ఎపిపిఎస్‌సి
అసిస్టెంట్ ఆర్కిటెక్చరల్ డ్రాఫ్ట్‌మెన్ అండ్ సర్వేయర్స్
టౌన్ ప్లానింగ్ బిల్డింగ్ ఓవర్ సీర్స్ మోడల్ పేపర్

1. perpendicular offset form the junction of transition curve and curricular curve to the tangent is equal to
   1) shift 2) two times the shift
   3) three times the shift 4) four times the shift
2. If the radius of circular curve is five times the length of the transition curve, then the spiral angle is given by
   1) 1/5 radian 2) 1/10 radian
   3) 1/20 radian 4) 1/40 radian
3. If L is the length of transition curve and R is the radius of circular curve, then the shift of the curve is directly proportional to
   1) R and $\frac{1}{L^2}$ 2) 1/R and L^2
   3) and L 4) R^2 and 1/L

$\frac{1}{R^2}$

4. If an upgrade of 1-5% is followed by a downgrade of 0.5% and rate of change of grade is 0.2% per 20m chain, then the length of vertical is
   1) 100m 2) 200m
   3) 300m 4) 400m
5. By plane table surveying
   1) field work alone is possible
   2) plotting alone is possible
   3) both field work and plotting has are possible simultaneously
   4) both field work in the field and plotting on office are possible
6. The plots intended for residential purposes in a municipal area should not be less than
   1) 80 m^2 2) 120m^2
   3) 160m^2 4) 200m^2
7. The plot size in residential layouts in corporation limits for row housing in m^2 is
   1) 50-100 2) 100-150
   3) 150-200 4) 200
8. In the double application of principle of reversion, the apparent error is
   1) equal to true error
   2) half the true error
   3) two times the true error
   4) four times the true error
9. The maximum value of centrifugal ratio on roads and railways respectively are taken as
   1) 1/4 and 1/6 2)1/6 and 1/8
   3) 1/4 and 1/8 4)1/8 and 1/4
10. Agonic line is the line joining points having
    1) Zero declination 2) minimum declination
    3) maximum declination
    4) declination
11. The difference in elevation of points between a vertical and a tangent is
    1) directly proportional to its horizontal distance form the point of tangency
    2) ineresely proportional to its horizontal distance from the point of tangency
    3) directly proportional to the square of its horizontal distance from the point of tangency
    4) inversely proportional to the square of its horizontal distance from the point of tangency
12. The type of pointing in which the mortar is first pressed into the raked joints and then finished off flush with the edges of the bricks or stones, is called
    1) flust pointing 2) struck pointing
    3) V-grooved pointing 4) tuck pointing
13. A block of stone or concrete provided under the end of tie beam to spread the load from the roof over a large area of bearing, is called
    1) gable 2) hip
    3) verge 4) template
14. The horizontal members of wood or steel used to support the common rafter of a sloping roof, are called
    1) purlins 2) cleats
    3) hip rafters 4) valley rafters
15. The type of pointing in which the mortar is first pressed into the raked joint and then finished off flush with the face of the bricks or stones is called

1) flush pointing 2) struck pointing
3) V-grooved pointing 4) tuck pointing

16. The efficiency of a riveted joint is :
1) Tearing efficiency 2) Shearing efficiency
3) Crushing efficiency 4) Least of the above

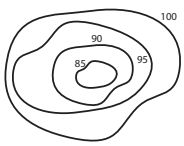
17. The efficiency of pile group is
1) always less than one
2) always more than one
3) always equal to one
4) less than, equal to or more than one

18. Read the following two statements and select the correct answer
i) Shift bisects the transition curve
ii) Transition curve bisects the shift
1) only (i) is correct 2) only (ii) correct
3) both (i) and (ii) are correct
4) neither (i) nor (ii) is correct

19. A curve tangential to four straight lines and consisting of arcs of different radii is known as
1) one centred compound curve
2) two centred compound curve
3) three centred compound curve
4) four centred compound curve

20. If the degree of a curve is 1^0, then radius of the curve is equal to
1) 5400 m 2) 1720m
3) m 4) m

21. The contour shown in figure indicates
1) a depression
2) a hill
3) steep slope
4) plain ground



22. for the computation of areas, which rule is most accurate?
1) Mid-ordinate rule 2) Average Ordinate rule
3) Trapezoidal rule 4) Simpson's rule

23. A pantograph is used for
1) Measuring
2) measuring distances on maps
3) reproducing, enlarging or reducing the maps
4) Measuring vertical angles

24. The apparent movement of the image of the staff relative to the cross hairs is known as
1) shift 2) slint
3) parallax error 4) sight error

25. A working profile gives
1) ground levels only
2) formation levels only
3) difference in ground levels & formation levels
4) all of the above

26. The error in the staff readings due to curvature of the earth when the length of sight is 1 Km is
1) -0.0785 m 2) +0.0785 m
3) -0.0667 m 4) +0.0667 m

27. The vertical distance between the upper surface of the successive treads is known as 'going of step'
1) true 2) false

28. The brick flooring is used in
1) workshops 2) godowns
3) verandahs 4) none of these

29. The flooring made with small pieces of broken tiles of china glazed or of marble arranged in different pattern, is known as
1) asphalt flooring 2) mosaic flooring
3) terrazo flooring 4) granolithic flooring

30. In stairs, the flier is
1) a vertical portion of a step providing a support to the tread
2) a straight step having a parallel width of tread
3) the under surface of a stair
4) the angle which the line of nosing of the stair makes with the horizontal

31. The maximum velocity of flow is limited to about 3 m/sec, though in practice it should preferably not exceed
1) 2 m/sec 2) 2.25 m/sec
3) 2.5m/sec 4) 3 m/sec

32. The circular section of a sewer is very common but it is best suitable when diamter is up to
1) 0.75 m 2) 1.25m
3) 1.5m 4) 3m

33. While designing a sewerage system, the span of design period is generally taken as
1) one year 2) 5 years
3) 10 years 4) 20 years

34. Which of the following represents a correct match?
i) moveable hair method--
the intercept of levelling staff is kept constant and stadia hair interval is variable
ii) fixed hair method--

The intercept on levelling staff is variable and stadia hair interval is fixed

iii) tangential hair method

The stadia hairs are not used

1) only (iii) is correct
2) only (i) and (ii) are correct
3) all (i), (ii) and (iii) are correct
4) none is correct

35. The longest time without unreasonable delay, the would be required for a drop of water to flow from the upper limit of the drainage area to the point where concentration or the maximum effect of flood considered, is known as
1) inlet time 2) time of flow
3) time of concentration
4) time-intensity

36. The time required for first drops of rain water to flow from the distant points of water shed to the head of the sewer or drain is known as
1) inlet time
2) time of flow
3) time of concentration
4) time intensity

37. In question no.89 the R.L of last point
1) is greater than R.L of first point
2) is same As R.L of first point
3) is smaller than R.L of first point
4) cannot be determined from the given data

38.

Station	B.S	I.S	F.S	H.I	R.L	Remarks
A	2.3			102.3	100.00	B.M
B		1.3			101.00	
C			2.3		X	

The above table shows a part of a level field book. The value of X should be

1) 98.70 2) 100.00
3) 102.30 4) 103.30

39. The multiplying constant of a theodolite is
1) f/i 2) (f+d)
3) (f/i+d) 4) (f/d+1)

where f is focal length of object lens

I is stadia hair interval

d is the distance between the optical centre of the object lens and the axis of the theodolite

40. The distance between centre to centre of two adjacent rivet holes should not be less than
1) 1.5 times the diameter of rivet hole
2) 1.5 times the diameter of rivet
3) 1.5 times the diameter of rivet head
4) 2.5 times the diameter of rivet

41. If an up grade of +1% on first class railway is followed by a down grade of -2%, then the length of vertical curve will be
1) 20 chains 2) 40 chains
3) 50 chains 4) 80 chains

42. An outline or -------- should never by used as a dimension line
1) inner line 2) centre line
3) outer line 4) Perpendicular

43. Mutual crossing of dimension lines and dimensioning between ---------- should be avoided
1) dotted line 2) straight line
3) curved line 4) dashed line

44. The recommended rate of change of grade for second class railways per 20-m distance at sages is
1) 0.12% 2) 0.1%
3) 0.8% 4) 0.06%

45. The distance between centre to centre of any two adjacent rivets shall not exceed by ____ when the rivets do not lie in the direction of stresses
1) 12xthickness of the thinnest plate
2) 16x thickness of the thinnest plate
3) 32xthickness of the thinnest plate
4) 32xdiameter of the rivet used

46. A surveyor's chain is made of
1) cast iron 2) stainless steel
3) aluminium 4) galvanized mild steel

47. If a chain is found to be short, it can be adjusted by
1) straightening the bent links
2) removing one or more circular rings
3) closing the joints that have opened out
4) any of the above

48. A telescope is said to be inverted if its
1) vertical circle is to its right and the bubble of the telescope is down
2) vertical circle is to its right and the bubble of the telescope is up
3) vertical circle is to its left and the bubble of the telescope is down
4) vertical circle is to its left and the bubble of the telescope is up

49. The cross hairs in the surveying telescope are placed
1) midway between eye piece and objective lens
2) much closer to the eye piece than to the objective lens
3) much closer to the objective lens than to the eye piece
4) anywhere between eye piece and objective lens

50. The foundation in a building is provided to
1) distribute the load over a large area
2) increase overall stability of the structure
3) transmit load to the bearing surface (sub soil) at a uniform rate
4) all of the above

51. The failure of foundation of a building is due to
1) withdraw of subsoil moisture
2) unequal settlement of soil
3) lateral escape of the supporting material
4) all of these

52. The ability of sub-soil to support the load of the structure without yielding is known as
1) bearing value of soil
2) bearing power of soil
3) bearing capacity of soil
4) any one of these

53. Ranging rods cannot be used at a distance of more than
1) 1 km 2) 500 m
3) 400 m 4) 200 m

54. Two points A and B are 1530 m apart across a wide river. The following reciprocal levels are taken with one level.

LEVEL AT	READINGS ON
A	2.165 3.810
B	0.910 2.355

The true difference in level between A and B would be
1) 1.255m 2)1.455m
3) 1.545m 4) 1.645m

55. The Simpson Rule for area when D is the strip and h_1, h_2 ---- etc, are the ordinates.
1) $A = d[h_1+h_2+h_3-----+h_n]$
2) $A = d/2[(h_1+h_2)+2(h_3+h_5+-----+h_{n-2})+4(h_2+h_4+-----+h_{n-1})]$
3) $A = d/3[(h_1+h_n)+2(h_3+h_5+-----+h_{n-2})+4(h_2+h_4+-----+h_{n-1})]$
4) $A = d/3[(h_1+h_n)+2(h_2+h_4+-----)+4(h_3+h_5+-----)]$

56. In a closed traverse sum of exterior angle is
1) (2n-4)Xrt. angles 3) 4n rt.angles
4) 2n rt angles 4) none

57. In separate sewers the minimum velocity of flow should not be less than
1) 0.6 m/sec 2) 0.75 m/sec
3) 1 m/sec 4) 6 m/sec

58. Ventilation column are provided at the upper end of every branch sewer and they are generally spaced at a distance of
1) 500 m 2) 300m
3) 100m 4) 50m

59. In the quadrantal bearing system, a whole circle bearing of 293^0 30' can be expressed as
1) W 23^0 30'N 2) N 66^0 30'N
3) W 113^0 30'N 4) N 23^0 30'W

60. The prismatic compass and surveyor's compass respectively give
1) Whole circle bearing (WCB) of a line and quadrantal bearings (QB) of line
2)both QB of a line and WCB of a line
3) both QB of a line
4) both WCB of a line

61. The direction of the magnetic meridian in a plane table survey is determined by means of
1) compass box 2) alidade
3) trough compass 4) magmatic needle

62. A flat rectangular piece of metal used to sight object in plane table survey is called....
1) Level edge 2) Cross edge
3) Alidade 4) fiducial edge

63. Main title of inked drawing is generally written in
1) gothic letters 2) simple letters
3) straight letters 4) cornor letters

64. The two types of single-stroke letters are vertical and
1) straight 2) horizontal
3) inclined 4) perpendicular

65. A level was set up at a point A and distance to the staff station B was 100m. The net combined correction due to curvature and refraction as applied to the staff reading is
1) 0.00673 m 2) 0.000673 m
3) -0.000673 m 4) -0.00673 m

66. In levelling between two points A and B on opposite banks of a river, the following readings were taken

Lavel position	Staff readings	
	A	B
A	1.500	1.000
B	1.350	0.850

If R.L of A is 100.0m, the R.L of B
1) is less than 100.0m 2) is more than 100.0m
3) is 100.0m
4) cannot be detremined form given date

67. The errors measured due to the incorrect holding of chain is ;
1) Cumulative error 2) Compensating error
3) Curvature error 4) Isolated error

68. A line joining same fixed points on the main survey lines is known as :
1) Base line 2) Check line
3) Contour line 4) Tie line

69. The process of taking levels on each side of a main line at right angles to the centre line in order to determine the vertical cross-section of the ground is known as
1) Differential levelling 2) Reciprocal levelling
3) Profile levelling 4) Cross-sectioning

70. A curve of varying radius introduced between two branches of a compound curve is known as
1) Mean curve 2) Common curve
3) Transition curve 4) Right hand curve

71. Lettering should be so done as can be read from the font with the main title
1) Vertical 2) horizontal
3) Straight 4) Perpendicular

72. A steel pile which function more efficiently in soft clay or loose sand, is
1) H-pile 2) pipe pile
3) screw pile 4) disc pile

73. A screw pile consists of cast iron or steel shaft of external diameter varying from
1) 0 to 150 mm 2) 150 to 300 mm
3) 300 to 450 mm 4) 450 to 600 mm

$\frac{p}{w}\left(\frac{1+\sin\phi}{1-\sin\phi}\right)^2$

74. Sheet piles are made of
1) wood 2) steel
3) concrete 4) all of these

75. The coefficient of friction between the concrete and soil is
1) 0.20 to 0.25 2) 0.25 to 0.30
3) 0.30 to 0.35 4) 0.35 to 0.50

76. The Indian tangent clinometer is very useful in
1) reconnaissance survey
2) compass survey
3) plane table survey when contouring is done simultaneously
4) plane table survey when three point problem has to be solved

77. While locating a number of points on a given gradient during preliminary survey of a hill road, the instrument most, suitable is
1) hand level
2) abney's hand level
3) tangent clinometer
4) ceylon ghat tracer

78. As compared to chain riveting, diamond riveting is preferred because
1) width of the plate required is less
2) saving in the material
3) efficiency is more
4) all the above are correct

79. In a structural connection, if the member is subjected to compression, then maximum pitch of the joint should be least of 200 mm or
1) 12t 2) 16t
3) 32t 4) 16d

80. The arrangement of members in a truss is made in such a way so that they should form 1) rectangles 2) quadrilaterals
3) polygons 4) triangles

81. In a truss, as far as possible, the length of one independent member should not be more than
1) 1.5m 2) 2m
3) 3m 4) 5m

82. A watertight surface constructed in connection with excavations for foundations of bridges, piers etc., is known as
1) caisson 2) cofferdam
3) well foundation 4) raft foundation

83. According to Rankine's formula, the minimum depth of foundation should be

1) 2) $\frac{p}{w}\left(\frac{1-\sin\phi}{1+\sin\phi}\right)^2$

3) $\frac{p}{w}\left(\frac{1+\cos\phi}{1-\cos\phi}\right)^2$ 4) $\frac{p}{w}\left(\frac{1-\cos\phi}{1+\cos\phi}\right)^2$

where

P= safe permissible pressure on base in N/M^2,

w= Weight of soil in N/m^3, and

ϕ = Angle of repose of the soil

84. The minimum depth of foundation for the load bearing wall of a building is restricted to
1) 600 mm 2) 700 mm
3) 800 mm 4) 900 mm

85. The permissible error in chaining for measurement with chain on rough of hilly ground is
1) 1 in 100 2) 1 in 250
3) 1 in 500 4) 1 in 1000

86. The correction for sag is
1) always additive
2) always subtractive
3) always zero
4)sometimes additive and sometimes substracitve

87. Cross staff is an instrument used for
1) measuring approximate horizontal angles
2) setting out right angles
3) measuring bearings of the lines
4) none of the above

88. The foundation supporting all the columns of a structure is called :
1) Raft foundation
2) Combined footing
3) Strip footing
4) Isolated footing

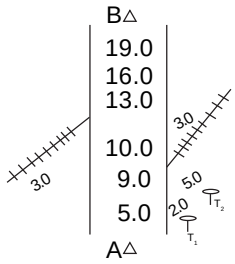
89. The method of finding out the difference in elevation between two points eliminating the effect of curvature and refraction is known as :
1) Fly levelling 2) Geodetic levelling
3) Precise levelling 4) Contour levelling

90. Superelevation of a horizontal curve is needed to counteract
1) Curve resistance 2) Centrifugal force
3) Centripetal force 4) Frictional force

91. The weight of the foundation may be assumed to be :
1) 25% of the column loads
2) 10% of the column loads
3) 20% of the column loads
4) 15% of the column loads

92. Figure shows the entries in a filed book for a chain line AB
What is the angle between chain line and railway line?
1) 26^0 34 2) 30^0
3) 45^0 4) 60^0

93. what is the distance between trees T_1 and T_2 shown in Figure?
1) 4m 2) 5m
3) 7m 4) 12m



94. Theory of probability is applied to
1) accidental errors only
2) cumulative errors only
3) both accidents and cumulative errors
4) none of the above

95. If altitude bubble is provided both on index frames as well as on telescope of a theodolite, then the instrument is levelled with reference to
(i) altitude bubble in index frame
(ii) altitude bubble on index frame if it is to be used as a level
(iii) altitude bubble on telescope
(iv) altitude bubble on telescope if it is to be used as a level
The correct answer is
1) only (i) 2) both (i) and (iv)
3) only (iii) 4) both (ii) and (iii)

96. When two or more parts are connected together, a line of rivet shall be provided whose distance from the nearest edge should not be more than
1) 37 mm
2) 37 mm + thickness of thinnest outside plate
3) 50 mm
4) 37 mm+4x thickness of thinnest outside plate

97. In compression members having both components back to back, the maximum distance between two adjacent tacking rivets shall not be more than
1) 600 mm 2) 300 mm
3) 200 mm 4) 100 cm

98. If the R.L. of a B.M. is 100.00m, the back sight is 1.215m and the foresight is 1 870m, The R.L. of the forward station is
1) 99.345m 2) 100.345m
3) 100.655m 4) 101.870m

99. A survey is conducted with a view to prepare the map of an area to a scale of 1:1000. If a scale with least count of 0.1mm is used for plotting, what would be the accuracy in length measurement in the field?
1) 0.325 m 2) 0.01 m
3) 0.1 m 4) 1m

100. The safe bearing capacity of the soil is equal to
1) Nominal strength X factor of safety

2)

3) $\dfrac{\text{ultimate tensile strength}}{\text{factor of safety}}$

4) $\dfrac{\text{ultimate compressive strength}}{\text{factor of safety}}$

101. The bearing capacity of soils can be improved by
1) increasing the depth of footing
2) draining the sub-soil water
3) ramming the granular material like crushed stone in the soil
4) all of the above

102. The diameter of the drilled piles should not exceed
1) 200 mm 2) 400 mm
3) 600 mm 4) 800 mm

103. The pre-stressed concrete piles as compared to pre-cast and reinforced concrete piles
1) are lesser in weight
2) have high load carrying capacity
3) are extremely durable
4) all of these

104. H-piles
1) require large storage space
2) are difficult to handle
3) cannot withstand large impact stress developed during hand driving
4) none of the above

105. A raking shore is a system of
1) giving temporary lateral support to an unsafe wall
2) providing temporary support to the party walls of two buildings where the intermediate building is to be pulled down and rebuilt
3) providing vertical support to walls and roofs, floors etc. when the lower part of a wall has to be removed for the purpose of providing an opening in the wall
4) all of the above

106. For a building on the side of a busy street where the ordinary scaffolding will obstruct the traffic on road, the type of scaffolding provided is
1) brick layer's scaffold
2) mason's scaffold
3) steel scaffold 4) needle scaffold

107. A horizontal layer of bricks laid in mortar is known as
1) course 2) stretcher
3) header 4) closer

108. A plane, which is perpendicular to the plumb line through a point and is tangential to the level surface at that point is called a
1) tangential plane 2) vertical plane
3) level plane 4) horizontal plane

109. The rays drawn to the points of known location from the unplotted stations occupied by the plane table are called
1)intersectors 2) resectors
3) medians 4) medullary rays

110. In case the plane table is correctly oriented the resectors will
1) form a triangle of error
2) form a great triangle
3) form a greate circle
4) meet at a point

111. An open-newel stair consists of two or more straight flights arranged in such a manner that a clear space occurs between the backward and forward flights.
1) agree 2) disagree

112. In wooden stairs, the thickness of tread is adopted as
1) 28 mm 2) 38 mm
3) 48 mm 4) 58 mm

113. The inner surface of an arch is called
1) extrados 2) intrados
3) crown 4) voussior

114. The vertex is the point at which the ------- cuts the axis
1. conic 2. lines
3. angles 4. ellipse

115. The sum of the distances of any point on the ---- from its two foci is alwasy the same and equal to the major axis
1. ellipse 2. parabola
3. hyperbola 4. triangle

116. Finding the location of the station occupied by the table, on the sheet by means of sighting to three well defined points whose locations have been previously plotted on the sheet, is known as
1) resection 2) traversing
3) three point problem
4) two point problem

117. A straight line normal to the plumb line at a point, and tangential to the level line at that point is called a
1) level line 2) horizontal line
3) vertical line 4) plumb line

118. The first sight or staff reading, taken from any levelling station to the levelling staff held at a point of known elevation, is called
1) fore sight 2) back sight
3) intermediate sight 4) fore bearing

119. In stairs, the vertical portion of a step providing a support to the tread, is known as
1) riser 2) flier
3) soffit 4) pitch or slope

120. The size of a step commonly adopted for residential buildings is
1) 250 mm x 160 mm
2) 270 mm x 150 mm
3) 300 mm x 130 mm
4) 350 mm x 100 mm

121. When a curve consists of two simple circular arcs of same or different radii, curving in opposite directions with a common tangent at their junction (centres of the two arcs being on opposite sides of the common tangent), such a curve is called as

1) simple circular curve
2) compound curve
3) reverse curve
4) vertical curve

122. A curve having varying radiuses and introduced in between a straight and a circular curve is known as
1) compound curve 2) transition curve
3) vertical curve 4) super elevation

123. Generally the diameter of rivets used in structural members, is not less than
1) 6 mm 2) 12 mm
3) 16 mm 4) 20 mm

124. In residential building, the average value of stair width is
1) 600 mm 2) 700 mm
3) 800 mm 4) 900 mm

125. In first-angle projection method, The top view is always below the ------ view
1) top 2) back
3) front 4) above

126. The principle of working of an optical square is based upon
1) refraction 2) reflection
3) double refraction 4)double reflection

127. The angle between two plane mirrors of an optical square should be
1) 30^0 2) 45^0
3) 60^0 4) 90^0

128. Dimensions of cylindrical parts should as far as possible be shown in the views in which they are seen as
1) circles 2) rectangles
3) squares 4) triangles

129. Dimensions of a cylinder should never be given as a
1) radius 2) hergs
3) diameter 4) none

130. The longest line passing through the centre of the area known as
1) base line 2) chain line
3) survey line 4) centre line

131. The curve generated by a point on the circumference of a circle rolling along a straight line is called a
1. epicycloid 2. hypocycloid
3. trochoid 4. cycloid

132. The number of steps in an ordinary flight should not be more than
1) 12 2) 10
3) 15 4) 20

133. The extreme support of a hand railing provided at the tope and bottom of a flight is known as
1) baluster 2) newel post
3) ballustrade 4) barrister

134. The head room in a staircase should not be less than
1) 3.5m 2) 3m
3) 2.10m 4) 2m

135. Pitched roofs are particularly suitable in hilly regions because
1) they are lighter in weight
2) it is very easy to repair pitched roof as compared to flat roof
3) of heavy rain fall and snow fall
4) all the above are correct

136. Generally for a column is a workshop using Gantry cranes, the foundation to be used should be
1) Pile foundation
2) Grillage foundation
3) Raft foundation
4) Well foundation

137. For an ordinary double storey building, the type of foundation to be used should be
1) Spread footing foundation
2) Stepped foundation
3) Raft foundation
4) Any other type of foundation

138. The representative fraction 1/1,00,000 signifies a scale of
1) 1cm=100 mtrs 2) 1cm=10 k.mtr
3) 1cm=1 k.mtr 4) 1cm=100,000cm

139. The representative fraction of the scale 1cm=100 k.mtrs will be
1) 1/100,00 2) 1/100
3) 1/1,00,000 4) 1/1,00,00,000

140. The errors which go on increasing in magnitude (either positive or negative) with the increase in measured distance will be called as
1) cumulative errors
2) compensating errors
3) procedural errors
4) mistakes

141. The most suitable type of pitched roof for a span of 2.5 metre is
1) lean to roof 2) couple roof
3) collar roof 4) king post truss roof

142. The pitched roof which slopes in all the four directions is named as
1) shed roof 2) gable roof
3) hip roof 4) mansard roof

143. The methods used for locating the plane table stations are
i) radiation
ii) traversing
iii) intersection
iv) resection
The correct answer is
1) (i) and (ii) 2) (iii) and (iv)
3) (ii) and (iv) 4) (i) and (iii)

144. After fixing the plane table to the tripod, the man operations which are needed at each plane table station are
i) levelling
ii) orientation
iii) centring
The correct sequence of these operations is
1) (i), (ii), (iii) 2) (i), (iii), (ii)
3) (iii), (i), (ii) 4) (ii), (iii), (i)

145. As compared to the floor area of a room, the glass area in a window should not be less than
1) 25% 2) 20%
3) 15% 4) 10%

146. A horizontal member fixed in a door or window frame for the separation of fan light is known as
1) transom 2) threshold
3) mullion 4) sill

147. In airconditioned buildings a door is required which can serve both the purposes, i.e., opening and closing and for this purpose the most suitable type of door is
1) swinging door 2) sliding door
3) rolling shutter 4) revolving door

148. The type of truss commonly used for spans varying from 5 to 9 metre is
1) queen post truss 2) king post truss
3) mansard truss 4) composite truss

149. In a queen post truss, _____ vertical posts are used.
1) two 2) three
3) four 4) six

150. Lettering should be in plain and simple style so that it could be done freehand and
1) stedy 2) speedily
3) straight 4) cornor

ANSWERS

1. 4	2. 4	3. 2	4. 2	5. 3	6. 4	7. 1	8. 4	9. 3	10. 1
11. 3	12. 1	13. 4	14. 1	15. 4	16. 2	17. 1	18. 3	19. 3	20. 2
21. 1	22. 4	23. 3	24. 3	25. 4	26. 1	27. 2	28. 2	29. 2	30. 2
31. 2	32. 3	33. 4	34. 3	35. 3	36. 1	37. 3	38. 2	39. 1	40. 4
41. 3	42. 2	43. 4	44. 4	45. 3	46. 2	47. 1	48. 1	49. 2	50. 4
51. 4	52. 4	53. 4	54. 4	55. 3	56. 4	57. 1	58. 2	59. 2	60. 1
61. 3	62. 3	63. 1	64. 3	65. 3	66 .3	67. 1	68. 1	69. 4	70. 3
71. 2	72. 3	73. 2	74. 4	75. 3	76. 3	77. 4	78. 4	79. 1	80. 4
81. 3	82. 1	83. 2	84. 4	85. 2	86. 2	87. 2	88. 1	89. 3	90. 2
91. 1	92. 3	93. 2	94. 1	95. 2	96. 4	97. 1	98. 1	99. 3	100. 2
101. 4	102. 3	103. 4	104. 4	105. 4	106. 4	107. 1	108. 3	109. 2	110. 4
111. 1	112. 2	113. 2	114. 1	115. 1	116. 3	117. 2	118. 2	119. 1	120. 1
121. 2	122. 2	123. 2	124. 4	125. 3	126. 4	127. 2	128. 2	129. 1	130. 1
131. 4	132. 1	133. 2	134. 3	135. 4	136. 2	137. 1	138. 3	139. 4	140. 1
141. 1	142. 3	143. 3	144. 2	145. 3	146. 1	147. 4	148. 2	149. 1	150. 2