**QSCT UNIT I,II&III- MCQ**

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|  | **QUANTITY SURVEYING CONTRACT & TENDER**  **Multiple choice questions** |
|  | **Unit 1: Introduction-Types of estimate-approximate estimate** |
| 1. | An estimate for an construction work is   1. Process of calculating quantities of various item of work 2. Process of calculating cost of various item of work 3. Process for managing of various item of work 4. All of above |
| 2. | Estimation of any construction work gives the   1. Actual cost of construction 2. Probable cost of construction 3. Highest cost of construction 4. Minimum expected cost of construction   **Ans;b** |
| 3 | In certain cases it is difficult to fix an amount for the work without seeing and studying the nature of work, such work is known as   1. Spot items 2. Probable items 3. Provisional items 4. Non of above |
| 4 | Prime cost and provisional sum are   1. Two different calculated item of quantity surveying 2. They are calculated separately based on actual cost 3. Need not necessarily be calculated   **Ans: b** |
| 5 | Prime cost is the cost incurred due to   1. Expense towards purchase specialized door,window, water supply & sanitary fixture 2. Purchase of steel, cement etc 3. Total cost of construction 4. Exclusively the cost of land   **Ans: a** |
| 6 | The cost paid specialized firm is called as   1. Prime cost 2. Provisional sum 3. Transportation cost 4. Supervision cost   **Ans:b** |
| 7 | The main type of Estimates are   1. Detailed estimate 2. Detailed & Approximate estimate 3. Approximate estimate 4. All of above   Ans:b |
| 8 | Electrification, water supply & sanitary works are included as main items of detailed estimate   1. True 2. False   **Ans: a** |
| 9 | The different types of detailed estimate are   1. Item rate estimate 2. Sqm or plinth area method 3. Supplementary estimate 4. Service unit method 5. Both a & c   Ans: e |
| 10 | Revised estimate is prepared when   1. When sanctioned estimate exceed by more than 5% 2. When actual expenditure is likely to by more than 10% of administrative approval 3. Material deviation from original proposal 4. All of above   **Ans: d** |
| 11 | Supplementary estimate is prepared when   1. Additional works are to be incorporated 2. Changes in Structural component due to material deviation 3. Both of above 4. None of above   **Ans: c** |
| 12 | Annual maintainace estimate is an   1. Detailed estimate 2. Supplementary estimate 3. Approximate estimate 4. Service unit method   **Ans : a** |
| 13 | The work like, site cleaning, site dressing, removing roots of tree, etc are called   1. Supplementary items 2. Substituted items 3. Lump sum items 4. All of above   **Ans: c** |
| 14 | The abstract form of an estimate is prepared for   1. Approximate estimate 2. Detailed estimate 3. Plinth area estimate 4. None of above   **Ans : b** |
| 15 | Deduction for opening, bearing ctc in masonry is made for the following item of work   1. Flooring 2. Roofing 3. Brick masonry in superstructure 4. Plastering 5. Both c & d   **Ans:e** |
| 16 | The total deduction for semi circular arch opening having width ‘l’, height ’h’ and rise of ‘r’ in brick masonry is   1. None of other   **Ans:c** |
| 17 | The deduction for opening, bearing etc, in brick masonry is   1. No deduction for opening upto 0.1 sqm 2. End of beam, post, rafter, purlin, etc upto0.05 sqm 3. Bed plate, wall plate, bearing of chejja upto 10 cm 4. All of above   **Ans: d** |
| 18 | As per IS 1200 the rule for deductions for plastering for opening upto 0.5 sqm   1. No deduction is made 2. Deduction is made for both face 3. Full deduction for the size of opening 4. None of the above   **Ans:a** |
| 19 | As per IS 1200 the rule for deductions for plastering for opening between 0.5 sqm to 3.0 sqm   1. No deduction 2. Deduction is made for one face of wall only 3. Deduction for both faces of wall 4. None of above   **Ans:b** |
| 20 | As per IS 1200 the rule for deductions for plastering for opening between 0.5 sqm to 3.0 sqm   1. Deduction is made for one face of wall only 2. Deduction for both faces of wall 3. Jambs and sill are considered separately 4. Both b & c   **Ans:d** |
| 21 | DSR and SSR are   1. Same 2. DSR is prepared by state government & SSR is prepared by concerned department 3. PWD prepares both DSR & SSR 4. Prepared by each contractor   **Ans: a & c** |
| 22 | DSR stands for   1. District schedule of rates 2. Direct state rate 3. Department schedule of rates 4. Divisional schedule of rates   **Ans: a** |
| 23 | DSR is compilation of   1. Rates of material, finished item of work, labour with brief specification 2. General specification, rates of finished item of work only 3. General specification of finished item of work only 4. Brief specification finished item of work only   **Ans: a** |
| 24 | Rate of finished item of work in DSR is sum of   1. Rate per unit of material and labour 2. Rate per unit of material, labour &contractor profit 3. Rate per unit of material, labour &contractor profit & watering charges 4. All of above   **Ans:c** |
| 25 | Work charge establishment and contingency are   1. Both are different and will affect cost of construction 2. Only work charge establishment is necessary & effect cost of construction 3. Only contingency is necessary & effect cost of construction 4. Both need not be considered for effecting cost of construction   **Ans: a** |
| 26 | Contingencies provision and its utilization for Estimated cost up to Rs. 1 Crore is usually   1. 5% of Estimated cost 2. 8% of Estimated cost 3. 3% Estimated cost 4. None of above   **Ans: a** |
| 27 | Contingencies provision and its utilization for Estimated cost cost between Rs1 crore to Rs. 3 Crore is usually   1. 5% of Estimated cost 2. 8% of Estimated cost 3. 3% Estimated cost 4. None of above   **Ans: c** |
| 28 | Minimum Contingencies provision and its utilization for Estimated cost between Rs1 crore to Rs. 3 Crore is usually   1. Rs 10.00 lakhs 2. Rs 5.00 lakhs 3. Rs 20.00 lakhs 4. None of above   **Ans: b** |
| 29 | Centage charge means   1. Charges paid from other department as supervision charges 2. Charges from other department for engaging labour 3. Rent paid towards Tool & Plant 4. All of above   **Ans: a** |
| 30 | Centage charge generally charged is   1. 7 -10% 2. 5-10% 3. 10-15% 4. 7.5-10%   **Ans: c** |
| 31 | Which option is not considered as the duty of quantity surveyor?  a). Preparing bill of quantities (Taking off, squaring, Abstracting and billing),  taking little amount for personal use as being quantity surveyor.  b). Preparing bills for part payments at intervals during the execution of work  c). Preparing bill of adjustment in the case of variations ordered during the  execution of work  **Ans: a** |
| 32 | Which of the following is the most correct estimate ?   1. Plinth area estimate 2. Cube rate estimate 3. Detailed estimate 4. Building cost index estimate.   **Ans: c** |
| 33 | **The floor area includes the area of the balcony up to**   1. 100 % 2. 75 % 3. 50 % 4. 25 %   **Ans**: c |
| 34 | **The weight of an item is measured correct to nearest**  a). 0.25 kg   1. 0.50 kg 2. 0.75 kg 3. 1.00 kg   **Ans**: d |
| 35 | The main factor to be considered while preparing a detailed estimate, is   1. Quantity of the materials 2. Availability of materials 3. Tr**ans**portation of materials 4. Location of site and local labour charges 5. All the above.   **Ans:**  **E** |
| 36 | Whileestimating the qualities for the construction of a building, the correct metric unit is   1. Meter for length 2. Cubic metre for area 3. Square meters for volume 4. Litre for capacity   **Ans:d** |
| 37 | Pick up the correct statement from the following   1. Pointing is measured in sq.m 2. Plastering is measured in sq.m 3. Glazing is measured in sq.m 4. All the above   **Ans: d** |
| 38 | **Pick up the incorrect statement from the following:**   1. No deduction is made for the volume occupied by reinforcement 2. No deduction is made for the openings upto 0.1 sq.m 3. No deduction is made for volumes occupied by pipes, not exceeding 100 sq.cm in cross-section 4. None of these   **Ans: d** |
| 39 | **The unit of measurement is per quintal for the following:**   1. Collapsible gates with rails 2. Rolling shutters 3. Expanded metal wire netting 4. M.S. reinforcement of R.C.C. works   **Ans:d** |
| 40 | **Pick up the correct statement from the following:**   1. The bent up bars at a support resist the negative bending moment 2. The bent up bars at a support resist the sharing force 3. The bending of bars near supports is generally at 45° 4. All the above   **Ans**:d |
| 41 | **The concrete work for the following part of the building of specified thickness is measured in square meters**   1. Root slabs 2. Floors 3. Wall panels 4. All the above   **Ans**:d |
| 42 | **Carpet area does not include the area of**   1. The walls along with doors and other openings 2. Bath room and lavatory 3. Kitchen and pantry 4. All the above **Ans:d** |
| 43 | **Pick up the correct statement from the following:**   1. The incidental expenses of a miscellaneous character which could not be predicted during preparation of the estimate, is called contingencies 2. Additional supervising staff engaged at work site, is called work charged establishment 3. Detailed specifications specify qualities, quantities and the proportions of materials to be used for a particular item 4. All the above   **Ans:d** |
| 44 | Ideally, architects of houses design rooms to meet the needs of the people who will live in the house, this is known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **a)** planning **b)** layout **c)** finishing **d)** interior design **Ans**: **d** |
| 45 | Which is not the essential quality of a good surveyor?  **a)** The quality surveyor must be well versed with the drawings of work  **b)** He should be able to read the drawing correctly and bill the quantities  accurately  **c)** He should have a through knowledge of the construction procedure to be  adopted, the various items of works involved in the execution: and the  different materials to be used in the work  **d)** Oral representation of schedule to be priced by tenderor  **Ans: d** | |
| 46 | To make out an estimate for a work the following data are necessary-Drawing, Specification and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  **a)** Materials  **b)** Rates  **c)** Labours  **d)** Transportation  **Ans: b** | |
| 47 | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_are a set of drawings or two-dimensional diagrams used to describe a place or object, or to communicate building or fabrication instructions.  **a)** Elevations  **b)** Pl**ans**  **c)** Plotting  **d)** Sketching  **Ans**: b | |
| 48 | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is required for preliminary studies of various aspects of a work or project.  **a)** Supplementary Estimate  **b)** Plinth Area Estimate  **c)** Revised Estimate  **d)** Abstract Estimate  **Ans**: d | |
| 49 | .\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ estimate is a detailed estimate and is prepared to maintain the structure or work in proper order and safe condition. **a)** Supplementary and revised estimate **b)** Maintenance estimate **c)** Item rate estimate **d)** Revised estimate **Ans**: b | |
| 50 | A large work or project may consists of several building or small works and each of these work is known as\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  **a)** sub-work  **b**) sub-project  **c)** sub-head  **d)** sub-construction  **Ans**: a | |
| 51 | A\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ may be included in an estimate to provide for unknown costs which are indicated as likely to occur by experience, but are not identifiable.  **a)** approximate  **b)** improbability  **c)** contingency  **d)** certainty  **Ans**: c | |
| 52 | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the built up covered area of a building measured at floor level of any storey. a) Covered area b) Carpet area c) Total area d) Plinth area **Ans**: d | |
| 53 | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the built up covered area of a building measured at floor level of any storey. a) Covered area b) Carpet area c) Total area d) Plinth area **Ans**: d | |
| 54 | The floor area includes the area of the balcony up to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a) 50 % b) 60 % c) 70 % d) 45 % **Ans**: a | |
| 55 | The carpet area of an office building may be 60% to 75% of plinth area of the building with a target of 75%. a) True b) False **Ans**: a | |
| 56 | For a framed multi-storeyed building the area occupied by wall may be 50% to 70% of the plinth area. a) True b) False  **Ans**: b | |
| 57 | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a list or schedule of quantities of all the possible items of work required for construction of any building or structure. a) Quality survey b) Rate list c) Quantity survey d) Rate schedule **Ans**: c | |
| 58 | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is the amount provided in the estimate and bill of quantities for some specialised work to be done by a specialised firm; whose details are not known at the time of preparing estimate. a) Prime cost b) Provisional sum c) Capital cost d) Building cost index **Ans**: b | |
| 59 | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ area of a building is the area of verandahs, passage, corridors, balconies, porches, etc. a) Floor area b) Horizontal circulation area c) Vertical circulation area d) Verandah area **Ans**: b | |
| 60 | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of building is the useful area or liveable area or lettable area. This is the total floor area minus the circulation area, verandahs, corridors, passages, staircase, lifts, entrance hall, etc. minus other non-useable areas. a) Plinth area b) Floor area c) Carpet area d) Circulation area **Ans**: c | |
| 61 | The most reliable estimate is   1. Detailed estimate 2. Preliminary estimate 3. Plinth area estimate 4. Cube rate estimate 5. None of these.   **Ans:** Option **A** | |
| 626 | Cube rate estimate is less accurate as compared to the plinth area estimate as the height of the building is also compared. a) False b) True **Ans**: b | |
| 63 | The estimate which prepared using any rough method to get the approximate cost construction anticipated in a project is called an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_estimate. a) approximate b) precise c) exact d) rough **Ans**: a | |
| 64 | Approximate cost of a hostel building for 100 students @Rs.10000/- per student works out as Rs. 10 lakhs. a) True b) False **Ans**: a | |
| 65 | This type of estimate is prepared by calculating building area and then multiplying area by predefined unit cost. a) Unit Based Estimate b) Model estimate c) Project Comparison Estimate d) Parametric estimate **Ans**: a | |
| 66 | Name the method, where an estimator prepares estimate of proposed project by comparing similar completed project. a) Model estimate b) Parametric estimate c) Project Comparison Estimate d) Detail Estimate **Ans**: c | |
| 67 | An arch is a pure compression form. a) True b) False **Ans**: a | |
| 68 | For storeyed building plinth area estimate is not prepared for each storey separately. a) True b) False **Ans**: b | |
| 69 | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is prepared on the basis of plinth area of building, the rate being deducted from the cost of similar building having similar specification, heights and construction, in the locality. a) Cube Rate Estimate b) Supplementary Estimate c) Maintenance Estimate d) Plinth Area Estimate **Ans**: d | |
| 70 | The most reliable estimate is Cube rate estimate. a) True b) False **Ans**: b | |
| 71 | In this method approx. total length of walls is found in running metre and this total length multiplied by the rate per running metre of wall gives a fairly accurate cost. a) Annual repair b) Item rate estimate c) Approximate quantity method estimate d) Cubical content estimate **Ans**: c | |
| 72 | Unit of payment in MKS of painting, varnishing is  a) per sq m b) sq cm c) cu m d) m **Ans**: a | |
| 73 | Unit of payment in MKS of beam is a) per cu m b) cu m c) per sq ft d) per sq m **Ans**: a | |
| 74 | Unit of payment in MKS of RCC bars is a) per q b) per kg c) per tonne d) per cu m **Ans**: a | |
| 75 | Unit of measurement in MKS of DPC is a) per sq m b) sq m c) sq cm d) per cu m **Ans**: b | |
| 76 | Unit of measurement in MKS of flooring of any type is  a) per sq m b) sq m c) sq cm d) per cu m **Ans**: **b** | |
| 77 | Unit of payment in MKS of door and window sill is  a) per no b) per m c) per cu m d) per sq m **Ans**: d | |
| 78 | What is the actual size of standard modular brick-tile? a) 19cm\*9cm\*4cm b) 19cm\*9cm\*9cm c) 20cm\*10cm\*10cm d) 19cm\*9cm\*7cm **Ans**: b | |
| 79 | Approximate cost of a hostel building for 100 students @Rs.10000/- per student works out as Rs. 10 lakhs. a) True b) False **Ans**: a | |
| 80 | Pitch is defined as vertical rise (in inches) per foot of horizontal run. a) True b) False **Ans**: b | |
| 81 | The area is measured correct to the nearest   1. 0.01 Sqm 2. 0.02 sqm 3. 0.03sqm 4. 0.04 sqm 5. 0.05 sqm   **Ans:** **a** | |
| 82 | The volume is measured correct to the nearest   1. 0.01 cum 2. 0.02 cum 3. 0.03 cum 4. 0.04 cum 5. 0.05 cum   **Ans:** a | |
| 83 | Pick up the incorrect statement from the following:  **a)** Dimensions are measured to the nearest 0.01 m  **b)** Areas are measured to the nearest 0.01 sq.m  **c)** Cubic contents are measured to the nearest 0.1 cm m  **d)** Weights are measured to the nearest 0.001 tonnes  **Ans:**  **C** | |
| 84 | If tensile stress of a steel rod of diameter *D* is 1400 kg/cm2 and bond stress is 6 kg/cm2, the required bond length of the rod is   1. 30 *D* 2. 40 *D* 3. 50 D 4. 53 D 5. 59 D   **Ans:**  **e** | |
| 85 | The cover area of a proposed building is 150 metre square and it includes a rear courtyard of 5m\*4m. If the prevailing plinth area rate of similar building is Rs. 1250/metre square, what is its cost?   1. Rs.1,87,500 2. Rs.2,12,500 3. Rs.1,62,500 4. Rs.3,75,000.   **Ans**: **c** | |
| 86 | A building project is to be executed to have total plinth area of 1000sqm.Work out an approximate cost for the owner to make decision on the project.Assume the following   1. Plinth area rate Rs. 8608 per sqm 2. Cost of water supply & sanitary @10.5 %of cost of building. 3. Electrification @ 5% 4. Cost of architectural features @1% of building cost. 5. Cost of roads and lawns @5% of building cost. 6. contingencies  @4%  of  building 7. 1,95,19206/- 8. 1,85,89,720 9. 1,00,00,100 10. 90,00,000   **Ans : a** | |
| 87 | A multi storied building has 4 floor having a plinth area of 450 sqm in each floor. Floor to roof height of each floor is 3.0m.Work out the approximate cost of the building by cubic content method.Use the following data   1. Cubical content rate = Rs. 900/m3 2. Cost of water supply & sanitary @10 %of cost of building. 3. Electrification @ 5% 4. Cost of architectural features @1% of building cost. 5. Cost of roads and lawns @5% of building cost. 6. Contingencies  @4%  of  building 7. Contractor profit @10% 8. 52,27,200/- 9. 60,11,456/- 10. 43,20,000 11. 7,84,096   **Ans : b** | |
| 88 | A school building is to be constructed for a student strength of 350. Each student has plinth area of 1.85 sqm. Assume plinth area rate of Rs 2000/sqm and expenditure for additional works are Rs 10,000/-per student. Find the total cost of school.   1. 60,00,000 2. 52,27,200/- 3. 25,00,000/- 4. 47,95,000/-   **Ans :d** | |
| 89 | 1. A document containing detailed description of all items of work(but their quantities are not mentioned) together with their current rates is called 2. Tender 3. Schedule of rates 4. Analysis of rates 5. d) Abstract estimate. 6. Ans :b | |
| 90 | The approximate cost of the complete labour as a percentage of the total cost of the building is  a) 10%  b) 25%  c) 40%  d) 5%  **Ans :b** | |
| 91 | Working out the exact quantities of various items of work is known as   1. Estimating 2. Mensuration 3. Quantity surveying 4. Valuation   **Ans :c** | |
| 92 | The essential requirements to prepare a good estimate are   1. A fully dimensioned drawing to scale 2. Detailed specifications 3. Schedule of rates 4. All the above   Ans :d | |
| 93 | In Bay method of estimation, approximate cost is   1. Proposed number of bay X cost of each bay 2. Total unit X cost of each unit 3. Total Cost of all bay divided by each bay   **Ans: a & c** | |
| 94 | In approximate quantities with bill method approximate cost is   1. Total area is multiplied by cost per sqm 2. Total length of all wall in running meter multiplied by cost per running meter 3. Total area multiplied by height of building multiplied by cost of cum 4. None of above   **Ans : b** | |
| 95 | Unit of measurement of supply of sand, brick ballast, aggregates, timber   1. Tonne 2. Quintal 3. Cum 4. All of above   **Ans:c** | |
| 1 | **Unit II- Detailed estimate Super structure- Bar bending** | |
| 2 | Method of estimating building work are   1. Out to out 2. Centre line method 3. Crossing method 4. All of above   **Ans : d** | |
| 3 | Long and short wall method is also known as   1. In to in method 2. PWD Method 3. out to out method 4. All of above   **Ans: d** | |
| 4 | According to Long and short wall method, quantity of brick work in super structure is   1. Product of total length of long and short wall &height& thickness of wall 2. Product of total length of all wall &height& thickness of wall 3. Product of height & thickness of long and short wall 4. None of above   **Ans: a** | |
| 5 | To work out the quantity of RCC in roof of a building the method used is   1. Long & short wall method 2. Centre line method 3. Crossing method 4. None of above   **Ans :d** | |
| 6 | Using centre line method, the quantity of an item of work is worked out as   1. Product of total length of building &height& thickness of wall 2. Product of total centre line length of building &height& thickness of wall 3. Product of total in to in length of building &height& thickness of wall 4. Product of total out to out length of building &height& thickness of wall   **Ans :b** | |
| 7 | For the plan shown below, assume all wall thickness to be 30cm, the total centre line length     1. 30.3m 2. 31.1m 3. 28.6m 4. 41.1m   **Ans:b** | |
| 8 | For the plan shown above, if the width and depth of earth work excavation are 0.90m & 1.0m,respectively, the quantity of earth work in excavation is   1. 27.09 m3 2. 28 05 m3 3. 26.16 m3 4. 32.04 m3   **Ans :a** | |
| 9 | For the plan shown the number of junctions are     1. 3 2. 4 3. 5 4. 6   **Ans: b** | |
| 10 | For the plan shown above using following data find the quantity of brick work in super structure   1. All walls are 30cm thick,2.Door opening= 0.9m x 2.1m,3. Floor to roof height=3m 2. 28.90 m3 3. 31.10 m3 4. 27.65 m3 5. 25.10 m3   **Ans :a** | |
| 11 | Work out the quantity of brick work in superstructure for a compound wall of length 5m , 1.5m height and 30cm thick. Assume a iron gate centrally located of width 0.75m   1. 2.05 cum 2. 1.91cum 3. 1.58 cum 4. 2.11cum   **Ans :b** | |
| 12 | The superstructure of a building is the part that is entirely above its foundation or basement. A) True b) False **Ans**: a | |
| 13 | The excavation exceeding 1.5 m in width and 10 sq. M in plan area with a depth not exceeding 30 cm, is termed as  **a)** excavation **b)** surface dressing **c)** surface excavation **d)** cutting **Ans**: c | |
| 14 | **The main factor to be considered while preparing a detailed estimate, is**   1. Quantity of the materials 2. Availability of materials 3. Tr**ans**portation of materials 4. All the above   **Ans**:d | |
| 15 | The brick work is not measured in cu m in case of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a) one or more than one brick wall b) brick work in arches c) reinforced brick work d) half brick wall  **Ans: d** | |
| 16 | A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_wall is a wall that separates rooms, or divides a room. Partition walls are usually not load-bearing. A) drawf wall b) partition wall c) main wall d) large wall  **Ans: b** | |
| 17 | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Are walls that separate buildings or units within a building. They provide fire resistance and sound resistance between occupants in a building a) shear wall b) fire wall c) party walls d) knee wall **Ans**: **c** | |
| 18 | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Include privacy walls, boundary-marking walls on property, and town walls. These intergrade into fence. a) border wall b) shared wall c) boundary walls d) temporary wall  **Ans**: **c** | |
| 19 | A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is a roofed, open-air gallery or porch. A veranda is often partly enclosed by a railing and frequently extends across the front and sides of the structure. a) balcony b) veranda c) terrace d) chowkhat **Ans**: b | |
| 20 | Abstract estimate is not the third and final stage in a detailed estimate. a) False b) True **Ans**: a | |
| 21 | For the construction of buildings, the subheads of the estimate are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a) Earthwork, Concrete work, Brick work b) Plastering or pointing, finishing, water supply and sanitary work c) Brickwork Flooring, Wood work, Steel work d) Earthwork, concrete work, brick work, plastering, water supply and steel work **Ans**: d | |
| 22 | The measurement is not made in square metres in case of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a) D.P.C. (Damp proof course) b) Form works c) R.C. chhajjas d) Concrete Jaffries **Ans**: c | |
| 23 | Reinforced cement concrete work is usually estimated under \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_items. A) two b) three c) four d) one **Ans**: a | |
| 24 | In long and short wall method of estimation, the length of long wall is the centre to centre distance between the walls and a) breadth of the wall b) half breadth of wall on each side c) one fourth breadth of wall on each side d) length of the wall  **Ans**: b | |
| 25 | **Pick up the correct statement regarding the centre line method of estimating a building**   1. Product of the centre line of the walls and area of cross-section of any item, gives total quantity of the item 2. The centre line is worked out separately for different sections of walls of a building 3. The centre line length is reduced by half the layer of main wall joining the partition wall 4. All the above   **Ans**: d | |
| 26 | The ‘centre line method’ is specially adopted for estimating? A) Circular buildings b) Hexagonal buildings c) Other geometrical shaped buildings d) Circular, hexagonal and other geometric shapes **Ans**: **d** | |
| 27 | The quantity of PCC for the plan shown is  Assume thickness of PCC as 20cm,width of excavation =1m     1. **3.2cum** 2. **3.9 cum** 3. **4.5 cum** 4. **2-95cum**   **Ans: a** | |
| 28 | For the plan shown above, the true statement is   1. The total length of centre line of four walls is 16 m 2. Length of long wall out-to-out is 5.90 m 3. Length of short walls in-to-in is 2.10 m 4. All the above   **Ans : d** | |
| 29 | Pick up the excavation where measurements are made in square metres for payment   1. Ordinary cuttings up to 1 m 2. Surface dressing up to 15 cm depths 3. Surface excavation up to 30 cm depths 4. Both (b) and (c)   **Ans:**  **d** | |
| 30 | The order of booking dimensions is   1. Length, breadth, height 2. Breadth, length, height 3. Height, breadth, length 4. None of these.   **Ans:** **A** | |
| 31 | Pick up the item of work not included in the plinth area estimate   1. Wall thickness 2. Room area 3. Verandah area 4. W.C. area 5. Courtyard area.   **Ans:** e | |
| 32 | Pick up the correct statement from the following   1. The bent up bars at a support resist the negative bending moment 2. The bent up bars at a support resist the sharing force 3. The bending of bars near supports is generally at 45° 4. All the above   **Ans:**  **Ans :d** | |
| 33 | While preparing a detailed estimate   1. Dimension should be measured correct to 0.01 m 2. Area should be measured correct to 0.01 sqm 3. Volume should be measured correct to O.Olcum 4. All the above.   **Ans:** **d** | |
| 34 | The concrete work for the following part of the building of specified thickness is measured in square metres   1. Root slabs 2. Floors 3. D.P.C. 4. Wall panels 5. All the above.   **Ans** :**e** | |
| 35 | The plinth area of building do not include   1. Area of the walls at the floor level 2. Area of stair cover 3. Internal shaft for sanitary installations up to 2 sq m. In area 4. Lift and wall including landing 5. Area of cantilevered porch.   **Ans:** **e** | |
| 36 | For 12 mm thick cement plastering 1 : 6 on 100 sq.m new brick work, the quantity of cement required, is   1. 0.200 m3 2. 0.247 m3 3. 0.274 m3 4. 0.295 m3   **Ans:**  **c** | |
| 37 | Brick walls are measured in sq. m if the thickness of the wall is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a) 10 cm b) 15 cm c) 20 cm d) 11 cm **Ans**: **a** | |
| 38 | The measurement is made for stone work in square metre in case of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a) Wall facing b) Columns, lintels, copings c) Footings d) Building work **Ans**: **a** | |
| 39 | Which of the following is not the nominal size of the door? a) 2’6″ x 6′ b) 1’10″ x 5’11” c) 4’ x 6’6″ d) 3’3″ x 6’3″ **Ans**: b | |
| 40 | Size of ventilators is  a) 5″ x 6″ b) 11″x 3’5″ c) 4’x 1′ d) 4’x 2′ **Ans**: **d** | |
| 41 | Size of chowkhat sections for door and window is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a) 2cm x 1.5cm b) 10.16cmx 10.16cm c) 2.8″ x 1.4″ d) 10/3″x 2/3″ **Ans**: **b** | |
| 42 |  | |
| 43 | Which is not the nominal thickness of D.P.C? A) 2cm b) 2.5cm c) 4cm d) 2.5″ **Ans**: **d** | |
| 44 | Which size cannot be possible for a room? A) 3.0m x3.60m b) 12’ x14′ c) 360cm x360cm d) 10’ x 9′ **Ans**: **d** | |
| 45 | Height of plinth in FPS is a) 48″ b) 11′ c) 1′ d) .5″ **Ans**: **c** | |
| 46 | The density of steel may be taken as  a) 68.5 quintal per cu m b) 9.85 grams per cu m c) 390 lbs per cu ft d) 78.5 quintal per cu m **Ans**: **d** | |
| 47 | In R.C.C. work the end or side covers for steel bar may be taken as  a) 4cm to 5cm b) 7cm to 9cm c) 6cm to 9cm d) 3cm to 7cm **Ans**: **a** | |
| 48 | Concrete reinforced with fibers (which are usually steel, glass, or plastic fibers) is less expensive than hand-tied rebar, while still increasing the tensile strength many times. A) True b) False **Ans**: **a** | |
| 49 | The diameter of longitudinal bars of a column should never be less than  a) 6 mm b) 8 mm c) 10 mm d) 12 mm **Ans**: **d** | |
| 50 | The minimum cube strength of concrete used for a prestressed member, is  a) 50 kg/cm2 b) 150 kg/cm2 c) 350 kg/cm2 d) 100 kg/cm2 **Ans**: **c** | |
| 51 | For initial estimate for a beam design, the width is assumed a) 1/15th of span b) 1/10th of span c) 1/20th of span d) 1/30th of span **Ans**: **d** | |
| 52 | The estimate which prepared using any rough method to get the approximate cost construction anticipated in a project is called an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_estimate. a) approximate b) precise c) exact d) rough **Ans**: **a** | |
| 53 | The total length of a bar cranked on both side at 45° of effective length L, is   1. L + 0.42 d 2. L + 2 x 0.42 d   The total length of a bar cranked on both side at 45° of effective length L, is   1. L - 0.42 d 2. L - 2 x 0.4 d   **Ans: b** | |
| 54 | The total length of a bar cranked on one side at 30° of effective length L, is     1. L + 0.27 d 2. L + 2 x 0.27 d 3. L - 0.27 d 4. L - 2 x 0.27 d   **Ans: a** | |
| 55 | The total length of a bar of diameter d, having 2 hooks on both side and having effective length L, is   1. L + 0.27 d 2. L + 2 x 9 d 3. L - 0.27 d 4. L - 2 x 9 d   **Ans: b** | |
| 56 | The total length of a bar of diameter d, single cranked at 450 having effective depth ‘x’, 2 hooks on both side and having effective length L, is   1. L + 18d 2. L + 18d +.0.45x 3. L - 0.27 d +.27x 4. L - 2 x 9 d   **Ans :b** | |
| 57 | While estimating a reinforced cement structure, the omitted cover of concrete is assumed   1. At the end of reminforcing bar, not less than 25 mm or twice the diameter of the bar 2. In thin slabs, 12 mm minimum or diameter of the bar whichever is more 3. For reinforcing longitudinal bar in a beam 25 mm minimum or diameter of the largest bar which is more 4. All the above.   **Ans:d** | |
| 58 | Number of straight bar in a RCC roof slab is  **Ans :a** | |
| 59 |  | |
| 60 |  | |
|  | **Unit III- Rate analysis & Specification** | |
| 1 | In an rate analysis the contractor profit is taken at a rate of   1. 0.01 2. 0,05 3. 0.10 4. 0.20 5. **Ans** : c | |
| 2 | **In building work for internal electrification sanitary and water supply works a % of about\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the estimated cost of building is provided**   1. 10% 2. 30% 3. 20% 4. 8%   **Ans**: c | |
| 3 | **General over heads include**   1. Telephone 2. Rent and taxes 3. Travelling expenses 4. All of the above   **Ans: d** | |
| 4 | The capacity of doing work by an artesian or skilled labour in the form of quantity of work per day is known as the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a) Compilation work b) in-turn c) out-turn d) out-come **Ans**: c | |
| 5 | **Pick up the incorrect statement from the following:**   1. Lead is the average horizontal straight distance between the borrow pit and the place of spreading soil 2. The lead is calculated for each block of the excavated area 3. The unit of lead is 50 m for a distance upto 500 m 4. The unit of lead is 1 km where the lead exceeds 2 km   **Ans**: **d** | |
| 6 | **The rate of payment is made for 100 cu m (per % cu m) in case of**   1. Earth work in excavation 2. Rock cutting 3. Excavation in trenches for foundation 4. All the above   **Ans**:d | |
| 7 | **The rate of an item of work depends on**   1. Specifications of works 2. Specifications of materials 3. Proportion of mortar 4. All the above   **Ans**: d | |
| 8 | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ include general office expenses, rents, taxes, supervision and other costs which are indirect expenses and not productive expenses on the job. a) Total costs b) General costs c) Overhead costs d) Contingencies **Ans**: c | |
| 9 | For First class building drawing room and dining room floors shall be of\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a) Concrete b) Tiles c) Mosaic d) Wooden **Ans**: c | |
| 10 | In earthwork per 28.30 cu m, how many beldars and mzdoors are required per day? a) 15 Beldars and 8 Mazdoors b) 0 Beldars and 14 Mazdoors c) 2 Beldars and 0 Mazdoors d) 5 Beldars and 4 Mazdoors  **Ans:d** | |
| 11 | The expected out turn for earth work in excavation in ordinary soil per labourer per day is  a) 1 cum b) 2 cum c) 3 cum d) 4 cum **Ans**: **c** | |
| 12 | The expected out turn of half brick partition wall per mason per day is  a) 1.5 m3 b) 2.0 m3 c) 4.0 m2 d) 5.0 m2 **Ans**: **d** | |
| 13 | The expected out turn of 2.5 cm cement concrete floor per mason per day  a) 2.5 sqm b) 5.0 sqm c) 7.5 sqm d) 10 sqm **Ans**: **c** | |
| 14 | The expected out turn of cement concrete for 1 : 2 : 4 per mason per day is 5. a) True b) False **Ans**: **a** | |
| 15 | In flooring how many masons, beldars, mazdoors and bhishti per day are required? a) 4 Beldars, 10 Mazdoors, 10 Masons and 8 Bhishti b) 4 Beldars, 3 Mazdoors, 5 Masons and 1 Bhishti c) 9 Beldars, 13 Mazdoors, 5 Masons and 1 Bhishti d) 3 Mazdoors, 5 Masons and 10 Bhishti **Ans**: **b** | |
| 16 | A bullock cart can carry about \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_load. a) 3 tonne b) 1 tonne c) 5 tonne d) ½ tonne **Ans**: b | |
| 17 | The approximate cost of a building of cubic content of 400 cu m@ Rs.180/- per cu m is  a) Rs. 92000/- b) Rs. 12000/- c) Rs. 72000/- d) Rs. 42000/-  **Ans:** | |
| 18 | For panelled, glazed, etc., shutters- 15 carpenters and 4 beldars can make and fix 4 shutters 40 mm thick size 2.00m\*1.15m. a) True b) False **Ans**: **a** | |
| 19 | Centring and shuttering for flat surfaces- 4 beldars and 4 carpenters (2 class) can do 9.6 sq m (96 sq ft) per day. a) True b) False **Ans**: **a** | |
| 20 | Laying cement concrete – 6beldars, 8 mazdoors, ¾ Bhishti and ¼ mason can do 2.83 cu m(100 cu ft ) per day. a) True b) False **Ans**: **b** | |
| 21 | For 2.5 cm thick c.c. floor of 1:2:4 proportion, for 100 sq m, how many cement bags will be required? a) 18 b) 28 c) 24 d) 10 **Ans**: **c** | |
| 22 | In the **question** above what amount of stone aggregate will be required? a) 5.20 cu m b) 1.20 cu m c) 2.40 cu m d) .20 cu m **Ans**: **c** | |
| 23 | For 12 mm thick cement plastering 1 : 6 on 100 sq.m new brick work, the quantity of cement required, is  a) 0.190 m3 b) 0.230 m3 c) 0.174 m3 d) 0.274 m3 **Ans**: **d** | |
| 24 | Great skill and skilled labour is required for laying  a) dry rubble masonry b) ashlar chamfered masonry c) ashlar fine masonry d) coursed rubble masonry **Ans**: **a** | |
| 25 | **T**he quantity for expansion joint in buildings is worked out in   1. metre cube 2. metre square 3. metre 4. lump-sum.   **Ans: c** |
| 26 | The quantity for expansion joint in buildings is worked out in   1. Metre cube 2. Metre square 3. Metre 4. Lump-sum.   Ans: c |
| 27 | **The volume of cement required for 10 metre cube of brickwork in 1:6 cement mortar is approximately equal to**   1. 3/7 metre cube 2. 3/6 metre cube 3. 3/4 metre cube 4. 3/5 metre cube.   **Ans**: a |
| 28 | **The volume of cement in one bag is**   1. 0.067 metre cube 2. 0.050 metre cube 3. 0.033 metre cube 4. 0.025 metre cube   **Ans** :c |
| 29 | **The concealed faces of the frames of doors and windows are painted with**   1. Two coats of primer 2. Two coats of same enamel paint which is applied for the rest of the frame 3. Varnish 4. Two coats of coaltar.   **Ans** : d |
| 30 | **A layer of dry bricks put below the foundation concrete, in the case of soft soils, is called**   1. Soiling 2. Shoring 3. D.P.C. 4. None of the above.c   **Ans** :a |
| 31 | **The quantity of soling is obtained in**   1. Metre cube 2. Metre 3. Lump-sum 4. Metre square   **Ans: d** |
| 32 | **The quantity of wood for the shutter of the doors and windows is calculated in**   1. Metre square 2. Meter cube 3. Lump-sum 4. Metre   **Ans** **:a** |
| 33 | **No of cement bags in 1 metre cube of volume of cement is**   1. 25 bags 2. 30 bags 3. 50 bags 4. 23 bags   **Ans** : 1/0.034= |
| 34 | **For 100 sq m cement concrete 4cm floor 1:2:4 the quantity of cement required is**   1. 0.90 metre cube 2. 0.94 metre cube 3. 0.98 metre cube 4. .00 metre cube   **Ans** :**a** (assuming to produce 1cu.m of concrte 1.57cu.m of dry concrete is required = 0.897 cum or .90 cum of cement required) |
| 35 | **No of hollow blocks of size (400\*200\*200mm) in 1 metre cube of volume**   1. 55 2. 61 3. 65 4. 48   **Ans** : None of above **Ans** 63  **No of hollow blocks of size 400\*200\*100mm in 1 metre cube of volume**   1. 125 2. 150 3. 110 4. 115   **Ans** :**a** |
| 36 | **Pick up the excavation where measurement are made in square metre for payment**   1. Odianary cuttings up to 1 m 2. Surface dressing upto 15 cm depth 3. Surface excavation upto 30 cm depths 4. Both (b) and (c)   **Ans** :**d** |
| 37 | For 10 cu m brickwork in 1:6 cement mortar, calculate the quantity of cement? a) 0.20 cu m b) 0.13 cu m c) 0.56 cu m d) 0.43 cu m **Ans**: **d** |
| 38 | For 2.5 cm c.c. Floor for 100 sq m of area and 10% for contingency what amount of cement concrete will be required? a) 5.75 cu m b) 2.75 cu m c) 2.5 cu m d) 5.0 cu m **Ans**: **b** |
| 39 | Estimate the quantities of brickwork and plastering required in a wall 4m long, 3m high and 30 cm thick. Calculate also the cost if the rate of brickwork is Rs.32.00 per cu.m and of plastering is Rs. 8.50 per sq.m. a) Rs.1456.00 b) Rs.1686.00 c) Rs.1356.00 d) Rs.1556.00 **Ans**: **c** |
| 40 | For panelled, glazed, etc., shutters- 15 carpenters and 4 beldars can make and fix 4 shutters 40 mm thick size 2.00m\*1.15m. a) True b) False **Ans**: **a** |
| 41 | Centring and shuttering for flat surfaces- 4 beldars and 4 carpenters (2 class) can do 9.6 sq m (96 sq ft) per day. a) True b) False **Ans**: a |
| 42 | Plastering in any mortar 12mm thick the following team can do a work of 40 sqm perday   1. 4 mason,5 mazdoor,5 bhisti 2. 5 mason, 8 bhisti 3. 3 mason,3 mazdoor, 1bhisti 4. 2 mason,5 mazdoor ,4 bhisti   **Ans : c** |
| 43 | The different materials required for brickwork in cement mortar 1:4   1. Bricks 5000, cement 18 bags, sand 2.40cum 2. Bricks 5000, cement 13.5 bags, sand 2.70cum 3. Bricks 4500, cement 18 bags, sand 2.40cum 4. Bricks 5000, cement 30 bags, sand 2.00cum   **Ans:c** |
| 44 | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is the most high risk activity in the construction sector. a) Shuttering b) Demolition c) Pointing d) Plastering **Ans**: **b** |
| 45 | Which among the following is not an advantage of schedule of rates? a) The client can stop and start work at a pace that might be determined by cash flow or funding b) It is flexible in relation to scope and contractual commitment c) A larger pool of contractors can be asked to tender as the process is inexpensive and quick d) Additional resources are required to measure work and certify payments **Ans**: **d** |
| 46 | Specifications are of two types- General specification or brief specification and  a) Short specification b) General specification c) Detailed specification d) Brief specification **Ans**: **c** |
| 47 | For First class building drawing room and dining room floors shall be of a) Concrete b) Tiles c) Mosaic d) Wooden **Ans**: **c** |
| 48 | For first class building chaukhats shall be of seasoned a) Sesame wood b) Saal wood c) Teak wood d) Arjun wood **Ans**: **c** |
| 49 | For fourth class building roofing shall be of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_over bamboo and wooden supports. a) Mud roof b) Tile roof c) Wooden roof d) Bamboo roof **Ans**: **b** |
| 50 | For 2nd class building rain water pipes shall be of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ finished painted. a) Cast iron b) Bog iron c) Brown ore d) Pyrite **Ans**: **a** |
| 51 | Foundation and plinth shall be of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ brickwork with lime mortar over lime concrete. a) 2nd class b) 3rd class c) 1st class d) 4th class **Ans**: **c** |
| 52 | Specification does not specifies or describes the nature and the class off the work, materials to be used in the work, workm**ans**hip, etc. a) False b) True  **Ans**: **a** |
| 53 | In Schedule contract the contractor undertakes the execution or construction of a specific work with all its contingencies, to complete it in all respect within a specified time for a fixed amount. a) False b) True **Ans**: a |
| 54 | The specifications are written in a language so that they indicate what the work should be and words “shall be” or “should be” are used. a) True b) False **Ans**: **a** |
| 55 | General specification gives the nature and the class of the work and the materials in general terms. a) True b) False **Ans**: **a** |
| 56 | For first class building the foundation and plinth shall be of 1st class brickwork in lime mortar or 1:2 cement mortar over lime concrete or 1:6:7 cement concrete. a) True b) False **Ans**: **b** |
| 57 | . For first class building roof shall be of R.C.C. slab. a) True b) False **Ans**: **a** |
| 58 | For 2nd class building superstructure shall be of 1st class brickwork in lime mortar. a) True b) False **Ans**: **b** |
| 59 | For third class building flooring shall be of brick-on-edge floor over well rammed earth. a) True b) False **Ans**: **a** |
| 60 | For fourth class building the doors and windows shall be of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ wood, or country wood. a) Sal b) Neem c) Teak d) Mango **Ans**: **d** |
| 61 | The detailed specification of an item of work specifies the qualities and quantities of materials, the proportion of mortar, workm**ans**hip, the method of preparation. a) True b) False **Ans**: **a** |
| 62 | If the soil is not good and does not permit vertical sides, the sides should be sloped back or protected with timber shoring. Excavated earth shall not be placed within 12m of the edge of trench. a) True b) False **Ans**: **b** |
| 63 | Any treasure and valuables or materials found during the excavation, shall be the property of the excavator. a) True b) False **Ans**: **b** |
| 64 | Steel reinforcing bars shall be of mild steel or deformed steel of standard specifications. a) True b) False **Ans**: **a** |
| 65 | 1st class brick shall be soaked in clean water by submerging in a tank for a period of 2 hours immediately before use. a) True b) False **Ans**: **b** |
| 66 | Calculate the cost of carriage of 50,000 bricks by bullock carts, from a distance of 7 km on kutcha road. The cart can make two trips per day and can carry 250 bricks per trip. The wages of bullock cart may be taken as Rs.50 per day including driver. a) Rs.10,000 b) Rs.5000 c) Rs.1000 d) Rs.500 **Ans**: **b** |
| 67 | The material properties that are to be included in specification are   1. Physical property 2. Chemical property 3. Appearance of material 4. All of above   **Ans : d** |
| 68 | In case of Restricted specification   1. The nature of quality of material is fixed 2. The class and type of distributor is fixed. 3. Number of supplier are not specified 4. All of above   **Ans : a** |
| 69 | The Closed specification is characterized by   1. The material or product is specified 2. Distributor is also specified 3. Trade name and catalogue number is specified 4. All of above   **Ans :d** |
| 70 | The following are some of the necessary principles of good specification writing   1. Grammar 2. Flexibility 3. Subject matter 4. Both a & c 5. Both a &b   **Ans: d** |