

छात्रा का नाम टेस्ट (प्रथम / द्वितीय / तृतीय)
कक्षा नामांकन संख्या व डी नं.
परीक्षा का वार व दिनांक विषय
प्राप्तांक पूर्णांक

ID301

Q1 What is Purchase order? Explain functions and duties of Purchase department in detail.

Ans Purchase order - It is a written order which is given to the seller by the buyer. About all the specification of the product he/she want to place the order. In Purchase order all the necessary detail about the quantity, price and all other are mentioned.

Functions & duties of Purchase department -

- i) Detail specification given by the seller:-
The seller gives the detail information
- ii) Terms and conditions are to be followed
- iii) Acknowledge Satisfaction

Q2 Explain the export procedure in a foreign trade.

Ans Export procedure is done in two ways -

- i) Direct trade
- ii) Indirect trade

1) Direct trade - When the direct trade take place the manufacturer directly ~~settle~~ sell their product to the consumer.

2) Indirect trade - When the indirect trade take place it comes into different stages of selling and purchasing or buying the product. It includes:-

i) Manufacturer → Agent - Wholeseller

ii) Manufacture → Wholeseller → Retailer

iii) Agent → Wholeseller.

Q3 Explain various techniques of motivating the employees and its positive impact on them.

Ans:-

- i) Giving ~~them~~ them rewards on their hard work
- ii) Having good and co-operative nature with co-employees.
- iii) Appreciation should be done by the employee
- iv) Understanding should be their between higher and lower authorities
- v) No partiality should be done by the employees.

The positive impact on the employee

i) They do hard work

ii) They give their best

iii) They do not leak any confidential

Explain the following in short with their importance regarding marketing management-

i) Brand of a Product - Brand of a product plays an important role in the marketing. If the product is branded then the consumer gets security of the quality and is willing to pay the price of products worth. Branding helps in product identification and is considered as a status symbol.

ii) Packaging :- Packaging refers to the outer coverage of a product in the form of a paper bag, container etc. Packaging helps in keeping the product safe from any damage while transportation till it reaches the consumer and is ready for use. Packaging also helps the customers in identifying different products.

iii) Marketing concept :- Marketing concept is concerned with the process of buying and selling of goods and services between buyers and sellers by satisfying needs and wants of customers.

Q1 Explain in brief common acoustical defects and suggests its remedial measures.

Ans. The behaviour of reflected sound plays very important role in the acoustical design of an enclosed space.

Following are the common defects which are found and require special attention.

1. Reverberation: Reverberation is the persistence of sound in the enclosed space, after the source of sound has stopped. It is reflected sound as a result of improper absorption, which result that sound once created prolongs for a larger duration resulting in confusion with the sound created next.

Remedies are :- using the absorbent materials on the walls or on the ceiling as well, which optimum clarity depends upon correct reverberation time. Installing suitable absorbent materials.

2. Formation of echoes:- Echoes are also found due to reflection of sound when the reflecting surfaces are situated at a distance greater than 17m and when the shape is curved with smooth character.

Remedies :- This defect can be removed by selecting proper shape of the hall and by providing rough and porous interior surfaces to disperse energy of echoes.

3. Sound foci:- Reflecting concave surfaces causes concentration of reflected sound waves at

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certain spots, creating a sound of a larger intensity. These spots are called sound foci.

Remedies:- This defects can be removed by

(a) geometrical designed shapes of the interior faces, including ceilings,

(b) Providing highly ~~also~~ absorbent materials on ~~+~~ focussing areas.

4. Dead spots:- This defect is an outcome of the formation of sound foci. Because of high concentration of reflected sound at sound foci, there is deficiency of reflected sound at some other points. These points are known as dead spots. Where sound intensity is so low that it is insufficient for hearing.

Remedies:- This defect can be removed by installation of suitable diffuser so that there is even distribution of sound in the hall.

5. Insufficient loudness:- This defect is caused due to lack of sound reflecting flat surface near the sound source and excessive sound absorption treatment in the hall. ~~The def~~

Remedies:- The defect can be removed by providing hard reflecting surface near the source, and by adjusting the absorption of the hall so as to get optimum time of reverberation. When the length of the hall is more, it may be desirable to install loud speakers at proper places.

6. Exterior noises:- External noise from vehicles, traffic engines, factories, cooling plants, etc, may enter the hall either through the openings (such as doors, windows, ventilators etc). or through even walls and other structural elements having improper sound insulation. \downarrow

Remedies:- These defects can be removed by proper planning of the hall with respect of its surroundings and by proper sound insulation of exterior walls.

Q2. What is reflection of sound?

Ans. Sound waves get reflected from a large uniform plane surfaces in the same manner as that of light waves, the angle of incidence being equal to angle of reflection. The reflection of sound has certain virtues in acoustic, such as the enhancement of loudness and enrichment of total quality of sound. The following characteristics of reflection of sound waves are noteworthy.

1. Reflection of sound waves follow practically the same laws as reflection of light. This may not be true in some exceptional cases, hence, great caution should be exercised while applying these laws.
2. The reflected wave fronts from a flat surfaces are also spherical and their centre

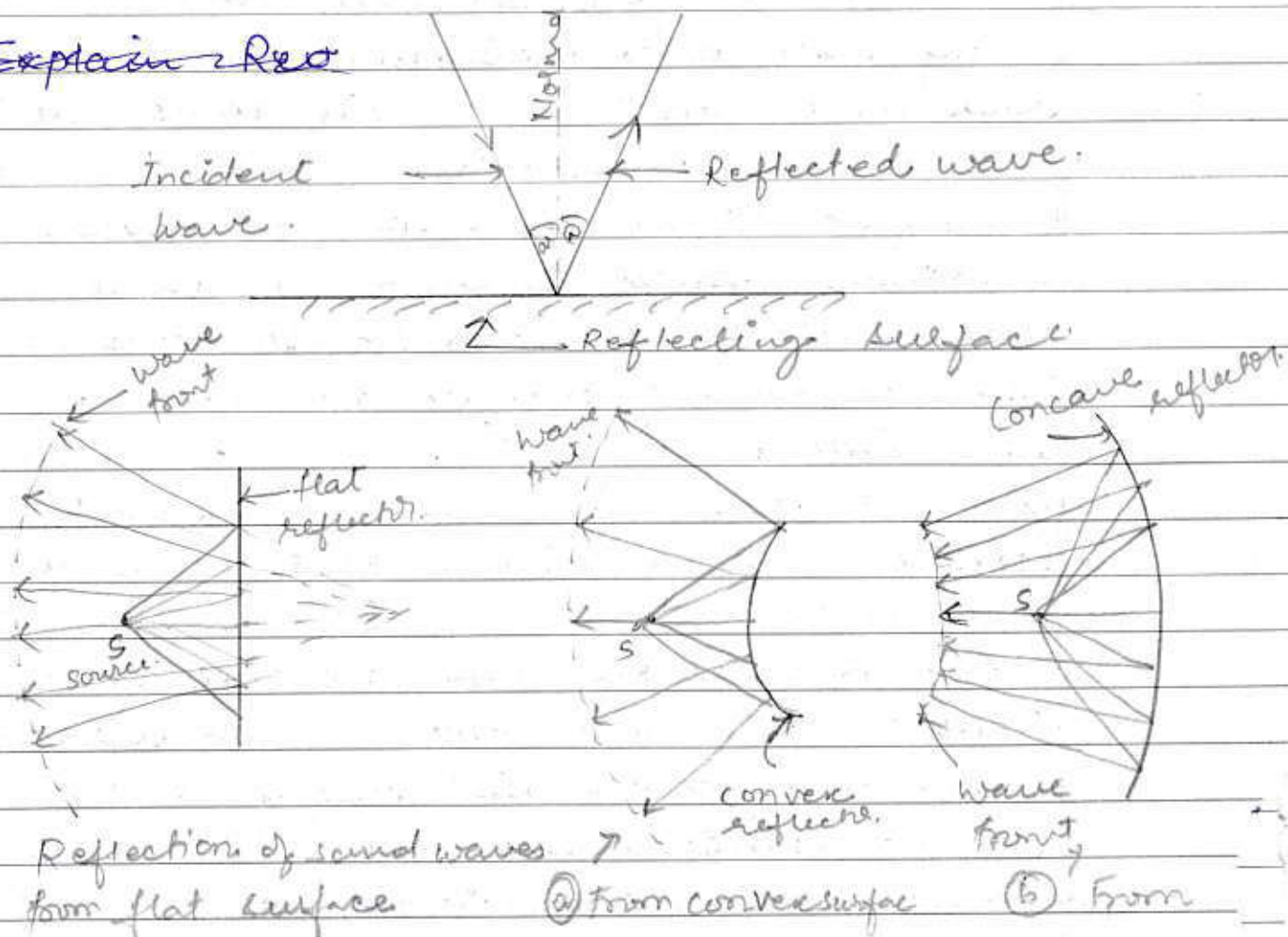
(4)

of curvature is the image of source of sound.

3. Sound waves reflected at a convex surface are magnified and are considerably bigger. They are attenuated and are therefore weaker. Convex surfaces may be used with advantage to spread the sound waves throughout the room.

4. The sound waves reflected at a concave surface are considerably small. The waves are most condensed and therefore amplified. The concave surfaces may be provided for the concentration of reflected waves at certain points.

Q. Explain Ref



Q3 Explain Reverberation.

Ans. Reverberant sound is the reflected sound, as a result of improper absorption. It has been generally noticed that in public halls and auditoriums, the sound persists even after the source of sound has ceased. This persistence of sound is called reverberation. It is due to multiple reflection in an enclosed space. Reverberation at a certain amount is desirable, specially for the giving richness to music, but too much reverberation is undesirable.

The time during which the sound persists is called the reverberation time of sound in the hall. It is the time taken by the reverberant sound to decay to its one-millionth of the sound intensity level existing at the time the source of sound stopped. In other words, it is the period of time in sec. which is required for sound energy to decay or diminish by 60 dB after the sound waves has stopped.

Uses of Reverberation :- As we have seen, adequate reverberation enhances the quality of speech or music.

Disadvantage of Excessive Reverberation blurs the speech. In small rooms, and offices, reverberation never occurs but offices are made sound proof for confidentiality and non-disturbance of persons in adjoining offices.

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Q4. What do you understand by sound absorption. Explain various materials used for sound absorption.

Ans. All building materials are sound-absorptive to some extent. Special materials used on boundary surfaces to increase absorption are known as absorbents. Ceiling is generally more exposed to direct sound waves than are other surfaces, and is usually the largest single area available for treatment. Absorbents can be broadly classified as following.

(A) Porous materials: - Absorption in porous materials is mainly due to the frictional losses which occur when the sound waves causes to and fro movement of the air contained in the materials. These materials absorb sound mainly in the higher frequencies. Their efficiency depends upon porosity, the resistance to air flow through the materials and the thickness. ~~Exp~~ eg. of the absorption under this are rock wool, glass silk, wood wool, curtains and other soft furnishing drilled fibre boards and acoustic plasters.

(B) Resonant panels: - These panels absorb the sound by damping the sympathetic vibrations in the panels, caused by sound pressure waves of appropriate frequency, by means of air space behind the panel. These panel

absorb sound only at lower frequencies, over a comparatively narrow frequency band ranging from 50 to 200 cycles. The frequencies at which panels vibrate depend upon their weight and depth of air spaces behind them.

(c) Cavity resonators:- A cavity resonator is virtually a container with a small opening and it functions by the resonance of air in it. They can be designed to absorb sound of any frequency.

(d) Composite absorbers:- These are a comparatively recent development, combining the functions of all the above three absorbers. It consists of a perforated panel fixed over an air space containing porous absorbent. The perforations in the panel should form at least 10% of the total area to allow the porous materials to absorb sound at higher frequencies.

Following are the sound mat. commonly used

1. Acoustic plaster.
2. Compressed cane or wood fibre board unperforated and perforated.
3. Wood particle board.
4. Compressed wood wool.

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5 mineral / glass wool quilts and mats and tiles

Branch: - Interior Decoration.

Subject: ID-306, Building Construction III ^①

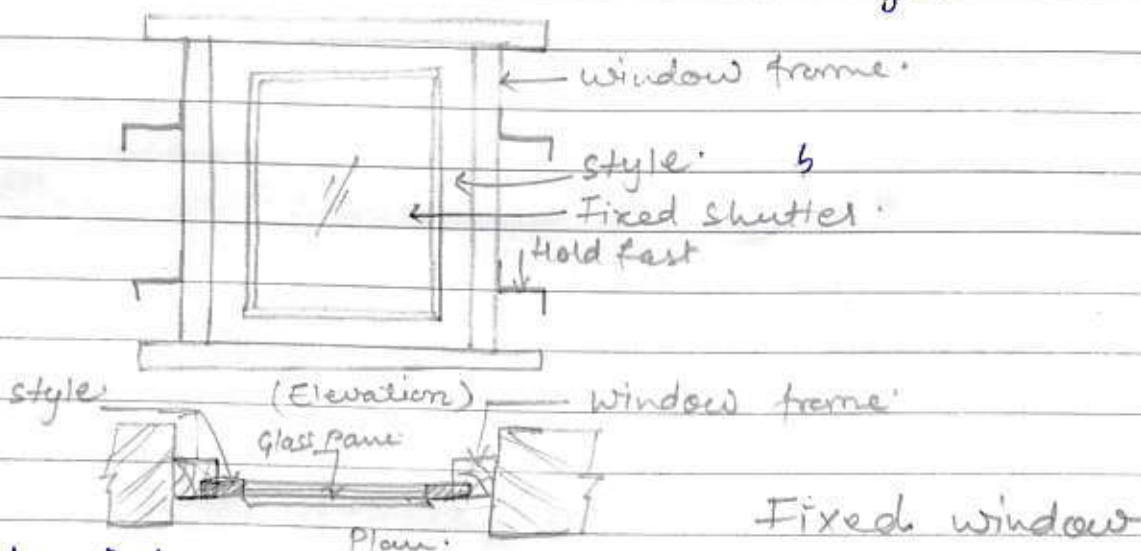


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Q1 Differentiate between fixed and Pivoted window (2½)

Ans. (A) Fixed Window:-

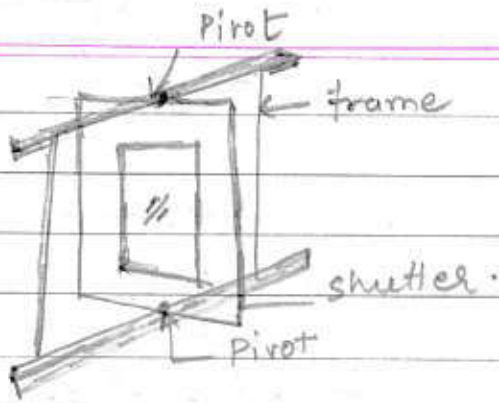
1. In this type, the glass pane is permanently fixed in the opening of the wall.
2. The shutter can't be opened or closed.
3. The function is limited to allowing light and permit vision in the room.
4. No rebates are provided to the frame.
5. The shutters are fully glazed.
6. In homes they are generally decorative windows near doors, stairwells and highplaces or are used in combination with other styles.



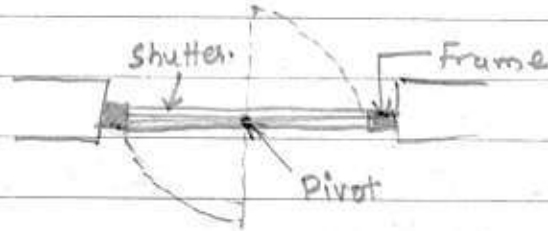
[B] Pivoted window:-

1. In this window, the shutters are allowed to swing round pivots fixed to the window frame.
2. The window frame has no rebates.
3. The shutter can swing horizontally or vertically.
4. A framework of wood or metal that contains a glass windowpane and is built into a wall or roof to admit light or air.

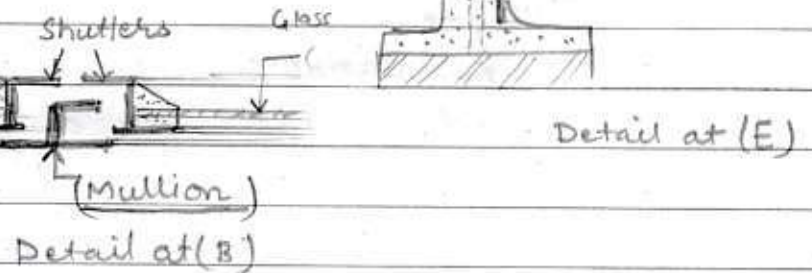
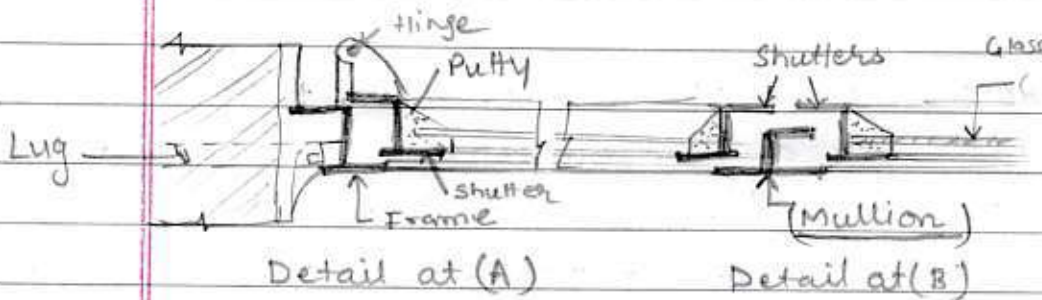
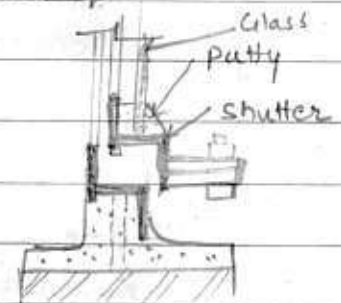
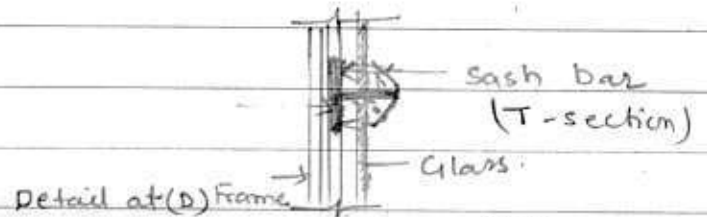
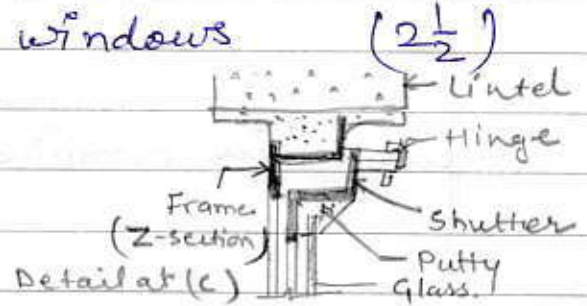
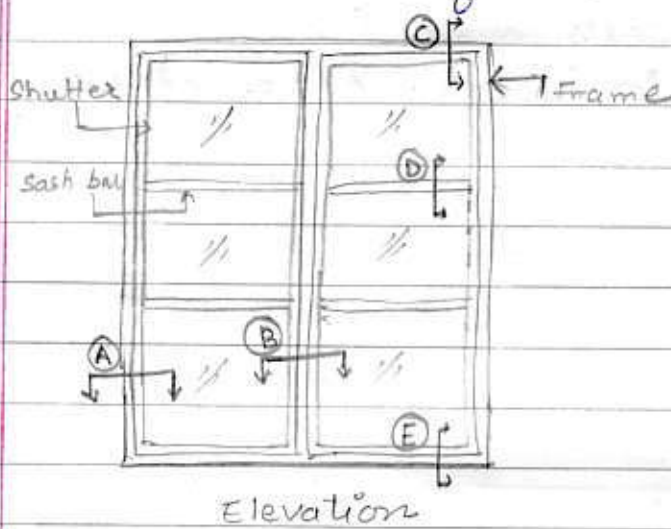
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Vertical pivoted window



Q.2. Draw details of a steel windows



Details of steel window

Commonly used sections are angle sections, Z-sections, T-sections and channel sections, Mullion.

Q3. Explain types and Procedure of wall papering? (5)

Ans. Wall paper is a material used to cover and decorate the interior walls of homes, offices, cafes, government buildings, museums, post offices and other buildings, it is one aspect of interior decoration. It is usually sold in rolls and is put onto a wall using wallpaper paste.

Types of wall paper: - In terms of method of creation, wallpaper types include painted wallpaper, hand printed stencil, machine-printed, vinyl coated. Some consist of a backing layer, paper or fibre and a ~~backing~~ plastic coating, Textured and embossed wallpapers are also available.

1. Vinyl: This is pure vinyl, which is laminated to a paper or linen backing. It can be used anywhere and is well suited to service areas as it is washable and easy to clean.
2. Pre-Pasted paper: - Pre or ready-pasted papers have a coat of adhesive applied during the manufacturing process. The adhesive is reactivated for application by being passed through water in a water trough before hanging.
3. Embossed types of wallpaper is raised and the reverse side is hollow.
4. Printed are of two forms, ground and pulp. In pulp is where the pattern is printed directly on the natural colors of the paper.

- 5. Flock: This has a luxurious velvet feel. It is made by dusting powdered silk, wool or flock on a tacky patterned surface paper, creating a piled effect and is back in fashion. a
- 6. Metallic also called foils, these papers have a large percentage of metal on the surface, predominantly Aluminium or powdered metals can be added to the ground paper.

How to apply wallpaper: Procedure:

- 1. Wipe down the walls with a sponge and bucket of warm water. Let the walls dry thoroughly then sand away imperfections.
- 2. Fill in uneven areas with drywall compound using a large putty knife. Let dry for 24 hrs then sand it smooth.
- 3. Wipe the dust off walls with a damp sponge.
- 4. Apply primer with a brush or roller to the walls to help the wallpaper stick. Use the large putty knife as a paint shield when working along trim.
- 5. Let the primer dry for at least two hours before hanging wallpaper.
- 6. Start by drawing a guideline on the wall. Use a straight edge and a level to make sure the line is plumb.
- 7. Measure and cut paper, leaving an extra four inches at the top. Reverse-curl the paper to get rid of the natural tendency to curl upon itself.

8. Spread the paper ~~in~~ ~~on~~ itself so you have dry out on a flat surface and apply adhesive use a figure-eight motion to spread adhesive evenly over surface of paper.
9. Fold ends of papers ~~in~~ ~~on~~ itself so you have dry paper to grip and carry to the wall and stick it up, aligning the paper with the guideline you drew. Leave a couple of extra inches at the top and bottom.
10. Smooth the wallpaper using the smoothing brush.
11. Trim away excess using a utility knife and a putty knife as a guide.
12. Repeat hanging process until all walls are covered. Use a seam roller to press the seam tightly together.

Q4. Write the use of false ceiling and explain different types of false ceiling. (5)

Ans. Suspended ceiling is a type of architectural design element used in commercial and residential buildings.

Uses: - It provide smooth homogeneous surface to the roof.

1. It provide fire protection as it creates compartmentation.
2. False ceiling helps in acoustical treatments.
3. It conceals all the non-pleasing elements and hides it from the viewers eyes.
4. It also hides the pipelines and the electrical.

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cables running in the room. All the ducts of air-conditioning can be hidden under it.

6. False ceiling materials are easy to install and cheap as compared to traditional roof systems.

Types of suspended ceiling / False ceiling.

(1) Gypsum plaster board false ceiling (jointless):

The Gypsum plasterboard false ceiling is monolithic suspended system that allow you to achieve a beautiful, homogeneous appearance and a smooth finish without any visible joints and a smooth end other designer ceiling options can also be achieved with plaster board. Different kinds of the false ceiling system of Gypsum plaster boards are used depending upon the application area. These include plain, moisture resistant and Fireline.

ii. Advantage: 1. Monolithic appearance.

2. Suspension from concrete soffit surface
3. Ventilation ducts and other services. accommodated in the plenum.
4. Easy to create bulk heads and changes levels.
5. Special load-bearing ceilings available.

(2) Grid Ceiling System: - The grid ceiling system is a lightweight lay in system

available in concealed or exposed grid options. The ceiling has substantial sound reduction and absorption qualities. Gyproc offers 2'x2' and 2'x4' sizes and in various patterns. Depending on the requirements of designs and space, the tiles offers a wide range of decorative effects. Prefinshed options include smooth, textured, patterned or perforated effects. The kinds of grid ceiling tiles include gypsum, mineral fibre and metal.

Advantage:- (1) offers a range of design and texture options. (2) moderate acoustic.

(3) Strip ceiling:- (Inverted aluminium or steel) As metal is a hard and durable material, it is used extensively in the false ceiling, when the metal surface is polished it gives a shiny surface which is a treat for eyes.

The metals used in this are galvanized iron and aluminium. The cost of this ceiling access. The hidden members of the structure are easily accessed as the panels are easily removable and reattached. The construction cost become less as the installation, fixing and maintainence is low.