

Q : 1 An explosive which contains:65% saltpetre, 20% sulphur and 15% charcoal is

- A : Dynamite
- B : Nitrocellulose
- C : Blasting powder
- D : Cordite

Q : 2 Out of the following, which may be termed as an unstratified Rock?

- A : Sandstone
- B : Limestone
- C : Marble
- D : Slate

Q : 3 Chemically, marble is known as

- A : Metamorphic rock
- B : Argillaceous rock
- C : Calcareous rock
- D : Siliceous rock

Q : 4 Plaster of paris is obtained by calcining

- A : Bauxite
- B : Gypsum
- C : Kankar
- D : Limestone

Q : 5 A stone is rejected if it absorbs water more than

- A : 0.05
- B : 0.1
- C : 0.2
- D : 0.25

Q : 6 Which of the following is a rock?

- A : Quartz
- B : Mica
- C : Gypsum
- D : None of these

Q : 7 Rocks having alumina or clay as their major constituent are called

- A : Siliceous rocks
- B : Argillaceous rocks
- C : Sedimentary rock
- D : None of these

Q : 8 Sand stone is

- A : Sedimentary rock
- B : Metamorphic rock
- C : Igneous rock
- D : Volcanic rock

Q : 9 Crushing strength of good building stone should be more than

- A : 500 kg/cm
- B : 1000 kg/cm
- C : 1400 kg/cm
- D : 2000 kg/cm

Q : 10 Hardness of the rock can be tested in situ using

- A : Smith's test
- B : Schmidt Hammer test
- C : Acid test
- D : Acid test

Q : 11 Crushing strength of a good building stone should be more than:

- A : 50 MPa
- B : 100 MPa
- C : 150 MPa
- D : 200 MPa

Q : 12 The most suitable stone for building piers is

- A : Granite
- B : Limestone
- C : Marble
- D : Sandstone

Q : 13 Basalt stone is by nature:

- A : Metamorphic
- B : Volcanic
- C : Plutonic
- D : Sedimentary

Q : 14 Granite is a rock that is by nature

- A : Metamorphic
- B : Volcanic
- C : Plutonic
- D : Sedimentary

Q : 15 Under heat and pressure, granite can transform into:

- A : Quartzite
- B : Marble
- C : Slate
- D : Gneiss

Q : 16 Quartzite and marble are by nature:

- A : Volcanic
- B : Plutonic
- C : Sedimentary
- D : Metamorphic

Q : 17 The natural bedding plane of stones and the direction of pressure in stone masonry is

- A : Normal
- B : Parallel
- C : at 30°
- D : At 45°

Q : 18 The process of providing smooth face and regular face to stone is known as

- A : Quarrying
- B : Seasoning
- C : Pitching
- D : Dressing

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Q : 19 Following stone is suitable for damp proofing

- A : Slate
- B : Marble
- C : Laterite
- D : Granite

Q : 20 The sub classification of sedimentary rocks

- A : Volcanic and plutonic
- B : Mechanical, chemical, organic
- C : Intrusive, extrusive
- D : Stratified, unstratified

Q : 21 Pegmatite is an example

- A : Sedimentary rock
- B : Extrusive igneous rock
- C : Intrusive igneous rock
- D : Metamorphic rock

Q : 22 Identify the process responsible for the formation of sedimentary rocks

A : Solidification of molten mass of silicates be low or at the surface of the earth
B : Changes in texture or mineral composition or both of igneous and sedimentary rocks due to high temperature and heavy pressure

C : Deposited layers of sand and silt subjected enormous overburden pressure over geological times

D : None of the options

23. Strength based classification of brick is made on the basis of :

- (A) : IS : 3101
- (B) : IS : 3102
- (C) : IS : 3495
- (D) : IS : 3496

Q : 24 In stone masonry, the stones are placed in position such that the natural bedding plane is ____.

- A : Normal to the direction of pressure they carry
- B : Parallel to the direction of pressure they carry
- C : At 45° to the direction of pressure they carry
- D : At 60° to the direction of pressure they carry

Q : 25 Slate and marble stone belong to ____.

- A : Igneous rocks
- B : Metamorphic rocks
- C : Sedimentary rocks
- D : Foliated rocks

Q : 26 Find the one which is not used in quarrying?

- A : Gun powder
- B : Gun cotton
- C : Marble powder
- D : Dynamite

Q : 27 If the rocks are formed due to alteration of original structure under heat and excessive pressure, then they are known as ____.

- A : Igneous
- B : Sedimentary
- C : Volcanic
- D : Metamorphic

Q : 28 Plaster of paris can be obtained from the calcination of ____.

- A : Lime stone
- B : gypsum
- C : Dolomite
- D : Bauxite

Q : 29 Quartzite is a ____.

- A : Sandy rock
- B : Siliceous rock
- C : Organic rock
- D : Calcareous rock

Q : 30 Which of the following is the reason for the decrease in the use of stones as building material?

- A : Steel and R.C.C. are more durable
- B : Strength of stones cannot be rationally analyzed
- C : Stones are not conveniently available in plains
- D : All options are correct

Q : 31 Shingle is-

- A : Water bound pebbles
- B : Disintegrated laterite
- C : Crushed granite
- D : None of these

Q : 32 Which of the following could be the specific gravity of stone to be used as a building material?

- A : 2.7
- B : 1.7
- C : 1.9
- D : 1.3

Q : 33 The solidification of molten magma when it reaches the surface of earth results in the formation of-

- A : Sedimentary rock
- B : Metamorphic rocks
- C : Basalts and traps
- D : Granite

Q : 34 The argillaceous rocks have their principal constituents as-

- A : lime
- B : Clay
- C : Sand
- D : None of these

Q : 35 Which of the following is the main composition of granite?

- A : Quartz, feldspar and mica
- B : Quartz and lime
- C : Quartz and silica
- D : Silica, lime and alumina

Q : 36 Marble is an example of-

- A : Aqueous rock
- B : Metamorphic rock
- C : Sedimentary rock
- D : Igneous rock

Q : 37 On which of the following factors the crushing strength of stone does not depend?

- A : Texture
- B : Workability
- C : Specific gravity
- D : both the texture and specific gravity

38. The indentation provided in the face of the brick is called ____.

- (A) : Frog
- (B) : Pallet
- (C) : Strike
- (D) : None of these

39. A layer of dry bricks put below the foundation concrete, in the case of soft soils, is called :

- (A) : Soling
- (B) : Shoring
- (C) : D.P.C.
- (D) : None of these

40. Hollow bricks are generally used with the purpose of ____

- (A) : Reducing the cost of construction
- (B) : Providing insulation against heat
- (C) : Increasing the bearing area
- (D) : Ornamental look

Q : 41 Granite mainly composed of quartz and feldspar particles is obtained from ____.

- A : Sedimentary rocks
- B : Metamorphic rocks
- C : Igneous rocks
- D : All of these

42. The shape of the brick gets deformed due to rain water falling on hot brick. The defect is known as ____.

- (A) : Chuffs
- (B) : Bloating
- (C) : Nodules
- (D) : Lamination

Q : 43 The light weight aggregates are obtained from

- A : Sedimentary rocks
- B : Metamorphic rocks
- C : Igneous rocks
- D : Volcanic source

Q : 44 The process of production of natural stone is known as ____.

- A : Dressing
- B : Quarrying
- C : Crushing
- D : Seasoning

Q : 45 Which of the following statement is correct about the rocks and minerals?

- A : Shale and mica are metamorphic rocks
- B : Quartz is igneous rock
- C : Quartz is metamorphic rock
- D : Quartz and mica are only minerals

Q : 46 Which of the following posses more ability to resist fire?

- A : Compact sandstone
- B : Quartz
- C : Red marble
- D : Shale

47. Which of the following statement is correct

- (A) : Excess of alumina in the clay makes the brick brittle and weak
- (B) : Excess of alumina in the clay makes the brick and warp on drying
- (C) : Excess of alumina in the clay leaves high power deposit on the brick
- (D) : Excess of alumina in the clay improves impermeability and durability of the brick

Q : 48 Which one of the following metamorphic rocks has more weathering resistance characteristics?

- A : Lime stone
- B : Phyllite
- C : Quartzite
- D : Slate

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Q : 49 The percentage of alumina in a good brick earth lies between

- A : 5 to 10%
- B : 20 to 30%
- C : 50 to 0%
- D : 70 to 80%

Q : 50 For checking the length of bricks as per Indian standards, how many bricks are to be taken?

- A : 10
- B : 15
- C : 20
- D : 25

Q : 51 Clay and silt content in a good brick earth be at least

- A : 20%
- B : 50%
- C : 35%
- D : 75%

Q : 52 The standard size of modular brick is

- A : 18 cm X 18 cm X 18 cm
- B : 19 cm X 9 cm X 9 cm
- C : 20 cm X 10 cm X 10 cm
- D : 21 cm X 11 cm X 11 cm

Q : 53 crushing strength of first class bricks should not be less than

- A : 35 kg/cm²
- B : 70 kg/cm²
- C : 100 kg/cm²
- D : 150 kg/cm²

Q : 54 The size of modular brick is:

- A : 10 cm X 10 cm X 9 cm
- B : 19 cm X 9 cm X 9 cm
- C : 22.5cm X 10 cm X 8.5 cm
- D : 22.5 cm X 8.0 cm X 9 cm

Q : 55 Unit weight of brick work is about

- A : 17–18 kN/m³
- B : 18–19 kN/m³
- C : 19–20 kN/m³
- D : 20–21 kN/m³

Q : 56 King closers are related to:

- A : Doors and windows
- B : King post truss
- C : Queen post truss
- D : Queen post truss

Q : 57 The water absorption for good brick should not be more than:

- A : 10% of its dry weight
- B : 15% of its dry weight
- C : 10% of its saturated weight
- D : 15% of its saturated weight

Q : 58 Clay bricks are made of earth having:

- A : Nearly equal proportion of silica & Alumina
- B : Nearly equal proportion of Alumina, Silica & Lime
- C : 35 - 70% silica and 10 - 20% alumina
- D : 10 - 20% silica and 35 - 70% alumina

Q : 59 Number of modular bricks required for one cubic meter of brick masonry are:

- A : 400
- B : 450
- C : 550
- D : 500

Q : 60 The plasticity to mould bricks in suitable shape is contributed by :

- A : Alumina
- B : Lime
- C : Magnesia
- D : Silica