# TEST PAPER 

Marks: 100
Time: 60 minutes

ROLL NO.:

SIGNATURE: $\qquad$

NAME: $\qquad$

DATE / TIME:

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE CANDIDATES

1. Before attempting the paper carefully read out all the Instructions \& Examples given on Side 1 of Answer Sheet (OMR Sheet) supplied separately.
2. At the start of the examination, please ensure that all pages of your Test booklet are properly printed; your Test booklet is not damaged in any manner and contains 100 questions. In case of any discrepancy the candidate should immediately report the matter to the invigilator for replacement of Test Booklet. No claim in this regard will be entertained at the later stage.
3. An OMR Answer Sheet is being provided separately along with this Test booklet. Please fill up all relevant entries like Roll Number, Test Booklet Code etc. in the spaces provided on the OMR Answer Sheet and put your signature in the box provided for this purpose.
4. Make sure to fill the correct Test booklet code on Side 2 of the OMR Answer Sheet. If the space for the Booklet Code is left blank or more than one booklet code is indicated therein, it will be deemed to be an incorrect booklet code \& Answer Sheet will not be evaluated. The candidate himself/herself will be solely responsible for all the consequences arising out of any error or omission in writing the test booklet code.
5 . This Test Booklet consists of $\mathbf{0 6}$ pages containing $\mathbf{1 0 0}$ questions. Against each question four alternative choices (1), (2), (3), (4) are given, out of which one is correct. Indicate your choice of answer by darkening the suitable circle with BLACK/BLUE pen in the OMR Answer Sheet supplied to you separately. Use of Pencil is strictly prohibited. More than one answer indicated against a question will be deemed as incorrect response.
5. The maximum marks are 100. Each question carries one mark. There will be no negative marking. The total time allocated is $\mathbf{6 0}$ minutes.
6. Do not fold or make any stray marks on the OMR Answer Sheet. Any stray mark or smudge on the OMR Answer Sheet may be taken as wrong answer. Any damage to OMR Answer Sheet may result in disqualification of the candidate.
7. On completion of the test, candidate must hand over the OMR Answer Sheet to the invigilator on duty in the room/hall.
8. Use of Mobile phones and calculators etc. are not allowed.
9. Keep all your belongings outside the Examination hall. Do not retain any paper except the ADMIT CARD.

| 1 | The wedge shaped bricks or blocks forming an arch are called $\qquad$ <br> (1) Arch ring <br> (2) Extrados <br> (3) Voussoirs <br> (4) None of these |
| :---: | :---: |
| 2 | A special course provided at the exposed top of a wall to prevent rain water from entering the wall is called <br> (1) Spalls <br> (2) Throating <br> (3) Corbel <br> (4) Coping |
| 3 | The middle horizontal member of the framework of a shutter where sliding bolt for providing lock is fixed is called $\qquad$ <br> (1) Styles <br> (2) Reveals <br> (3) Horns <br> (4) Lock rail |
| 4 | The end support of bridge is called $\qquad$ <br> (1) Pier <br> (2) Pillar <br> (3) Abutment <br> (4) Approach road |
| 5 | The art of providing an outward slope of 1 in 20 to the tread of wheels of rolling stock is known as $\qquad$ <br> (1) Conning of wheel <br> (2) Slope of wheel <br> (3) Edging of wheel <br> (4) Tilting of wheel |
| 6 | $\qquad$ joint is used to connect a wooden pieces at a desired angle. <br> (1) Widening joint <br> (2) Box joint <br> (3) Framing joint <br> (4) Circular joint |
| 7 | Who invented flat footed rail $\qquad$ <br> (1) Thomas <br> (2) Vignole <br> (3) Einstein <br> (4) None of these |
| 8 | A road running through length and breadth of country and joining important cities of a country is called <br> (1) State highway <br> (2) National Highway <br> (3) Express way <br> (4) None of these |
| 9 | $\qquad$ DOS command is used to restore file copied by back up command. <br> (1) RESTORE <br> (2) BACKUP <br> (3) CHKDSK <br> (4) DISKCOPY |
| 10 | The artificial light on the drawing board should be differed from the <br> (1) Right <br> (2) Left <br> (3) Top <br> (4) Back |
| 11 | The under surface of arch is called <br> (1) Back <br> (2) Soffit <br> (3) Springer <br> (4) Spandril |
| 12 | Compiler is a $\qquad$ <br> (1) Input device <br> (2) Output device <br> (3) Software <br> (4) Hardware |
| 13 | The vertical window provided in the pitched roof is called <br> (1) Bay window <br> (2) Corner window <br> (3) Dormer window <br> (4) None of these |
| 14 | The local swelling of a finished plastered surface is known as <br> (1) Floating <br> (2) Peeling <br> (3) Blistering <br> (4) Cracking |
| 15 | Unit of measurement for centring and shuttering form work is <br> (1) per m <br> (2) per sq m <br> (3) per cu. m <br> (4) None of these |
| 16 | In first Angle projection Top view is drawn <br> (1) On XY Line <br> (2) Below XY line <br> (3) Above XY Line <br> (4) inclined the $X Y$ line. |
| 17 | The recommended method of projection according to BIS is $\qquad$ <br> (1) First angle projection <br> (2) Third angle projection <br> (3) Second angle projection <br> (4) Fourth angle projection |
| 18 | The stepped masonry projection which intended to provide lateral strength to a wall is $\qquad$ <br> (1) Grouting <br> (2) Buttresses <br> (3) Drip stone <br> (4) Block in course |
| 19 | The least count of prismatic compass is $\qquad$ minutes <br> (1) 15 <br> (2) 30 <br> (3) 60 <br> (4) 12 |
| 20 | The plates which are used at rail joint to maintain continuity of rails in a track are called <br> (1) Fish plates <br> (2) Welded plates <br> (3) Spikes <br> (4) Rails |
| 21 | The tapes used for highest precision work are <br> (1) Linen tape <br> (2) Metallic tape <br> (3) Steel tape <br> (4) Invar tape |
| 22 | The thin wooded member provided in between the rails and styles of shutter are called <br> (1) Rebate <br> (2) Panels <br> (3) Chocks <br> (4) None of these |
| 23 | The size of a Trimmed drawing A-4 is <br> (1) $(210 \times 297) \mathrm{mm}$ <br> (2) $206 \times 219$ <br> (3) $330 \times 450$ <br> (4) $165 \times 240$ |
| 24 | To facilitate extension entries in the table should begin from <br> (1) Bottom to top <br> (2) Top to bottom <br> (3) Horizontal <br> (4) Inclined |
| 25 | The layer of liquid material deposited outside the sapwood is called <br> (1) Barklayer <br> (2) Sap wood layer <br> (3) Cambium layer <br> (4) Inner dark layer |
| 26 | In stair case wiring $\qquad$ way switches are used. <br> (1) One way <br> (2) Three way <br> (2) Alternative switch <br> (4) two way switch |
| 27 | The step of non uniform width is known as <br> (1) Nosing <br> (2) String <br> (3) Flier <br> (4) None of these |
| 28 | Stability of gravity dam mainly depends upon its <br> (1) Weight <br> (2) Height <br> (3) Width <br> (4) Shape |
| 29 | The member which support the covering material of a sloping roof are called $\qquad$ <br> (1) Rafters <br> (2) Purlins <br> (3) Cleats <br> (4) Eaves |


| 30 | The final treatment to cement or lime mortar made to the joints of the masonry to provide neat appearance is called <br> (1) Finishing <br> (2) Throating <br> (3) pointing <br> (4) Plastering |
| :---: | :---: |
| 31 | $\qquad$ DOS command is used to rename an old file name with new file name. <br> (1) REN <br> (2) NAME <br> (3) SAVE AS <br> (4) ALTNAM |
| 32 | $\qquad$ is used for cutting internal or external curves on thin stocks. <br> (1) Jig saw <br> (2) Band saw <br> (3) Radial saw <br> (4) Circular saw |
| 33 | The Graphic Representation of an Object is called <br> (1) Orthographic <br> (2) Projection <br> (3) Drawing <br> (4) Convention |
| 34 | The first reading taken after setting up of dumpy level is $\qquad$ <br> (1) BS <br> (2) IS <br> (3) FS <br> (4) CP |
| 35 | The window provided in the flat roof of a room in which natural light from ordinary window cannot be achieved is called $\qquad$ <br> (1) Skylight window (2) Lantern window <br> (3) Clerestorey window <br> (4) None of these |
| 36 | Radial line method is a $\qquad$ method of contouring <br> (1) Indirect <br> (2) Direct <br> (3) Square method <br> (4) None of these |
| 37 | The switches are made up of $\qquad$ <br> (1) PVC <br> (2) Bakelite <br> (3) Plastic <br> (4) None of these |
| 38 | $\qquad$ is used to fix rails, bearing plate or chair to wooden sleepers. <br> (1) Bolt <br> (2) Chair <br> (3) Keys <br> (4) Spikes |
| 39 | The culvert has a span usually less than <br> (1) 4 m <br> (2) 10 m <br> (3) 9 m <br> (4) 6 m |
| 40 | No of links in a 20 m metric chain is $\qquad$ <br> (1) 120 <br> (2) 110 <br> (3) 80 <br> (4) 100 |
| 41 | A scale representing three units is called <br> (1) Plain scale <br> (2) Diagonal scale <br> (3) Isomeric scale <br> (4) Liner scale |
| 42 | The full size scale is written as <br> (1) $1: 2$ <br> (2) $1: 1$ <br> (3) $2: 1$ <br> (4) $4: 1$ |
| 43 | The width of stair should not be less than $\qquad$ <br> (1) 3 m <br> (2) 4 m <br> (3) 1 m <br> (4) 2 m |
| 44 | A line joining points of equal elevation is known as <br> (1) Level line <br> (2) Equal depth line <br> (3) Elevation line <br> (4) None of these |
| 45 | $\qquad$ is a combination of king and queen post roof truss. <br> (1) Mansard roof truss <br> (2) Double purlin roof truss <br> (3) Steel roof truss <br> (4) None of these |
| 46 | The foundation consisting of a thick RCC slab covering the whole area in the form of a mat is called ... <br> (1) Spread footing <br> (2) Deep footing <br> (3) Raft foundation <br> (4) Caisson foundation |
| 47 | Fall of moisture form atmosphere to the earth surface in any form is called <br> (1) Evaporation <br> (2) Transpiration <br> (3) Precipitation <br> (4) None of these |
| 48 | The preparation of successful drawing depends upon the <br> (1) Layout <br> (2) Zones <br> (3) Quadrants <br> (4) Division |
| 49 | Front view of an object is shown in plane <br> (1) H.P <br> (2) V.P. <br> (3) Both the plane <br> (4) None of them |
| 50 | For rivet diameter upto 25 mm , the diameter of rivet hole is larger than the diameter of rivet by <br> (1) 1 mm <br> (2) 1.5 mm <br> (3) 2 mm <br> (4) 2.5 mm |
| 51 | The materials which cannot resist transverse stresses and are liable to crack when subjected to severe loading are known as $\qquad$ <br> (1) Flexible materials <br> (2) rigid materials <br> (3) Compression materials <br> (4) tensile materials |
| 52 | Unit of measurement for removing of paint or varnish is $\qquad$ <br> (1) per $m$ <br> (2) per sq m <br> (3) per cu.m <br> (4) None of these |
| 53 | A half turn stair with no space between its flights is known as <br> (1) Open well stairs <br> (2) Quarter turn stairs <br> (3) Dog legged stairs <br> (4) None of these |
| 54 | The process of cutting the river bed due to action of water is called <br> (1) Afflux depth <br> (2) Cutting depth <br> (3) Scour depth <br> (4) None of these |
| 55 | In M 20 mix 20 indicates $\qquad$ <br> (1) Compressive strength <br> (2) Mix proportion <br> (3) Tensile strength <br> (4) None of these |
| 56 | For Rough work witch grade pencil is used <br> (1) H <br> (2) HB <br> (3) 2 H <br> (4) 2 B |
| 57 | $\qquad$ is used for planning across the grains particularly the ends of board. <br> (1) Jack plane <br> (2) Fore plane <br> (3) Block plane <br> (4) Jointer plane |
| 58 | The end of the sloping roof finished in a vertical triangle is called <br> (1) Gable <br> (2) Pitch <br> (3) Ridge <br> (4) None of these |
| 59 | $\qquad$ chisel used for taking heavy and deep cuts resulting in more stock removal. <br> (1) Firmer <br> (2) Mortise <br> (3) Socket <br> (4) Gauge |


| 60 | The bed of canal is lowered in case of $\qquad$ <br> (1) Aqueduct <br> (2) Super passage <br> (3) Canal syphon <br> (4) Syphon aqueduct |
| :---: | :---: |
| 61 | The paste prepared by mixing cement with lime mortar in suitable proportions is called <br> (1) Light weight mortar <br> (2) Fire resistant mortar <br> (3) Gauged mortar <br> (4) Black mortar |
| 62 | When the drain is over the canal the structure provided is known as $\qquad$ <br> (1) Aqueduct <br> (2) Super passage <br> (3) Canal syphon <br> (4) Syphon aqueduct |
| 63 | The art of bringing the floor to a true and level surface by means of screeds is called $\qquad$ <br> (1) Floor finishes <br> (2) Screeding <br> (3) Topping <br> (4) All of above |
| 64 | The doors are used where there is constant foot traffic of people coming in and going out of entrance of public buildings are called <br> (1) Collapsible door <br> (2) Panelled door <br> (3) Glazed door <br> (4) Revolving door |
| 65 | Planimeter is used for $\qquad$ <br> (1) to reduce area of map <br> (2) To increase area of map <br> (3) to calculate area of map <br> (4) None of these |
| 66 | Inclined Gothic Lettering is drawn at an Angle of <br> (1) $65^{\circ}$ <br> (2) $75^{\circ}$ <br> (3) $85^{\circ}$ <br> (4) $120^{\circ}$ |
| 67 | $\qquad$ command is used in AutoCAD to create 3D solid or surface <br> (1) REN <br> (2) SOLID <br> (3) SURFACE <br> (4) EXTRUDE |
| 68 | The use of Alidade in plane table survey is <br> (1) Centring <br> (2) Orientation <br> (3) Focussing <br> (4) To provide line of sight |
| 69 | The special treatment provided to plastered walls at their lower level, usually in drawing and living rooms is called <br> (1) Polishing <br> (2) Knotting <br> (3) Erazing <br> (4) Skirting |
| 70 | Creep is $\qquad$ movement of rails <br> (1) Vertical <br> (2) Down side <br> (3) Up side <br> (4) Horizontal |
| 71 | The first watering before sowing the crop is known as $\qquad$ <br> (1) Kor watering <br> (2) Paleo <br> (3) Delta <br> (4) None of these |
| 72 | A solid having four equal equilateral triangular faces is called <br> (1) Cube <br> (2) Pyramid <br> (3) Tetrahedron <br> (4) Pentagon pyramid |
| 73 | A temporary structure constructed to prevent the water from entering an area where a permanent structure is to be constructed is called <br> (1) Coffer dam <br> (2) Support dam <br> (3) Temporary bridge <br> (4) None of these |
| 74 | The shortest distance from a point to a plane is seen in $\qquad$ view. <br> (1) Front <br> (2) Top <br> (3) Edge <br> (4) None of these |
| 75 | When some additions are done in the original work, a fresh detailed estimate is prepared is called (1) Revised estimate <br> (2) Extension estimate <br> (3) Supplementary estimate <br> (4) All of these |
| 76 | In AUTOCAD $\qquad$ command is used to create an object at specified distance from an existing object. <br> (1) OFFSET <br> (2) TRIM <br> (3) DISTANCE <br> (4) None of these |
| 77 | A roof having slope in four directions is called $\qquad$ <br> (1) Gable roof <br> (2) Shed roof <br> (3) Mansard roof <br> (4) Hipped roof |
| 78 | In second quadrant front view and top view is $\qquad$ <br> (1) On VP <br> (2) Overlap <br> (3) On HP <br> (4) None of these |
| 79 | The horizontal distance between two consecutive contours is called $\qquad$ <br> (1) contour interval <br> (2) Horizontal equivalent <br> (3) Contour gap <br> (4) None of these |
| 80 | The line joining places of equal declination are known as $\qquad$ <br> (1) Iso bar <br> (2) Contour <br> (3) Isogonics lines <br> (4) none of these |
| 81 | The mortar joints are filled flush with the face of the wall is called $\qquad$ pointing <br> (1) Tuck <br> (2) Struck <br> (3) Flat <br> (4) Recessed |
| 82 | The width of broad gauge track is $\qquad$ m. <br> (1) 1.766 <br> (2) 1.676 <br> (3) 1.862 <br> (4) 1.792 |
| 83 | $\qquad$ is called a decorative type plaster which provides an excellent finish like that with marble lining. <br> (1) Stucco plasters <br> (2) Moghul plaster <br> (3) Lime plaster <br> (4) None of these |
| 84 | King post truss is used for spans of $\qquad$ <br> (1) $16-20 \mathrm{~m}$ <br> (2) $10-15 \mathrm{~m}$ <br> (3) $6-9 \mathrm{~m}$ <br> (4) 09-17 m |
| 85 | Thickness of cement plaster is kept $\qquad$ for providing a vertical DPC <br> (1) 20 mm <br> (2) 10 mm <br> (3) 40 mm <br> (4) 5 mm |
| 86 | In Terrazzo floors, the layer in between the base and tapping is called as <br> (1) Under layer <br> (2) Sub grade layer <br> (3) Floor finish <br> (4) None of these |
| 87 | $\qquad$ joints are used at corners of the picture frames. <br> (1) Mitre joint <br> (2) Mortise joint <br> (3) Grooved joint <br> (4) None of these |
| 88 | The longest of the chain lines used in making a survey is $\qquad$ <br> (1) Base line <br> (2) Check line <br> (3) Tie line <br> (4) None of these |



## Rough Work

