

1. Number of bricks needed for 1 cu.m. brick work will be:

- (a) 1350 (b) 650 (c) 500 (d) 550

2. Percentage of contractors profit taken in the analysis of rate for brick masonry is:

- (a) 5 % (b) No profit (c) 10% (d) 15%

3. One cubic metre of mild steel weights about?

- (a) 12560 kg (b) 3625 kg (c) 1000 kg (d) 7850 kg

4. The density of cement is taken to be

- (a) 1000 kg/m³ (b) 1250 kg/m³ (c) 1440 kg/m³ (d) 1800 kg/m³

5. The quantity of wood for the shutters of doors and windows is calculated in:

- (a) m (b) m² (c) m³ (d) Lump-sum

6. The concrete having a slump of 6.5 cm, is said to be:

- (a) Earth moist (b) Semi-plastic (c) plastic (d) dry

7. The woodworks should be measured to nearest

- (a) 0.001 m (b) 0.002 m (c) 0.003 m (d) 0.004 m

8. If d be the diameter of MS or tor steel bars in mm, the standard weight (in kg) per metre of the bar is

- (a) 0.00618 d² (b) 0.100618 d (c) 0.00816 d² (d) 0.00816 d

9. for one sq.m. single brick flat soling (conventional size), the number of brick required is

- (a) 32 (b) 44 (c) 54 (d) 62

10. The number of bricks (conventional size) required for one square metre of brick on edge soling is

- (a) 34 (b) 44 (c) 54 (d) 64

11. The quantity of brickwork in foundation and plinth per day per person should be

- (a) 1.0 cu.m³ (b) 1.25 cu.m³ (c) 1.75 cu.m³ (d) 2.5 cu.m³

12. The volume of one bag of cement is

- (a) 0.0214 cu.m (b) 0.0347 cu.m (c) 0.0434 cu.m (d) 0.0609 cu.m

13. The value of demolished material is known as-

- (a) Material value (b) Salvage value (c) Scrap value (d) Resultant value

14. The value of the property at the end of its useful life (without being dismantled) is known as

- (a) Salvage value (b) Scrap value (c) Book value (d) Junk value

15. A work costing Rs. 20,000 is termed as:

- (a) Petty work (b) Minor work (c) Major work (d) Minor project

16. The annual installment (I) of the sinking fund (S) over n years, at I rate of interest may be calculated from the formulae

- (a) $I = S \cdot i / (1+i) - 1$ (b) $I = S (1+i)^{n-1}$
(c) $I = S (1+i)^{n+1} / I$ (d) $I = Si / (1+i)^{n+1}$

17. The value of property during its useful life based on purchase value and depreciations etc. is known as:

- (a) Scrap value (b) Book value (c) Junk value (d) Salvage value

18. Using straight line method annual depreciation D is equal to:

- (a) Original cost – life in year / Scrap value (b) Original cost – scrap value / life in year
(c) Life in year – Scrap value / Original cost (d) Scrap value – Life in year / Original cost

19. If 'I' is the rate of interest expressed in decimal and 'n' is the number of years, then coefficient of annual sinking fund, Ic is

- (a) $Ic = [(1+i)^n - 1 / (1+i) - 1]$ (b) $Ic = i / (1+i)^n - 1$
(c) $Ic = i / (1+i)^n + 1$ (d) $Ic = i / (1+i)^{n+1}$

20. In straight line method, the annual depreciation of the property is

- (a) Original cost – Scrap value / Life in years
(b) Original cost + Scrap value / Life in years
(c) Original cost – Annual sinking fund / Life in years
(d) Life in years / Original cost + Scrap value

21. The cross section of a road partly in banking and partly in cutting is shown in the following figure, the area of the shaded portion is:

- (a) $\frac{1}{2} \times (b-rd)^2 / r-s$ (b) $\frac{1}{3} \times (b-rd)^2 / r-s$
(c) $\frac{1}{2} \times (b+rd)^2 / r-s$ (d) $\frac{1}{3} \times (b+rd)^2 / r-s$

22. Which of the following Tax generally not applicable to residential building is?

- (a) Wealth tax (b) Municipal tax (c) Property tax (d) Sales tax

23. One brick thickness of wall is roughly equal to

- (a) 10 cm (b) 15 cm (c) 20 cm (d) 30 cm

24. For batching 1:2:4 concrete mix by volume the ingredient required per bag (50 kg) of cement are

- (a) 100 liters of fine aggregate : 140 liters of coarse aggregate
(b) 100 kg of fine aggregate : 200 kg of coarse aggregate
(c) 70 kg of fine aggregate : 140 kg of coarse aggregate
(d) 70 liters of fine aggregate : 140 liters of coarse aggregate

25. Thickness of plastering is usually:

- (a) 12 mm (b) 25 mm (c) 40 mm (d) 6 mm

26. For 15 mm thick cement plastering 1:6 on 100 sq.m. new brick work, the quantity of cement required is

- (a) 0.200 m³ (b) 0.247 m³ (c) 0.274 m³ (d) 0.343 m³

27. For 1 sq.m. of 7.5 cm thick lime terracing in roof with brick khoa, surki, lime (2:2:7) including finishing, the quantity of surki required is

- (a) 0.019 cu.m³ (b) 0.022 cu.m³ (c) 0.023 cu.m³ (d) 0.025 cu.m³

28. For one cubic metre of concrete (1:2:4), the number of cement bags required is

- (a) 4.5 (b) 5.0 (c) 5:3 (d) 6.51

29. The damp proof course is measured in:

- (a) length (b) area (c) Volume (d) Weight

30. For building project estimate which method is generally used in PWD?

- (a) Centre line method (b) Long wall and short wall method
(c) Crossing method (d) Short wall methods

31. An estimate is?

- (a) Actual cost of construction
(b) Random guess of cost of structure
(c) Cost of the structure using thumb rules
(d) Probably cost arrived at before construction

32. Estimate for electrical wiring is prepared on the basis of?

- (a) Voltage (b) Number of points (c) Number of appliances (d) Power

33. Pick up the item of work not included in the plinth area estimate.

- (a) wall thickness (b) Room area (c) Verandah area (d) Courtyard area

34. The following document contains detailed description of all items of work excluding their quantities, along with the current rates:

- (a) Abstract estimate (b) Schedule of rates (c) Analysis of rates (d) Tender document

35. The measurement is NOT made in square metres in case of

- (a) Concrete jaffries (b) RC Chhajja (c) Damp proof course (d) Form works

36. The unit of measurement is per quintal for:

- (a) Collapsible gate with rails (b) Rolling shutters
(c) expanded metal wire netting (d) Reinforcement of RCC works

37. The plan of building is in form of rectangular with centre line dimensions of the outer walls as 10.3 x 15.3 m. The thickness of the walls is superstructure is 0.3 m. The carpet area is

- (a) 150 m² (b) 157.59 m² (c) 165.36 m² (d) 170 m²

38. The damp proof course (DPC) of uniform thickness in a building having walls of different widths is measured in

- (a) m⁴ (b) m³ (c) m² (d) m

39. Most accurate method of estimation is based on

- (a) Building cost index estimate (b) Plinth area estimate
(c) Detailed estimate (d) Cube rate estimate

40. The plan of a building is in the form of square with centerline dimension of outer walls as 14.7 m x 14.7 m. if the thickness of the wall in superstructure is 0.30 m, then its plinth area is:

- (a) 216 m² (b) 225 m² (c) 234 m² (d) 150 m²

41. The above figure represent plan and section of an excavation layout. The volume of earthwork in excavation of foundation trench is

- (a) 6.528 cu.m (b) 8.064 cu.m (c) 8.832 cu.m (d) 9.600 cu.m

42. The cross-section of a strip footing is shown below:

- (a) 0.0625 sq.m (b) 0.0625 cu.m (c) 0.094 sq.u (d) 0.094 cu.m

43. The most reliable estimate is:

- (a) Plinth area estimate (b) Detailed estimate (c) Preliminary estimate (d) Cube rate estimate

44. The weight of a 20 mm dia, bar per meter length is approximately:

- (a) 247 kg (b) 2.98 kg (c) 3.85 kg (d) 1.85 kg

45. The first class brick immersed in water for 24 hours, should not absorb water (by weight) more than:

- (a) 10 % (b) 15 % (c) 20 % (d) 25 %

46. What is the volume of 1 bag of cement weighing 50 kg?

- (a) 0.20 cu m (b) 0.034 cu m (c) 3.4 cu m (d) 1.05 cu m

47. No deduction is made while plaster measurement in case of small opening upto

- (a) 0.1 sq.m (b) 0.3 sq.m (c) 0.5 sq.m (d) 0.7 sq.m

48. The order of booking dimensions in standard measurement book is

- (a) Length, breadth, height (b) Breadth, length, height (c) Height, breadth, length (d) Height, length, breadth

49. The size of modular brick is

- (a) 10 x 10 x 9 cm (b) 22.5 x 10 x 8.5 cm (c) 19 x 9 x 9 cm (d) 22.5 x 8 x 9 cm

50. The quantity of dry distemper required for single coat over an area of 100 sq. m. is:

- (a) 6.5 kg (b) 8 kg (c) 5 kg (d) 7.5 kg

