

Future Secure Institute™
Building Material

1. Crushing strength of good building stone should be more than:

- (a) More than 500 kg/cm²
- (b) More than 1000 kg/cm²
- (c) More than 1400 kg/cm²
- (d) More than 2000 kg/cm²

2. Sand stone is:

- (a) Sedimentary rock
- (b) Metamorphic rock
- (c) Igneous rock
- (d) Volcanic rock

3. Rocks having alumina or clay as their major constituent are called

- (a) Siliceous rocks
- (b) Argillaceous rocks
- (c) Sedimentary rocks
- (d) None of the above

4. Which of the following is a rocks?

- (a) Quartz
- (b) Mica
- (c) Gypsum
- (d) None of the above

5. A stone is rejected if it absorbs water more than

- (a) 5%
- (b) 10%
- (c) 20%
- (d) 25%

6. Plaster of Paris is obtained claiming

- (a) Bauxite
- (b) Gypsum
- (c) Kankar
- (d) Lime stone

7. Chemically, marble is known as

- (a) Metamorphic rock
- (b) Argillaceous rock
- (c) **Calcareous rock**
- (d) Siliceous rock

8. An explosive which contains, 65% salpêtre, 20% sulphur and 15% charcoal is:

- (a) Dynamite
- (b) Nitrocellulose
- (c) **Blasting powder**
- (d) Cordite

9. Following stone is suitable for damp-proofing?

- (a) **Slate**
- (b) Laterite
- (c) Marble
- (d) Granite

10. The process of providing smooth face and regular face to stones is known as-

- (a) Quarrying
- (b) **Dressing**
- (c) Pitching
- (d) Seasoning

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12. Under heat and pressure, granite can transform into

- (a) Quartzite
- (b) Marble
- (c) Slate
- (d) **Gneiss**

13. Quartzite and marble are by nature

- (a) Volcanic
- (b) Plutonic
- (c) Sedimentary

(d) Metamorphic

14. Granite is a rock that is by nature

(a) Plutonic

(b) Sedimentary

(c) Metamorphic

(d) Volcanic

15. the most suitable stone for building piers is

(a) Granite

(b) Limestone

(c) Marble

(d) Sandstone

16. Number of modular bricks required for one cubic metre of brick masonry are

(a) 440

(b) 450

(c) 550

(d) 500

17. The plasticity to mould bricks in suitable shape is contributed by

(a) Alumina

(b) Lime

(c) Magnesia

(d) Silica

18. The crushing strength of a first brick is

(a) 3 N/mm²

(b) 5.5 N/mm²

(c) 10.5 N/mm²

(d) 7.5 N/mm²

19. The water absorption for good brick should not be more than

(a) 10% of its saturated weight

(b) 15% of its saturated weight

(c) 10% of its dry weight

(d) 15% of its dry weight

20. Clay bricks are made of earth having

(a) 35 – 70% silica and 10 – 20% alumina

(b) 10 – 70% silica and 35 – 70% alumina

- (c) Nearly equal proportion of silica and alumina
- (d) Nearly equal proportions of alumina, silica and lime

21. Toughness index is defined as the ratio of:

- (a) Plasticity index to consistency index
- (b) Plasticity index to flow index**
- (c) Liquidity index to flow index
- (d) Consistency index to Liquidity index

22. The commonly used lime in white washing is

- (a) Quick lime
- (b) Fat lime**
- (c) Hydraulic lime
- (d) All the above

23. The operation of converting limestone into quicklime by heating it to temperatures upto 900 °C and releasing carbon dioxide is known as:

- (a) Charging
- (b) Calcining**
- (c) Drawing
- (d) Hydrating

24. Which of the following type of lime is used for underwater constructions?

- (a) Slacked lime
- (b) Hydraulic lime**
- (c) Fat lime
- (d) Quick lime

25. Dry rot:

- (a) Cracks the timber
- (b) Reduce the timber to powder**
- (c) Reduces the strength of timber
- (d) Shrinks the timber

26. The moisture content in a well seasoned timber is:

- (a) 5 to 10%
- (b) 10 to 12 %**
- (c) 12 to 15%
- (d) 30 to 50%

27. Plywood is obtained by gluing wooden sheets at a pressure of:

- (a) 100 to 150 N/cm²
- (b) 100 to 130 N/cm²
- (c) (a) and (b) both
- (d) None of (a) and (b)

28. Age of a tree may be ascertained by:

- (a) Radius of its stem
- (b) Circumference of its stem
- (c) Number of branches
- (d) Number of annual rings

29. The age of a tree can be known by examining:

- (a) Cambium layer
- (b) Annular ring
- (c) Medullar rays
- (d) Heart wood

30. Generally wooden mould are made from

- (a) Plywood
- (b) Shisham wood
- (c) Deodar wood
- (d) Teak wood

31 In punched or perforated card key system for the identification of timber, a card has:

- (a) 72 masculine
- (b) 92 masculine
- (c) 96 masculine
- (d) 100 masculine

32. Wastage of timber is the maximum in the case of:

- (a) Ordinary sawing
- (b) Tangential sawing
- (c) Radial sawing
- (d) Quarter sawing

33. The disease of dry in timber is caused by

- (a) Alternate wet and dry conditions
- (b) Lack of ventilation
- (c) Complete submergence in water
- (d) None of the above

34. The age of trees can be understood by

- (a) Counting number of rings
- (b) Length of modularly rays
- (c) Measuring the diameter of pith
- (d) The thickness of bark

35. Which of the following is the hardest wood?

- (a) Teak
- (b) Shisham
- (c) Babul
- (d) Chir

36. The volatile added to paint is known as:

- (a) Dried
- (b) Pigment
- (c) Thinner
- (d) Distemper

37. Asbestos is:

- (a) A corrugated sheet use for roofing
- (b) An incombustible fire-proof material
- (c) An organic substance
- (d) All the above

38. Bitumen is generally obtained from

- (a) Organic material
- (b) Synthetic material
- (c) Petroleum product
- (d) Coal

39. Plastic asphalt is:

- (a) Used a s water proofing layer over roof
- (b) A mixture of cement and asphalt
- (c) A natural asphalt
- (d) A refinery product

40. Which one of the following purest form of iron:

- (a) Cast iron
- (b) Wrought iron

- (c) Mild steel
- (d) High carbon steel

41. Characteristic strength of concrete is measured

- (a) 14 days
- (b) 28 days
- (c) 91 days
- (d) 7 days

42. A type of brick masonry in which each course consists of alternate header and stretchers is called as

- (a) English bond
- (b) Flemish bond
- (c) Stretching bond
- (d) Heading bond

43. Heading bond is usually used for:

- (a) Half brick wall
- (b) One brick wall
- (c) One and half brick wall
- (d) Two brick wall

44. The type of masonry in which the stones of irregular size and shapes are used and there are no regular courses is known as

- (a) Uncoursed rubble masonry
- (b) Coursed rubble masonry
- (c) Random rubble masonry
- (d) Dry rubble masonry

45. The exterior angle between outer faces of a wall, is known as:

- (a) Turn
- (b) Junction
- (c) Quoin
- (d) All of the above

46. In which type of bond all the bricks are laid as towards the face of the wall?

- (a) Starchier bond
- (b) Header bond

- (c) English bond
- (d) Flemish bond

47. A pre-cast pile generally used is

- (a) Circular
- (b) Square**
- (c) Octagonal
- (d) Square with corners chamfered

48. The piles used to protect concrete deck from the abrasion or impact is known as:

- (a) Fender piles**
- (b) Sheet piles
- (c) Batter piles
- (d) Compaction piles

49. The under surface of an arch, is called

- (a) Soffit**
- (b) Haunch
- (c) Intrados
- (d) Back

50..... is a beam that supports the brick work over opening of door, window and passage.

- (a) Beam
- (b) Roof
- (c) Lintel**
- (d) Plinth

