

# CAMEROON GENERAL CERTIFICATE OF EDUCATION BOARD

Technical and Vocational Education Examination

## 7200 Architectural Technology and Practice 1



JUNE XXXX

ADVANCED LEVEL

Specialty(Specialty Code)	
Centre No.	
Centre Name	
Candidate No.	
Candidate Name	

Mobile phones are **NOT** allowed in the examination room

## 7200 Architectural Technology and Practice 1

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTION PAPER

One and a half hours

### INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

*Read the following instructions carefully before you start answering the questions in this paper. Make sure you have a soft HB pencil and an eraser for this examination.*

1. USE A SOFT HB PENCIL THROUGHOUT THE EXAMINATION.
2. DO NOT OPEN THIS BOOKLET UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO.

**Before the examination begins:**

3. Check that this question booklet is headed **Advanced Level – 7200 Architectural Technology and Practice 1**
4. Insert the information required in the spaces above.
5. Insert the information required in the spaces provided on the answer sheet using your HB pencil:  
**Candidate Name, Exam Session, Subject Code, Centre Number and Candidate Number.** Take care that you do not crease or fold the answer sheet or make any marks on it other than those asked for in these instructions.
6. **Answer ALL questions**
7. Each question has FOUR suggested answers: **A, B, C** and **D**. Decide on which answer is correct. Find the number of the question on the Answer Sheet and draw a horizontal line across the letter to join the square brackets for the answer you have chosen.  
For example, if **C** is your correct answer, mark **C** as shown below:  
[A] [B] [C] [D]
8. Mark only one answer for each question. If you mark more than one answer, you will score a zero for that question. If you change your mind about an answer, erase the first mark carefully, then mark your new answer.
9. Avoid spending too much time on any one question. If you find a question difficult, move on to the next question. You can come back to this question later.
10. Do all rough work in this booklet, using, where necessary, the blank spaces in the question booklet.
11. Texts, notes and pre-prepared materials of any kind are also **NOT** allowed in the examination room.
12. **At the end of the examination, the invigilator shall collect the answer sheet first and then the question booklet after. DO NOT ATTEMPT TO LEAVE THE EXAMINATION HALL WITH IT.**

*Turn Over*

1. It is a permanent method of ground water control

A	Perimeter trench
B	Sump holes
C	Diaphragm wall
D	cofferdams

2. The kind of cement recommended for maritime construction is

A	Water repellent cement
B	Rapid hardening cement
C	Hydrophobic sulphate resisting cement
D	Ordinary Portland cements

3. A caisson is a precast box like structure used to

A	Store water during construction
B	Enable construction underwater and marshy soft soils
C	Encase foundation footings in sea
D	Float concrete to its position in the sea

4. Cofferdams are usually provided with sluice gates in order to

A	Balance water pressure on either side in tidal water
B	Make them water tight
C	Provide access for workers
D	Provide access for materials

5. Anchor length refers to

A	The length of the anchor tendon
B	The elastic length
C	The embedded length of anchor
D	The projection of the anchor rod beyond the nut

6. Passive pressures at the toe help significantly to

A	Avoid overturning
B	Offer resistance to sliding
C	Increase the bearing resistance
D	Strengthen the retaining wall

7. A portal frame is a pillar and beam

A	Transmitting loads as continuous members
B	Used in any part of industrial construction
C	With independent bending deformations
D	Constructed with metallic sections

8. An important material use to increase fire resistance is

A	Asphalt
B	Bitumen
C	Asbestos
D	Shingles

9. The under part of an arch is called

A	Intrados
B	Haunch
C	Bach
D	Soffit

10. If the height of a first storey is 3.2m and the riser is 13cm, how many threads are required?

A	12
B	18
C	25
D	24

11. For effective drainage the finished surface of a flat roof should have a minimum slope of

A	5%
B	2%
C	10%
D	20%

12. A cut in frame of a door, to receive the shutter is called

A	Louver
B	Stop
C	Horn
D	Rebate

13. A temporal rigid structure having platforms to enable masons to work at different stages of a building is known as

A	Dead shoring
B	Raking shoring
C	Scaffolding
D	underpinning

14. A wall constructed to resist the pressure of an earth filling is called

A	A breast wall
B	Retaining wall
C	Ressbutt
D	Parapet wall

15. The depth of the position of a pipe in a drainage system is measured with a

A	Ranging rod
B	Street tape
C	Leveling staff
D	Boning rod

16. The pile which supports the loads due to friction between pile face and surrounding soil is generally known as

A	Bearing pile
B	Friction pile

C	Sheet pile
D	Battered pile

17. Air entrained concrete is used in lining walls and roofs to improve

A	Fire resistance
B	Sound insulation
C	Water proofing
D	Air tidness

18. Loads of equipment and furniture kept in buildings are

A	Live loads
B	Dead loads
C	Designed loads
D	Imposed loads

19. Name the form used in casting concrete walls

A	Brick work
B	Block work
C	Panel
D	concrete

20. The rock formed by gradual deposition is

A	Sedimentary
B	Plutonic
C	Igneous
D	metamorphic

21. A lost formwork is that which

A	Has lost its value
B	Cannot resist the weight of concrete
C	Is made of low quality materials
D	Remain permanently in place

22. The age of a tree may be ascertained by the

A	Radius of its stem
B	Number of branches
C	Circumference of its stem
D	Number of annual rings

23. The main person in the preparation of a tender file is

A	Quantity surveyor
B	Surveyor
C	Site foreman
D	Architect

24. Which type of material can be used to prevent capillary movement above foundation?

A	Ply wood
B	DPC
C	Boards
D	Pipes

25. End bearing piled is used on which type of soil?

A	Cohesive soil
B	Frictional soil
C	Rammed soil
D	vegetable soil

26. A story constructed below the ground level is known as

A	Underground house
B	Basement structure
C	Under pinning
D	Foundation

27. Identify one of the factors that can affect the striking time of a formwork?

A	The stability of the formwork.
B	The curing rate of the wet concrete.
C	The durability of the formwork
D	The nature of the formwork support

28. Which of the following is not part of a solid ground floor?

A	Hardcore
B	Sleeper wall
C	Concrete slab
D	Blinding concrete

29. Bottoming of trenches is done to

A	Avoid standing water
B	Give a uniform level
C	Avoid collapse
D	Improve the leaving capillarity

30. The arrangement of supporting an existing structure by the side is called

A	Underpinning
B	Shoring
C	piling
D	jacking

31. Pile foundations are suitable for

A	Multi storey buildings
B	Compacted soil
C	Soft rock
D	Water log soils

32. The addition of admixtures may ----- the mix

A	Lower strength
B	Increase strength
C	Lower and increase the strength

Turn Over

D	Not affect strength
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D	At the start of the beam
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33. Admixtures that causes early setting and hardening are

A	plasticisers
B	retarders
C	accelerators
D	Super plasticisers

42. How is down drag of water done

A	By suction pump
B	By capillary action
C	By roof channeling
D	By piling

34. What is the role of plastering to walls?

A	Prepare a surface for painting
B	Prepare a surface for the bulb
C	Prepare a surface for tiles
D	Prepare the surface for flooring

43. What are grout membranes used for

A	For building storey buildings
B	To enclosed the area of construction
C	For plastering
D	For flooring

35. What is a raft foundation?

A	Foundation on pillars
B	Foundation on piles
C	Foundation on strip footings
D	Foundation on an enlarged slab

44. Pointing is the process of

A	Plastering
B	Painting
C	Dressing joints
D	Dressing doors

36. What is the importance of an elephant foot in piling?

A	To absorb water
B	To increase pile volume
C	To increase pile bearing
D	To send off bentonite slurry

45. What is ready mixed concrete?

A	Concrete in situ
B	Concrete mixed and brought to the site
C	Concrete that is ready for casting
D	Concrete that is ready for placing

37. What is displacement pile?

A	Pile with elephant foot
B	Pile with small sizes
C	Pile with pile cap
D	Pile forced to the ground

46. Sills are elements constructed at

A	Top of doors
B	Top of windows
C	Below doors
D	Below windows

38. What is the importance of the angle of repose?

A	Make soil weak
B	Make soil stable
C	Make soil light
D	Make soil transparent

47. Ground anchors are used for

A	Anchoring pillars
B	Anchoring beams
C	Anchoring cofferdams
D	Anchoring floors

39. Where is the weep hole put in the wall?

A	Toe
B	Heel
C	Stem
D	Face

48. Dormer windows are constructed on the

A	Flat Walls
B	Inclined walls
C	Pitch Roofs
D	Flat roofs

40. Which pressure on retaining walls causes sliding?

A	Active pressure
B	Passive pressure
C	Ground pressure
D	Weight of building

49. Where is cladding applied?

A	On walls
B	On floors
C	On roofs
D	On doors

41. Where is a concrete kicker found?

A	On top of a pillar
B	At the middle of the pillar
C	At the start of the pillar

50. What is subsoil water?

A	Running stream
B	Rain water
C	Gutter water
D	Water in the ground

**NOW GO BACK AND CHECK YOUR WORK**

