are terms used in
 - A) Machinery

B) Foundry

(C) Joinery

D) all of these.

22 .	Slu	mp test for the concrete is to		
•	A)	find the workability of concrete		
	B)	measure the uniformity of concre	ete	
	C)	gauge the strength of the concret	e	
	D)	none of these.		
23.	Wha	at is sap stain in wood?		
•	M	Wood loses its colour	B)	Strength of wood increases
	C)	Size of the wood decreases	D)	Chemical decomposition of wood.
24.	Min	eral wool is		
	A)	Good heat conductor	BI	Good thermal insulator
	C)	High temperature value	D)	Good sound absorption material.
25.	Whe	en finely ground gypsum is heate	d up to	200°C, it loses the entire water of
	crys	tallization and the resultant produ	ct is kn	nown as
	A)	Plaster of Paris	B)	Hemihydrate
•	Ø	Gypsum anhydride	D)	Anhydrous Gypsum Plaster.
26.	Mar	ble stone belongs to		
	A)	Sedimentary rock	B	Metamorphic rock
	C)	Igneous rock	D)	Argillaceous rock.
27.	The	function of Alumina present in the	brick	earth is to
`	A	impart plasticity	B)	prevent cracking
	C)	decrease shrinkage	D)	increase strength.

28.	Wha	it is slaked lime?		
`	Á	Hydrated lime	B)	Fat lime
	C)	Lump lime	D)	Caustic lime.
29.	App	ication of tin is in		
	A)	transducers	B)	conductors for starters
	C)	bulb filaments	D	low current fuses.
30.	•••••	tar is produced by distil	lation o	of bituminous shales.
	A)	Coal	B)	Wood
`	ØN	Mineral	D)	Alloy.
31.	PVC	stands for		
•	M	Polyvinyl chloride	B)	Polythene vinyl chloride
	C)	Phosphorous vanadium carbide	D)	Plastic very compact.
32.	A su	bstance used to join two or more	parts so	as to form a single unit is called
	A)	abrasive	BI	adhesive
	C)	lubricant	D)	procelain.
33.	Proc	ess of taking out stones from natu	ıral roc	k bed is known as
	A)	weathering	B)	dressing
	C)	seasoning		quarrying.
34.	Terr	a-cotta is a kind of		
\	A	earthenware	B)	stoneware
	C)	porcelain	D)	none of these.

35.	Lim	estone is a		•
	A)	metamorphic rock	B)	plutonic rock
•	ØI	sedimentary rock	D)	igneous rock.
36.	The	lime obtained by calcination of con	ıparati	vely pure limestone is known as
	A)	lump lime	B)	slaked lime
	C)	plain lime		quicklime.
37.	The	composition of slaked lime is		
`	A	Ca (OH) 2	B)	CaO
	C)	CaCO ₃	D)	Ca ₂ O ₆ .
38.	The	lime used for whitewashing in plas	tering	walls is called
`	M	fat lime	B)	hydraulic lime
	C)	poor lime	D)	carbonate lime.
39.	The	cement which has clay as major co	nstitue	ent is called
	A)	Calcareous material	B)	Magnesium material
	C)	Aluminium material	الط	Argillaceous material.
4 0.	The	iron manufactured by remelting pi	g iron '	with coke & limestone is called
	A)	Wrought iron	B)	Steel
`	91	Cast iron	D)	None of these.
41.	The	Jantar-Mantar at New Delhi has its	s origin	al version in
	A)	Udaipur	B)	Makrana
	C)	Kanpur	V	Jaipur.

42.	Higl	nly decorative column capital is		
	A)	Doric	B)	lonic
	C)	Tuscan	D	Corinthian.
43.	Evo	lution of ribbed vault was during		
	A)	Roman period	\mathbb{A}	Gothic period
	C)	Indosaracenic period	D)	Dravidian period.
44.	Fate	ehpur Sikri is built by		
	\sqrt{N}	Akbar	B)	Shah Jahan
	C)	Bairam Khan	D)	Babur.
45.	Zigg	gurat means		
	M	Mesopotamian temple	B)	a Greek entrance gate
	C)	column capital	D)	none of these.
46.	Colo	osseum in Rome refers to		
	M)	an Amphitheatre	B)	Museum hall
-	C)	Great bath	D)	City market.
47.	Gree	ek people are renowned for		
	A)	Scientific construction	B	Refined perfection
	C)	Time	D)	Material innovation.
48.	MRI	building at Chennai was designe	d by	
	A)	Raj Rewal	B)	C.N. Ragavendran
	(d)	Charles Correa	D)	Anant Raje.

49.	The	height of great pyramid of Cheops	s 1S	
	A)	156·4 m	B)	126·6 m
	ØN	146-4 m	D)	106·4 m.
50.	In F	Roman Architecture, sculptured fe	male fig	gures used as column or support is
	kno	wn as	,	•
	M	Caryatids	B)	Capital
	C)	Cancelli	D)	Campanile.
51.	The	Amphitheatre, Pompeii measures		
	A)	106 m × 100 m	(B)	150 m × 105 m
	C)	120 m × 110 m	D)	100 m × 100 m.
52 .	In C	campanile Pisa, the leaning of the	tower is	because of
,	M	subsidence in the foundation	В)	weak column
	C)	no proper support	D)	weak beam.
5 3 .	Dog	e's Palace, Venice was designed by	y .	
<i>'</i> .	A)	Antonio Divicenzo	В)	Giotto
	C)	Nicolas Pisano	الط	Giovanni.
54.	How	many gopurams are there in Mad	urai Me	enakshi Amman Temple ?
	A)	10	B)	12
	C)	8	D)	11.
55.	The	three main horizontal divisions of	an enta	blature are
	A)	frieze, architrave and capital		
	B)	cornice, frieze and shaft		
	C)	cornice, architrave and crepidoma	a	
•		cornice, frieze and architrave.		

56.	. Pilasters are widely used during the period				
	A)	Greek	B	Roman	
	C)	Egytian	D)	Gothic.	
57.	Trlu	mphal arch of Titus is in			
	A)	Italy	B)	England	
`	Ø	Rome	D)	India.	
58.	The	great temple of Amman was built	t for	God.	
	A)	Sun	B	Moon	
	C)	Earth	D)	Fire.	
59.	The	decorative finishing work adopted	by the	Mesopotamians is	
	A)	Glazed & coloured bricks	B)	Triple band friezes	
	C)	Carved stone plinth	M	all of these.	
60.	The	Greek temple of Parthenon is an	example	e of	
	A)	lonic order	B	Doric order	
	C) .	Corinthian order	D)	Composite order.	
61.	Thė	effective length of a fillet weld	design	ed to transmit loading should be	
		the size of weld			
	A)	not less than 3 times	B	not less than 4 times	
	C)	not less than 5 times	D)	not less than 6 times.	
62 .	Suit	ability of a column depends on		,	
	A)	Young's modulus	BI	Slenderness ratio	
	C)	Beam deflection	D)	Deflection of column.	
		6	09		

63. The empirical formula $\frac{1}{p}$ is

$$\sqrt{1} \frac{1}{p_c} + \frac{1}{p_e}$$

B)
$$\frac{1}{p} + \frac{p}{p_c}$$

C)
$$\frac{1}{p_e} + \frac{1}{q}$$

$$D) = \frac{1}{q} + \frac{1}{p_c}.$$

64. The stress f in the plate is

A)
$$\frac{pd}{5t_n}$$

$$\sqrt{B}$$
) $\frac{pd}{4t_n}$

C)
$$\frac{pd}{3t}$$

D)
$$\frac{pd}{2t_n}$$

- 65. The advantage of reinforced concrete is due to
 - A) monolithic character
- B) fire resistance and durability
- C) molding in any desired shape
- all of these.
- 66. The diameter of longitudinal bars of the column should never be less than
 - A) 10 mm

C) 16 mm

- D) none of these.
- 67. As per IS 456-2000, the reinforcement in a column should never be less than
 - A) 0.5% and more than 5% of the cross-sectional area
 - B) 0.6% and more than 6% of the cross-sectional area
 - 0.8% and more than 6% of the cross-sectional area
 - D) none of these.
- 68. Load factor is

ratio between the ultimate load and working load

- B) dead load and ultimate load carrying capacity
- C) ultimate strength
- D) none of these.

- 69. Doubly reinforced beam is
 - A) heavily reinforced beam
 - B) under-reinforced beam
 - reinforced in tensile and compressive zone
 - D) reinforced more than the required limit.
- 70. The modular ratio (M) for any grade of concrete is given by the relation
 - A) $M = \frac{170}{3 \text{ C}}$

 $M = \frac{180}{2 \text{ C}}$

C) $M = \frac{180}{3 \text{ C}}$

- D) $M = \frac{170}{2 \text{ C}}$
- 71. When a cantilever is supported at any point in the span, then under vertical load, there will be
 - A) two unknown reactions at the fixed end and no reaction at supported end

 two unknown reactions at the fixed end and one at supported end
 - C) two unknown reactions at the fixed end and two at supported end
 - D) no reactions at the fixed end and two at supported end.
- 72. A cantilever ABC of uniform section is fixed at A and propped at B. A point load W is applied at the free and C. Find the ratio of AB to BC, so that the reaction at B is 1.5 W.
 - A) 1:5

B) 1:3

C) 5:1

- D 3:1.
- 73. The bending moment for a fixed beam of uniform section loaded with uniformly distributed load is
 - A) $wl^2/12$

W1 2/24

C) wl/24

D) wl/12.

74.	The maximum area of tension reinforcement in beams shall not exceed				
	A)	0.15%	B)	1.50%	
	C)	1.00%	VD)	4%.	
7 5.	As t	he percentage of steel increases	·	•	
	A)	the depth of the neutral axis decr	reases		
	B)	lever arm increases			
`	9	depth of neutral axis increases	,		
	D)	none of these.			
7 6.	Max	imum shear stress in a rectangula	r beam	is	
	A)	1.25 times the average	BI	1.5 times the average	
-	C)	1.75 times the average	D)	2.0 times the average.	
77.	In a	simply supported slab, alternate b	ars are	curtailed at	
	A)	$\frac{1}{4}$ th of the span	B)	$\frac{1}{5}$ th of the span	
	C)	$\frac{1}{7}$ th of the span	M	$\frac{1}{6}$ th of the span.	
78.	Tetr	aethyl lead air pollutant is released	d from		
`	M	Automobile	B)	Fertilizer	
	C)	Pulp & paper industry	D)	Incinerator.	
79.	The	most singificant gaseous air pollut	nat is		
	A)	carbon dioxide	B)	oxygen	
	C)	nitrogen	M	sulphur dioxide.	
80.		plume is the most fav	ourable	e to control air pollution.	
\	M	Looping	B)	Coning	
	C)	Fumigation	D)	Lofting.	
81.	The	floating valve used in flushing cis	stern to	stop the in-flow of water is called	
	as			,	
	A)	check-net valve	B	ball-valve	
	C)	blow valve	D)	plain valve.	

82.	The	function of reflux valve is to		
	A)	regulate the flow of water		
•	JBI)	allow the water to go in one direc	ction	
	C)	remove air lock		
	D)	release the pressure.		
83.	Wha	at is turbidity?		•
	A)	Presence of bacteria in sewage		
•	₩)	Cloudy appearance of water		
	C)	Presence of radioactive material	in water	•
	D)	Presence of chemical substance	in water	r.
84.	Sull	age indicates		•
	A)	Waste water from w/c		· 📆
	B)	Fresh water from bore well		
•	\mathcal{L}	Water from bathroom and kitche	n	
	D)	Sewage water from toilet.		
85.	Whi	ch is not the parameter of water of	uality?	
•	A)	Colour	B)	Taste and odour
,	(es)	Volatilization	D)	Turbidity.
86.	Pota	able water should confirm to th	e water	quality standards set for human
	cons	sumption with the pH value prefer	rably	
	A)	between 6 and 7.5		between 7 and 8:5
	C)	between 6.5 and 8	D)	between 7.5 and 9.
87.	A s	ample of ground water has 100	mg/L	of Ca 2 + and 10 mg/L of Mg 2 +.
	Its l	hardness is	_	•
	A)	289 4 mg/L as CaCO ₃	VB)/	290 4 mg/L as CaCO $_{\rm 3}$
	C)	291.4 mg/L as CaCO ₃	D)	292.4 mg/L as CaCO $_{\rm 3}$.
		·	609	

88.		le down on the bottom or sides		s called
1	A)	hydroscopy	BI	self cleansing velocity
	C)	threshold odour number	D)	viscocity.
89.	B.O	.D. of treated sewage, which is	safe for le	tting in a river course is
	A	20 PPM	В)	50 PPM
	C)	100 PPM	D)	200 PPM.
90.	A w	ater tank of size 3 cubic metres	can hold	water of quantity
	A)	30 litres	B)	300 litres
	91	3,000 litres	D)	30,000 litres.
91.	Whe	en the concentration of hydroge	n ion incre	eases, the pH value
	A)	increases	B)	will not change
	S	decreases	D)	may increase or decrease.
92.	The	process of allowing water to pa	ss through	a thick layer of sand is called
	A	Filtration	B)	Coagulation
	C)	Screening	D)	None of these.
93.		lead pipes are not adopted for effect. It is called	conveyan	ce of drinking water because of the
	A)	breakage	, B)	decolourisation
	Ver	poisoning	D)	fluoridation.
94.	The calle	••••	water is s	supplied only during fixed hours is
	M	Intermittent system	B)	Continuous system
	C)	Stand pipe system	D)	Stack system.
95.		device which controls the flo able sections is called	ow of wate	er and divide the water mains to
	M	sluice valve	B)	water meter
	C)	stop cock	D)	bib cock.
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96.	The lowermost surface level of a sewer is called as			
	A)	Sewerage	B)	Sullage
	C)	Outfall	M	Invert.
97.	The	sewer which obtains discharge fro	m two	or more main sewers is called
	A)	outfall sewer	B)	lateral sewer
	C)	relief sewer		trunk sewer.
98.		ndia, on an average, the domes	tic con	sumption of water under normal
•	M	135 litres/day/capita	B)	145 litres/day/capita
	C)	165 litres/day/capita	D)	125 litres/day/capita.
99.	For	water conveyance, cast iron pipes	are mo	stly used because
	A)	high strength	B)	large diameter
	ØN	highly resistant to corrosion	D)	durability.
100.	Aqu	educt is the name given to		
	A)	open conduit	B)	house pipes
\	Ø	closed conduit	D)	pipes used in dams.
101.	Heli	ographs are also called as		
`	M	sun singals	B)	daylight signals
	C)	non-luminous signals	D)	night signals.
102.	The	longest chain line in chain surveyi	ing is ca	alled
	A)	front line	(R)	base line
	C)	vertical line	D)	horizontal line.
103.		is an instrument design	ed for	the measurement of direction with
	refe	rence to the magnetic meridian.	Λ	•
	A)	Chain	(B)	Compass
	C)	Measuring box	D)	None of these.

104. The	104. The art of determining the relative heights of points on the surface of the earth is			
A)	Surveying	B)	Tacheometry	
S	Levelling	D)	Contouring.	
105. The	type of surveying in which the sha	ape of o	earth is taken into account is called	
A)	Plane survey	В)	Tachometry	
S	Geodetic survey	D)	Land survey.	
106. The	Gunter's chain length is			
A)	100 ft long	B)	44 ft long	
S	66 ft long	D)	80 ft long.	
107. The	process of fixing intermediate poir	its in a	survey line is called	
A)	Plastering .	BI	Ranging	
C)	Triangulation	D)	Traversing.	
108. Map	o is			
A)	a photo			
B)	projection of land features on a he	orizont	al plane	
C)	enflamed view			
	a very small line segment represe	nting v	very large actual distance.	
109. Con	tour may be defined as			
A)	cross section line	B) ,	scale of the map	
	line of same level	D)	none of these.	
110. Levelling is				
	identification of the different povertical distance relationship	ints o	n the surface of the earth in their	
B)	the amount by which the drawing	fail to	close	
C)	depth of the foundation of a build	ing		
D)	none of these.			
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111.	The than	e curvature of the earth is taken into account when the extent of area is mor in			
	A)	50 km ²	B)	100 km ²	
	C)	200 km ²	S	250 km ² .	
112.	A 30	m chain is divided into	` 		
	A)	100 links	B	150 links	
	C)	300 links	D)	400 links.	
113.	In a	map, the objects are shown			
•	M	by the standard conventional syr	nbols or	nly	
	B)	by the name only			
	C)	by both the symbols & name			
	D)	by the name in the prescribed co	olour.		
114.	Cad	astral survey is made	,		
•	AN	to fix the property line	·		
	B)	for absolute location on earth		,	
	C)	for road laying			
	D)	to document the natural resource	es.		
115.	One	nautical mile is		•	
	A)	6000′	B)	6086'	
•	@	6080′	D)	6800′.	
116.	Tellı	urometer is used in			
į.	A)	measuring the altitude	(B)	surveying	
	C)	aerial photography	D)	geographic information system.	
117.	MAF	s extended to prepare study of ar	ncient c	ulture are called	
	A)	theodolite survey		archeological survey	
	C)	cultural survey	D)	architectural survey.	
			09		

118.		lescopic, but straight and length res & in smaller divisions is called	•	angular wooden rod. graduated in
	A)	end poles	B)	masted structure
,	Ø1	wooden staff	D)	staff.
119.	Α	line is that line, which		ome fixed points called stations on
		main survey line.		F
	A)	chord	B	tie
	C)	bon	D)	stringer.
120.		line connecting same l	evels of	a levelling map is called
•	M	Contour	B)	Detour
	C)	Tour	D)	Entour.
121.	For	reading purpose, we need an illum	ination	level of
	A)	150 lux	BÌ	250 lux
1	91	300 lux	D)	500 lux.
122.	Gyps	sum works as a natural fire-resista	ant mat	erial because
	A)	it uses dry construction technique	es	
	B)	it can be used with light weight s	teel or v	wood framing
•	Ø	heat energy is dissipated as the v	vater tu	rns to steam
	D)	the gypsum crystals form crack	s when	the panel's water is converted to
		steam.		
1 2 3.	Air-c	conditioning involves		
	A)	controlling the temperature	B)	controlling the humidity
	C)	cleaning the air	VDI	all of these.
124.	Use	of carbon filters in the air condition	ner is	• .
	A)	to cool the water		
\	B	to remove the dust particles from	the air	· • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
	C)	to condition the air	·	
	D)	all of these.		
		60	9	[Turn over

125.	25. The automatic switch-off system in the electrical mains, due to short-circuit is			
	calle	ed as		
`	M	tripper	B)	dripper
	C)	blocker	D)	dipper.
126.	Whi	ch among the following is a renewa	able en	ergy resource?
	A)	Petroleum products		Wind
	C)	Fire-wood	D)	None of these.
127.	In e	lectrical language D.C. refers to		•
	A)	data carrier	B)	direct channelling
	C)	direct carrier		direct current.
128.		rect sunlight, that gives brightnes time is called	s & lig	ht to shaded areas and interiors in
	A)	moonlight	B)	bright light
	C)	sunlight	M	daylight.
129.	Free	e standing assembly of switches, co	ircuit b	reakers, fuses is called as
`	M	switch gear box	B)	fuse box
	C)	mains circuit breaker	D)	switch box.
130.	G.D	.D.M. is explained as		
	A) .	Government Diploma in Design M	echani	cs
\	JB)	Graphic Daylighting Design Metho	ođ	
	C)	Geo-desic Design Methodology		
,	D)	Geometric Drawing & Drawing of	Machi	nes.
131.	Ultr	asonic waves have frequencies abo	ve	
\	A	20,000 Hz	B)	2,000 Hz
	C)	2,00,000 Hz	D)	200 Hz.

132.	2. Build-up of sound within a room resulting from repeated sound wave relection of all of its surfaces is called				
	A)	refraction	'B)	sound foci	
`	ØN	reverberation	D)	dead spots.	
133.	Disc	comfort of vision experienced wh	nen parts	of the visual field are excessively	
	brig	ht in relation to the general surro	ounding i	s called as	
	A)	candela	BI	glare	
	C)	luminous flux	D)	colour rendering.	
134.	As	hot air tends to rise upward	s genera	ally the cool air in surrounding	
	envi	ronment fills the space. This phe	enomenor	n is called	
	A)	Venturi effect	BI	Stack effect	
	C)	Wind scoop	D)	Bernoulli effect.	
135.	A gr	een object under a red light sour	rce appea	ırs	
	A)	Green	B)	Red	
`	Ø	Black	D)	Blue.	
136.	For	veiling images, typical eye positio	on above	floor should be	
	A)	6' 3"	BI	5' 3"	
	C)	4' 3"	D)	3' 3".	
137.	The	tone of the signal is determined	by the ra	te at which the pressure alternates	
	above & below the ambient atmospheric condition is called				
•	M	Frequency	B)	Intensity	
	C)	Acceleration	D)	Velocity.	
138.	The	wiring system adopted for tempo	rary inst	allation such as functions is	
	A)	TRS wiring		cleat wiring	
	C)	conduit wiring	D)	wood casing wiring.	
			609	[Tum over	

139. Copper is mostly used as conductors because

- A) its electrical conductivity is high
- B) it is tough, durable & ductile
- C) it withstands dampness
- All of these.
- 140. Linked main switch and fuse unit provided in one unit is called
 - Switch fuse

B) Iron clad

C) Cable

- D) Neutral link.
- 141. The amount of luminous energy emanating from 1 sq.m of surface on the sphere is referred as
 - A) amen

B) omen

lumen

- D) tungsten.
- 142. Number of modular bricks in 5 cubic metres of brick work is
 - A) 250

2;500

C) 25,000

- D) none of these.
- 143. Net annual letting value of a property, which is obtained after deducting the amount of yearly repairs from gross income is called
 - A) Annuity

B) Sinking fund

C) Capitalized value

- (D) Rateable value.
- 144. In estimation, wood work is computed in
 - A) square metre

B) metre

VO) 0

cubic metre

- D) none of these.
- 145. % is added for contingencies in abstract of estimated cost.
 - A) 5 6%

B) 2 - 3%

C) 7 - 8%

3 - 5%.

146. The proportion of cement concrete in foundation is

A) 1:6:8

B) 1:3:4

1:4:8

D) 1:2:3.

147. Thickness of plastering is

A) $\frac{1''}{4}$

 $\frac{1''}{2}$

C) 6"

D) 5".

148. R.C.C. in building construction means

A) raw copper cables

- B) reinforced cement castings
- C) rubber canonised capsule
- reinforced cement concrete.
- 149. Identify the formula which gives cost index.

$$\sqrt{\frac{\sum P_1}{\sum P_2}} \frac{Q_2}{Q_2} \times 100$$

B) $\frac{\sum P_1 Q_2}{\sum P_2 Q_2} \times \frac{\sum P_1 Q_1}{\sum P_2 Q_1} \times 100$

C) $\frac{\sum Q_1 P_2}{\sum Q_2 P_1} \times 100$

D) none of these.

150. A typical 'bay' is

centre to centre between two consecutive columns

- B) music bay
- C) the bay in the sea
- D) none of these.
- 151. Clauses which relate to the work as a whole written in a separate contract document are known as
 - A) Arbitrations

- B) Mutual contracts
- Conditions of contract
- D) Gentleman's agreements.
- 152. The cost for brick work up to plinth for a single storey house may be approximately
 - √A√ 5 per cent

B) 5.5 per cent

C) 5⋅3 per cent

D) 5.4 per cent.

153. Which of the following is the most correct estimate?				
	A)	Plinth Area Estimate	B)	Cube Rate Estimate
`	Ø)	Detailed Estimate	D)	Building Cost under estimate.
154.	Wor	king out the exact quantities of var	ious it	ems of work is known as
	A)	Estimating	B	Quantity surveying
	C)	Mensuration	D)	Valuation.
155.	Сар	ital cost is		•
	A	total cost of building		•
	B)	cost involved in material and site	purcha	ase
	C)	cost offered to provisional services	S	
	D) .	none of these.		
156.		to calculate the quantity of broram?	ickwo	rk for the footings in foundation
	A)	Taking breadth of the entire found	lation	
	B) _	Taking breadth of the lowest footis	ng	
`	Ø)	Taking the average of first and las	t footii	ng
	D)	Taking the breadth of the first foo	ting.	
157.		culate the quantity of brickwork for $m \times 2.10$ m.	or the	room 4 m \times 3 m with doorway of
	(He	ight of the room is 3m,		
	Wal	thickness is 0.30m)	^	
•	A)	12 cu.m	(F)	12·924 cu.m
	C)	13 cu.m	D)	10 cu.m.
158.		l out the cost of plastering for the ht and 0·2 m thickness. The rate p		anding wall of 4 m length and 3 m are metre for plastering is Rs. 15.
•	M	Rs. 378	B)	Rs. 360
	C)	Rs. 540	D)	Rs. 387.

159.	Fire	extinguishers should be located	1	
`	Δ	near the exit	B)	near the kitchen
	C)	near the toilet	D)	none of these.
160.	The	specifications for rich cement p	olaster is	
	A) .	1:2:4	B)	1:3:4
`	\mathscr{L}	$1:\frac{1}{2}:3$	D)	1:1:2.
161.	The	space at a road junction over w	hich traffi	c is not allowed to move is
\	A	Traffic island	В)	Footpath
	C)	Pedestrian crossing	. D)	None of these.
162.		lemarcate the boundary between	een the ro	oad and footpath is
	A) .	Gradient	BI	Kerb
	C)	Entry speed	D)	Visibility.
163.	The	major road which carries fast n	noving veh	icles is called
	A)	Arterial road	BI	Expressway
	C)	Local road	D)	Rural road.
164.	In the	-	f road wh	ich carries the vehicular traffic is
	A)	Right of way	B)	Shoulder
\	01	Carriageway	Đ)	Camber.
165.	The	grade separation at different le	vels is call	ed
	A)	Traffic island		Interchange
	C)	Intersection	D)	Speed break.
166.	Metr	opolitan city should have a pop	ulation of	at least
	A)	5.00,000	B)	1,00,000
	C)	1,00,00,000		10,00,000.
			609	[Turn over

167.	7. The pattern of road network in Chandigarh is			
_	∌	Grid iron	В)	Radial
	C)	Organic	D)	Radio-centric.
168.	Hou	sehold is the number of		
	A)_	bedrooms in a house		
`	18)/	persons staying together and takir	ng mea	ls from the same kitchen
	C)	servants in the house		
	D)	persons doing household work.		
169.	Whie area	ch one of the following statement	s is no	ot a criteria for defining an urban
	A)	Having a population of 5,000 as m	inimur	n
	F3)	Density per square km would be a	minin	num of 400
	C)	at least 75% of male working force	are en	gaged in non-agricultural pursuits
?	DI	total area of not less than 20 sq. k	m.	
170.	Acco	ording to Mansara Shilpa Shastra, f	lower s	shaped town plan is mentioned as
	A)	Palma	B)	Nandyavarta
	C)	Prastara	D)	Karmukha.
171.	Nec	ropolis' indicates		
	A)	the town serving as capital of state	e or re	gion
	B)	the well developed and fully satura	ated to	wn
	C)	the first stage of decline of a town		
`) (Q	the worst stage of deterioration of	a towr	1.
172.	The	concept of Garden City was given	by	
	A)	Sir Patric Geddes	B	Sir Ebanezer Howard
	C)	Lewis Mumford	D)	Griffith Taylor.
173.	The	proponent of city beautiful moveme	ent is	
•	AI	Patric Abercrombie	B)	Ebanezer Howard
	C)	F.L. Wright	D)	Le Corbusier.

174.	. Recommendation of National Commission of Urbanization for India is			
	A)	low rise low density development		
`	B)\	low rise high density development	t	
	C)	high rise high density developmen	ıt	
	D)	super block development.		
175.	Sub	division control deals with		
	A)	division of city into various zones		
	B)	controlling the amount of open sp	aces	
•	Ø1	division of land into various plots		
	D)	controlling the height of structure		
176.	Histo	orical and ancient cities of South	India	were planned in a
	grid	in shape.		
	A)	triangular	B)	concentric circular
	C)	free	M	rectangular.
177.	The	important unit of measurement of	controll	ing the volume of built-up area in
	urba	n areas is	_	
	A) ·	floor area ratio	P	floor space index
	C)	carpet area index	D)	super built-up area.
178.		area of certain building, excluding ts is called as	ig its v	valls, passages, corridors, store &
	A)	super built-up area	B)	floor area
	C)	plinth area	\D()	carpet area.
179.		common terminology used to des ticipality, town panchayat, village p		ocal Governance, <i>e.g.</i> corporation, vat etc. is
	A)	Local Development Agency (LDA)		•
. 6	BI	Local Planning Authority (LPA)		
	C)	Limited Control Authority (LCA)		
	D)	Commissionerate (CO).		

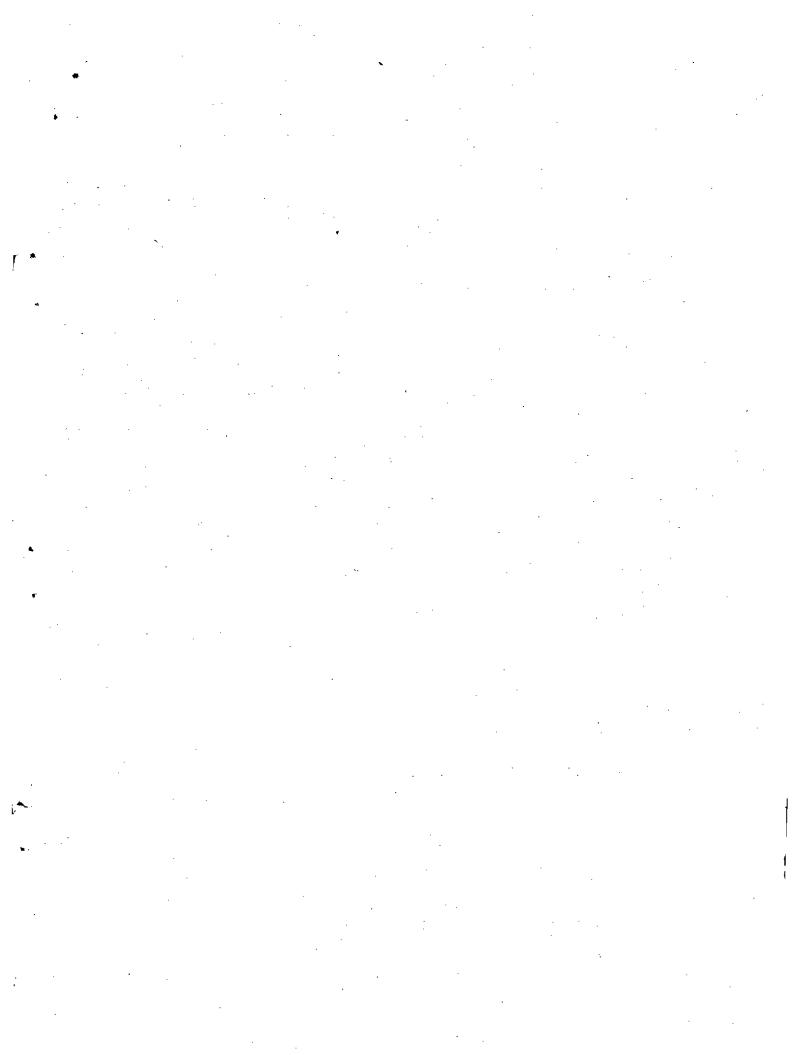
180. 1	80. The architectural control is to					
I	A)	control the density of the buildings				
I	B)	control the landuse				
(C)	control the building height	•			
J	றி	control the character of the buildir	ıg faca	ide.		
181. 7	To r	everse the previous offset				
V	A)	Undo	B)	Edit		
(C)	Change	D)	Redo.		
182. V	Whic	ch of the following is a draw comma	nd?			
V	Δ	Block	B)	Extend		
(C)	Move	D)	Stretch.		
183. \$: Sket	ch-up is				
H	A)	autocad command	В)	a new version of autocad		
V	φ 1	a new software	D)	none of these.		
184. 1	To s	tart using the autocad for drafting				
A	A)	the screen limits have to be set fire	st			
V	B)	the units have to be set first		•		
·	C)	zoom the screen				
I	D)	pan the screen.				
185. 🛚	The	device in computer which stores all	the d	ata worked out is called		
A	A)	Monitor	B)	UPS		
. (C)	Keyboard	D1)	CPU.		
186. 7	The	method of draw a line with reference	e to t	he origin (0,0) is called		
V	90	absolute co-ordinate system				
I	B)	relative rectangular co-ordinate sys	tem			
(C)	relative polar co-ordinate system				
I	D)	none of these.				

187.			zontal (& vertical directions, the command
	usec	1 15	.•	
	A)	Gṛid	B)	Osnap
	C)	Chamfer		Ortho.
188.	To b	oring back the object erased by the	e last er	ase command, we use
	A)	Redraw	B)	Offset
	C)	Zoom		Oops.
189.	C.A.	M. is used in the application of		in industries.
	A)	Computer Automated Manual	B)	Controlled & Automated Machine
	C)	Chartered Architect's Manual	LD ()	Computer Aided Manufacturing.
190.	Auto	ocad is a		
	A)	Hardware	B)	Software Training Programme
	S)	Software Language	D)	none of these.
191.	C.A.	T. is		
	A)	Computer Automated Travelogue	B)	Computer Automated Training
	C)	Computer Aided Treatment	M	Computer Aided Testing.
192.	A po	ortion of a surface that can have di	fferent	attributes and by setting curves on
	an o	riginal surface is a		
-	A)	Hummer	B)	Dimmer
`	Ø	Trimmer	D)	Bend-up.
193.	Whi	ch of the following commands com	es unde	er "modify" option in Autocad ?
	A)	Scale	B)	Stretch
	C)	Trim	V	Hatch.

194. Which one of the following options is false, when a layer is turned off?				
	A)	It is invisible in all viewports scree	n	
	B)	It cannot be plotted		
`	9	It can be plotted		
	D)	It is not possible to work in the par	rticula	r layer.
195.	95. The command used to remove marker blips, left by editing commands is			
0	AN	Redraw	B)	Regen
	C)	Redefine	D)	Redo.
196.	The	command by which an entity's	line w	ridth can be changed during the
	cons	struction of the line itself is		
	A	Pline	B)	Line width
	C)	Chprop	D)	Offset.
197.	BAS	IC. is		
`	M	Programming language	B)	Hardware
	C)	System control	D)	All of these.
198. Linux is the				
	A)	Software package	B	Operating system
	C)	Antivirus software	D)	None of these.
199. X line in autocad command is				
	A)	reference line	B)	external file drawing
`	\mathscr{A}	construction line	D)	all of these.
200. Use of offset snap is				
	A)	to copy the objects	•	
\	\mathcal{A}_{0}	to make multiple copies		
	C)	to create another similar object with the specified distance		
	D)	all of these.		t

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