

105/2015

Maximum : 100 marks

Time : 1 hour and 15 minutes

1. The type of pointing in which the mortar is pressed in to the raked joints and finished off flush with the edges of the bricks or stone is called :
(A) Flush pointing (B) Tuck pointing
(C) Stuck pointing (D) V-grooved pointing
2. The pointing which is extensively used in brick work and stone masonry (on face) is :
(A) Stuck pointing (B) Tuck pointing
(C) V-grooved pointing (D) Flush pointing
3. The process of filling up all nail holes, cracks etc. with putty is known as :
(A) Finishing (B) Stopping
(C) Knotting (D) None
4. A block of stone or masonry provided under the end of tie beam to spread the load from the roof over a large area of bearing is called :
(A) Verge (B) Template
(C) Hip (D) Gable
5. A fine aggregate is one whose particles area of size :
(A) Below 4.75 mm (B) 4.75 mm
(C) 6.75 mm (D) Above 6.75 mm
6. A coarse aggregate is one whose particle are of size :
(A) Below 4.75 mm (B) 6.75 mm
(C) Above 6.75 mm (D) 4.75 mm
7. The arch consisting of fully dressed stones, is called :
(A) Rubble arch (B) Axed arch
(C) Gauged arch (D) Ashlar arch

8. The vertical distance between the upper surface of the successive treads is known as :
- (A) Going (B) Tread
(C) Riser (D) Landing
9. Concrete mix used for R.C.C work in roof slab is :
- (A) 1:4:8 (B) 1:5:10
(C) 1:3:6 (D) 1:1½:3
10. Mortar mix used for the brick masonry work is :
- (A) 1:6 (B) 1:10
(C) 1:8 (D) 1:1½
11. The filling in cavities with cement slurry is known as :
- (A) Guniting (B) Beam filling
(C) Grouting (D) Coping
12. A retaining wall may be built in :
- (A) Dry stone masonry (B) R.C.C.
(C) P.C.C. (D) All the above
13. A retaining wall is commonly required in the construction of :
- (A) Residential Building (B) Hill Roads
(C) All the above (D) None of these
14. A stretcher bond is usually used for :
- (A) Half brick wall (B) 1½ brick wall
(C) Two brick wall (D) One brick wall
15. A bond consisting of heading and stretching course so arranged that one heading course comes after several stretching courses, is :
- (A) Raking Bond (B) Dutch Bond
(C) Facing Bond (D) Heading Bond

16. A brick which is cut in such a way that the width of its one end is half that of a full brick, is called :
- (A) Mitred closer (B) Bevelled closer
(C) Queen closer (D) King closer
17. The brick laid with its length parallel to the face of the wall is called a :
- (A) Closer (B) Course
(C) Stretcher (D) Header
18. A brick which is half as wide as a full brick, is called :
- (A) Queen closer (B) King closer
(C) Bevelled closer (D) Mitred closer
19. The brick laid with its length perpendicular to the face of the wall is called a :
- (A) Header (B) Course
(C) Stretcher (D) Closer
20. For D.P.C. at plinth level, the commonly adopted material is :
- (A) Bitumen Sheeting (B) Plastic Sheeting
(C) Cement Concrete (D) None of the above
21. The construction of a temporary structure required to support an unsafe structure is called :
- (A) Jacking (B) Scaffolding
(C) Underpinning (D) Shoring
22. The arrangements of supports provided underneath the existing structure without disturbing its stability, is known as :
- (A) Jacking (B) Scaffolding
(C) Underpinning (D) Shoring
23. A temporary rigid structure having platforms raised up as the building increases in height, is called :
- (A) Scaffolding (B) Jacking
(C) Underpinning (D) Shoring

24. For a building on the side of a busy street where the ordinary scaffolding will obstruct the traffic on road, the type of scaffolding provided is :
- (A) Steel scaffold (B) Needle scaffold
(C) Mason's scaffold (D) Brick layer's scaffold
25. The cavity wall is generally provided for :
- (A) Heat insulation (B) Second insulation
(C) Preventing dampness (D) All the above
26. The increase in volume of sand due to presence of surface moisture up to some extent is called :
- (A) Bulging of sand (B) Backling of sand
(C) Crippling of sand (D) None
27. A mixture containing a binding agent, water and fine aggregate acquiring stone like property is known as :
- (A) Mortar (B) Concrete
(C) DPC (D) Matrix
28. Cement mortar proportion for work below ground level :
- (A) 1:5 (B) 1:3
(C) 1:6 (D) None
29. Cement mortar proportion for R.C.C and other water retaining :
- (A) 1:1 (B) 1:1½
(C) 1:2 (D) 1:3
30. The total content of clay and silt shall not be less than :
- (A) 50% (B) 40%
(C) 60% (D) 20%
31. The inner dimensions of the mould for a standard brick of size 19 cm × 9 cm × 9 cm will be :
- (A) 19 cm × 9 cm × 9 cm (B) 18.5 cm × 8.5 cm × 8.5 cm
(C) 21 cm × 10 cm × 10 cm (D) 20 cm × 10 cm × 10 cm

32. Common building bricks shall have minimum compressive strength of :
(A) 20 kg/cm² (B) 25 kg/cm²
(C) 35 kg/cm² (D) 30 kg/cm²
33. The average water absorption of a common building bricks shall not be more than :
(A) 25% (B) 20%
(C) 15% (D) 30%
34. Uniform colour of a standard bricks shall be :
(A) Red (B) Brown
(C) Reddish brown (D) Black
35. Main constituent of cement is :
(A) Silica (B) Lime
(C) Alumina (D) Iron Oxide
36. Main function of cement is :
(A) Fills up voids in fine aggregate (B) Provides strength
(C) Bind the aggregate into a solid (D) None of the above
37. Water proofing materials are available in the form of :
(A) Powder and Liquid form (B) Powder form only
(C) Liquid form only (D) Solid form
38. The common types of stones employed for flooring work :
(A) Sand stone (B) Granite and Marble
(C) Lime stone (D) None of the above
39. Stripping time for beams upto 6 m span is :
(A) 3 days (B) 7 days
(C) 12 days (D) 14 days
40. One bag of cement weighs :
(A) 50 kg (B) 45 kg
(C) 55 kg (D) 60 kg

41. For roof, the bottom cover for reinforcements is :
- (A) 15 mm (B) 10 mm
(C) 20 mm (D) 25 mm
42. The clear distance between supports is called :
- (A) Effective span (B) Span
(C) Zero Span (D) None of these
43. The Lowest part of the structure which transmits the load to the soil is known as :
- (A) Super-structure (B) Plinth
(C) Basement (D) Foundation
44. When a vertical member is carrying mainly axial loads, it is termed as :
- (A) Column (B) Strut
(C) Tie (D) None of the above
45. The tension reinforcements in beams are placed at :
- (A) Centre (B) Bottom
(C) Top (D) None of these
46. Generally the shape of beams are :
- (A) Square (B) Circular
(C) Rectangular (D) Hexagonal
47. In a column, the usual shape of the member is :
- (A) Square (B) Rectangular
(C) Circular (D) All the above
48. In Cantilever beams, main reinforcements are provided at :
- (A) Top (B) Bottom
(C) Centre (D) None of these
49. The process of consolidating concrete mix after placing it in position is termed as :
- (A) Curing (B) Compaction
(C) Wetting (D) None

50. After the curing of 28 days, the concrete gains strength upto :
- (A) 40% (B) 67%
(C) 100% (D) 130%
51. Proper curing of cement concrete, is good for its :
- (A) Shear strength (B) Tensile strength
(C) Comp. strength (D) Ductile strength
52. The object of curing is to :
- (A) Prevent the loss of water by evaporation
(B) Reduce the shrinkage of concrete
(C) Preserve the properties of concrete
(D) All of the above
53. In concrete walls, construction joints should be provided :
- (A) Floor level (B) Sill level
(C) Solfit level (D) None of these
54. Vertical sides of columns may be stripped after :
- (A) 7 days (B) 1-2 days
(C) 14 days (D) 21 days
55. The levelling operation that removes humps and hollows and give a true, uniform concrete surface is called :
- (A) Compacting (B) Floating
(C) Screeding (D) Trowelling
56. For concreting of tunnel lining, the concrete is transported by :
- (A) Pumps (B) Containers
(C) Wheel barrows (D) Pans
57. The process of mixing, transporting, placing and compacting the cement concrete should not take more than :
- (A) 30 minutes (B) 90 minutes
(C) 60 minutes (D) 120 minutes

58. The object of compaction is to :
- (A) Eradicate air holes (B) Give maximum density
(C) Durability (D) All of the above
59. To prevent segregation, the concrete should not be thrown from a height of more than :
- (A) 2 m (B) 1.5 m
(C) 1 m (D) 1/2 m
60. In the ratio of 1:2:4 concrete mix, 4 represents :
- (A) Coarse aggregate (B) Fine aggregate
(C) Cement (D) Water
61. The construction of a residential buildings are treated as :
- (A) Heavy Construction (B) Light Construction
(C) Industrial Construction (D) None of the above
62. The construction works costing above Rs. 1 lakh are classified as :
- (A) Minor works (B) Major works
(C) Projects (D) None of the above
63. The construction of airports are treated as :
- (A) Light Construction (B) Industrial Construction
(C) Medium Construction (D) Heavy Construction
64. The main function of the construction management is :
- (A) Planning (B) Organising
(C) Co-ordinating (D) All of the above
65. A beam which is fixed at one end and free at the other is called :
- (A) Cantilever beam (B) Simpli supported beam
(C) Props (D) Fixed beam
66. Which of the following is having high strength and durability?
- (A) Brick masonry (B) Stone masonry
(C) Laterite masonry (D) None of these

67. The common types of stone employed for stone masonry are :
- (A) Granite (B) Marble
(C) Lime stone (D) All of the above
68. In stone masonry mix ratio of cement mortar is :
- (A) 1:3 (B) 1:4
(C) 1:5 (D) 1:6
69. Which property is required for the material used in superstructure?
- (A) Tensile strength (B) Torsional strength
(C) Compression strength (D) Shear strength
70. Characteristics of good building stone are :
- (A) Strength (B) Appearance
(C) Durability (D) All of these
71. Mortar thickness used in brick masonry :
- (A) 0.25 cm (B) 0.50 cm
(C) 1 cm (D) 0.75 cm
72. Cement required for making 1m^3 R.C.C. in 1:2:4 mix is :
- (A) 6 Bag (B) 5 Bag
(C) 4 Bag (D) 7 Bag
73. Grouted masonry excels in _____ strength :
- (A) Tensile (B) Shear
(C) Torsional (D) Compressive
74. Which type of foundation is used in gravally soil for residential building :
- (A) Deep foundation (B) Open excavation
(C) Pile foundation (D) Grillage foundation
75. One of the disadvantages of ready mixed concrete are :
- (A) Low strength (B) Low setting time
(C) High cost (D) All of these

76. Diameter of reinforcing bars used in the construction of roof slab :
- (A) 20 mm (B) 18 mm
(C) 16 mm (D) 8 mm
77. For Guniting purpose, mortar proportion used is :
- (A) 1:1 (B) 1:3
(C) 1:5 (D) None of these
78. Materials used for damp proofing are :
- (A) Bitumen (B) Mastic Asphalt
(C) Stones (D) All of these
79. Flanged beams are also called as :
- (A) L-beam (B) T-beam
(C) Monolithically casted beam (D) None of these
80. Various types of pointing commonly used :
- (A) Flush pointing (B) Tuck pointing
(C) Beaded pointing (D) All of these
81. The first Reserve Bank Governor of India:
- (A) Bimal Jalani (B) Sir Ausbown Arcol Smith
(C) C.D.Deshmukh (D) Y.V.Reddi
82. Which place in India produced major portion of Lignite?
- (A) Varkkala (B) Ran of Katch
(C) Vishakapatanam (D) Neyveli
83. The British Prime Minister who transferred freedom to India :
- (A) Clement Atlee (B) Winston Churchill
(C) Lord Mount Batten (D) Petic Lawrance
84. The first Indian state which was formed on the basis of Linguistic language :
- (A) Tamilnadu (B) Andhra Pradesh
(C) Himachal Pradesh (D) Uttar Pradesh

85. The people of Tamilnadu struggled against the opening of which Nuclear power station in India :
- (A) Kalpakkam (B) Narora
(C) Koodamkulam (D) Kaiga
86. The only women Election Commissioner of India :
- (A) V.S.Ramadevi (B) Annachandi
(C) Sujathakripalani (D) Sarojini Naidu
87. In which Constitutional amendment, Education became the fundamental Right of Indian citizen :
- (A) 21st Amendment (B) 86th Amendment
(C) 92nd Amendment (D) 71st Amendment
88. The freedom fighter who died due to the Lathi charge in the strike against the visit of Simon Commission :
- (A) Bagat Singh (B) B.K.Dutt
(C) Lala Lajpat Rai (D) Mangalpande
89. Who was called "Pocket Dinamo" in Indian Boxing players?
- (A) K.D.Yadav (B) Gulam Muhammed
(C) Sushil Kumar (D) Yogeshwar
90. The coastal length of Kerala :
- (A) 530 Km (B) 570 Km
(C) 580 Km (D) 560 Km
91. The Kollam Era began in the year :
- (A) A.D. 78 (B) A.D. 58
(C) A.D. 825 (D) A.D. 590
92. The Quit India Resolution was passed by Indian National Congress in the year :
- (A) 1941 Aug. (B) 1942 Aug.
(C) 1941 Sept. (D) 1942 Sept.

93. 'Servants of India Society' was founded by :
- (A) Balagangadara Tilakan (B) Subhash Chandra Bose
(C) Gopalakrishna Gokale (D) Aravinda Ghosh
94. The cinema 'Swayamvaram' was directed by :
- (A) T.V.Chandran (B) Adoor Gopalakrishnan
(C) Aravindan (D) Shaji N. Karun
95. The Real name of Poykayil Sree Kumara Guru Devan :
- (A) Govindan (B) Nanu Asan
(C) Yohannan (D) Joseph
96. S.N.D.P. was formed in the year :
- (A) 1888 (B) 1913
(C) 1905 (D) 1903
97. Who give Kunchikanna the Title 'Vagbhadananda'?
- (A) Sreenarayana Guru (B) K.Madhavan
(C) Alathur Swami Sivananda Yogi (D) K.P.Karuppan
98. The newspaper 'Al Islam' was began by :
- (A) Moulana Abdul Kalam Azad (B) Sir Sayyid Ahammed Khan
(C) Vakkam Abdul Khadar Moulavi (D) Badarudheen Tyabji
99. The organization 'Sadhu Jana Paripalana Sangam' was founded by :
- (A) Sahodaran Ayyappan (B) Ayyankali
(C) Chattambi Swamikal (D) Brahmananda Sivayogi
100. The last Indian language which got the classical status :
- (A) Telugu (B) Tamil
(C) Malayalam (D) Kannada