# What is a Floor Plan?

Worksheet

A floor plan is a horizontal section drawn to scale that shows a building's layout - walls, doors, windows, and rooms - as seen from directly above, typically cut at about 1.2 m (4 ft) above the floor.

## Questions

1. What is a floor plan?

A) A vertical cut through a building
B) A top-down horizontal section drawing of a building
C) An exterior elevation view
D) A 3D rendering only

2. At approximately what height is a floor plan's cutting plane typically taken?

A) 0.3 m (1 ft)
B) 1.2 m (4 ft)
C) 3 m (10 ft)
D) At the roofline

3. What does a quarter-circle arc on a plan represent?

A) A window
B) A door's swing direction
C) A structural column
D) A staircase

4. Why is checking the scale bar important when reading a plan?

A) It shows the building's cost
B) It ensures measurements taken from the drawing convert correctly to real dimensions
C) It indicates the roof material
D) It is not important

5. How do you find a room's area on a floor plan drawn at 1:100 scale?

6. How do you identify a load-bearing wall on a plan?

7. How do you trace an accessible route on a floor plan?

8. Define: What is a floor plan?

9. Define: At what height is a floor plan typically cut?

10. Define: What symbol shows a door's swing direction?

# Answer Key

1. B) A top-down horizontal section drawing of a building - A floor plan is a horizontal section viewed from directly above, typically cut about 1.2 m above the floor.

2. B) 1.2 m (4 ft) - The standard cutting height is about 1.2 m (4 ft), which passes through doors and windows.

3. B) A door's swing direction - The arc shows the path a door sweeps through as it opens, indicating swing direction and clearance.

4. B) It ensures measurements taken from the drawing convert correctly to real dimensions - Without the correct scale, measurements taken from the drawing won't reflect true real-world dimensions.

5. Measure the room's length and width on the drawing with a scale ruler Multiply each measurement by 100 to get real-world dimensions Multiply length by width to get the room's real area, e.g. 4 m x 3 m = 12 m

6. Look for thicker wall lines, often with dense hatching or a solid fill Compare to thinner single lines, which are typically non-structural partitions Cross-check against the structural grid or column lines if shown

7. Identify all door swings and confirm clear widths meet accessibility minimums Follow the hallway path from the entrance to the destination room Check for level changes (stairs) that would need a ramp or elevator alternative

8. A scaled, top-down horizontal section drawing showing a building's walls, doors, windows, and room layout.

9. About 1.2 meters (4 feet) above the finished floor.

10. A quarter-circle arc showing the path the door sweeps when opened.