SEMESTER: 03

CONSTRUCTION TECHNOLOGY (020030302)

CHPATER-3 BUILDING CONSTRUCTION

1	Which ratio of cement mortar is used for stone masonry?			
	A.	1:6	B.	1:3
	C.	1:8	D.	1:4
2	Ashlar masonry uses:			
	A.	Dimension stones	B.	Polygonal stones
	C.	Quarry dressed stones	D.	Square stones
3	__ _____ masonry occupies an intermediate position between rubble masonry and ashlar masonry.			
	A.	Rubble block in a course	B.	Ashlar rubble in course
	C.	Ashlar block in a course	D.	Rubble ashlar in course
4	Great skill and skilled labour are required for laying:			
	A.	Coursed rubble masonry	B.	Ashlar fine masonry
	C.	Ashlar chamfered masonry	D.	Dry rubble masonry
5	Which of the below is not to be followed for stone masonry construction?			
	A.	Header stones are dumb-bell shaped	B.	Properly cured for 2-3 weeks
	C.	Construction to be raised uniformly	D.	Wetted stones to be used
6	In which bond brick is laid with its length in the direction of a wall?			
	A.	Header	B.	Stretcher
	C.	Flemish	D.	English
7	Which of the below should be avoided in brick masonry?			
	A.	Horizontal joints	B.	Queen closer
	C.	Brick bat	D.	Vertical joints
8	_____ bond is better in appearance than English bond.			
	A.	Flemish	B.	Single Flemish
	C.	Double Flemish	D.	None
9	Flemish bond is expensive than English bond.			
	A.	True	B.	False
	C.	Can’t able to say	D.	None

10	The type of bond in a brick masonry containing al ternate courses of stretchers and headers, is called			
	A.	Flemish bond	B.	English bond
	C.	Stretcher bond	D.	Header bond
11	Dutch bond is a modification of			
	A.	English bond	B.	Flemish bond
	C.	Stretcher bond	D.	Header bond
12	Which one of the following activities is not correct as applicable to brick corbels			
	A.	The maximum projection of the corbel should not be more than the thickness of the wall	B.	The maximum projection of each corbel course should be limited to a quarter brick at a time
	C.	The discontinuous corbels are used to carry heavy concentrated loads	D.	Stretcher bond is generally used for the construction of brick corbel
13	The bond in which headers and stretchers are laid in alternate courses and every stretcher course is started with a three fourth brick bat, is known as			
	A.	English bond	B.	Flemish bond
	C.	Stretcher bond	D.	Dutch bond
14	The piece of a brick cut with its one corner equivalent to half the length and half the width of a full brick, is known as			
	A.	Queen closer	B.	Bevelled closer
	C.	King closer	D.	Half king closer
15	Single Flemish bond consists of			
	A.	Double Flemish bond facing and English bond backing in each course	B.	English bond facing and double Flemish bond backing in each course
	C.	Stretcher bond facing and double Flemish bond backing in each course	D.	Double Flemish bond facing and header bond backing in each course
16	The dimensions of a half queen closer, are			
	A.	9 cm × 9 cm × 9 cm	B.	9 cm × 9 cm × 4.5 cm
	C.	9 cm × 4.5 cm × 9 cm	D.	1.8 cm × 4.5 cm × 9 cm
17	As compared to English bond, double Flemish bond is			
	A.	Stronger	B.	More compact
	C.	Costly	D.	None
18	The stone masonry of finely dressed stones la id in cement or lime, is			
	A.	Random rubble masonry	B.	Coursed rubble masonry

	C.	Dry rubble masonry	D.	Ashlar masonry
19	The 19 cm × 9 cm side of a brick as seen in the w all face, is generally known as			
	A.	Stretcher	B.	Face
	C.	Front	D.	Header
20	The piece of a brick cut along the centre of widthin such a way that its length is equal to that of full brick, is called			
	A.	Half brick	B.	Queen closer
	C.	King closer	D.	Bevelled closer
21	The construction joints in buildings are provided after			
	A	10m	B	15m
	C	20m	D	40m
22	The type of ashlar masonry in which stones a re fin ely chisel dressed and thickness of joints doe s not exceed 3 mm, is			
	A	Chamfered ashlar masonry	B	Ashlar facing masonry
	C	Random coursed ashlar masonry	D	Coursed ashlar masonry
23	Queen closer may be placed			
	A	In header course	B	In stretcher course
	C	In header course next to first brick	D	In stretcher course next to first brick
24	To construct a 10 cm thick partition wall, you will prefer			
	A.	English bond	B.	Flemish bond
	C.	Stretcher bond	D.	Header bond
25	To stagger vertical joints in successive cours es of a wall, a piece of brick is generally used at the end of the course, which is known as			
	A.	Bat	B.	Header
	C.	Closer	D.	Stretcher
26	The portion of a brick cut across the width, is called			
	A.	closer	B.	half brick
	C.	bed	D.	Bat
27	In English garden wall bond			
	A.	one course of headers to three or five course of stretchers	B.	queen closer in provided in each heading course

	C.	the middle course of stretchers is started with a header to give proper vertical joints	D.	All
28	The 9 cm × 9 cm side of a brick as seen in the wall face, is generally known as			
	A.	Front	B.	Header
	C.	Face	D.	Stretcher
29	The brick laid with its breadth parallel to the face of a wall, is known as			
	A.	Front	B.	Header
	C.	Stretcher	D.	None
30	The arrangement of supporting an existing structure by providing supports underneath, is known as			
	A.	shoring	B.	Underpinning
	C.	jacking	D.	Piling
31	The exterior angle between outer faces of a wall, is known as			
	A.	turn	B.	Junction
	C.	Quoin	D.	None
32	The process of keeping concrete moist for a certain period after its finishing, is known as			
	A.	finishing of concrete	B.	curing of concrete
	C.	placing of concrete	D.	compaction of concrete
33	Concrete placed in cold weather will take _____ time to gain strength.			
	A.	No	B.	Equal hot weather
	C.	Less	D.	More
34	Dr y intervals in surface wetting leads to _____			
	A.	Cracking	B.	High strength
	C.	Fogging	D.	Good workability
35	Which method is the most common and cheaper f or water curing?			
	A.	Ponding	B.	Sprinkling
	C.	Mist curing	D.	Wet covering
36	Compacting is done to:			
	A.	Place concrete on flat surface	B.	Remove air bubbles
	C.	Place concrete on sloping surface	D.	Introduce air bubbles
37	Concrete is generally placed on a:			

	A.	Form work	B.	Stand
	C.	Mould	D.	Platform
38	Ex cess vibration during compacting can lead to:			
	A.	Bleeding	B.	Air bubbles
	C.	Segregation	D.	High strength
39	The temporary framework is known as _____ and it is useful in construction demolition , maintenance or repair works.			
	A.	Underpinning	B.	Shoring
	C.	Scaffolding	D.	Grouting
40	_____ is the most common type of scaffolding and is widely used in the construction of brickwork.			
	A.	Suspended scaffolding	B.	Single scaffolding
	C.	Trestle scaffolding	D.	Steel scaffolding
41	Sometimes the structures are to be temporarily supported. This is achieved by what is kn own as the _____			
	A.	Underpinning	B.	Shoring
	C.	Scaffolding	D.	Grouting
42	In _____ shore arrangement, the inclined supports are given to the external walls from the ground.			
	A.	Raking shore	B.	Flying shore
	C.	Dead shore	D.	Patented shore
43	_____ is necessary to tie back the scaffolding with the building at suitable levels.			
	A.	Loading	B.	Tying-in
	C.	Raising	D.	Spacing
44	The loading on the scaffolding decides the _____ of standards.			
	A.	Loading	B.	Tying-in
	C.	Raising	D.	Spacing
45	_____ type of scaffolding is used when the proper hard ground is not available for the standards to rest.			
	A.	Bricklayers scaffolding	B.	Cantilever scaffolding
	C.	Trestle scaffolding	D.	Steel scaffolding
46	_____ is a Board placed parallel to the Ledgers and supported between the Putlogs.			
	A.	Toe board	B.	Guard rail

	C.	Raker	D.	Bolts
47	The placing of new Foundation below and existing foundation of the process of strengthening the existing Foundation is known as the _____ of foundation.			
	A.	Underpinning	B.	Shoring
	C.	Scaffolding	D.	Grouting
48	_____ are the vertical members of the framework and they are either supported on the ground or embedded into the ground.			
	A.	Ledgers	B.	Standards
	C.	Putlogs	D.	Rakers
49	_____ is stronger than the single scaffolding and it is used in the construction of stone work.			
	A.	Double scaffolding	B.	Single scaffolding
	C.	Trestle scaffolding	D.	Steel scaffolding
50	Pick up the correct statement from the following:			
	A.	English bond is used for brick masonry to support heavy loads	B.	Double-Flemish bond is suitable for brick masonry to give uniform face appearance
	C.	The stretcher bond is used for the construction of half brick masonry brick	D.	All

CHAPTER-5 CONSTRUCTION MACHINERY

1	_____ is a self-propelled machine which is used mainly to exert a powerful tractive force for pulling other machines.			
	A.	Tractor	B.	Bulldozer
	C.	Angle dozer	D.	Scraper
2	A _____ is a very useful equipment and it ca n be used for construction work like to clear the site of work, to make the land level, etc.			
	A.	Tractor	B.	Bulldozer
	C.	Grader	D.	Scraper
3	The size of the bulldozer is indicated by the dimension of its _____			
	A.	Site	B.	Tyre
	C.	Engine	D.	Blades
4	A _____ can be used on wet ground and in all conditions of weather.			
	A.	Tractor	B.	Bulldozer
	C.	Grader	D.	Scraper
5	A _____ is used to level the ground and spreads the loose material.			
	A.	Grader	B.	Bulldozer
	C.	Angle dozer	D.	Scraper
6	A Grader which is told by a tractor is known as _____			
	A.	Tractor grader	B.	Motor grader
	C.	Scraper	D.	Elevating grader
7	_____ consists of a large bucket which is attached to a tractor.			
	A.	Bulldozer	B.	Scraper
	C.	Grader	D.	Escalator
8	_____ are usually mounted on t wo o r four pneumatic tired wheels.			
	A.	Bulldozer	B.	Scraper
	C.	Grader	D.	Escalator
9	_____ type of excavator is use d for digging below, at or above operating level in a vertical range			
	A.	Skimmer	B.	Dragline
	C.	Clamshell	D.	Back trench

10	_____ type of excavator carries Sho vel at its lower end.			
	A.	Power shovel	B.	Dragline
	C.	Clamshell	D.	Back trench
11	_____ type of excavator is us ed f or digging at or below the operating level.			
	A.	Skimmer	B.	Dragline
	C.	Clamshell	D.	Back trench
12	_____ type of equipment have intermittent cycles of work.			
	A.	Intermittent	B.	Continuous flow
	C.	Mixed	D.	Combined
13	_____ are used to excavate under water material.			
	A.	Scraper	B.	Dredger
	C.	Excavator	D.	Escalator
14	A _____ Dredger consists of an endless chain of bucket mounted on a ladder.			
	A.	Bucket ladder	B.	Grab
	C.	Dipper	D.	Hydraulic
15	A _____ Dredger consists of a p ontoon carrying a frame in which a revolving boom is fixed.			
	A.	Bucket ladder	B.	Grab
	C.	Dipper	D.	Hydraulic
16	_____ equipment are used to decrease the por osity of earth and to increase the density and strength of the earth.			
	A.	Excavation	B.	Compaction
	C.	Hauling	D.	Hoisting
17	A _____ roller is a multipurpose roller which is used for various purposes and for practically all type of roads.			
	A.	Smooth wheeled	B.	Pneumatic
	C.	Rubber tyred	D.	Dead weight
18	_____ consist of a vibrating unit mounted on a screed, plate or roller.			
	A.	Earth rammers	B.	Pounding
	C.	Vibrating rollers	D.	Vibratory compactors
19	The _____ compact soil close to the earth surface only.			
	A.	Earth rammers	B.	Pounding

	C.	Vibrating rollers	D.	Vibratory compactors
20	_____ are the most commonly used equipment for transportation.			
	A.	Dump trucks	B.	Rollers
	C.	Trucks	D.	Bulldozers
21	_____ is a self propelled machine which is used mainly to exert a powerful tractive force for pulling other machines.			
	A	Dump trucks	B.	Tractor
	C	Trucks	D.	Bulldozers
22	The trucks with automatic unloading device a re ca lled _____			
	A	Dumpers	B	Dump trucks
	C	Bulldozers	D	Trucks
23	_____ are very useful for horizontal transportation of materials like bricks, aggregates, scaffoldings, etc.			
	A	Elevators	B	Escalators
	C	Dumpers	D	Conveyors
24	_____ are extra wagons attached to the tractors or trucks.			
	A.	Elevators	B	Trailers
	C.	Dumpers	D	Conveyors
25	A _____ is a mechanism in the shape of a cylinder or drum, over which rope or chain is wound.			
	A.	Conveyor	B.	Pulley
	C.	Winch	D.	Rotor
26	_____ are used to change the direction of ropes and to raise greater loads with less efforts.			
	A.	Pulley blocks	B.	Elevators
	C.	Escalators	D.	Conveyors
27	With the help of _____, the material s are transported with a continuous flow at comparatively high speeds.			
	A.	Conveyor	B.	Pulley
	C.	Winch	D.	Rotor
28	_____ are the supports of the continuous belt.			
	A.	Idlers	B.	Pulleys
	C.	Cylinders	D.	Driving units

29	_____ conveyors operate in series with end discharge transfer points.			
	A.	Transfer	B.	Feeder
	C.	Spreading	D.	Unit
30	The conception of providing Arial _____ developed from the need to provide an economical alternative to road and Railways for transporting materials.			
	A.	Ropeways	B.	Waterways
	C.	Railways	D.	Roadway
31	A c anal is trimmed on its sides and bottom by			
	A.	Drag line	B.	Trimmer
	C.	trencher	D.	Angle dozer
32	Which of the following is not a hauling equipment?			
	A.	tractor	B.	bulldozer
	C.	dragline	D.	scraper
33	A concrete mixture is specified by			
	A.	The volume of the mixing drum	B.	Horse power of prime mover
	C.	Volume of mixed concrete discharged after mixing of each batch	D.	Mixer drum speed
34	Vibratory rollers are more useful for compacting which of the following?			
	A.	Sandy soils	B.	Clayey soils
	C.	Silty soils	D.	Mixed soils
35	The most suitable type of roller for compacting cohesive soils is			
	A.	Smooth wheel roller	B.	Sheep foot roller
	C.	Pneumatic roller	D.	tamper
36	For 3-dimensional movement of a weight, which one of the following is most suitable?			
	A.	Chain hoist	B.	Winch
	C.	crane	D.	jack
37	Size of dragline is indicated by size of _____			
	A.	Bucket	B.	Dipper
	C.	cab	D.	Boom
38	Sand is produced by crushing			
	A.	Hammer mill	B.	Ball mill
	C.	Gyrator	D.	Jaw crusher

39	For excavating solid rocks, the most suitable equipment is			
	A.	Power shovel	B.	dragline
	C.	Hoe	D.	clamshell
40	The size of power shovel is indicated by the size o f			
	A.	boom	B.	Dipper
	C.	hoe	D.	cab
41	Flu id used in hydraulic braking system is			
	A.	Water	B.	Petrol
	C.	diesel	D.	Viscous oil
42	Importance of machineries are _____			
	A.	Reduction in cost of project	B.	Less requirement of labours
	C.	Both a & b	D.	None
43	Which is not included in construction equipment?			
	A.	Bulldozers	B.	Computer
	C.	Scrapers	D.	Drag lines
44	Which factors not affect the selection of construction equipment?			
	A.	Size	B.	Initial cost
	C.	Famous in TV ads	D.	Availability of parts
45	The success of a construction project depends entirely upon the choice of mechanical			
	equipment.			
	A.	True	B.	False
True				
46	With the proper type of equipment the work can be completed in short time with more cost.			
	A.	True	B.	False
False				
47	Which is not included in construction plant?			
	A.	Grouting plant	B.	Ice cream plant
	C.	Guniting plant	D.	Cement production plant
Ice cream plant				
48	Which equipment are not used as construction work?			
	A.	Earth moving	B.	Hoisting equipment
	C.	Hauling equipment	D.	None of above
None of above				
49	What do you mean by standard equipment?			

	A.	Easily available	B.	Spare parts are easily available
	C.	Easily repairable	D.	All above
50	Identify the equipment used for excavation.			
	A.	Trippers	B.	Dragline
	C.	Chutes	D.	Belt conveyor
51	Which equipment you consider for excavation?			
	A.	Buckets	B.	Buggies
	C.	Clam shells	D.	Dumpers
52	Which is equipment used for excavation?			
	A.	Power shovel	B.	Hoe
	C.	Both a & b	D.	Truck
53	Scoop is used for which purpose?			
	A.	Excavation	B.	Compacting
	C.	Hauling	D.	Drilling
54	Trenching machine is used for which purpose?			
	A.	Excavation	B.	Compacting
	C.	Hauling	D.	Drilling
55	How many type of power shovel is considered?			
	A.	1	B.	2
	C.	3	D.	4
56	Types of power shovel are…			
	A.	Crawler mounted	B.	Wheel mounted
	C.	Truck mounted	D.	All above
57	For excavation in river bed whose bottom condition are wet which instrument will be			
	useful?			
	A.	Power shovel	B.	Bull dozer
	C.	Drag line	D.	Ripper
58	In which instrument bucket is provided?			
	A.	Power shovel	B.	Clam shell
	C.	Drag line	D.	None
59	If we want trench for gas line which instrument will you choose?			
	A.	Drilling machine	B.	Power shovel

	C.	Trenching machine	D.	None
60	Output of the hoe decreases with increase in depth.			
	A.	True	B.	False
61	Which instrument exert high tooth pressure?			
	A.	Hoe	B.	Clam shell
	C.	Power shovel	D.	All
62	Which instrument is useful to excavate in stiff material?			
	A.	Power shovel	B.	dragline
	C.	Hoe	D.	clamshell
63	Which is earthmoving equipment?			
	A.	Hoe	B.	Clam shell
	C.	Power shovel	D.	Bull dozer
64	Tractor is used for which purpose?			
	A.	Earth moving	B.	Compacting
	C.	Hauling	D.	Drilling
Earth moving				
65	Scraper is used for which purpose?			
	A.	Compacting	B.	Earth moving
	C.	Drilling	D.	Hauling
Earth moving				
66	Identify the equipment used for earth moving.			
	A.	Trippers	B.	Dragline
	C.	Chutes	D.	Rippers
67	Which is equipment used for earth moving?			
	A.	Tractor	B.	Graders
	C.	Both a & b	D.	None
68	Type of tractor are…			
	A.	1	B.	2
	C.	3	D.	4
69	Bull dozer is a tractor fitted with _____ at the front.			
	A.	Site	B.	Rope
	C.	Engine	D.	Blades
70	For compress and tear any material which instrument is useful?			

	A.	Trippers	B.	Dragline
	C.	Bull dozer	D.	Rippers
71	Which is not the function of bull dozer?			
	A.	Clear site	B.	Excavate
	C.	Prepare pilot road	D.	Hoist any material
72	Wheel tractor operate best on rough roads.			
	A.	True	B.	False
73	Crawler mounted are useful for smooth surface.			
	A.	True	B.	False
74	Tractors are used to pull or push other equipment.			
	A.	True	B.	False
75	Which instrument is use for levelling and finishing earthwork?			
	A.	Power shovel	B.	Hoe
	C.	Drag line	D.	Graders
76	The instrument which has large bucket and attached to tractor known as…			
	A.	Scrapers	B.	Hoe
	C.	Drag line	D.	Graders
77	What is the capacity of scrapers?			
	A.	0.5-2m3	B.	10-13m3
	C.	5-6m3	D.	3-9 m3
78	The depth of digging of earth for scrapper is_____			
	A.	5 cm	B.	100 cm
	C.	25 cm	D.	1 m
79	What is the operation of scrapper?			
	A.	Digging	B.	Dumping
	C.	Conveying	D.	All
80	Which instrument is used for transportation?			
	A.	Tractor	B.	Bucket
	C.	Wagon	D.	All
81	Identify the instrument used for transportation.			
	A.	Belt conveyor	B.	Dragline

	C.	Power shovel	D.	Rippers
82	What is the capacity of buggies?			
	A.	12-19 cu.ft	B.	25-40 cu.ft
	C.	40-90 cu.ft	D.	4-9 cu.ft
83	Which transportation equipment is useful for long distance?			
	A.	Belt conveyor	B.	Buckets
	C.	Aerial tramway	D.	Buggies
84	Buggies are used for which purpose?			
	A.	Compaction	B.	Transportation
	C.	Drilling	D.	Hauling
85	Winch are used for which purpose?			
	A.	Compaction	B.	Transportation
	C.	Drilling	D.	Hoisting
86	Identify the instrument used for hoisting.			
	A.	Belt conveyor	B.	Dragline
	C.	Power shovel	D.	Tower crane
87	Which instrument is required for loading and unloading of material in coal mines?			
	A.	Mobile crane	B.	Belt conveyor
	C.	Buggies	D.	Power shovel
88	In big construction project for lifting heavy loads which instrument required?			
	A.	hoe	B.	Belt conveyor
	C.	Buggies	D.	Mobile crane
89	What is the height of tower crane?			
	A.	100-105 m	B.	50-55 m
	C.	25-30 m	D.	1-2 m
90	What is the other name of hoist?			
	A.	Bull dozer	B.	Elevator
	C.	Dipper	D.	All
91	Which instrument is useful up to 50 stories?			
	A	Power shovel	B	Bull dozer
	C	Dipper	D	Hoist

92	Identify the instruments useful for production of aggregate.			
	A	Screens	B	crushers
	C	Ball mills	D	All
93	Internal vibrator also known as…			
	A	Needle vibrator	B	Poker vibrator
	C	Immersion vibrator	D	All
94	What is the frequency of table vibrator?			
	A	3000-6000 RPM	B	50-100 RPM
	C	5-10 RPM	D	200-400 RPM
95	Conventional type smooth wheel roller weigh t is …			
	A	12-25 tonne	B	35-45 tonne
	C	22-35 tonne	D	2-15 tonne
96	The most suitable type of roller for compacting cohesion less soils is			
	A.	Smooth wheel roller	B.	Sheep foot roller
	C.	Pneumatic roller	D.	tamper

CHAPTER-1 INTRODUCTION

1. A column is _____ member.
a) Vertical load-bearing
b) Vertical non-load bearing
c) An Isolated load-bearing
d) An Isolated non-load bearing

2. Load-bearing walls are defined as those walls which carry their own weight only whereas non-load bearing walls are defined as those walls which can carry superimposed loads in addition to their own weight.
a) True
b) False

3. The part of a building constructed below ground level is known as _____ a) Plinth
b) Superstructure
c) Basement
d) Foundation

4. The load of the structure distributed by the foundation is _____
a) Concentrated
b) Varying
c) Uniform
d) Eccentric

5. Which of the following types of walls is constructed to divide the space within the building?
a) Partition wall
b) Cavity wall
c) Party wall
d) Curtain wall

6. A panel wall is an _____
a) Internal non-loading bearing wall
b) External load-bearing wall
c) Internal load-bearing wall
d) External non-load bearing wall

7. A building can be mainly divided into how many components?
a) 2
b) 3

c) 6
d) 8

8. D.P.C (Damp Proof Course) is mainly laid on:
a) Footing
b) Floor
c) Foundation
d) Plinth

9. Floor in a building
a) Separates levels
b) Is laid below plinth
c) Contains R.C.C.
d) Has thickness of 10cm

10. Which of the below is constructed above doors, windows?
a) Joist
b) Purlin
c) Lintel
d) Arch

11. What is the level below window called?
a) Pane level
b) Lintel level
c) Sill level
d) Plinth level

12. Wall is mainly of how many types?
a) 3
b) 2
c) 5
d) 6

13. Building finishes are not considered as components of a building.
a) True
b) False

14. The outer projection on the tread of a stair is:
a) Going
b) Outcrop
c) Bulge
d) Nosing

15. A _____ is a horizontal member which is placed across an opening to support the position of the structure above it. a) Door
b) Window
c) Sill
d) Lintel

16. Ornamental molded course places on top of the wall

a) Cornice
b) Coping
c) Lintel
d) Sill

17. The projecting course at ground floor level is known as _____
a) Throating
b) Plinth
c) Coping
d) Weathering

18. A _____ is a course of stone which is laid at the top wall so as to protect the wall from rain water. a) Course
b) Cornice
c) Corbel
d) Coping

19. A _____ is a course of stone provided at the top of wall to dispose off rain water. a) Throating
b) Sill
c) Cornice
d) Weathering

20. A _____ is a projecting stone which is usually provided to serve as support for roof truss, beam, weather shed, etc. a) Course
b) Cornice
c) Corbel
d) Coping

21. _____ are generally provided for the proper ventilation and lighting of a building a) Door

b) Window
c) Lintel
d) Window sills

22. _____ are provided between the bottom of window frame and wall below. a) Door

b) Window
c) Lintel
d) Window sills

23. _____ are generally combined with lintels of windows to protect them from sun, rain, frost etc. a) Door

b) Window
c) Lintel
d) Weather shades

24. Which of the following is used to prevent entry of moisture from top of wall and improves aesthetic of a building? a) Course

b) Cornice
c) Corbel
d) Coping

25. _____ is provided on the top of parapet wall.

a) Course
b) Cornice
c) Corbel
d) Coping

26. Which of the following building is not for transportation and communication? a) Bridges

b) Roads, highways, expressways
c) Office building
d) Tunnels

27. Which of the following parts are involved in the plinth?

a) Damp Proof Course (D.P.C)
b) Flooring
c) Bedding for flooring
d) All of the above

28. What is the minimum wall thickness of load bearing structures?

a) 150 mm
b) 300 mm
c) 320 mm
d) 350 mm

29. The portion of the building between ground surrounding the building and the top of the floor immediately above the ground is known as _____

a) Lintel

b) Plinth beam
c) Sill
d) Plinth

30. The level of the surrounding ground is known as _____

a) Lintel

b) Ground level
c) Plinth level
d) Plinth

31. The level of the ground floor of the building is known as _____

a) Plinth beam

b) Plinth
c) Ground level
d) Lintel

32. The height of the plinth should not less than _____ from the surrounding ground level.

a) 12 cm

b) 40 cm
c) 45 cm
d) 35 cm

33. Which of the following part of the building transfer the load from superstructure to the plinth?

a) Wall
b) Column
c) Beam
d) Floor

34. Which of the following part is provided to enclose or divide the floor space in desired pattern?

a) Wall

b) Column
c) Beam
d) Floor

35. _____ are flat supporting element of a building

a) Wall
b) Floor
c) Column
d) Beam

36. Which of the following part is used to provide a firm and dry platform for people and other items like furniture, stores, equipment?

a) Wall

b) Floor
c) Column
d) Beam

37. What is the wall thickness of framed structures?

a) 115 mm
b) 300 mm
c) 320 mm
d) 250 mm

38. Which type of structure requires less construction time?

a) Load bearing structure
b) R.C.C structure
c) Steel structure
d) Framed structure

39. Which type of structure are not suitable for loose soil or recently filled up ground?

a) Load bearing structure

b) R.C.C structure
c) Steel structure

d) Framed structure

40. Which type of structure are suitable for loose soil or recently filled up ground?

a) Load bearing structure
b) R.C.C structure
c) Steel structure
d) Framed structure

41. Which type of structure has good earthquake resistance?

a) Load bearing structure
b) R.C.C structure
c) Steel structure
d) Framed structure

42. Which type of structure has poor earthquake resistance?

a) Load bearing structure
b) R.C.C structure
c) Steel structure
d) Framed structure

43. Which type of structure has more floor area?

a) Load bearing structure
b) R.C.C structure
c) Steel structure
d) Framed structure

44. Which type of structure has less floor area?

a) Load bearing structure
b) R.C.C structure
c) Steel structure
d) Framed structure

45. Which type of structures are constructed of materials like mild-steel, R.C.C., Wood etc.?

a) Load bearing structure

b) R.C.C structure
c) Steel structure
d) Framed structure

46. Which type of structures are constructed of materials like brick, stone, timber etc.?

a) Load bearing structure

b) R.C.C structure
c) Steel structure
d) Framed structure

47. A _____ is a structure consisting of number of steps leading from one floor to another floor.

a) chhajja

b) floor
c) stair
d) window sills

48. What should be the minimum window opening as IS?

a) 10 % of the floor area
b) 15 % of the floor area
c) 20 % of the floor area
d) 25 % of the floor area

49. A _____ may be defined as an isolated vertical load bearing member.

a) Column

b) Beam
c) Plinth
d) Stair

50. _____ is the uppermost component of a building and its main function is to cover the space below and protect it from rain, snow, sun, wind etc.

a) Floor

b) Roof
c) Plinth
d) Window