

Question-1

1. Which of the following indicates physical property of materials?
A) Permeability. B) Plasticity C) Fatigue D) all of the above
2. Change in colour of material is...
A) Physical property B) Chemical property. C) Mechanical property D) none of the above
3. Ability of material to absorb water vapour is called...
A) Density B) Specific gravity C) Porosity D) Hygroscopicity.
4. Brittleness of material is...
A) Physical property B) Chemical property C) Mechanical property. D) none of the above
5. Which of the following test is done for concrete?
A) Ball test B) Workability. C) Acid test D) Water absorption
6. Points to be considered while selecting materials...
A) Workability B) Quality C) Strength D) all of the above.
7. Amount of temperature transmitted in unit time through unit area having unit thickness...
A) Specific Heat B) Thermal conductivity. C) Thermal resistivity D) none of the above
8. Mass of unit volume of a material is called...
A) Density. B) Specific gravity C) Porosity D) Water absorption
9. Ductility of material is...
A) Physical property B) Chemical property C) Mechanical property. D) none of the above
10. Hygroscopicity is...
A) Physical property. B) Chemical property C) Mechanical property D) none of the above
11. Building material have following properties...
A) Physical B) Mechanical C) Chemical D) all of the above.
12. Efflorescence is a test for...
A) Brick. B) Lime C) Cement D) none of the above
13. Change in composition of material is...
A) Physical property B) Chemical property. C) Mechanical property D) none of the above
14. Capability to resist changes in volume is...
A) Soundness. B) Hardness C) Durability D) all of the above
15. Hardness of material is...

A) Physical property B) Chemical property C) Mechanical property. D) none of the above

16. Water absorption is...

A) Physical property. B) Chemical property C) Mechanical property D) none of the above

17. Material can break at a stress which is less than its failure stress due to...

A) Friction B) Plasticity C) Tension D) Fatigue.

18. Plasticity of material is...

A) Physical property B) Chemical property C) Mechanical property. D) none of the above

19. Resistance against natural agencies...

A) Durability. B) Soundness C) Porosity D) Hygroscopicity

20. Fineness is a test for...

A) Brick B) Lime C) Cement. D) none of the above

21. Which of the following indicates chemical property of materials?

A) Specific gravity B) Porosity C) Corrosion. D) all of the above

22. Abrasion of material is...

A) Physical property B) Chemical property C) Mechanical property. D) none of the above

23. Ability of material to allow water to pass through it is called...

A) Density B) Specific gravity C) Permeability. D) Hygroscopicity

24. Shear strength of material is...

A) Physical property B) Chemical property C) Mechanical property. D) none of the above

25. Which of the following is most suitable for covering roof?

A) Clay B) Slate. C) Cement D) Plastic

26. Change in moisture of material is...

A) Physical property B) Chemical property. C) Mechanical property D) none of the above

27. Reciprocal of Thermal conductivity...

A) Specific Heat B) Specific conductivity C) Thermal resistivity. D) none of the above

28. Weight of unit volume of a material is called...

A) Density B) Specific gravity. C) Porosity D) Water absorption

29. Water absorption is a test for...

A) Brick. B) Lime C) Cement D) none of the above

30. Porosity is...

A) Physical property. B) Chemical property C) Mechanical property D) none of the above

31. Which of the following indicates mechanical property of materials?

A) Porosity B) Elasticity. C) Specific gravity D) all of the above

32. Soundness is a test for...

A) Brick B) Lime C) Cement. D) none of the above

33. Change in salinity of material is...

A) Physical property B) Chemical property. C) Mechanical property D) none of the above

34. Ratio of volume of pores to volume of sample is called...

A) Density B) Specific gravity C) Porosity. D) Water absorption

35. Tensile strength of material is...

A) Physical property B) Chemical property C) Mechanical property. D) none of the above

36. Which of the following is not suitable for plaster?

A) Clay B) Lime C) Cement D) Plastic.

37. Density is...

A) Physical property. B) Chemical property C) Mechanical property D) none of the above

38. Creep of material is...

A) Physical property B) Chemical property C) Mechanical property. D) none of the above

39. Ability of material to withstand high temperature is called...

A) Fire resistance. B) Specific gravity C) Porosity D) Hygroscopicity

40. Hardness is a test for...

A) Stone. B) Lime C) Cement D) none of the above

41. Which of the following indicates capacity to transfer moisture through materials?

A) Porosity B) Elasticity C) Permeability. D) all of the above

42. Specific gravity is...

A) Physical property. B) Chemical property C) Mechanical property D) none of the above

43. Crushing is a test for...

A) Stone. B) Lime C) Cement D) none of the above

44. Ability of material to absorb water is called...

A) Density B) Specific gravity C) Porosity D) Water absorption.

45. Compressive strength of material is...

A) Physical property B) Chemical property C) Mechanical property. D) none of the above

46. Amount of temperature required to raise existing temperature by one degree...

A) Specific Heat. B) Thermal conductivity C) Thermal resistivity D) none of the above

47. Toughness of material is...

A) Physical property B) Chemical property C) Mechanical property. D) none of the above

48. Resistance against volumetric changes...

A) Durability B) Soundness. C) Porosity D) Hygroscopicity

49. Change in alkaline action of material is...

A) Physical property B) Chemical property. C) Mechanical property D) none of the above

50. Which of the following material is most elastic?

A) Wood B) Steel C) Rubber. D) Lime

Question-2

1. Which of the following shows required compressive strength in N/mm^2 for class A bricks?

A) <3.5 B) 3.5 C) 7 to 14. D) >14

2. Main component of clay?

A) Silica. B) Magnesia C) Iron oxide D) Alumina

3. Quality of brick is ordinary in...

A) Clamp burning. B) Kiln burning C) Equal in A and B D) none of the above

4. In which of the following brick burning device, it is necessary to dry brick before arranging raw brick in device?

A) Bull trench B) Hoffman C) Clamp. D) Tunnel

5. Use of any type of fuel available in locality is not suitable in...

A) Clamp burning B) Kiln burning. C) A and B both D) none of the above

6. Standard size of full brick as per BIS...

A) $19\text{cm} \times 9\text{cm} \times 9\text{cm}$. B) $19\text{cm} \times 9\text{cm} \times 4\text{cm}$ C) $19\text{cm} \times 19\text{cm} \times 9\text{cm}$ D) none of the above

7. Amount of brick production is large in...

A) Clamp burning B) Kiln burning. C) Equal in A and B D) none of the above

8. Excess Magnesia causes this damage to brick...

A) Shrinkage B) Brittleness C) Decay. D) Melting

9. Which of the following makes brick shrink?

A) Silica B) Magnesia C) Iron oxide D) Alumina.

10. Burning of brick has no control in...

A) Clamp burning. B) Kiln burning C) A and B both D) none of the above

11. Which of the following make clay plastic for moulding?

A) Silica B) Magnesia C) Iron oxide D) Alumina.

12. Number of bricks produced in a day is more in...

A) Clamp burning B) Kiln burning. C) Equal in A and B D) none of the above

13. Standard size of half brick as per BIS...

A) 19cm x 9cm x 9cm B) 19cm x 9cm x 4cm. C) 19cm x 19cm x 9cm D) none of the above

14. Use of any type of fuel available in locality is suitable in...

A) Clamp burning. B) Kiln burning C) A and B both D) none of the above

15. Shortage of iron oxide causes this damage to brick...

A) Shrinkage B) Brittleness C) Yellow colour. D) Melting

16. Which of the following brick burning device is not continuous?

A) Bull trench B) Hoffman C) Clamp. D) Tunnel

17. Only one operation can be done at a time in...

A) Clamp burning. B) Kiln burning C) A and B both D) none of the above

18. Brick have _____ on its top.

A) Frog. B) Mouse C) Squirrel D) none of the above

19. Structure is permanent in...

A) Clamp burning B) Kiln burning. C) A and B both D) none of the above

20. Amount of iron oxide desirable in brick clay...

A) about 5% B) 5%. C) 20 to 30% D) 50 to 60%

21. Which of the following shows required compressive strength in N/mm^2 for class AA bricks?

A) <3.5 B) 3.5 C) 7 to 14 D) >14 .

22. Trained labours are required in...

A) Clamp burning B) Kiln burning. C) A and B both D) none of the above

23. Which component of clay reduces its shrinkage?

A) Silica. B) Magnesia C) Iron oxide D) Alumina

24. Burning of brick has control in...

A) Clamp burning B) Kiln burning. C) A and B both D) none of the above

25. Formation of frog in brick,

A) Increase bond strength. B) Increase compressive strength C) Increase appearance D) Reduce efflorescence

26. Cost of brick is low in...

A) Clamp burning. B) Kiln burning C) A and B both D) none of the above

27. Amount of alumina desirable in brick clay...

A) up to 5% B) 5% C) 20 to 30%. D) 50 to 60%

28. Wastage of brick is less in...

A) Clamp burning B) Kiln burning. C) A and B both D) none of the above

29. Excess Lime causes this damage to brick...

A) Shrinkage B) Brittleness C) Yellow colour D) Melting.

30. Structure is temporary in...

A) Clamp burning. B) Kiln burning C) A and B both D) none of the above

31. Which of the following shows required compressive strength in N/mm^2 for ordinary bricks?

A) <3.5 . B) 3.5 C) 7 to 14 D) >14

32. Discontinuous production of brick achieved in...

A) Clamp burning. B) Kiln burning C) Equal in A and B D) none of the above

33. Amount of silica desirable in brick clay...

A) up to 5% B) 5% C) 20 to 30% D) 50 to 60%.

34. More than one operations can be done at a time in...

A) Clamp burning B) Kiln burning. C) A and B both D) none of the above

35. Which brick is used for breaking joints in English bond?

A) King closer B) Queen closer. C) Cornice D) none of the above

36. Cost of brick is high in...

A) Clamp burning B) Kiln burning. C) A and B both D) none of the above

37. Which of the following brick burning device is most economical?

A) Bull trench B) Hoffman C) Clamp. D) Tunnel

38. Ordinary labours are required in...

A) Clamp burning. B) Kiln burning C) A and B both D) none of the above

39. Excess Silica causes this damage to brick...
- A) Shrinkage B) Brittleness. C) Deformation D) Melting
40. Number of bricks produced in a day is less in...
- A) Clamp burning. B) Kiln burning C) Equal in A and B D) none of the above
41. Which of the following make brick red?
- A) Silica B) Magnesia C) Iron oxide. D) Alumina
42. Continuous production of brick achieved in...
- A) Clamp burning B) Kiln burning. C) Equal in A and B D) none of the above
43. Amount of lime desirable in brick clay...
- A) about 5%. B) 5% C) 20 to 30% D) 50 to 60%
44. Wastage of brick is more in...
- A) Clamp burning. B) Kiln burning C) A and B both D) none of the above
45. For which of the following reasons glazing is not necessary?
- A) To make article coloured B) To make article shining C) To increase volume of article.
D) To improve appearance of article
46. Operations done for preparation of clay for brick manufacturing...
- A) Excavation B) Blending C) Tempering D) all of the above.
47. Amount of brick production is limited in...
- A) Clamp burning. B) Kiln burning C) Equal in A and B D) none of the above
48. Excess Alumina causes this damage to brick...
- A) Shrinkage. B) Brittleness C) Deformation D) Melting
49. Quality of brick is good in...
- A) Clamp burning B) Kiln burning. C) Equal in A and B D) none of the above
50. Texture test for brick decides...
- A) Arrangement of minerals. B) Hardness C) Toughness D) Strength

Question-3

1. Which of the following stone is metamorphic?
- A) Marble. B) Granite C) Lime stone D) Sand stone
2. Rocks formed due to cooling of magma...

A) Igneous rock. B) Sedimentary rock C) Metamorphic rock D) none of the above

3. Example of Calcareous rock...

A) Marble. B) Granite C) Slate D) none of the above

4. Lignite is...

A) Igneous rock B) Sedimentary rock. C) Metamorphic rock D) none of the above

5. Trap has properties similar to...

A) Basalt. B) Laterite C) Lime stone D) none of the above

6. Rocks formed due to weathering of rocks due to rain, frost and wind...

A) Igneous rock B) Sedimentary rock. C) Metamorphic rock D) none of the above

7. Example of Silicious rock...

A) Sand stone. B) Laterite C) Lime stone D) none of the above

8. Granite is...

A) Igneous rock. B) Sedimentary rock C) Metamorphic rock D) none of the above

9. Layer on which sedimentary rock was originally deposited...

A) Artificial bed B) Natural bed. C) Seminatural bed D) none of the above

10. Basalt is an example of...

A) Foliated rock B) Stratified rock C) Unstratified rock. D) none of the above

11. Which of the following stone is layered?

A) Marble B) Granite C) Lime stone. D) Sand stone

12. Trap is an example of...

A) Foliated rock B) Stratified rock C) Unstratified rock. D) none of the above

13. Dolomites is...

A) Igneous rock B) Sedimentary rock. C) Metamorphic rock D) none of the above

14. Gabro is...

A) Igneous rock. B) Sedimentary rock C) Metamorphic rock D) none of the above

15. Which statement is correct?

A) Granular rocks are formed when magma is cooled suddenly

B) Granite can be easily dressed C) Carving can be done on sand stone. D) none of the above

16. Stone can be used to construct...

A) Ballast B) Pier C) Pavement D) all of the above.

17. Marble is...

A) Igneous rock B) Sedimentary rock C) Metamorphic rock. D) none of the above

18. Example of Silicious rock...

A) Marble B) Granite. C) Slate D) none of the above

19. Quartzite is...

A) Igneous rock B) Sedimentary rock. C) Metamorphic rock D) none of the above

20. Stone are_____ compared to brick.

A) Light B) Medium C) Heavy. D) none of the above

21. Which of the following stone is mostly used for preventive moisture?

A) Slate. B) Granite C) Lime stone D) Sand stone

22. Example of Silicious rock...

A) Trap. B) Laterite C) Lime stone D) none of the above

23. Gneiss is an example of...

A) Foliated rock. B) Stratified rock C) Unstratified rock D) none of the above

24. Dolerite is...

A) Igneous rock. B) Sedimentary rock C) Metamorphic rock D) none of the above

25. Which stone can be prepared on surface of glass applied with oil?

A) Artificial marble. B) Granite C) Lime stone D) Sand stone

26. Characteristics of building stone...

A) Hardness B) Toughness C) Durability D) all of the above.

27. Slate is...

A) Igneous rock B) Sedimentary rock C) Metamorphic rock. D) none of the above

28. Example of Argillaceous rock...

A) Marble B) Granite C) Slate. D) none of the above

29. Shale is...

A) Igneous rock B) Sedimentary rock. C) Metamorphic rock D) none of the above

30. Advantage of artificial stone...

A) Desired colour B) Desired shape C) Desired size D) all of the above.

31. Which of the following stone is most suitable for partition wall?

A) Slate. B) Granite C) Lime stone D) Sand stone

32. Sand stone is an example of...
- A) Foliated rock B) Stratified rock. C) Unstratified rock D) none of the above
33. Rock which has calcium carbonate as main component...
- A) Argillaceous rock B) Silicious rock C) Calcareous rock. D) none of the above
34. Trap is...
- A) Igneous rock. B) Sedimentary rock C) Metamorphic rock D) none of the above
35. Example of Calcareous rock...
- A) Trap B) Laterite C) Lime stone. D) none of the above
36. Which of the following stone doesn't require dressing?
- A) Slate B) Artificial stone. C) Lime stone D) Sand stone
37. Slate is an example of...
- A) Foliated rock. B) Stratified rock C) Unstratified rock D) none of the above
38. Rock which has clay as main component...
- A) Argillaceous rock. B) Silicious rock C) Calcareous rock D) none of the above
39. Lime stone is...
- A) Igneous rock B) Sedimentary rock. C) Metamorphic rock D) none of the above
40. Basalt has properties similar to...
- A) Trap. B) Laterite C) Lime stone D) none of the above
41. Which of the following stone is more fire resistive?
- A) Slate B) Granite C) Lime stone D) Sand stone.
42. Granite is an example of...
- A) Foliated rock B) Stratified rock C) Unstratified rock. D) none of the above
43. Basalt is...
- A) Igneous rock. B) Sedimentary rock C) Metamorphic rock D) none of the above
44. Lime stone is an example of...
- A) Foliated rock B) Stratified rock. C) Unstratified rock D) none of the above
45. Which sentence is correct?
- A) Marble is not a workable stone B) Ford is artificial stone. C) Laterite is used for roof cover D) none of the above
46. Example of Argillaceous rock...
- A) Trap B) Laterite. C) Lime stone D) none of the above

47. Sand stone is...

A) Igneous rock B) Sedimentary rock. C) Metamorphic rock D) none of the above

48. Rock which has silica as main component...

A) Argillaceous rock B) Silicious rock. C) Calcareous rock D) none of the above

49. Gneiss is...

A) Igneous rock B) Sedimentary rock C) Metamorphic rock. D) none of the above

50. Which of the following stone is not suitable as railway ballast?

A) Slate. B) Granite C) Lime stone D) Sand stone