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Q : 1) Dry rot and wet rot are the

A : Defects of timber

B : Disease of timber

C : Characteristics of timber

D : Structure of timber



Q : 2) Radial splits in timber originating from bark and narrowing towards the pith are known as-

A : Heart shakes

B : Cup shakes

C : Star shakes

D : Rind galls



Q : 3) The strength of timber is maximum in a direction-

A : Parallel to grains

B : 45° to grain

C : Perpendicular to grains

D : Same in all directions



Q : 4) Timber can be made more fire resistant by-

A : Dipping and steeping process

B : Sir Abel's process

C : Seasoning

D : Hot and cold open tank treatment



Q : 5) A thin layer of fresh sap laying between sap wood and inner bark is:

A : Heart wood

B : Pith

C : Outer bark

D : Cambium layer



Q : 6) A timber whose thickness is less 50 mm and breadth is greater than 150 mm is called:

A : Balk

B : Board

C : Plank

D : Batten



Q : 7) Consider the following statements:

Fibre saturation point in wood is reached when

- 1. Free water is removed**
- 2. Cell water is removed**
- 3. Shrinkage of wood is rapid**
- 4. Strength gain is rapid**

Which of the following statements are correct:

A : 1, 3 and 4 only

B : 1 and 2 only

C : 2 and 4 only

D : 1, 2 and 3 only



Q : 8) Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists:

List-I	List-II
A. Deciduous	1. Soft wood
B. Conifer	2. Hard wood
C. Endogenous	3. Eucalyptus
D. Exogenous	4. Bamboo

Codes:

A : 1, 2, 3, 4

B : 2, 1, 3, 4

C : 2, 1, 4, 3

D : 1, 2, 4, 3



Q : 9) The ratio of modulus of elasticity of wood in a direction perpendicular to the grain to the value in a direction to the grain falls in the range of:

A : $\frac{1}{20}$ to $\frac{1}{12}$

B : $\frac{1}{20}$ to $\frac{1}{12}$

C : 2 to 3

D : 5 to 10



Q : 10) Between teak and shisham.

A : Teak is more resistant to white ants than shisham.

B : Shisham is more resistance to white ants than teak

C : The resistance to white ants is the same

D : None of the above



Q : 11) Match List-I of various used with their corresponding suitable timber in List-II

List-I	List-II
1. Agricultural implements	a. Jack
2. Boat	b. Deodar
3. Railway sleepers	c. Babul
4. Musical instruments	d. Teak

Codes:

A : 1-b, 2-a, 3-d, 4-c

B : 1-a, 2-b, 3-c, 4-d

C : 1-c, 2-d, 3-b, 4-a

D : 1-d, 2-c, 3-b, 4-a



Q : 12) A soft negative growth that forms in wood under damp conditions is called:

A : Rot

B : Mould

C : Knot

D : Checks



Q : 13) A short log 1.25 m or less in length is called:

A : Pale

B : Bale

C : Bolt

D : Post



Q : 14) The outer part of the log of a timber free inside the bark which contains living cells is called:

A : Pitch

B : Medullary rays

C : Sap wood

D : Cambium layer



Q : 15) Statement (I): Air seasoning of structural timber renders it more durable, tough and elastic.

Statement (II): Air seasoning of timber is the most economical and eco-friendly method of treatment when time is not a constraining criterion.

A : Both statements-I and statement-II are individually true and statement-1

B : Both statement-I and statement-II are individually true and statement-II is the NOT correct explanation of statement-I

C : Statement-I is true but statement-II is false

D : Statement-I is false but statement-II is true.



Q : 16) Statement (I): 'Compreg' timbers have higher specific gravity of up to 1.30 and are stronger than other timbers.

Statement (II): Impregnation of resins and special curing methods are adopted to develop 'Compreg' timbers.

A : Both statements-I and statements-II are individually true and statement-II is the correct explanation of statement-I

B : Both statements-I and statement-II are individually true and statement-II is the NOT correct explanation of statement-I

C : Statement-I is true but statement-II is false

D : Statement-I is false but statement-II is true



Q : 17) An assembled product made up of veneers and adhesives are called

A : Board

B : Plank

C : Plywood

D : Batten



Q : 18) The wood preservative 'creosote' is derived from

A : Wood or coal

B : Acidic cupric chromate

C : Chromate zinc chloride

D : Pentachlorophenol



Q : 19) The defect caused due to over-maturity and poor ventilation of the tree is called

A : Knot

B : Rind galls

C : Foxiness

D : Heart shake



Q : 20) The natural heartwood timber used for structural purposes and of high durability would have average life of minimum M months, where M is:

A : 60

B : 75

C : 120

D : 90



Q : 21) Shear strength of timber depends on which one of the following?

A : Lignin with fibres

B : Medullary rays

C : Heartwood

D : Sapwood



Q : 22) The paints that are most resistant to fire are_____:

A : Enamel paints

B : Aluminium paints

C : Asbestos paints

D : Cement paints



Q : 23) Duco paint is:

A : Water paint

B : Cellulose paint

C : Bituminous paint

D : Oil paint



Q : 24) Most commonly used solvent in oil paints is:

A : Petroleum

B : Spirit

C : Coal-tar

D : Turpentine

E : None of the above options



Q : 25) How much is the covering, capacity of cement paint?

A : Above 18 m²/kg per coat

B : Above 20 m²/kg per coat

C : Above 12 m²/kg per coat

D : Above 4 m²/kg per coat



Q : 26) Which of the following range of pigment volume concentration number is recommended for paint of exterior surfaces of a house?

A : 28-40

B : 40-50

C : 50-60

D : 60-70



Q : 27) The out turn of one painter for distemping one coat per day considering 8 hour is

A : 20 sqm

B : 35 sqm

C : 60 sqm

D : 80 sqm



Q : 28) Turpentine oil is used in paints as

a

A : Base

B : Drier

C : Thinner

D : vehicle



Q : 29) The carrier in case of distemper is:

A : Linseed oil

B : White lead

C : Poppy oil

D : Water



Q : 30) Shellac varnish is an example of:

A : Flat varnish

B : Asphalt varnish

C : Spirit varnish

D : Spar varnish



Q : 31) As per IS 427 : 2013, the maximum permissible limit for using lead in distemper is

A : 300 ppm

B : 250 ppm

C : 400 ppm

D : 200 ppm



Q : 32) Which of the following defects is caused by vaporization of entrapped moisture of solvents in a painted surface?

A : Saponification

B : Blistering

C : Blooming

D : Cissing



Q : 33) Match List-I with List-II in question and select the correct answer by using code given below:

List-I	List-II
A. Aluminium paint	1. For resisting corrosive reaction
B. Anti corrosive paint	2. For painting iron work under water
C. Bituminous paint	3. For painting surfaces exposed to high temperature
D. Cellulose paint	4. For painting oil storage tank

Codes:

A : 1, 2, 3, 4

B : 3, 2, 4, 1

C : 4, 1, 2, 3

D : 1, 3, 2, 3



Q : 34) An important purpose of prime coats is to:

A : Promote the bond between the base and the wearing courses

B : Promote the adhesion between an existing wearing surface and a subsequent wearing surface

C : Promote the bond between the sub-base course and the sub-grade

D : Increase the stability of the sub-graded



Q : 35) The settling of pigment particles of paint into a hard compact mass, which is not easily redispersed by stirring is called as _____.

A : Caking

B : Blistering

C : Cracking

D : Chalking

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