Building construction

1 – 4

Architectural requirements for buildings do not include:

 :r1 Operational requirements

 :r2 Urbanistic requirements

 :r3 Economic requirements

:r1 0

:r2 0

:r3 ok 1

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The basic (metric) module is equal to:

 :r1 100 mm

 :r2 100 cm

 :r3 100 m

:r1 ok 1

:r2 0

:r3 0

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Production of structural components (or parts) outside the site is called:

 :r1 Prefabrication

 :r2 Unification

 :r3 Typization

:r1 ok 1

:r2 0

:r3 0

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Headroom is defined as:

 :r1 Vertical distance between the floor surface and the upper level of the ceiling structure of the same floor

 :r2 Vertical distance between the floor surface and the lower level of the ceiling structure of the same floor

 :r3 The vertical distance of the upper surfaces of the load-bearing structure of the ceilings

:r1 0

:r2 ok 1

:r3 0

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The loading of ceiling structures is mainly transferred to the foundations by:

 :r1 Load-bearing walls and Non-load-bearing walls

 :r2 Non-load-bearing walls

 :r3 Load-bearing walls

:r1 0

:r2 0

:r3 ok 1

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The advantage of the longitudinal construction system is:

 :r1 Openness and variability

 :r2 Closeness and non-variability

 :r3 Usable for objects with more floors

:r1 ok 1

:r2 0

:r3 0

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Which type of construction is used for high-rise buildings:

 :r1 Superstructure

 :r2 Hall construction systems

 :r3 Construction system longitudinal

:r1 ok 1

:r2 0

:r3 0

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Suspension, pneumatic and suspend systems belong to:

 :r1 Bending construction system

 :r2 Compressive construction system

 :r3 Tensile construction system

:r1 0

:r2 0

:r3 ok 1

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Maintenance:

 :r1 Reduces the degree of degradation of structural elements, usually involves the renewal of protective surface coating

 :r2 Is an increase in the utility value of a building or its part without changing the purpose. The goal is to improve the standard of use.

 :r3 is to restore an object or its part into the original condition with the utmost emphasis on preserving the original appearance and design solution.

:r1 ok 1

:r2 0

:r3 0

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According to the static effect, the structures are:

 :r1 Longitudinal x transverse

 :r2 Load-bearing x Non-load-bearing

 :r3 Prefabricated x monolithic

:r1 0

:r2 ok 1

:r3 0

5 – 8

The distance between the two structures without the volume and shape changes is:

 :r1 Construction joint

 :r2 Expansion joint

 :r3 None of the answers are correct

:r1 ok 1

:r2 0

:r3 0

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How many classes of soil exploitation are?

 :r1 7

 :r2 3

 :r3 5

:r1 0

:r2 ok 1

:r3 0

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An excavation whose length and width is greater than 2 meters is:

 :r1 Pit

 :r2 Furrow

 :r3 Shaft

:r1 ok 1

:r2 0

:r3 0

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The minimum diameter of the foundation well should be at least:

 :r1 0,1 m

 :r2 1 m

 :r3 10 m

:r1 0

:r2 ok 1

:r3 0

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A suitable method of foundation below the water level is:

 :r1 Caissons

 :r2 Micropile

 :r3 Grid footing

:r1 ok 1

:r2 0

:r3 0

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The strip footings are used to support both load-bearing and non-load-bearing walls from the load:

 :r1 4 N/m2

 :r2 5 N/m2

 :r3 6 N/m2

:r1 0

:r2 0

:r3 ok 0

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Micropiles belong to the group:

 :r1 Monolithis piles

 :r2 Prefabricated piles

 :r3 Assembled piles

:r1 ok 1

:r2 0

:r3 0

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For loose earths of ordinary terrain (outside mountain areas) we usually choose the depth of foundation:

 :r1 500 mm

 :r2 700 mm

 :r3 800 mm

:r1 0

:r2 0

:r3 ok 1

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The maximum distance of the expansion joints in masonry to lime mortar made of concrete blocks is:

 :r1 40 m

 :r2 50 m

 :r3 60 m

:r1 0

:r2 ok 1

:r3 0

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Vertical excavations in cohesive soils can be done in depth

 :r1 0,5 m

 :r2 1,5 m

 :r3 5 m

:r2 ok 1

Cement mortars have compressive strengths ranging from:

 :r1 5,0 - 20 MPa

 :r2 5,0 - 20,0 Kpa

 :r3 0,5 - 2,0 Pa

:r1 ok 1

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The transversely oriented element, which is applied in the face of the masonry by its width, is:

 :r1 Header

 :r2 Stretcher

 :r3 Ashlar

:r1 ok 1

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Ashlar are:

 :r1 Roughly worked stone elements of the shape of an approximate parallelepiped.

 :r2 Prism-shaped elements roughly machined used for facing masonry.

 :r3 Irregular shapes without stoneworking.

:r2 ok 1

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Columns of monolithic skeletons usually do not have a plan cross-section:

 :r1 Rhombus

 :r2 Rectangle

 :r3 Circle

:r1 ok 1

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Prefabricated wall panels typically have an area:

 :r1 1 - 2 m2

 :r2 4 - 8 m2

 :r3 10 - 20 m2

:r3 ok 1

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The supporting length of the monolithic lintel should be:

 :r1 3 % the clear width of the opening

 :r2 5 % the clear width of the opening

 :r3 7,5 % the clear width of the opening

:r3 ok 1

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Minimum cross-section area of man-chimney to a height of 10 meter is:

 :r1 450 x 450 mm

 :r2 250 x 250 mm

 :r3 1000 x 800 mm

:r1 ok 1

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The hole through which the flue gas is fed into the flue is called:

 :r1 Vent connector

 :r2 Flue

 :r3 Head of chimney

:r1 ok 1

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The usually lengths of reinforced concrete lintel are usually:

 :r1 0,5 - 1 m

 :r2 1,1 - 5 m

 :r3 1,2 - 3 m

:r3 ok 1

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According to the structural arrangement, chimney do not include:

 :r1 Multi-layer chimneys

 :r2 Single-layer chimneys

 :r3 Chimneys for solid, liquid and gaseous fuels

:r3 ok 1