1. The rock which are formed by the cooling of magma are known as:
   a) Sedimentary rock  b) Igneous rock
   c) Metamorphic rock  d) Calcareous rock

2. Process of transformation of existing rocks is known as:
   a) Plutonic  b) Hypabyssal
   c) Volcanic  d) Metamorphism

3. The Color of sedimentary rocks are usually determined by:
   a) Nitrogen  b) Sulphate
   c) Iron  d) Bacteria

4. Example of volcanic rocks is:
   a) Basalt  b) Dolerite
   c) Granite  d) Gypsum

5. A heavy stone is suitable for:
   a) Arch  b) Road
   c) Rubble masonry  d) Retaining wall

6. Quartzite is a:
   a) Siliceous rock  b) Calcareous rock
   c) Aqueous rock  d) Argillaceous rock

Contd...2/-
7. The average tensile strength of hand moulded bricks are:
   a) 1000 kN/m²
   b) 2000 kN/m²
   c) 3000 kN/m²
   d) 4000 kN/m²

8. The fourth class bricks are used as:
   a) Bridge
   b) Piers
   c) Tunnels
   d) Road metal

9. Which of the following bricks are used for neutral lining?
   a) Acidic bricks
   b) Basic bricks
   c) Neutral bricks
   d) All of these

10. The process of hardening of lime after it has been converted into paste form is known as:
    a) Setting
    b) Slaked lime
    c) Slaking
    d) Calcination

11. Which of the following is a large oven used to burn bricks?
    a) Mortar
    b) Kiln
    c) Clamp
    d) Burning

12. Which of the following indicates timber contained in a living tree?
    a) Converted timber
    b) Rough timber
    c) Standing timber
    d) Hardwood

13. The light colour timber usually indicate:
    a) High strength
    b) Very high strength
    c) Low strength
    d) No strength

14. Which of the following is used for temporary bridge?
    a) Concrete
    b) Glass
    c) Steel
    d) Timber

Contd...3/-
15. The moisture content in a well-seasoned timber is:
   a) 8 to 10%  
   b) 10 to 12%  
   c) 12 to 14%  
   d) 14 to 16%

16. Pug mill is used for:
   a) Burning of clay  
   b) Drying of clay  
   c) Moulding of clay  
   d) Preparation of clay

17. The process of rolling, folding and spreading of particles is known as:
   a) Mixing of concrete  
   b) Bulking of sand  
   c) Workability  
   d) Slump cone

18. _________ paint is essentially consists of oil and a strong drier.
   a) Aluminium paint  
   b) Anticorrosive paint  
   c) Asbestos paint  
   d) Bituminous paint

19. Which of the following varnishes are generally used for furniture?
   a) Water varnishes  
   b) Turpentine varnishes  
   c) Spirit varnishes  
   d) Oil varnishes

20. Which of the following is ferrous material?
   a) Aluminium  
   b) Nickel  
   c) Steel  
   d) Copper

21. Which of the following type of stone masonry used irregular size and shape?
   a) Coursed rubble masonry  
   b) Uncoursed rubble masonry  
   c) Dry rubble masonry  
   d) Random rubble masonry

22. The longest face of a brick as seen in the elevation of the wall is called:
   a) Stretcher  
   b) Header  
   c) Arises  
   d) Lep

23. A thin internal wall constructed to divide the space within the building into rooms or areas, is known as:
   a) Retaining wall  
   b) Partition wall  
   c) Flooring  
   d) Stairs

Contd...4/-
24. ______ is defined as the maximum load per unit area which the soil can resist safely.
   a) Footing  
   b) Sub structure  
   c) Bearing capacity  
   d) Plinth

25. The piles which are driven at an inclination to resist large horizontal or inclined force are known as:
   a) Sheet piles  
   b) Batter piles  
   c) Fender piles  
   d) Friction piles

26. Which of the following is a lightest pencil?
   a) 2B  
   b) H  
   c) HB  
   d) 1B

27. The lower most portion of a foundation which is in direct contact with the sub soil is called:
   a) Footing  
   b) Flat slab  
   c) Circular slab  
   d) Slab

28. Which of the following foundation is suitable for bridges?
   a) Precast concrete  
   b) Pier foundation  
   c) Strap foundation  
   d) Well foundation

29. In spread footing, the thickness of concrete bed should not be less than:
   a) 15 cm  
   b) 20 cm  
   c) 25 cm  
   d) 30 cm

30. The dampness in a building due to:
   a) Defective construction  
   b) Rain water  
   c) Ground moisture  
   d) All of these

31. The cavity wall is generally provided for:
   a) Heat insulation  
   b) Sound insulation  
   c) Preventing dampness  
   d) All of these

Contd...5/
32. A temporary rigid structure having platforms raised up as the building increases in height is called:
   a) Underpinning 
   b) Shoring 
   c) Scaffolding 
   d) Jacking

33. The inner surface of an arch is called:
   a) Intrados 
   b) Extrados 
   c) Voussior 
   d) Crown

34. The lower portion of an arch between the skew back and crown is called:
   a) Depth 
   b) Rise 
   c) Haunch 
   d) Intrados

35. The compressive strength of perforated bricks should not be less than:
   a) 4 MN/m$^2$ 
   b) 5 MN/m$^2$ 
   c) 6 MN/m$^2$ 
   d) 7 MN/m$^2$.

36. The process of mixing clay, water and other ingredients to make bricks, is known as:
   a) Moulding 
   b) Kneading 
   c) Pugging 
   d) Tempering

37. Quick lime on reaction with water gives:
   a) Slaked lime 
   b) Hydrated lime 
   c) Poor lime 
   d) Hydraulic lime

38. The time required for air seasoning of timber in klin seasoning is:
   a) 15 to 30 days 
   b) 30 to 60 days 
   c) 60 to 90 days 
   d) 90 to 120 days

39. The pigment in paints is mixed to give desired:
   a) Turpentine 
   b) Linseed oil 
   c) Alcohol 
   d) Thinner

Contd...6/-
40. The solvent used in cement paints is: -
   a) Spirit  
   b) Water  
   c) Thinner  
   d) Turpentine

41. Admixtures which cause early setting and hardening of concrete are called:
   a) Retarders  
   b) Air entraining agents  
   c) Accelerators  
   d) Workability admixtures

42. The form work the underside of slabs, can be removed only after:
   a) 1 days  
   b) 5 days  
   c) 7 days  
   d) 14 days

43. The strength and durability of concrete depends upon:
   a) Grading of concrete  
   b) Moisture content of concrete  
   c) Size of aggregates  
   d) All of these

44. Cement concrete is ________ to moisture.
   a) Permeable  
   b) Impermeable  
   c) Both (a) & (b)  
   d) None of these

45. "Colocrete" is the commercial term for:
   a) Rapid hardening cement  
   b) Low heat cement  
   c) High alumina cement  
   d) Coloured cement

46. Vicat's apparatus is used to perform:
   a) Soundness test  
   b) Fineness test  
   c) Consistency test  
   d) Compressive strength

47. A portion of the foundation of a structure which transmits load directly to the soil, is Called:
   a) Soil  
   b) Dam  
   c) Reservoir  
   d) Footing

Contd...7/-
48. The maximum pressure which the soil can carry safely without any risk of shear failure is called:
   a) Net ultimate bearing capacity  
   b) Net safe bearing capacity  
   c) Safe bearing capacity  
   d) Allowable bearing capacity

49. An arrangement of supports provided underneath the existing structure without disturbing its stability is called:
   a) Scaffolding  
   b) Shoring  
   c) Underpinning  
   d) None of these

50. The standard size of brick is:
   a) 190 mm x 90 mm x 90 mm  
   b) 200 mm x 100 mm x 100 mm  
   c) 100 mm x 100 mm x 100 mm  
   d) 150 mm x 150 mm x 150 mm