

JONES COUNTY CAREER-TECHNICAL CENTER

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April 27, 2020

Dear Parents and Career Tech Students:

As we work towards the end of the school year the Faculty, Staff and Administration of the Jones County Career Technical Center, is providing additional enrichment activities for our students and support for our parents as we continue through these difficult times.

The following Part 2 enrichment activities will allow students to continue reviewing the instruction that they already have received this year.

Again you will find questions with answers for you to study and review. There are no assignments to be returned to school.

If the JCCTC can be of any assistance to our students and parents with the enrichment activities, please feel free to call us at 601-425-2378 between the hours of 9:00 a.m. and 1:00 p.m. or contact the instructor by email. Email addresses are located under the program name on our webpage.

Sincerely,



Rex Buckhaults
Director, JCCTC

The World of Architecture

Text, Pages 17-36

Name _____

Course _____ Date _____ Score _____

Part I: Matching

Match the correct house style with the characteristics listed below. Place the corresponding letter on the space provided.

- A. Cape Ann
- B. Cape Cod
- C. Contemporary

- D. Garrison
- E. New England Gambrel
- F. Ranch

- G. Salt Box
- H. Southern Colonial

1. The long, low roofline gently slopes from the ridge to the eaves to help combat bitter winter winds. The name of this house style is derived from containers used for food products.
2. This house style has a large, centrally located chimney and a gambrel roof. The attic may be converted to living or sleeping space.
3. A unique feature of this house style is the overhanging second story. This style also has a steep pitched roof and narrow siding.
4. Ornate woodwork, iron trim, three-story chimneys, upper and lower balconies, front colonnades, and porticoes are some unique features of this elegant home style.
5. The features of this popular house style include a gable roof with the top of the windows near the roofline, narrow siding, and shutters on the windows.
6. A low-pitch roof with gables and overhanging eaves is characteristic of this one-story home style. Some homes have an "L" shape and an attached garage.
7. This home style varies in design and use of materials. Some homes with this style borrow ideas from past designs while others are completely innovative. Plans are designed to please the homeowner.
8. The name of this house style came from one of its features. It is found in most sections of the country. Two advantages of this style include usable space as a result of the roof design and shorter rafters.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____

Part II: Completion

Complete each sentence with the proper response. Place your answer on the space provided.

1. Some homes are designed for particular settings such as a _____, seashore, or a steep cliff. 1. _____
2. The trends in architecture are to design homes to complement the site, _____, and retain privacy. 2. _____
3. _____ architectural design combines traditional and contemporary characteristics and is reminiscent of past styles. 3. _____
4. Modern materials and building techniques help homes to be _____ and weather-resistant. 4. _____
5. Older, structurally solid homes may be _____ to their original beauty. 5. _____
6. Under a cooperative, an apartment building is managed and run as a _____. 6. _____
7. The apartment and a share of the common ground are purchased, taxes are paid as though it were a separate house, and owners of units have joint interest in all the shared property and facilities. These are all characteristics of _____. 7. _____
8. The Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) became law in _____. 8. _____

The World of Architecture

Text, Pages 17-36

Name Key

Course _____ Date _____ Score _____

Part I: Matching

Match the correct house style with the characteristics listed below. Place the corresponding letter on the space provided.

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------------|
| A. Cape Ann | D. Garrison |
| B. Cape Cod | E. New England Gambrel |
| C. Contemporary | F. Ranch |

- G. Salt Box
H. Southern Colonial

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7. This home style varies in design and use of materials. Some homes with this style borrow ideas from past designs while others are completely innovative. Plans are designed to please the homeowner.
8. The name of this house style came from one of its features. It is found in most sections of the country. Two advantages of this style include usable space as a result of the roof design and shorter rafters.

1. G
2. A
3. D
4. H
5. B
6. F
7. C
8. E

Part II: Completion

Complete each sentence with the proper response. Place your answer on the space provided.

1. Some homes are designed for particular settings such as a _____, seashore, or a steep cliff.
 2. The trends in architecture are to design homes to complement the site, _____, and retain privacy.
 3. _____ architectural design combines traditional and contemporary characteristics and is reminiscent of past styles.
 4. Modern materials and building techniques help homes to be _____ and weather-resistant.
 5. Older, structurally solid homes may be _____ to their original beauty.
 6. Under a cooperative, an apartment building is managed and run as a _____.
 7. The apartment and a share of the common ground are purchased, taxes are paid as though it were a separate house, and owners of units have joint interest in all the shared property and facilities. These are all characteristics of _____.
 8. The Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) became law in _____.
1. hillside
 2. provide a feeling of openness
 3. Post Modern
 4. energy-efficient
 5. restored
 6. Corporation
 7. Condominiums
 8. 1990

2 Basic House Designs

Text, Pages 37–50

Name _____

Course _____ Date _____ Score _____

Part I: Multiple Choice

Select the best answer and write the corresponding letter in the space provided.

1. Which of the following is a feature of the one-story ranch design?
A. Minimal heating costs.
B. Economical to build.
C. Easily adapted to indoor-outdoor living.
D. Limited hall space.
1. _____
2. Which of the following basic house designs is suitable for older or handicapped persons?
A. One-story ranch.
B. One-and-one-half-story.
C. Two-story.
D. Split-level.
2. _____
3. Outside maintenance is generally easy on a one-story ranch design because:
A. It has a small outside wall area.
B. It has a low-pitched roof.
C. It is built on a sloping lot.
D. All of the above.
3. _____
4. Dormers are usually added to this design to achieve more livable space.
A. One-story ranch.
B. One-and-one-half-story.
C. Two-story.
D. Split-level.
4. _____
5. Advantages of the one-and-one-half-story design include:
A. The attic may be expanded to achieve more livable space.
B. Dormers may be added for light and ventilation.
C. Heating costs are minimized.
D. All of the above.
5. _____

6. Which of the following best describes a two-story design?

- A. Little hall space is needed, and the sleeping, living, and service areas are on different levels.
- B. About one-third of the ceiling is directly under the roof, so adequate ventilation and insulation should be provided.
- C. It is economical to build, it requires a smaller lot, and it has a small roof and foundation area compared to the interior space of most other designs.
- D. It is built on one level. Thus, patios, porches, and terraces are possible outside any room.

6. _____

7. Advantages of the two-story design include:

- A. Heating is relatively simple and economical because heat naturally rises from the first to the second floor.
- B. The style is popular today because many variations on the basic design are possible.
- C. Exterior maintenance is simple and requires no special equipment.
- D. All of the above.

7. _____

8. This house design lends itself to easy cooling since the ceiling is not directly under the roof. Several windows provide effective ventilation.

- A. One-story ranch.
- B. One-and-one-half-story.
- C. Two-story.
- D. Split-level.

8. _____

9. Which of the following house designs takes advantage of a sloping or hilly lot?

- A. One-story ranch.
- B. One-and-one-half-story.
- C. Two-story.
- D. Split-level.

9. _____

10. The family room, garage, and foyer are commonly found on this level in a split-level design:

- A. Basement level.
- B. Intermediate level.
- C. Living level.
- D. Sleeping level.

10. _____

Basic House Designs

Text, Pages 37–50

Name Key

Course _____ Date _____ Score _____

Part I: Multiple Choice

Select the best answer and write the corresponding letter in the space provided.

1. Which of the following is a feature of the one-story ranch design? 1. C
 - A. Minimal heating costs.
 - B. Economical to build.
 - C. Easily adapted to indoor-outdoor living.
 - D. Limited hall space.
2. Which of the following basic house designs is suitable for older or handicapped persons? 2. A
 - A. One-story ranch.
 - B. One-and-one-half-story.
 - C. Two-story.
 - D. Split-level.
3. Outside maintenance is generally easy on a one-story ranch design because: 3. B
 - A. It has a small outside wall area.
 - B. It has a low-pitched roof.
 - C. It is built on a sloping lot.
 - D. All of the above.
4. Dormers are usually added to this design to achieve more livable space. 4. B
 - A. One-story ranch.
 - B. One-and-one-half-story.
 - C. Two-story.
 - D. Split-level.
5. Advantages of the one-and-one-half-story design include: 5. D
 - A. The attic may be expanded to achieve more livable space.
 - B. Dormers may be added for light and ventilation.
 - C. Heating costs are minimized.
 - D. All of the above.

6. Which of the following best describes a two-story design?
- A. Little hall space is needed, and the sleeping, living, and service areas are on different levels.
 - B. About one-third of the ceiling is directly under the roof, so adequate ventilation and insulation should be provided.
 - C. It is economical to build, it requires a smaller lot, and it has a small roof and foundation area compared to the interior space of most other designs.
 - D. It is built on one level. Thus, patios, porches, and terraces are possible outside any room.
7. Advantages of the two-story design include:
- A. Heating is relatively simple and economical because heat naturally rises from the first to the second floor.
 - B. The style is popular today because many variations on the basic design are possible.
 - C. Exterior maintenance is simple and requires no special equipment.
 - D. All of the above.
8. This house design lends itself to easy cooling since the ceiling is not directly under the roof. Several windows provide effective ventilation.
- A. One-story ranch.
 - B. One-and-one-half-story.
 - C. Two-story.
 - D. Split-level.
9. Which of the following house designs takes advantage of a sloping or hilly lot?
- A. One-story ranch.
 - B. One-and-one-half-story.
 - C. Two-story.
 - D. Split-level.
10. The family room, garage, and foyer are commonly found on this level in a split-level design:
- A. Basement level.
 - B. Intermediate level.
 - C. Living level.
 - D. Sleeping level.

6. C

7. A

8. C

9. D

10. B

3 Primary Considerations

Text, Pages 51–65

Name _____

Course _____ Date _____ Score _____

Part I: Completion

Complete each sentence with the proper response. Place your answer on the space provided.

1. The house is the biggest item in terms of home investment. The _____ ranks second and should be evaluated carefully to realize its potential as a vital part of the home and its setting. 1. _____
2. A _____ home design is ideal for a hilly or sloping site. 2. _____
3. The structure should appear to be part of the _____. 3. _____
4. A competent attorney should examine the deed and _____ before the site is purchased. 4. _____
5. _____ ordinances determine whether commercial, multi-family, or single-family structures may be built on the intended site. 5. _____
6. The type of house that can be built on any given site is subject to local _____ codes. 6. _____
7. Information on permit costs, inspections, or regulations may be obtained from the local _____ inspector or local building department. 7. _____
8. The _____ is just as important as the size of the lot in determining construction possibilities. 8. _____
9. Family _____ is a major consideration in house design. 9. _____
10. The considerations in planning a residential structure include exterior design, size, and _____ as well as the ability to resell the house. 10. _____
11. A home designed around standard sizes called _____ results in less wasted material. 11. _____
12. The size of plywood and paneling is generally _____. 12. _____
13. Exterior walls should be modular lengths in multiples of 2' or _____. 13. _____

14. Plan interior rooms around standard sizes of carpeting, which are available in widths of 12' or _____. 14. _____
15. The _____ of living provided by the structure is a measure of the architect's success in solving a problem. 15. _____

Part II: Matching

Match the correct term with its description listed below. Place the corresponding letter on the space provided.

- A. Building codes
- B. Deed
- C. Easements
- D. Restrictions

- E. Specifications
- F. Title search
- G. Topographical drawings

1. It determines if there are any legal claims against the property. 1. _____
2. This is a legal document through which ownership of the property is transferred. 2. _____
3. These may specify the style and size of the house that can be built on the property, as well as the type of landscaping and the overall cost of the house. 3. _____
4. These may allow utilities to cross the property or may prevent the filling in of a low area that must remain for drainage purposes. 4. _____
5. These involve plumbing, electrical, and building standards. 5. _____
6. These illustrate slope, contour, size, shape, elevation, trees, rocks, and soil conditions. 6. _____
7. These describe the quality of materials and workmanship. 7. _____

Part III: Multiple Choice

Select the best answer and write the corresponding letter in the space provided.

1. This plan locates switches, convenience outlets, ceiling outlet fixtures, and the panel box. 1. _____
- A. Foundation plan.
 - B. Plumbing plan.
 - C. Plot plan.
 - D. Electrical plan.

Name _____

2. These drawings include specifics of kitchens, stairs, chimneys, and fireplaces, and items of special construction.

- A. Construction details.
- B. Elevations.
- C. Pictorial presentations.
- D. Furniture plan.

2. _____

3. Which of the following is found on a plot plan?

- A. The direction of joists and major supporting members.
- B. A description of how the structure has been designed to accommodate future expansion.
- C. The location of the house on the site, utilities, and topographical features.
- D. Exterior and interior walls, doors, windows, and built-in cabinets and appliances.

3. _____

4. Which of the following best describes the foundation plan?

- A. Typical orthographic projection showing the exterior features of the building such as the windows and doors, steps, chimney, and other exterior details.
- B. Shows the size and material of the support structure. Gives information pertaining to excavation, waterproofing, and supporting structures.
- C. Locates and identifies plants and other elements on the site surrounding the house.
- D. Shows rafters, ceiling joists, and supporting members.

4. _____

5. This plan shows such features as the hot and cold water system, waste lines, placement of plumbing fixtures, and cleanouts.

- A. Heating and cooling plan.
- B. Plumbing plan.
- C. Electrical plan.
- D. Expansion plan.

5. _____

6. This plan illustrates all exterior and interior walls, doors, windows, patios, walks, decks, fireplaces, and appliances.

- A. Foundation plan.
- B. Furniture plan.
- C. Floor plan.
- D. Roof plan.

6. _____

Primary Considerations

Text, Pages 51-65

Name Key

Course _____ Date _____ Score _____

Part I: Completion

Complete each sentence with the proper response. Place your answer on the space provided.

1. The house is the biggest item in terms of home investment. The _____ ranks second and should be evaluated carefully to realize its potential as a vital part of the home and its setting.
 2. A _____ home design is ideal for a hilly or sloping site.
 3. The structure should appear to be part of the _____.
 4. A competent attorney should examine the deed and _____ before the site is purchased.
 5. _____ ordinances determine whether commercial, multi-family, or single-family structures may be built on the intended site.
 6. The type of house that can be built on any given site is subject to local _____ codes.
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 9. Family _____ is a major consideration in house design.
 10. The considerations in planning a residential structure include exterior design, size, and _____ as well as the ability to resell the house.
 11. A home designed around standard sizes called _____ results in less wasted material.
 12. The size of plywood and paneling is generally _____.
 13. Exterior walls should be modular lengths in multiples of 2' or _____.
1. site
 2. split-level
 3. site
 4. title
 5. Zoning
 6. building
 7. building
 8. shape
 9. size
 10. materials
 11. modules
 12. 4' x 8'
 13. 4'

14. Plan interior rooms around standard sizes of carpeting, which are available in widths of 12' or ____.
15. The ____ of living provided by the structure is a measure of the architect's success in solving a problem.

14. 15'

15. quality

Part II: Matching

Match the correct term with its description listed below. Place the corresponding letter on the space provided.

- A. Building codes
- B. Deed
- C. Easements
- D. Restrictions

- E. Specifications
- F. Title search
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1. It determines if there are any legal claims against the property.
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3. These may specify the style and size of the house that can be built on the property, as well as the type of landscaping and the overall cost of the house.
4. These may allow utilities to cross the property or may prevent the filling in of a low area that must remain for drainage purposes.
5. These involve plumbing, electrical, and building standards.
6. These illustrate slope, contour, size, shape, elevation, trees, rocks, and soil conditions.
7. These describe the quality of materials and workmanship.

1. F

2. B

3. D

4. C

5. A

6. G

7. E

Part III: Multiple Choice

Select the best answer and write the corresponding letter in the space provided.

1. This plan locates switches, convenience outlets, ceiling outlet fixtures, and the panel box.
 - A. Foundation plan.
 - B. Plumbing plan.
 - C. Plot plan.
 - D. Electrical plan.

1. D

Name _____

2. These drawings include specifics of kitchens, stairs, chimneys, and fireplaces, and items of special construction.

- A. Construction details.
- B. Elevations.
- C. Pictorial presentations.
- D. Furniture plan.

3. Which of the following is found on a plot plan?

- A. The direction of joists and major supporting members.
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- B. Plumbing plan.
- C. Electrical plan.
- D. Expansion plan.

6. This plan illustrates all exterior and interior walls, doors, windows, patios, walks, decks, fireplaces, and appliances.

- A. Foundation plan.
- B. Furniture plan.
- C. Floor plan.
- D. Roof plan.

2. A

3. C

4. B

5. B

6. C

Chapter 4 Posttest

Drawing Instruments and Techniques

Name _____

Period _____ Date _____ Score _____

Completion

Complete each sentence with the proper response. Place your answer on the space provided.

1. In orthographic projection, projection lines are _____ to each other. 1. _____
2. The _____ view is used as the basis for most of the other views in a set of drawings for a house. 2. _____
3. Architectural drawing sheets measuring 11" × 17" are designated with the letter _____. 3. _____
4. The divisions on an engineer's scale are based on _____ units to the inch. 4. _____
5. A drawing of an object made at 1/2 size will be _____ than a drawing made at 1/8 scale. 5. _____

Multiple Choice

Choose the answer that correctly completes the statement. Write the corresponding letter in the space provided.

- _____ 1. The front view of an object in mechanical drawing is the same as the _____ elevation in architectural drawing.
A. right side
B. left side
C. front
D. rear
- _____ 2. The size of a standard architectural drawing C-size sheet is _____.
A. 11" × 17"
B. 17" × 22"
C. 22" × 34"
D. 24" × 36"
- _____ 3. A traditional drafting device that allows the drafter to draw a line at any angle is a(n) _____.
A. straightedge
B. adjustable triangle
C. scale
D. protractor

Name _____

Matching

Select the answer that correctly matches each term. Place your answer in the space provided.

- | | |
|---|--|
| A. Very light lines used in the drawing process. | E. Used for interior walls, steps, and doors. |
| B. Used to form a boundary. | F. Used for objects that are not visible. |
| C. Freehand lines used to reveal an underlying feature or part of the object removed. | G. Heavy lines used to show where the object is to be sectioned. |
| D. Used to indicate the center of symmetrical objects. | H. Used in lettering. |
| | I. Used to show size and location. |

- _____ 1. Construction lines
- _____ 2. Cutting-plane lines
- _____ 3. Centerlines
- _____ 4. Dimension lines
- _____ 5. Border lines
- _____ 6. Hidden lines
- _____ 7. Guidelines
- _____ 8. Short break lines
- _____ 9. Object lines

Chapter 4 Posttest

Drawing Instruments and Techniques

Name Key
Period _____ Date _____ Score _____

Completion

Complete each sentence with the proper response. Place your answer on the space provided.

1. In orthographic projection, projection lines are _____ to each other. parallel
2. The _____ view is used as the basis for most of the other views in a set of drawings for a house. plan
3. Architectural drawing sheets measuring 11" × 17" are designated with the letter _____. B
4. The divisions on an engineer's scale are based on _____ units to the inch. 10
5. A drawing of an object made at 1/2 size will be _____ than a drawing made at 1/8 scale. larger

Multiple Choice

Choose the answer that correctly completes the statement. Write the corresponding letter in the space provided.

- C 1. The front view of an object in mechanical drawing is the same as the _____ elevation in architectural drawing.
A. right side
B. left side
C. front
D. rear
- B 2. The size of a standard architectural drawing C-size sheet is _____.
A. 11" × 17"
B. 17" × 22"
C. 22" × 34"
D. 24" × 36"
- B 3. A traditional drafting device that allows the drafter to draw a line at any angle is a(n) _____.
A. straightedge
B. adjustable triangle
C. scale
D. protractor

Name _____

Matching

Select the answer that correctly matches each term. Place your answer in the space provided.

- A. Very light lines used in the drawing process.
- B. Used to form a boundary.
- C. Freehand lines used to reveal an underlying feature or part of the object removed.
- D. Used to indicate the center of symmetrical objects.
- E. Used for interior walls, steps, and doors.
- F. Used for objects that are not visible.
- G. Heavy lines used to show where the object is to be sectioned.
- H. Used in lettering.
- I. Used to show size and location.

- D 1. Construction lines
- F 2. Cutting-plane lines
- H 3. Centerlines
- C 4. Dimension lines
- A 5. Border lines
- E 6. Hidden lines
- I 7. Guidelines
- G 8. Short break lines
- B 9. Object lines