

the H.P. One of the lateral faces of the prism is perpendicular to H.P. Draw the three views of the solid showing lines of intersections. **15**

6. A pentagonal pyramid with 30 mm base edge and a 75 mm long axis, stands on its base on the ground. A cylindrical disc of diameter 60 mm and thickness 20 mm is pierced by the pyramid with their axes coincident and the disc is placed centrally with respect to the axis of the pyramid. Draw the isometric view of the combined solid. **15**

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B. Arch. EXAMINATION, May 2017

(Second Semester)

(Old Scheme)

AR-108-G

ARCH. DRAWING-II

Time : 3 Hours]

[Maximum Marks : 50

Before answering the question-paper candidates should ensure that they have been supplied to correct and complete question-paper. No complaint, in this regard, will be entertained after the examination.

Note : Q. No. 1 is compulsory. Attempt any *two* questions from the rest.

1. Compulsory questions :

- (a) Differentiate between frustum and truncated solids. Support your answer with relevant examples. **5**

- (b) Explain with the help of example, the isometric view of a circle and a sphere of radius 3 cms. **5**
- (c) What do you mean by development of surface of various solids ? What are the methods of development of surface ? Support your answer with relevant examples. **10**
2. A square pyramid of side of base 40 mm and length of axis 60 mm is resting on its corner of base on ground with an edge of the base through that corner making an angle of 60° with the H.P. The apex is away from the observer and the axis is parallel to H.P. Draw the projections if the axis is inclined to V.P. at 20° . **15**
3. A square prism with a 110 mm long axis is resting on its base are equally inclined to V.P. The prism is cut by an auxiliary plane passing through the mid-point of the axis in such a way that the true shape of the section is a rhombus

having diagonals of 100 mm and 50 mm. Draw the three views showing section and an auxiliary view revealing the true shape of the section. **15**

4. A solid cylinder with 40 mm diameter of base and 80 mm height is resting on the ground with the axis making 60° with the ground. It is cut by a section plane such that the true shape of the section is an ellipse of major axis 70 mm and minor axis 40 mm.
Draw the sectional view and develop the remaining part of the solid. **15**
5. A square pyramid with a base side of 55 mm and an axis length of 80 mm stands on its base on the H.P. with the sides of base equally inclined to V.P. A triangular prism with a base side of 34 mm and length of axis 100 mm, penetrate the pyramid completely. The axis of the prism is perpendicular of the V.P. and intersects the axis of pyramid at 24 mm from