

BALLARI INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY & MANAGEMENT

(Autonomous Institute under Visvesvaraya Technological University, Belagavi)

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Course Code

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Third Semester B.E. Degree Examinations, April/May 2023

BUILDING MATERIALS & CONSTRUCTION

Duration: 1 hr

Max. Marks: 50

- Note:** 1. All questions are compulsory 2. Each question carries 1 mark 3. Use only black ball point pen
4. Darkening two circles for the same question marks the answer invalid
5. Damaging/overwriting using whiteners on the OMR are strictly prohibited.

Q. NoQuestion

- 1 If the toughness of the stone is between 13 to 19 then the stone is said to be _____
A) Higher toughness B) Low toughness C) Moderately tough D) None of these
- 2 The standard size of brick without mortar is _____
A) (200×100×100) mm B) (190×90×90) mm C) (190×9×9) cm D) (19×90×90) mm
- 3 Water absorption percentage by weight for first class & second-class bricks should not be _____
A) >20% and >22% B) =20% & >22% C) < 20% & < 22% D) < 22% & =20%
- 4 The process of grinding clay with water and making it plastic is known as _____
A) Seasoning B) Moulding C) Pugging D) Kneading
- 5 A mark or an indentation or depression of depth about 10mm to 20mm made on the top face of a raw brick during moulding is known as _____
A) Strike B) Clamp C) Kiln D) Frog
- 6 Efflorescence of brick indicates deposition or presence of _____
A) earthy patches on bricks B) white soluble salts on bricks C) brown patches on bricks D) green patches on bricks
- 7 The main function of Iron oxide & Magnesia in brick earth is to impart _____ respectively to brick.
A) Plasticity & Red colour B) Red colour & Plasticity C) Yellow tint & Red colour D) Red colour & Yellow tint
- 8 The bricks obtained from Plastic Clay Machines are also called as _____
A) Pressed Bricks B) Table Moulded Bricks C) Wire Cut Bricks D) All of the these
- 9 In _____, the draught rises in the upward direction from bottom of kiln and brings about the burning of bricks.
A) Intermittent up-draught kiln B) Intermittent down-draught kiln C) Tunnel draught kiln D) Both B & C
- 10 Stones are washed first with silicate of potash & on drying calcium chloride is applied over stones with solution of _____
A) Alum & Soap B) Szerelmy's Liquid C) Barium Hydroxide D) None of these
- 11 The construction of building units bonded together with mortar is called as _____
A) Plastering B) Mortar Masonry C) Pointing D) Masonry
- 12 The horizontal distance between the vertical joints in successive courses is termed as _____
A) Lap B) Queen closer C) Perpend D) King closer

- 13 The edge formed by the intersection of plane surfaces of brick is called _____
 A) Quion B) Corner C) Bed joint D) Arrises
- 14 A neat appearance of the grooved joints is obtained in _____
 A) Ashlar Chamfered Masonry B) Ashlar Fine Masonry C) Ashlar Facing Masonry D) None of the above
- 15 An arrangement of layers of bricks or stones by which no continuous vertical joints are formed, is known as
 A) Bond B) Brick Masonry C) Closer D) Quion
- 16 A bond where each course is comprised of alternate headers and stretchers is known as _____
 A) Dutch bond B) Single Flemish bond C) English bond D) Flemish bond
- 17 In _____ type of construction, the stones of irregular sizes are used.
 A) Ashlar Masonry B) Brick Masonry C) Rubble Masonry D) Both A & C
- 18 In _____ type of construction, only 2 stones are used to make height of one course
 A) Coursed rubble masonry III sort B) Coursed rubble masonry II sort C) Coursed rubble masonry I sort D) All of the above
- 19 _____ is made of stones with irregular shape of lumps or nodules of silica on stone surface.
 A) Ashlar chamfered masonry B) Ashlar facing masonry C) Polygonal rubble masonry D) Flint rubble masonry
- 20 A vertical load bearing member, length of which exceeds four times the thickness is known as _____
 A) Lintel B) Wall C) Column D) None of these
- 21 A lintel is thus a sort of beam in which width will be equal to the _____
 A) width of the wall B) width of the beam C) width of the roof D) All of these
- 22 The bearing of the Lintel i.e., the distance up to which it is inserted in the supporting wall should be the minimum on the following considerations
 A) $1/10^{\text{th}}$ or $1/12^{\text{th}}$ of the span of lintel B) 100-200 mm C) 150 mm D) All of these
- 23 If timber lintels are strengthened by MS plates at top and bottom, they are known as _____
 A) Supporting lintels B) Plated lintels C) Flitched lintels D) Tightened lintels
- 24 _____ is provided for beam having greater span.
 A) Chajja B) Canopy C) Haunch D) Both B & C
- 25 If loads are heavy and span is greater than 1m, then brick lintel is provided with reinforcement.
 A) True B) False
- 26 The intermediate supports of an arch are called as _____ & the end supports of an arch are called as _____ respectively.
 A) Abutments & Voussoirs B) Abutments & Piers C) Piers & Voussoirs D) Piers & Abutments
- 27 The inclined or splayed surface on the abutment which is prepared to receive the arch and from which the arch springs is called as _____
 A) Springing point B) Skewback C) Arcade D) Spandrel
- 28 The solid construction between the plinth level and roof level is known as _____
 A) Flooring B) Plinth base C) Super structure D) Sub-structure
- 29 Row of arches supporting a wall and being supported by piers is called _____
 A) Impost B) Arcade C) Course D) Centre
- 30 The uppermost part of a building which is constructed in the form of a frame work to given protection to the building against rain, heat, snow, wind etc. is
 A) Roof B) Canopy C) Balcony D) None of these

- 31 _____ is an assembly of horizontal and vertical members forming an enclosure to which the shutters are fixed.
A) Primary shutter B) Secondary shutter C) Frame D) Both A & C
- 32 An openable barrier secured in a wall opening which provided to give an access to inside of a room is known as
A) Window B) Door C) Balcony D) All of the above
- 33 Series of steps suitably arranged for the purpose of connecting different floors of a building is known as _____
A) Stair B) Stair-case C) Stairway D) All of the above
- 34 _____ is an unbroken series of steps between the landings.
A) Going B) Run C) Stairway D) Flight
- 35 The horizontal projections of the head and sill of a frame to facilitate the fixing of the frame on the wall opening is _____
A) Holdfast B) Horn C) Rebate D) Bearing
- 36 The horizontal platform between two flights of a stair is known as the _____
A) Landing B) Head room C) Steps D) Tread
- 37 The construction of a temporary structure to support temporarily an unsafe structure and provides lateral support to the walls is called as _____
A) Formwork B) Shuttering C) Shoring D) Underpinning
- 38 The vertical distance between two successive tread faces is called _____
A) Riser B) Rise C) Tread D) String
- 39 The entire assembly of styles, panels and rails is known as the _____
A) Shutter B) Frame C) Head D) Mullion
- 40 The vertical member which is placed at the ends of flights to connect the ends of strings and handrails is known as _____
A) Primary String B) Baluster C) Rise D) Newel post
- 41 The development of one or more local swellings on the finished plaster surface is _____
A) Grinning B) Blistering C) Peeling D) Popping
- 42 _____ is the presence of hygroscopic or gravitational moisture which gives rise to unhygienic conditions and it effects the life of structure adversely.
A) Condensation B) Grinning C) Dampness D) None of these
- 43 Final treatment with cement or lime mortar made to the joints of the masonry to provide neat appearance is termed as _____
A) Membrane damp proofing B) Pointing C) Integral damp proofing D) Both A & C
- 44 The development of a series of hair cracks on the finished plaster surface is known as _____
A) Cracking B) Crazing C) Flading D) Efflorescence
- 45 In _____ pointing, the face of the mortar joint instead of keeping it vertical, its upper side is kept about 12 mm inside the face of the masonry and the bottom is kept flush with the face of the wall.
A) Flush pointing B) Tuck pointing C) Recessed pointing D) Struck pointing

- 46 The minimum thickness of damp proofing course at plinth level is
A) 150 mm B) 180 mm C) 200 mm D) 100 mm
- 47 _____ is a solid substance in a fine state of division and it forms the bulk of a paint. It determines the character of the paint and imparts durability to the surface which is painted.
A) Plaster B) Base C) Vehicle D) Drier
- 48 Which of the following are the causes of dampness?
A) Temperature variation, Peeling & Fracture B) Pointing, Seasoning & Blistering C) Action of rain, rising of moisture from the ground & Condensation D) All of these
- 49 In _____ the face of the mortar joint is pressed inside by means of a suitable tool and is left vertical instead of being made inclined.
A) Flat pointing B) Weathered pointing C) V- pointing D) Recessed pointing
- 50 The development of one or more fissures not assignable to structural cause is known as _____
A) Cracking B) Grinning C) Flading D) Flaking

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