

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
 - d) 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

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

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-
- 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 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) Corbal d) bat
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

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
