

Uka Tarsadia University (Diwaliba Polytechnic)
Diploma in Environmental Engineering
Objective Type Questions (Estimation Costing Of Environmental Structure)

Sr. no	Questions & Answers
1	<p>To make out an estimate for a work the following data are necessary-Drawing, Specification and _____</p> <p>a) materials b) rates c) labours d) transportation</p>
2	<p>_____ is the amount provided in the estimate and bill of quantities for some specialized work to be done by a specialized firm; whose details are not known at the time of preparing estimate.</p> <p>Prime cost Provisional sum Capital cost Building cost index</p>
3	<p>For a good estimate the actual cost of the proposed work after completion should not differ by more than _____ from its approximate cost estimate, provided there are no unusual, unforeseen circumstances.</p> <p>5 to 10 % 2 to 3% 15 to 20% 10 to 15%</p>
4	<p>In a detailed estimate the provision of contingencies is usually</p> <p>0.01 3 to 5 % 0.1 12 to 15%</p>
5	<p>The process of evaluating cost of construction project is called</p> <p>Estimate Rough cost Actual cost Workable cost</p>
6	<p>The rate of an item of work is depends on</p> <p>Specification of works Specification of materials Proportion of mortar All the above</p>
7	<p>Pick up the correct statement from the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The incidental expenses of a miscellaneous character which could not be predicted during preparation of the estimate, is called contingencies • Additional supervising staff engaged at work site, is called work charged establishment

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Detailed specifications specify qualities, quantities and proportions of material to be used for a particular item All the above
8	<p>Estimate of project is a forecast of its probable work.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> True False
9	<p>What is quantity surveying?</p> <p>Process of calculating quantities</p> <p>Process of determining cost</p> <p>Both a and b</p> <p>None of these</p>
10	<p>What is costing?</p> <p>Process of calculating quantities</p> <p>Process of determining cost</p> <p>Both a and b</p> <p>None of these</p>
11	<p>Estimate is</p> <p>Quantity surveying</p> <p>Quantity surveying + costing</p> <p>Costing</p> <p>None of these</p>
12	<p>Data required for preparing an estimate</p> <p>Plans</p> <p>Elevations</p> <p>Sections</p> <p>All the above</p>
13	<p>If specifications demand for high quality workmanship, the cost of project will</p> <p>Increase</p> <p>Decrease</p> <p>Remain same</p> <p>None of these</p>
14	<p>The rate of an item depends on</p> <p>Machinery cost</p> <p>Contractors profit</p> <p>Overhead charges</p> <p>All of these</p>
15	<p>Specifications affect the total cost of project</p> <p>Strongly agree</p> <p>Agree</p> <p>Disagree</p>

	Strongly disagree
16	<p>Cost of an item=</p> <p>Quantity of item + rate for items</p> <p>Quantity of item * rate for items</p> <p>Quantity of item - rate for items</p> <p>Quantity of item / rate for items</p>
17	<p>Good estimator requires</p> <p>Ability to read and interpret drawings accurately and efficiently</p> <p>Construction experience in the field</p> <p>Both a and b</p> <p>None of these</p>
18	<p>Supervision of engineering structure during execution is a duty of</p> <p>Quantity surveyor</p> <p>Estimator</p> <p>Engineer</p> <p>A and B</p>
19	<p>To carry out valuation of the property is a duty of</p> <p>Quantity surveyor</p> <p>Estimator</p> <p>Engineer</p> <p>A and B</p>
20	<p>Reasons behind actual cost exceeding estimated cost</p> <p>Increase in material rates</p> <p>Increase in labor charges</p> <p>Changes in design</p> <p>All of these</p>
21	<p>Who gives advice to the architect and local authorities about the estimated cost of the project and construction of the structure?</p> <p>Quantity surveyor</p> <p>Engineer</p> <p>Supervisor</p> <p>None of these</p>
22	<p>Knowledge of construction rules and regulation is must for estimator.</p> <p>agree</p> <p>strongly agree</p> <p>disagree</p> <p>strongly disagree</p>
23	<p>Installation of lift and AC are included in</p> <p>Provisional sum</p>

	Prime cost Day work Spot items
24	Electrical fittings are included in <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • prime cost • day work • spot items • provisional sum
25	Amount for shifting of water and sewer lines are provided in prime cost provisional sum day work spot items
26	Example of prime cost: Sanitary fittings Shifting of water lines Shifting pf sewer lines Clearing the site
27	Day work is A procedure of costing an item on basis of the material used Adopted for a design in the plaster work Adopted for front architectural finish of a building Adopted for work under water
28	For work charged establishment an amount of _____ of the estimated cost of work is provided in the estimate. 1 to 1.5% 2 to 2.5 % 5 to 10% 15 to 20%
29	Water charges are calculated on the bases of Total estimated cost Actual cost Total cost of materials and labor Prime cost
30	Overhead charges are categorized in Job overheads and spot items General overheads and day work Job overheads and special overheads Job overheads and general overheads
31	Water charges are _____ of the Total cost of materials and labors.

	<p>1 to 1.5%</p> <p>2 to 2.5 %</p> <p>5 to 10%</p> <p>15 to 20%</p>
32	<p>Work charged persons are employed on</p> <p>Temporary basis</p> <p>Monthly basis</p> <p>None of these</p> <p>Both of these</p>
33	<p>Telephone is classified in</p> <p>Job overheads</p> <p>Day work</p> <p>General overheads</p> <p>Work charged establishment</p>
34	<p>Overhead charges are</p> <p>Direct expenses</p> <p>Fix expenses</p> <p>Indirect expenses</p> <p>Productive expenses</p>
35	<p>Which is odd one out from below</p> <p>Postage</p> <p>Rent</p> <p>Taxes</p> <p>Theft</p>
36	<p>Choose odd one out from following</p> <p>Salary of engineers</p> <p>Salary of supervisors</p> <p>Amenities of labour</p> <p>Printing</p>
37	<p>_____days notice is required to terminate work charged person services for less than one-year service.</p> <p>10</p> <p>15</p> <p>14</p> <p>28</p>
38	<p>Day work prices quoted by contractor should include</p> <p>Contractor's supervision</p> <p>Contractor's profit</p> <p>Use of contractor's equipment</p>

	A, B and C
39	Contingencies indicate Fixed expenses Extra expenses Incidental expenses Charged expenses
40	A: Contractor is allowed to take any profit on the prime cost. B: Overhead charges are indirect expenses. A False, B True A True, B False Both True Both False
41	Which term is not related to estimate? Contingencies Day work Work charged establishment Depreciation
42	Which is not a duty of estimator? Carry out rate analysis Prepare structural plans Finalize final accounts Prepare specifications
43	A: Increase in depth of foundation will decrease the actual cost B: Changes in design during execution will increase the actual cost Statement A is correct Statement B is correct Both statements are correct Both statements are incorrect
44	1: Savings from the provided contingencies may be utilized to meet the expenses of extra items of work. 2: Sanction of the competent authority is required for the same Only statement 1 is strong Only statement 2 is strong Both 1 and 2 are strong Either 1 or 2 is strong
45	Detailed description of all workmanship and material are provided in Estimation Rate analysis Specification

	Valuation
46	Cost of project and specifications are Inversely proportional Directly proportional Not related with each other Exponentially proportional
47	Who can sanction the contingencies to any new work or repair? Superintending engineer Supervisor Owner Estimator
48	Amount of work charged establishment is decided according to the practice of _____ Meteorological department Public work department Accounts department Municipality
49	Arrangement of drinking water for workers can be done by Sinking tube well Municipality water connection Both None
50	Handling of materials is classified in the Job overheads Water charges General overheads None of these

Unit 2

Sr. no	Questions & Answers
1	What is the purpose of standardizing the measurement and deduction rules? A. Uniformity in taking measurements B. Properly define the items C. None of these D. Both of these
2	Thickness of RCC slab shall be measured to the nearest A. 0.005 m B. 0.002 m

	C.0.001 m D.0.01 m
3	Thickness of woodwork shall be measured to the nearest A.0.005 m B.0.002 m C.0.001 m D.0.01 m
4	Thickness of steel work shall be measured to the nearest 0.005 m 0.002 m 0.001 m 0.01 m
5	What is the measurement unit for the mass, voluminous and thick works? Cu m Sq m M None of these
6	What is the measurement unit for the thin, shallow and surface works? Cu m Sq m M None of these
7	Long and thin work shall be taken in Running meter Sq m Cu m None
8	Which code is preferred for the modes of measurement? IS:1200 IS:1201 IS:1202 IS:1204
9	Unit of measurement for distemper is Kg No M Litre
10	Mozaic Tiles are measured in No Sq m Cu m kg
11	The measurement unit for demolition of brick wall is No Sq m Cu m

	kg
12	<p>The measurement is made in square meter in case of Cement concrete in foundation R.C.C. structure Brick wall None of these</p>
13	<p>Pick up the correct statement from the following:</p> <p>Pointing is measured in sq.m Plastering is measured in sq.m Glazing is measured in sq.m All the above</p>
15	<p>The area is measured correct to the nearest</p> <p>0.01 sqm 0.02 sqm 0.03 sqm 0.04 sqm</p>
16	<p>The measurement is not made in square meters in case of</p> <p>D.P.C. (Damp proof course) Form works Concrete Jeffries R.C. Chhajja</p>
17	<p>Due to change in price level, a revised estimate is prepared if the sanctioned estimate exceeds</p> <p>2.0 % 2.5 % 4.0 % 5.0 %</p>
18	<p>While preparing a detailed estimate</p> <p>Dimension should be measured correct to 0.01 m Area should be measured correct to 0.01 sqm Volume should be measured correct to 0.01 cum All the above</p>
19	<p>Pick up the incorrect statement from the following:</p> <p>(A) The built up covered area at the floor level of any storey of a building is called plinth area (B) The usable covered area of the rooms of any storey of a building is called carpet area (C) The carpet area of a building along with area of its kitchen, pantry, store, lavatory, bath room and glazed veranda, is called floor area (D) None of these</p>
20	<p>Pick up the item of work not included in the plinth area estimate</p> <p>(A) Wall thickness</p>

	(B) Room area (C) W.C. area (D) Courtyard area
21	The damp proof course (D.P.C.) is measured in Cub. m Sq. m Meters None of these
22	The volume is measured correct to the nearest 0.01 cum 0.02 cum 0.03 cum 0.04 cum
23	The rate of an item of work depends on (A) Specifications of works (B) Specifications of materials (C) Proportion of mortar (D) All the above
24	The main factor to be considered while preparing a detailed estimate, is (A) Quantity of the materials (B) Availability of materials (C) Transportation of materials (D) All the above
25	Pick up the correct statement from the following: A. Pointing is measured in sq.m B. Plastering is measured in sq.m C. Glazing is measured in sq.m D. All the above
26	Pick up the correct statement from the following: A. Bricks are paid per thousand B. Cement is paid per 50 kg bag C. Lime is paid per quintal D. All the above
27	Cutting of trees measured in Nos Cu m Sq m m
28	Concrete work measured in Nos Cu m Sq m M
29	Brickwork measured in Nos Cu m

	Sq m m
30	stonework shall be measured in Nos Cu m Sq m m
31	Flooring shall be measured in Nos Cu m Sq m m
32	Painting shall be measured in Nos Cu m Sq m M
33	PCC shall be measured in Nos Cu m Sq m M
34	Generally, the unit of measurement for partition wall is, Cu m Sq m Running meter Numbers
35	While estimating for plastering, usually no deduction is made for Ends of beams Small opening upto 0.5 sqm Ends of rafters All the above
36	The unit of measurement for concrete work in RCC is in Cu m Sq m 10 Cu m 10 Sq m
37	Prime cost includes_____. A. direct materials, direct wages and indirect expenses B. indirect materials and indirect labour and indirect expenses C. direct materials, direct wages and direct expenses D. direct materials, indirect wages and indirect expenses
38	Iron steps are measured in No M

	Sq m Cu m
39	Brick works are measured in sq m if the thickness of the wall is 10 cm 15 cm 20 cm None of these
40	The measurement is made in sq m in case of Cement concrete in foundation RCC structure Hollow concrete block wall None of these
41	Skirting is measured in Sq m Cu m Running meter No
42	Unit of measurement for adhesive: Kg No M Sq m
43	Unit of measurement for wash basin: Kg No M Sq m
44	Unit of measurement for w.c. tub: Kg No M Sq m
45	Unit of measurement for rolling shutter: Kg No M Sq m
46	G.I. sheets are measured in kg. True
47	C.I. pipes are measured in kg. False
48	Unit of measurement for ball cock is no. True
49	Wire grill shall be measured in cu m False
50	Unit of measurement for excavation for pipes and cables:

	M Sq m Cu m kg
51	Centering and shuttering are measured in sq m true
52	Which one is not measured in cu m? BBCC PCC RCC DPC

Unit 4

Sr.no	Questions and answers
1	According to Indian Standards Institute, the actual size of modular bricks is a-23 cm × 11.5 cm × 7.5 cm b-25 cm × 13 cm × 7.5 cm c-19 cm × 9 cm × 9 cm d-20 cm × 10 cm × 10 cm
2	Pick up the correct statement from the following: a- Pointing is measured in sq.m b- Plastering is measured in sq.m c- Glazing is measured in sq.m d- All the above
3	The usual percentage of the profit of the contractor is_____.
4	The usual percentage of overhead charges is_____.
	To facilitate the preparation of estimates, and also to serve as a guide in settling rates in connection with contract agreements, a schedule of rates for all items of work is maintained in the form of a printed books known as
5	The capacity of doing work by an artisan or skilled labour in the form of quantity of work per day (8 hours) is known as
6	Number of bricks required for 1.00 m ³ of brick masonry work
7	The determination of rate per unit of a particular item of work, from the cost of quantities of materials, the cost of labours, the cost of equipments and other miscellaneous petty expenses require for its completion is known as
8	Brick walls are measured in sq. m if the thickness of the wall is
9	What is the density of brick masonry?
10	Compute the quantity of cement bag required for 10 m ³ cement concrete work (1:4:8)
11	Which of the following factors affecting rate analysis? a-Material cost b-Labour cost

	c-Equipment cost d-All of the above Ans-d
12	____to____% overhead charges increase if the progress of a project is delayed. a-2.5 -3 b-2.5-5 c-3-5 d-3.5-4 Ans-b
13	The usual percentage of the profit of the contractor is__to__%. a- 8 -15 b-10-15 c-12-15 d-15-20 Ans-a
14	If the time limit for the work is short, rates will be____ a-Higher b-Lower c-Both a and b d-None of the above ANS-a
15	The capacity of doing work by an artisan or skilled labour in the form of quantity of work per day is known as____ a-task work b-out-turn work c-both a and b d-none of the above Ans-c
16	Which of the following factors affecting task work? a-Nature of work b-Weather condition c-Location of site d-All of the above ans-d
17	Various categories of labours/artisans are required in construction. Bhisti rates____ a-200 b-300 c-500 d-700 Ans-a
18	Various categories of labours/artisans are required in construction. Mistry rates a- 200 b-300 c-400 d-700 Ans-c
19	If the specifications of work are rigid, task work will be

	a-less b-more c-both a and b d-none of the above Ans-a
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Unit 6

Sr. no	Questions and Answers
1	The estimated value of a built-up property at the end of its useful life without being dismantled is its Scrap value Salvage value Book value Market value
2	In case of freehold properties capitalization period is ----- --. A. Economic life of the building B. Remaining economic life of the building C. Actual physical life of the building D. None of the above
3	Net Annual Income means: Gross Annual Income -Income Tax. Gross Annual Income -Property Tax. Gross Annual Income - cost of annual repairs. Gross Annual Income - annual outgoings
4	Which of the following items is not included in annual outgoings? Municipal taxes Annual repairs and maintenance Insurance Individual electricity bill
5	Original cost of the property minus depreciation is Book value Salvage value Rentable value Obsolescence value
6	A person who takes the lease is known as Leaser Lessee Owner

	Short-term owner
7	<p>The main object of providing depreciation is:</p> <p>To calculate true profit. (T)</p> <p>To show true financial position.</p> <p>To reduce tax.</p> <p>To provide funds for replacement.</p>
8	<p>Depreciation arises because of:</p> <p>Fall in the market value of an asst.</p> <p>Physical wear and tear. (T)</p> <p>Fall in the value of money.</p> <p>None of them.</p>
9	<p>Depreciation is a process of:</p> <p>Valuation (T)</p> <p>Allocation</p> <p>Both valuation and allocation</p> <p>None of them</p>
10	<p>Under the straight-line method of providing depreciation, it:</p> <p>Increases every year.</p> <p>Remain constant every year (T)</p> <p>Decreases every year</p> <p>None of them.</p>
11	<p>Process of becoming out of date or obsolete is termed as</p> <p>Physical deterioration</p> <p>Depletion</p> <p>Obsolescence (T)</p> <p>Amortization</p>
12	<p>Depreciation is:</p> <p>An income</p> <p>An asset</p> <p>A loss (T)</p> <p>A liability</p>
13	<p>The book value of an asset is obtained by deducting depreciation from its:</p> <p>Market value</p> <p>Scrap value</p> <p>Market + Cost price</p> <p>Cost (T)</p>
14	<p>Actual amount incurred in producing a commodity is known as</p> <p>Price</p>

	<p>Cost</p> <p>Value</p> <p>All of these</p>
15	<p>Total cost=</p> <p>Prime cost + supplementary cost</p> <p>Prime cost -supplementary cost</p> <p>Prime cost * supplementary cost</p> <p>Prime cost/ supplementary cost</p>
16	<p>What is the meaning of value?</p> <p>Worth</p> <p>Price</p> <p>Cost</p> <p>A and C</p>
17	<p>Value depends on</p> <p>Utility</p> <p>Events</p> <p>Scarcity</p> <p>A, B and C</p>
18	<p>Choose incorrect from the following</p> <p>Price = cost + profit</p> <p>Total cost=prime cost + supplementary cost</p> <p>Value= price+ cost</p> <p>Gross income=net income + outgoings</p>
19	<p>Choose correct option for the following statement:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cost has relation with past. 2. Value has relation with future. <p>1st is true</p> <p>2nd is true</p> <p>Both are true</p> <p>Neither 1st nor 2nd is true</p>
20	<p>Which property cannot be moved from one place to another place?</p> <p>Real property</p> <p>Personal property</p> <p>Personal estate</p> <p>None of these</p>
21	<p>Movable property is known as</p> <p>Personal estate</p>

	Real estate Personal property A and C
22	Price is a _____ Fake Fact Cost Value
23	Which is a constant amount? Price Value Cost A, B and C
24	Choose correct option for the following statements: A. Value is a constant amount. B. cost is a constant amount. Both are true Both are false Either 1st or 2nd is true Only 1 st is true
25	_____depends on supply and demand. Value Cost Price All of these
26	The person who enjoys the easement over a property is called_____and the owner over whose property the easements are enjoyed is called_____. Dominant owner, Servient owner Servient owner, Dominant owner Adjoining owner, Servient owner Servient owner, Adjoining owner
27	Which is correct from following? Gross income < Net income Gross income = Net income Gross income > Net income B and C
28	Types of outgoings Taxes

	Ground rent Insurance All of these
29	Depreciation is _____ loss in the value of the property. Sudden Gradual Abrupt Steep
30	Obsolescence is _____ depreciation. Physical Functional Chemical None of these
31	What is/are the reason/s of depreciation? Decay Use Both None
32	How the present value of the property is calculated? Initial cost – depreciation Initial cost + depreciation Depreciation-initial cost Either B or C
33	A market value higher than the book value, indicate Profit Loss No profit, no loss B and C
34	What is the amount of 1 rupee at 6% after 10 years? 1.79 1.69 1.49 1.59
35	When Property is sold at a lower price than the market value, it is known as Monopoly value Replacement value Market value Distress value

36	<p>The local authority has to decide the value of the property for tax calculation, which is called</p> <p>Monopoly value Annual value Market value Distress value</p>
37	<p>Book value is not applicable on_____.</p> <p>Land Building Moveable property All of them</p>
38	<p>Property is capable of fetching more return due to alternative use, then it is said</p> <p>Potential value Market value Distress value Annual value</p>
39	<p>For which of the following, sinking fund is not required?</p> <p>Building Machine Vehicle Land</p>
40	<p>Which one is true income?</p> <p>Net income Gross income Both of these None of these</p>
41	<p>How the book value is calculated?</p> <p>Book value= original cost-depreciation Book value= original cost + depreciation Book value= original cost/depreciation Book value= original cost*depreciation</p>
42	<p>Annual or periodic payment for the use of land or building is termed as</p> <p>sinking fund depreciation</p>

	<p>rent income</p>
43	<p>Right of access from adjoining owner's land is</p> <p>Easement Mortgage Lease Outgoing</p>
44	<p>Which of the following is/are factors affecting market value?</p> <p>Changes in industry Changes on fashions Cost of labour and material A, B and C</p>
45	<p>Select odd one out from the following:</p> <p>Scrap value Salvage value Junk value Demolition value</p>
46	<p>Statement 1: Town planning act affects the value of a property. Statement 2: Value of a property is affected by maintenance.</p> <p>Both are true 1st is true, 2nd is false Both are false Either 1st or 2nd is true</p>
47	<p>Which one is method of depreciation?</p> <p>Development method Straight line method Land and building method Rental method</p>
48	<p>Which is not the valuation method for property?</p> <p>Development method Straight line method Land and building method Rental method</p>

49	<p>Which of the following is correct formula for capitalized value?</p> <p>C.V. = N.I.*Y.P. C.V. = G.I.*Y.P. Both None</p>
50	<p>When the property possess certain advantages with respect to adjoining property due to its location, size, shape, etc, the owner may demand fancy price. Such value of a property is known as_____.</p> <p>Accommodation value Replacement value Distress value Monopoly value</p>
51	<p>Scrap value is also known as</p> <p>a-junk value b-demolition value c-both a and b d-none of the above</p> <p>Ans-c</p>