B.Arch. Examination, 2017

(1st Year, 1st Semester)

MATERIALS AND METHODS OF CONSTRUCTION-I

Full Marks: 100 Time: Three	
The figures in the margin indicate full machine Question No.1 & 8 is compulsory and to answer any four from 1 (a) (i) The greater the percentage of, the more refractor (ii) A brittle material is one for which the ultimate strain is%. ductile material the ultimate strain is%.	the remaining questions y the clay will be.
(iv) The best tree for veneers is (v)method of quarrying is suitable for costly, so	oft and stratified Rocks.
(vi) Fourth class bricks are also calledbricks. (vii) Marble is a metamorphic rock whose parent rock is (viii)The relation between Length (L), Breadth (B) of a brick and T mortar (T) is	,
(ix) IPS flooring means	10
(x) The raking of joints in plastering is known as	
(b) (i) Explain bonding in brick masonry and its various techniques. I	05
Sketches. (ii)Explain Ultimate strength, ductility, stiffness, toughness and el	asticity from a
Stress- Strain diagram of concrete.	05
(iii) What is the difference between centering and shuttering?	05
2. (i) Define natural bed of a stone and its importance in construction Stone masonry and Stone arch construction (ii) Explain seasoning of stone.	3
(iii) Highlight the characteristics and application of the following s construction: Granite, Slate, Sandstone, Mooram & kota stone	e
(iv) Explain with sketches the important features for making earth masonry buildings.	quake resistant stone 4
3. Briefly describe (any 5) i. Dressing of Stone ii. Quarrying iii. Preservation of stone iv. Artificial Stone v. Stone veneering vi. Scale of hardness of stones	(5x3= 15)

4.	(i) Differentiate between dry rots and wet rots? How are they caused and prev (ii) Explain ASCU treatment in timber	ented.	3 3
	(iii) Write short notes on lamin board and veneers.		3
	(iv) How are trees classified based on its mode of growth? Give two examples o	f each	
	and their uses as building materials.		6
5.	Differentiate between the following: (any 5)	(5x3= 1	5)
	i. King closer & Queen Closer		
	ii. Ashlar Masonry & rubble masonry		
	iii. Softwood & hardwood		
	iv. Natural Seasoning & Artificial seasoning		
	v. Tangential sawing & radial sawing		
	vi. Knots & Shakes	-	
6.	Briefly explain the following : (any 5)	(5x3	= 15)
	i. Why do we keep the frog upside in a brick masonry wall construction?		
	ii. Bull's Trench Kiln and its important aspects.		
	iii. Importance of castellated beams		
	iv. Surface & Concealed condensation		
	v. Embodied energy of building materials.	•	
	vi. Green Building materials		
7.	(i) What are the properties of first class bricks?	-	2
	(ii) Sketch and state the uses of coping brick, bull nose brick and quoin closer.		3
	(iii) What is efflorescence in bricks? What are its causes and remedies?		3
	(iv) Write short notes on refractory bricks, earthenware and porcelain.		3
	(v) What are the differences between common bricks and engineering bricks?		4
8.	(i) Draw the plans, elevation and isometric view for a T joint brick masonry in Ra	at Trap	
	Bond. (Size of brick 250mm x 125mm x 75mm)		7.5
	(ii) Draw, a section through external wall of a load bearing wall showing all detail	S.	7.5