

Question-1

1. Member of construction team...
A) Owner B) Engineer C) Contractor D) all of the above.
2. Function of construction management which deals with recruiting right people...
A) Planning B) Organising C) Staffing. D) all of the above
3. Construction component as % of total project cost in Irrigation headworks...
A) 15 to 20% B) 25 to 30% C) 45 to 55% D) 90 to 100%.
4. Hospital is an example of...
A) Building construction. B) Infrastructure construction C) Industrial construction
D) Special purpose project
5. New tool of construction management...
A) CPM. B) Bar chart C) Milestone chart D) none of the above
6. Dam is an example of...
A) Building construction B) Infrastructure construction. C) Industrial construction
D) Special purpose project
7. Factor involved in construction management...
A) Money B) Material C) Manpower D) all of the above.
8. Environmental work is an example of...
A) Building construction B) Infrastructure construction C) Industrial construction
D) Special purpose project.
9. Main construction material is...
A) Cement B) Steel C) Brick D) all of the above.
10. Hotel is an example of...
A) Building construction. B) Infrastructure construction C) Industrial construction
D) Special purpose project
11. Construction project management involves...
A) Labour management B) Material management C) Equipment management D) all of the above.
12. Function of construction management which deals with arranging staff training...
A) Planning B) Organising C) Staffing. D) all of the above

13. Construction component as % of total project cost in Dams...
- A) 15 to 20% B) 25 to 30% C) 45 to 55% D) 90 to 100%.
14. Airport is an example of...
- A) Building construction B) Infrastructure construction. C) Industrial construction
D) Special purpose project
15. Function of construction management...
- A) Planning B) Organising C) Staffing D) all of the above.
16. Recreational building is an example of...
- A) Building construction. B) Infrastructure construction C) Industrial construction
D) Special purpose project
17. Function of construction management which deals with aspect of "When to do?"...
- A) Planning B) Scheduling. C) Staffing D) all of the above
18. If project gets completed after 10 years, it is called...
- A) Large duration project. B) Medium duration project C) Short duration project D) Special short duration project
19. Construction component as % of total project cost in Thermal power plants...
- A) 15 to 20%. B) 25 to 30% C) 45 to 55% D) 90 to 100%
20. Bridge is an example of...
- A) Building construction B) Infrastructure construction. C) Industrial construction
D) Special purpose project
21. Construction activities contributes about _____ of GDP.
- A) 5% B) 10%. C) 20% D) none of the above
22. Highway is an example of...
- A) Building construction B) Infrastructure construction. C) Industrial construction
D) Special purpose project
23. Construction component as % of total project cost in canals...
- A) 15 to 20% B) 25 to 30% C) 45 to 55% D) 90 to 100%.
24. Nuclear power plant is an example of...
- A) Building construction B) Infrastructure construction. C) Industrial construction
D) Special purpose project
25. Construction component as % of total project cost in steel plants...

A) 15 to 20%. B) 25 to 30% C) 45 to 55% D) 90 to 100%

26. Steel plant is an example of...

A) Building construction B) Infrastructure construction C) Industrial construction.

D) Special purpose project

27. Old tool used for construction management...

A) CPM B) Bar chart. C) PERT D) none of the above

28. Educational building is an example of...

A) Building construction. B) Infrastructure construction C) Industrial construction

D) Special purpose project

29. Construction component as % of total project cost in Shipyards...

A) 15 to 20% B) 25 to 30% C) 45 to 55%. D) 90 to 100%

30. If project gets completed within 3 to 10 years, it is called...

A) Large duration project B) Medium duration project. C) Short duration project D) Special short duration project

31. In construction cost of material is about...

A) 40% B) 50% C) 60%. D) none of the above

32. Chemical plant is an example of...

A) Building construction B) Infrastructure construction C) Industrial construction.

D) Special purpose project

33. Construction component as % of total project cost in Roads...

A) 15 to 20% B) 25 to 30% C) 45 to 55% D) 90 to 100%.

34. Commercial building is an example of...

A) Building construction. B) Infrastructure construction C) Industrial construction

D) Special purpose project

35. Construction component as % of total project cost in aluminium plants...

A) 15 to 20%. B) 25 to 30% C) 45 to 55% D) 90 to 100%

36. Railway is an example of...

A) Building construction B) Infrastructure construction. C) Industrial construction

D) Special purpose project

37. Function of construction management which deals with aspect of "What to do?"...

A) Planning. B) Organising C) Staffing D) all of the above

38. If project gets completed in few months to 3 years, it is called...
- A) Large duration project B) Medium duration project C) Short duration project. D) Special short duration project
39. Function of construction management which deals with arranging staff assessment...
- A) Planning B) Organising C) Staffing. D) all of the above
40. Construction component as % of total project cost in Harbours...
- A) 15 to 20% B) 25 to 30% C) 45 to 55%. D) 90 to 100%
41. In construction cost of labour is about...
- A) 25%. B) 50% C) 60% D) none of the above
42. If project gets completed within 1 year it is called...
- A) Large duration project B) Medium duration project C) Short duration project D) Special short duration project.
43. Construction component as % of total project cost in bridges...
- A) 15 to 20% B) 25 to 30% C) 45 to 55% D) 90 to 100%.
44. Member of construction team which has ultimate authority over project...
- A) Owner. B) Engineer C) Contractor D) none of the above
45. Function of construction management which deals with division of total work...
- A) Planning B) Organising. C) Staffing D) all of the above
46. Main member of construction team...
- A) Owner. B) Engineer C) Contractor D) none of the above
47. Residential building is an example of...
- A) Building construction. B) Infrastructure construction C) Industrial construction
D) Special purpose project
48. Function of construction management which deals with aspect of "How to do?"...
- A) Planning. B) Organising C) Staffing D) all of the above
49. Petroleum refinery is an example of...
- A) Building construction B) Infrastructure construction C) Industrial construction.
D) Special purpose project
50. Construction component as % of total project cost in Airports...
- A) 15 to 20% B) 25 to 30% C) 45 to 55%. D) 90 to 100%

Question-3

1. In construction cost of material is about...
A) 40% B) 50% C) 60% D) none of the above
2. Factors responsible for low output of indian labour...
A) Poverty B) Illiteracy C) Low wages D) all of the above.
3. Advantage of material schedule...
A) security from theft B) reduces damage to material C) prevents work from suffering due to material shortage D) all of the above.
4. As per a survey, how much indian labour has got technical knowledge?
A) 20%. B) 40% C) 60% D) none of the above
5. Economic Order Quantity is also called...
A) Optimum lot size. B) Ordinary lot size C) Optimum large size D) none of the above
6. Labour employed as and when required is called...
A) Regular establishment labour B) Casual labour. C) A and B both D) none of the above
7. Standard size of 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
8. Extra leave is an example of...
A) Real wage. B) Nominal wage C) Semi nominal wage D) none of the above
9. Initial setting time for OPC should not be less than...
A) 30min. B) 1hour C) 10hour D) none of the above
10. Wage payment in form of hours or days in example of...
A) Time rate system. B) Piece rate system C) A and B both D) none of the above
11. If cement is stored for six months it will loose its strength about...
A) 40% B) 50%. C) 60% D) none of the above
12. Labour which are employed on daily basis is called...
A) Regular establishment labour B) Casual labour. C) A and B both D) none of the above
13. Weight of standard brick as per BIS...
A) 2.5kg. B) 4.5kg C) 6.5kg D) none of the above
14. Medical care is an example of...
A) Real wage. B) Nominal wage C) Semi nominal wage D) none of the above
15. For first class brick water absorption should be less than...

A) 20%. B) 40% C) 60% D) none of the above

16. Leave encashment is example of...

A) Financial incentives. B) Non-Financial incentives C) A and B both D) none of the above

17. Colour of cement should be...

A) Red B) Copper C) Greenish Gray. D) none of the above

18. Recognition is example of...

A) Financial incentives B) Non-Financial incentives. C) A and B both D) none of the above

19. Fineness modulus for Coarse sand...

A) 2.2 to 2.6 B) 2.6 to 2.9 C) 2.9 to 3.2. D) none of the above

20. Performance appraisal is example of...

A) Financial incentives B) Non-Financial incentives. C) A and B both D) none of the above

21. In total material delivered on site, estimated amount of material is either waste or illegally removed...

A) 10 to 20%. B) 40 to 50% C) 50 to 60% D) none of the above

22. Casual labour is also called...

A) Regular establishment labour B) Daily labour. C) A and B both D) none of the above

23. Colour of brick should be...

A) Yellow B) Copper. C) Greenish Gray D) none of the above

24. Money is an example of...

A) Real wage B) Nominal wage. C) Semi nominal wage D) none of the above

25. When hand is inserted in a bag of cement it should feel...

A) Cool. B) Hot C) Moderate D) none of the above

26. Education facilities is example of...

A) Financial incentives B) Non-Financial incentives. C) A and B both D) none of the above

27. Fineness of cement for OPC should not be more than...

A) 5% B) 10%. C) 20% D) none of the above

28. House rent allowance is an example of...

A) Real wage. B) Nominal wage C) Semi nominal wage D) none of the above

29. Measure to be adopted for improving output of indian labour...

A) Provision of training B) Literacy C) Appreciation for good work D) all of the above.

30. Better working conditions is example of...

A) Financial incentives B) Non-Financial incentives. C) A and B both D) none of the above

31. Main construction material is...

A) Cement B) Steel C) Brick D) all of the above.

32. Wage in form of luxury...

A) Real wage. B) Nominal wage C) Semi nominal wage D) none of the above

33. Scaled drawing of proposed construction site is called...

A) Job layout. B) Layout plan C) Site layout D) none of the above

34. Attendance bonus is example of...

A) Financial incentives. B) Non-Financial incentives C) A and B both D) none of the above

35. Fineness of cement for RHC should not be more than...

A) 5%. B) 10% C) 20% D) none of the above

36. Wage payment as per amount of work done is example of...

A) Time rate system B) Piece rate system. C) A and B both D) none of the above

37. Fineness modulus for Fine sand...

A) 2.2 to 2.6. B) 2.6 to 2.9 C) 2.9 to 3.2 D) none of the above

38. Promotion policy is example of...

A) Financial incentives B) Non-Financial incentives. C) A and B both D) none of the above

39. Soundness for OPC should not be more than...

A) 30mm B) 20mm C) 10mm. D) none of the above

40. Travelling allowance is an example of...

A) Real wage. B) Nominal wage C) Semi nominal wage D) none of the above

41. Features of job layout...

A) entry point B) exit point C) storage area D) all of the above.

42. Promotion policy is example of...

A) Financial incentives B) Non-Financial incentives. C) A and B both D) none of the above

43. Full form of EOQ...

A) Economic Order Quantity. B) Economic Order Quality C) Economic Ordinary Quantity

D) none of the above

44. Wage in form of money...

A) Real wage B) Nominal wage. C) Semi nominal wage D) none of the above

45. Final setting time for OPC should not be more than...
- A) 30min B) 1hour C) 10hour. D) none of the above
46. Labour which are employed on monthly basis is called...
- A) Regular establishment labour. B) Casual labour C) A and B both D) none of the above
47. Fineness modulus for Medium sand...
- A) 2.2 to 2.6 B) 2.6 to 2.9. C) 2.9 to 3.2 D) none of the above
48. Advantage of job layout...
- A) smooth working B) reduces completion time C) provides safety D) all of the above.
49. Bonus is an example of...
- A) Real wage. B) Nominal wage C) Semi nominal wage D) none of the above
50. In construction cost of labour is about...
- A) 25%. B) 50% C) 60% D) none of the above

Question-5

1. Which of the following is a cause for accident?
- A) Defect in equipment B) Faulty method of work C) Dangerous act by workers
D) all of the above.
2. Which of the following is cause of accident due to planning and organisation?
- A) Defect in equipment B) Constructional defects C) Defect in technical planning.
D) Inadequate preparation of work
3. Important elements to maintain safety...
- A) Management B) Safety training C) Workers participation D) all of the above.
4. Slowdown in operation of project is...
- A) Direct cost of accident B) Indirect cost of accident. C) A and B both D) none of the above
5. Which of the following is cause of accident due to equipment?
- A) Lack of equipment. B) Constructional defects C) Defect in technical planning
D) Inadequate preparation of work
6. Cost of damaged equipment and material is...
- A) Direct cost of accident. B) Indirect cost of accident C) A and B both D) none of the above
7. Which of the following is cause of accident due to management and conduct of work?

A) Lack of safety devices B) Constructional defects C) Defect in technical planning
D) Inadequate examination of equipment.

8. Loss of client's confidence is...

A) Direct cost of accident B) Indirect cost of accident. C) A and B both D) none of the above

9. Which of the following is cause of accident due to worker's behaviour?

A) Lack of safety devices B) Drunk worker. C) Defect in technical planning
D) Inadequate supervision

10. Fees for legal counsel is...

A) Direct cost of accident. B) Indirect cost of accident C) A and B both D) none of the above

11. Which of the following is cause of accident due to planning and organisation?

A) Defect in equipment B) Constructional defects C) Fixing unsuitable time limits.
D) Inadequate preparation of work

12. Industry having largest labour force in india...

A) Construction. B) Agriculture C) Dairy D) none of the above

13. Which of the following is cause of accident due to execution of work?

A) Defect in equipment B) Constructional defects. C) Defect in technical planning
D) Inadequate preparation of work

14. Decrease in morale of worker is...

A) Direct cost of accident B) Indirect cost of accident. C) A and B both D) none of the above

15. Which of the following is cause of accident due to equipment?

A) Unsuitable equipment. B) Constructional defects C) Defect in technical planning
D) Inadequate preparation of work

16. Overtime necessary due to slowdown is...

A) Direct cost of accident B) Indirect cost of accident. C) A and B both D) none of the above

17. Which of the following is cause of accident due to management and conduct of work?

A) Lack of safety devices B) Constructional defects C) Defect in technical planning
D) Inadequate instructions from supervisor.

18. Ladders used for heavy works should not be longer than...

A) 4m B) 5m C) 6m. D) none of the above

19. Which of the following is cause of accident due to worker's behaviour?

- A) Lack of safety devices B) working with ill health. C) Defect in technical planning
D) Inadequate supervision
20. Facility repair and clean-up is...
- A) Direct cost of accident. B) Indirect cost of accident C) A and B both D) none of the above
21. Which of the following is cause of accident due to planning and organisation?
- A) Defect in equipment B) Constructional defects C) Assigned work to incompetent contractor. D) Inadequate preparation of work
22. Among all occupational injuries, construction has _____ injuries.
- A) 11%. B) 20% C) 21% D) 30%
23. Which of the following is cause of accident due to execution of work?
- A) Defect in equipment B) Use of unsuitable materials. C) Defect in technical planning
D) Inadequate preparation of work
24. Time lost due to worker's injury is...
- A) Direct cost of accident B) Indirect cost of accident. C) A and B both D) none of the above
25. Which of the following is cause of accident due to equipment?
- A) Lack of safety devices. B) Constructional defects C) Defect in technical planning
D) Inadequate preparation of work
26. For safety in demolition site...
- A) Danger signs should be kept B) Lighting should be provided at night time C) Electricity lines should be shut off D) all of the above.
27. Which of the following is cause of accident due to management and conduct of work?
- A) Lack of safety devices B) Constructional defects C) Defect in technical planning
D) Unskilled operatives.
28. Words standard, ledgers and putlogs are associated with...
- A) Scaffolding. B) Ladders C) Excavation D) none of the above
29. Which of the following is cause of accident due to worker's behaviour?
- A) Lack of safety devices B) Carelessness. C) Defect in technical planning
D) Inadequate supervision
30. Increased insurance premium is...
- A) Direct cost of accident. B) Indirect cost of accident C) A and B both D) none of the above
31. Which of the following is cause of accident due to planning and organisation?

A) Defect in equipment B) Constructional defects C) Defective supervision of work.

D) Inadequate preparation of work

32. Among all occupational deaths, construction has _____ deaths.

A) 11% B) 20%. C) 21% D) 30%

33. Which of the following is cause of accident due to execution of work?

A) Defect in equipment B) Defective processing of materials. C) Defect in technical planning

D) Inadequate preparation of work

34. Delay in production due to worker's injury is...

A) Direct cost of accident B) Indirect cost of accident. C) A and B both D) none of the above

35. Which of the following is cause of accident due to equipment?

A) Lack of safety measures. B) Constructional defects C) Defect in technical planning

D) Inadequate preparation of work

36. For safety in piling or deep foundations...

A) Danger signs should be kept B) Lighting should be provided at night time C) Pile drivers should not be kept near electricity lines D) all of the above.

37. Which of the following is cause of accident due to management and conduct of work?

A) Lack of safety devices B) Constructional defects C) Defect in technical planning

D) Untrained operatives.

38. Scaffolding is required for...

A) Brick masonry B) Stone masonry C) Plastering D) all of the above.

39. Which of the following is cause of accident due to worker's behaviour?

A) Lack of safety devices B) Unauthorised acts. C) Defect in technical planning

D) Inadequate supervision

40. Workmen's compensation cost is...

A) Direct cost of accident. B) Indirect cost of accident C) A and B both D) none of the above

41. Which of the following is cause of accident due to planning and organisation?

A) Defect in equipment B) Constructional defects C) Lack of cooperation between different trade. D) Inadequate preparation of work

42. Reason for considering safety in construction...

A) Humanitarian concern B) Economic reason C) A and B both. D) none of the above

43. Which of the following is cause of accident due to equipment?

A) Defect in equipment. B) Constructional defects C) Defect in technical planning

D) Inadequate preparation of work

44. Administrative work associated with accident is...

A) Direct cost of accident B) Indirect cost of accident. C) A and B both D) none of the above

45. Which of the following is cause of accident due to management and conduct of work?

A) Lack of safety devices B) Constructional defects C) Defect in technical planning

D) Inadequate preparation of work.

46. Safety equipment used on site...

A) Helmet B) Gumboot C) Apron D) all of the above.

47. Which of the following is cause of accident due to worker's behaviour?

A) Lack of safety devices B) Irresponsible acts. C) Defect in technical planning

D) Inadequate supervision

48. Trench should be shored or timbered when depth of excavation exceeds...

A) 1m B) 2m. C) 3m D) none of the above

49. Which of the following is cause of accident due to management and conduct of work?

A) Lack of safety devices B) Constructional defects C) Defect in technical planning

D) Inadequate supervision.

50. Medical care expenses of injured is...

A) Direct cost of accident. B) Indirect cost of accident C) A and B both D) none of the above