Choose the correct answers:

1. The rocks formed by cooling of magma or molten material is called-
   a) Metamorphic rock  
   b) Sedimentary rock  
   c) Igneous rock  
   d) Stratified rock

2. Marble contains-
   a) Lime  
   b) Lime and silica  
   c) Silica  
   d) None of these

3. Sand stone is-
   a) Volcanic rock  
   b) Igneous rock  
   c) Metamorphic rock  
   d) Sedimentary rock

4. The crushing strength of first class brick is-
   a) 30 kg/cm²  
   b) 63 kg/cm²  
   c) 70 kg/cm²  
   d) 105 kg/cm²

5. The soil not good for making brick is-
   a) Black cotton  
   b) Alluvial  
   c) Silty  
   d) Sand and silty

6. The strength of building stone should not be less than-
   a) 1000 kg/cm²  
   b) 500 kg/cm²  
   c) 1600 kg/cm²  
   d) 300 kg/cm²

7. Very strong lime mortar is obtained from-
   a) Quick lime  
   b) Semi-hydraulic lime  
   c) Hydrated lime  
   d) Hydraulic lime
8. Fat lime can be used in-
   a) Lime terracing  
   b) Lime mortars 
   c) Distempers  
   d) None of these

9. The advantage of adding pozzolana to lime is to-
   a) Reduce shrinkage  
   b) Increase resistance to cracking 
   c) Impact greater strength  
   d) All of these

10. The amount of gypsum usually added in manufacturing of cement is-
    a) 0.1 to 0.5%  
    b) 0.5 to 1.5% 
    c) 0.01 to 0.9%  
    d) 3 to 5%

11. A good quality of cement should have higher percentage of-
    a) Tri-calcium silicate  
    b) Free lime 
    c) Di-calcium silicate  
    d) Silica

12. The minimum percentage of ingredient in cement is that of-
    a) Lime  
    b) Magnesium oxide 
    c) Iron oxide  
    d) Aluminum

13. In quick setting cement the compound added is called-
    a) Aluminum sulphate  
    b) Gypsum 
    c) Aluminum silicate  
    d) Calcium sulphate

14. Gypsum is added to cement to-
    a) Increase its final setting time  
    b) Decrease its initial setting time 
    c) Increase its initial setting time  
    b) Increase its bond strength

15. Vicat's apparatus is used to determine the-
    a) Initial setting time of cement  
    b) Final setting time of cement 
    c) Normal consistency of cement  
    d) All of these

16. The portion of timber between heart wood and cambium layer is called-
    a) Hot wood  
    b) Wane wood  
    c) Sap wood  
    d) None of these

Cont ... 3...
17. The moisture content achieved after drying of Timber is-
   a) 15%  b) 10%  c) 5%  d) 25%

18. The defects in the growth of Timber is caused due to-
   a) Shakes  b) Checks  c) Both (a)&(b)  d) None of these

19. Plywood is specified by its-
   a) Weight  b) Volume  c) Thickness  d) None of these

20. While preparing mortar, the binding material generally used is cement and-
   a) Cinder  b) Lime  c) Surkhi  d) Brick powder

21. Mostly the ratio in which cement and sand are mixed for masonry work is-
   a) 1:2  b) 1:3  c) 1:5  d) 1:6

22. The strength of cement concrete depends on-
   a) Quality of water  b) Quality of fine aggregate  
      c) Water-cement ratio  d) Quality of aggregate

23. Rusting can be prevented by applying coating of-
   a) Red lead  b) White lead  c) Zinc oxide  d) Bitumen

24. Turpentine oil is used in paint as-
   a) Base  b) Thinner  c) Vehicle  d) None of these

25. A constituent of paint that helps in quick drying of painted surface is-
   a) Base  b) Thinner  c) Vehicle  d) Drier

26. The main constituent of varnish is-
   a) Turpentine oil  b) Petrol  c) Resin  d) Solvent

27. The base material for distemper is-
   a) Lime  b) Chalk  c) Snowcem  d) Cement

Cont ....4...
28. Plastics can be broadly classified as:
   a) Monomers and polymers  
   b) Thermosetting and thermoplastic  
   c) Soft and hard  
   d) Elastic and rigid

29. The specific gravity of plastic generally lies between:
   a) 0.1 to 0.5  
   b) 3.1 to 3.5  
   c) 2.1 to 2.5  
   d) 1.3 to 1.4

30. The causes of failure of foundation of a building are:
   a) Unequal settlement of soil  
   b) Withdrawal of subsoil moisture  
   c) Lateral escape of the supporting material  
   d) All of these

31. The maximum bearing capacity is that of:
   a) Hard rocks  
   b) Black cotton soil  
   c) Soft rocks  
   d) Fins sandy soils

32. The bearing capacity of a water logged soil can be increased by:
   a) Draining the soil  
   b) Compacting the soil  
   c) Increasing the depth of foundation  
   d) Grouting

33. The minimum depth of foundation below the ground surface level is:
   a) 60 cm  
   b) 80 cm  
   c) 100 cm  
   d) 120 cm

34. The type of foundation used on weaker soil is:
   a) Column footing  
   b) Grillage footing  
   c) Raft footing  
   d) All of these

35. Black cotton soil is unsuitable for foundations because of its:
   a) Property to undergo a volume change due to variation of moisture content  
   b) Medium bearing capacity  
   c) Cohesive particles  
   d) High permeability

36. The type of masonry in which the stones of irregular size and shape are used and there are no regular course is called:
   a) Uncoursed rubble masonry  
   b) Uncoursed random rubble masonry  
   c) Polygonal rubble masonry  
   d) All of these
37. When a brick is cut off lengthwise the cut out bricks are called-
   a) Queen closer  b) King closer  c) Corbel  d) Bath

38. An external corner in brick masonry is called-
   a) Quoin  b) Jamb  c) Sleeper wall  d) Parapet

39. The minimum thickness of a wall in stone masonry cannot be less than-
   a) 10cm  b) 20cm  c) 35cm  d) 55cm

40. A type of bonding in which all courses are laid as stretchers is known as-
   a) Stretcher bond  b) Header bond  c) English bond  d) Flemish bond

41. Dampness results in-
   a) Strengthening concrete  b) Growth of termites  
   c) Strengthening of plastering  d) All of these

42. The upper convex surface of an arch is called as-
   a) Intrados  b) Extrados  c) Soffit  d) Haunch

43. The highest point of an arch is called as-
   a) Key stone  b) King closer  c) Ridge  d) Crown

44. In R.C.C lintels the position of main reinforcement in concrete should be at-
   a) The center  b) The top  c) The bottom  d) None of these

45. The perpendicular distance between intrados and extrados of an arch is called-
   a) Pitch of an arch  b) Width of an arch  
   c) Depth of an arch  d) None of these

Cont....6...
46. The part of the building used to transfer the load to the subsoil is-
   a) Foundation  b) Walls  c) Slabs  d) Stairs

47. The top most part of building is called-
   a) Floor  b) Walls  c) Slabs  d) Stairs

48. The vertical movement inside a building is provided by-
   a) Stairs  b) Lifts  c) Ramps  d) All of these

49. The part of the building below the ground level is-
   a) Super structure  b) Sub structure  c) Over structure  d) None of these

50. Pre cast hollow blocks walls are constructed for-
   a) Stronger  b) Provide insulation against sound  c) Insulation against heat & cold  d) All of these