Building construction

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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

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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