

1. According to the relevant I.S code, the weight of the timber is to be reckoned at a moisture content of

- (a) zero
- (b) 4%
- (c) 8%
- (d) 12%

2. The strength of timber is maximum when load applied is

- (a) parallel to grain
- (b) perpendicular to grain
- (c) inclined at 45 to grain
- (d) inclined at 60 to grain

3. **Assertion (A)** : Dimensional changes in wood result due to variation in the moisture content of the wood with atmospheric conditions.

**Reason (R)** : The cell wall in wood are highly hygroscopic and when exposed to moisture, absorb large amounts of water and swell.

4. The nail diameter should not be more than ( $t$  = least thickness of the wooden member to be connected)

- a.  $T / 6$
- b.  $T / 8$
- c.  $T / 10$
- d.  $T / 12$

5. The expansion and shrinkage of plywoods are comparatively very low as

- (A) They Are Held In Position By Adhesives
- (B) They Are Glued Under Pressure
- (C) Plies Are Placed At Right Angles To Each Other
- (D) They Are Prepared From Veneers

6. Seasoning of timber is required to

- (a) soften the timber
- (b) harden the timber
- (c) straighten the timber
- (d) remove sap from the timber

**7. Assertion (A) :** While painting on flush doors of plywood, putty-filling is done after primer coat.

**Reason (R) :** This reduces the quantity of paint and effort involved in the regular coats of the paints.

**8. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given the Lists:**

**List – I**

- A. Deciduous
- B. Conifer
- C. Endogenous
- D. Exogenous

**List – II**

- 1. Soft wood
- 2. Hard wood
- 3. Eucalyptus
- 4. Bamboo

**Codes;**

- a. A – 1, B – 2, C – 3, D – 4
- b. A – 2, B – 1, C – 3, D – 4
- c. A – 2, B – 1, C – 4, D – 3
- d. A – 1, B – 2, C – 4, D – 3

**9. The modulus of elasticity of timber is about**

- (a)  $0.5 \text{ to } 1.0 \times 10^4 \text{ N/mm}^2$
- (b)  $1.0 \text{ to } 1.5 \times 10^4 \text{ N/mm}^2$
- (c)  $1.5 \text{ to } 2.0 \times 10^4 \text{ N/mm}^2$
- (d)  $2.0 \text{ to } 2.5 \times 10^4 \text{ N/mm}^2$

**10. During the conversion of timber by sawing, in order to obtain strong timber pieces, the cut should be made by**

- (a) Ordinary sawing      (b) Tangential sawing
- (c) Quarter sawing      (d) Radial sawing

**11. A timber beam of effective span 'l' and of cross-section b x d is said to be laterally supported if d/b and lib are respectively**

- (a) Less than 1 and less than 48
- (b) Less than 2 and less than 49
- (c) Less than 3 and less than 50
- (d) Less than 4 and less than 51



12. A timber column is made up of two individual members with longitudinal axes parallel, separated at the ends and middle points of their length by blocking, and joined at the ends by timber connectors. Such a column is called.

- (a) Built-up column
- (b) Composite column
- (c) Spaced column
- (d) Flitched column

13. The moisture content in structural timber should be

- (a) less than 5%
- (b) 5 to 10%
- (c) 10 to 20%
- (d) 15 to 25%

14. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer.

**List – I**

- A. The innermost part or core of the stem of a tree
- B. The vascular tissue Which enclose the pith
- C. A cellular tissue and woody fibre arranged in distinct concentric circle.
- D. The thin layer below the bark not converted into sap wood as yet

**List – II**

- 1. Transverse septa (Medullary rays)
- 2. Annular rings
- 3. The cambium layer
- 4. The outermost cover or skin of the stem
- 5. Medulla (Pith)

Codes;

- a. A – 2, B – 5, C – 3, D – 4
- b. A – 5, B – 1, C – 2, D – 3
- c. A – 4, B – 3, C – 2, D – 1
- d. A – 5, B – 1, C – 4, D – 3

15. **Assertion(A):** Within a given species, green timber of large moisture content dries in the same length of time as that of lower moisture content.

**Reason (R):** The sapwood which contains most of the moisture, dries more rapidly than the heartwood.

16. Consider the following methods of preservation of timber:

- 1. Dipping**  
**2. Brushing or spraying**  
**3. Pressure impregnation**

The correct sequence in decreasing order of the effectiveness of these methods of preservation is

- (a) 1, 2, 3  
(b) 2, 1, 3  
(c) 3, 1, 2  
(d) 3, 2, 1

17. Radial splits in timber originating from 'Bark' and narrowing towards the 'Pith' are known as

- (a) Heart shakes  
(b) Star shakes  
(c) Cup shakes  
(d) knots

18. The moisture content in a properly seasoned timber will in the range of

- (a) 5% to 8%                      (b) 8% to 10%  
(c) 10% to 12%                (d) 12% to 15%

19. The strength of timber is maximum in the direction

- (a) Perpendicular to the grains  
(b) Parallel to the grains  
(c) 45° to the grains  
(d) At all angles

20. On application of external stress on timbers, it behaves like

- (a) An elastic material  
(b) Non-elastic material  
(c) Viscoelastic material  
(d) Non - viscoelastic material

21. The ratio of tangential shrinkage to radial shrinkage of wood due to reduction in moisture content is

- (a) In the range from 3.1 to 5.1



- (b) In the range from 2 to 3  
(c) In the range from 1 to 2  
(d) Less than or equal to 1

**22. The compressive strength in structural timber is minimum in a direction**

- (a) Parallel to the grains  
(b) Perpendicular to the grains  
(c) Along an axis inclined at  $45^\circ$  to the grains  
(d) Along an axis inclined at  $60^\circ$  to the grains

**23. Assertion (A) :** Trees which have broad leaves woods, while trees having needle-like leaves, broadly evergreen are classified as soft wood.

**Reason (R) :** The term hard wood and soft wood in relation to a species of trees do not

**24. Assertion (A) :** Trees which have broad leaves woods, while trees having needle-like leaves, broadly evergreen are classified as soft wood.

**Reason (R) :** The term hard wood and soft wood in relation to a species of trees do not necessarily indicate relative hardness or density.

**25. Timber can be made reasonably fire-resistant by**

- (a) soaking it in Ammonium Sulphate  
(b) coating with Tar plant  
(c) pumping creosote oil into timber under high pressure  
(d) seasoning process

**26. Which one of the following statements is the correct description of the structure of fibre board?**

- (a) Thin slices of superior quality of wood are glued and pressed on the surface of inferior wood  
(b) Steamed mass of wood dusts, wood wool and other vegetable fibers are pressed hard to a thickness varying from 3 mm to 12mm  
(c) Thin and narrow wood shavings are soaked in a refractory binder material and pressed hard  
(d) Thin and narrow wood shaving are soaked in a refractory binder material and pressed hard

**27. Consider the following methods of preservation of timber;**

1. Pressure application  
2. Brush application  
3. Dipping  
4. Open tank application

The correct sequence of these methods in the increasing order of their effectiveness is

- (a) 1, 3, 4, 2  
(b) 3, 4, 2, 1  
(c) 2, 3, 4, 1  
(d) 4, 2, 1, 3

28. Match List I (Name of defect) with List II (Definition) and select the correct answer:

List – I

List – II

- |            |   |
|------------|---|
| A. Cupping | 1. Caused by wood limbs encased by the wood of the free trunk                           |
| B. Bowing  | 2. Caused by grain irregularities in the board and can be eliminated by proper stacking |
| C. Chucks  | 3. Small cracks appearing at the ends of boards caused by too rapid drying              |
| D. Knots   | 4. Unequal shrinking in the radial and tangential direction                             |

Codes;

- a. A – 1, B – 2, C – 3, D – 4  
b. A – 4, B – 3, C – 2, D – 1  
c. A – 1, B – 3, C – 2, D – 4  
d. A – 4, B – 2, C – 3, D – 1

29. The maximum deflection in timber beams or joints should not be greater than

- (a) span/300      (b) span/325  
(c) span/360      (d) span/380

30. **Assertion (A)** : Timbers used for engineering construction are derived from deciduous trees.

**Reason (R)** : Deciduous trees yield hard wood while conifers yield soft wood.

31. **Assertion (A)** : Dry rot is a disease in wood caused by spores germinating in wood cells.

**Reason (R) :** Decomposition and putrefaction of tissues of a standing tree are indication of dry rot.

**32. A well-seasoned timber has a moisture content**

- (a) 15% to 20%
- (b) 10% to 12%
- (c) 5% to 8%
- (d) 2% to 3%

**33. Dry rot in timber is caused by**

- (a) Lack of ventilation
- (b) Lack of light
- (c) Immersion in water
- (d) Alternative wet and dry atmosphere

**YouTube CHANNEL**

**EVEREXAM**