

174/2016

Maximum : 100 marks

Time : 1 hour and 15 minutes

1. Length of an Engineer's chain is :  
(A) 100 ft (B) 66 ft  
(C) 20 m (D) 33 ft
2. The most accurate tape is :  
(A) Linen tape (B) Invar tape  
(C) Steel tape (D) Metallic tape
3. Identify an instrument used for marking stations :  
(A) chain (B) tape  
(C) peg (D) cross staff
4. Least count of a levelling staff :  
(A) 5 cm (B) 5 m  
(C) 1 mm (D) 5 mm
5. The line passing through the optical centre of the objective traversing the eye piece and entering the eye is known as :  
(A) line of sight (B) line of collimation  
(C) optical centre of a lens (D) axis of the telescope
6. The first sight taken on a levelling staff held at a point of known elevation is called :  
(A) F.S (B) B.S  
(C) H.I (D) I.S
7. The scale on which three dimensions can be measured known as :  
(A) Chord scale (B) Plain scale  
(C) Diagonal scale (D) None of the above

8. A triangle is said to be well conditioned if none of the angles is less than :
- (A)  $90^\circ$  (B)  $60^\circ$   
(C)  $45^\circ$  (D)  $30^\circ$
9. A line joining some fixed points on the main survey lines :
- (A) Tie line (B) Check line  
(C) Base line (D) None of the above
10. Equidistant and parallel contours represent \_\_\_\_\_ areas.
- (A) Flat (B) Gentle slope  
(C) Steep slope (D) Slope
11. The vertical distance between any two consecutive contours is called :
- (A) vertical equivalent (B) horizontal equivalent  
(C) contour interval (D) contour gradient
12. If R.L. of a B.M. is 200.000 m, back sight is 1.525 m and fore sight is 3.285 m. R.L. of the forward station is :
- (A) 201.700 m (B) 201.525 m  
(C) 204.810 m (D) 198.240 m
13. Rocks formed by cooling of magma is :
- (A) Metamorphic rocks (B) Igneous rocks  
(C) Sedimentary rocks (D) None of the above
14. Slate in the form of tiles is used :
- (A) for paving  
(B) as road metal  
(C) as an excellent roof covering material  
(D) none of the above
15. An example for silicious rock is :
- (A) Marble (B) Slate  
(C) Lime stone (D) Sand stone

16. Heaviness of a stone is indicated by its :

- (A) Specific gravity
- (B) Resistance to abrasive force
- (C) To withstand stresses due to vibrations
- (D) Resistance to compressive force

17. Type of stone used for electrical switch boards :

- (A) Granite
- (B) Gneiss
- (C) Marble
- (D) Lime stone

18. The heating of lime stone to redness without contact with air or in absence of air is known as :

- (A) oxidation
- (B) burning
- (C) carbonisation
- (D) calcination

19. The constituent which makes the brick earth plastic and tends the brick to hardness :

- (A) Silica
- (B) Clay
- (C) Lime
- (D) Iron oxide

20. For one cubic metre of brick masonry the number of bricks required are :

- (A) 500
- (B) 400
- (C) 450
- (D) 550

21. The approximate weight of a brick should be :

- (A) 3.2 kg
- (B) 3.5 kg
- (C) 4.0 kg
- (D) 4.5 kg

22. The chemical reaction between cement and water is called :

- (A) consistency
- (B) soundness
- (C) hydration
- (D) setting time

23. The soundness of cement is tested by :

- (A) Vicat's apparatus
- (B) Sieve analysis
- (C) Slumptest
- (D) Le-Chatelier apparatus

24. The specific surface of a good portland cement should not be less than :
- (A) 3200 cm<sup>2</sup>/gm (B) 2250 cm<sup>2</sup>/gm  
(C) 1100 cm<sup>2</sup>/gm (D) 500 cm<sup>2</sup>/gm
25. Cement used for dam, retaining wall construction etc is :
- (A) ordinary portland cement (B) rapid hardening cement  
(C) low heat cement (D) air entrained cement
26. A plant having neither leaves nor flowers. This is due to :
- (A) Fungus (B) Chemical decay  
(C) White rots (D) Termites
27. The horizontal thin fibrous tissues which extended radially from pith towards cambium or from cambium towards the pith is called :
- (A) Sap wood (B) Medullary rays  
(C) Outer Bark (D) Annual rings
28. The type of defect of timber which separates the whole or part of one annual ring from another is :
- (A) Heart shakes (B) Star shakes  
(C) Radial shakes (D) Cup shakes
29. Which one is not a method of preservation of timber?
- (A) curing (B) tarring  
(C) charring (D) creosoting
30. The seasoning of timber is done to:
- (A) Heat the timber (B) Expel the moisture  
(C) Make it water proof (D) Increase its strength
31. If knotting is not properly done resins from knots spoils the paint. It is called :
- (A) Chalking (B) Scaling  
(C) Exudation (D) Wrinkling

32. The liquid part of a paint is called :
- (A) Pigment (B) Solvent  
(C) Drier (D) Vehicle
33. The volatile diluent added to a paint is known as :
- (A) Drier (B) Pigment  
(C) Solvent (D) Thinner
34. The steel used in RCC :
- (A) Cast iron (B) Stainless steel  
(C) Mild steel (D) Chromium steel
35. Coating the surface of steel by thin layer of zinc is known as :
- (A) normalizing (B) galvanizing  
(C) spraying (D) heating
36. Glass made of several layers of plate glass and alternate layers consists of Vinyl-resin plastic is :
- (A) Bullet proof glass (B) Block glass  
(C) Fibre glass (D) Flint glass
37. Initial setting time of rapid hardening cement should not be less than :
- (A) 45 minutes (B) 15 minutes  
(C) 30 minutes (D) 60 minutes
38. The maximum size of aggregates particles recommended for beams, columns etc is :
- (A) 80 mm (B) 40 mm  
(C) 10 mm (D) 20 mm
39. Continuous strain with time which the concrete structure undergone due to application of external load is :
- (A) Workability (B) Creep  
(C) Bleeding (D) Segregation

40.  $M_{20}$  concrete is :
- (A)  $1 : 1\frac{1}{2} : 3$  (B)  $1 : 2 : 4$   
 (C)  $1 : 3 : 6$  (D)  $1 : 5 : 10$
41. The slump value required for road construction :
- (A) 40 to 50 mm (B) 20 to 40 mm  
 (C) 70 to 80 mm (D) 80 to 150 mm
42. The course of a masonry provided at ceiling level of the roof projecting outside the surface of the wall of the building :
- (A) String course (B) Corbel  
 (C) Cornice (D) Block-in-course
43. Rubble masonry used for the construction of low boundary walls of ordinary houses :
- (A) Random Rubble masonry (B) Coursed Rubble masonry  
 (C) Dry Rubble masonry (D) Un-coursed Rubble masonry
44. A brick laid with its length parallel to the face or front or direction of a wall is called :
- (A) stretcher (B) header  
 (C) bed (D) closer
45. In brick masonry, the frog of the brick is normally kept on the :
- (A) Interior face (B) Exposed face  
 (C) Top face (D) Bottom face
46. The vertical joints between bricks in longitudinal or cross directions are known as :
- (A) Cross joint (B) Hearting  
 (C) Bed joints (D) Perpend
47. A component part of a scaffolding which are the horizontal members parallel to the wall :
- (A) Ledgers (B) Putlog  
 (C) Transoms (D) Braces
48. Temporary support to the structures is called :
- (A) foundation (B) shoring  
 (C) scaffolding (D) underpinning

49. The wedge shaped units forming the courses of an arch :
- (A) Skewback (B) Voussoir  
(C) Crown (D) Key
50. Type of arch consists of two curves which are meeting at the apex of a triangle is called :
- (A) inverted arch (B) flat arch  
(C) segmental arch (D) pointed arch
51. The highest point of the extrados is :
- (A) crown (B) key  
(C) springing points (D) abutment
52. The inner surface of the arch is called :
- (A) Intrados (B) Extrados  
(C) Soffit (D) Haunch
53. The total area of the window openings should be atleast \_\_\_\_\_ of floor area of room.
- (A) 15% (B) 18%  
(C) 20% (D) 12%
54. Outside vertical member of the shutter of a door or a window is :
- (A) Frame (B) Head  
(C) Style (D) Horn
55. A horizontal member which is employed to sub-divide a window opening horizontally :
- (A) shutter (B) jamb  
(C) mullion (D) transom
56. The door suitable for buildings where there is heavy rush of foot traffic is :
- (A) Ledged door (B) Revolving door  
(C) Sliding door (D) Swing door
57. Vertical windows provided on the sloping roof is :
- (A) Gable window (B) Lanterns  
(C) Dormer window (D) Bay window

58. Windows projecting outside the external walls of a room :
- |                   |                |
|-------------------|----------------|
| (A) Gable window  | (B) Lanterns   |
| (C) Dormer window | (D) Bay window |
59. Roof suitable for span upto 2.4 m :
- |                       |                      |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| (A) Lean-to-roof      | (B) Couple roof      |
| (C) Couple-close roof | (D) Collar beam roof |
60. Wooden blocks, bolts and yokes are related to :
- |                        |                          |
|------------------------|--------------------------|
| (A) Formwork for walls | (B) Formwork for columns |
| (C) Formwork for stair | (D) None                 |
61. An unbroken series of steps between the landings is :
- |              |              |
|--------------|--------------|
| (A) Flight   | (B) Baluster |
| (C) Handrail | (D) Scotia   |
62. The finishing of mortar joints of either stone masonry or brick masonry is :
- |              |                |
|--------------|----------------|
| (A) Guniting | (B) Plastering |
| (C) Painting | (D) Pointing   |
63. Thin plastic covering applied on the surfaces of walls and ceiling is :
- |              |                |
|--------------|----------------|
| (A) Pointing | (B) Plastering |
| (C) Guniting | (D) Painting   |
64. Dot and screed are related to :
- |                |              |
|----------------|--------------|
| (A) Pointing   | (B) Painting |
| (C) Plastering | (D) Curing   |
65. The defect in plastering indicated by a very small loose mass on the plastered surface is known as :
- |                   |                    |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| (A) Cracks        | (B) Flaking        |
| (C) Efflorescence | (D) Uneven surface |
66. Polyvinyl acetate, synthetic resins etc are the binding materials in :
- |                     |                  |
|---------------------|------------------|
| (A) Colloidal paint | (B) Enamel paint |
| (C) Emulsion paint  | (D) Oil paint    |



67. The formation of soap patches on the painted surface is known as :  
(A) Fading (B) Flaking  
(C) Flashing (D) Saponification
68. A depressed or bent sanitary fitting which always remains full of water :  
(A) Trap (B) Cowl  
(C) Siphonage (D) Anti-Siphonage pipe
69. The trap which is provided in the last manhole of house drainage system :  
(A) P Trap (B) Gully trap  
(C) Floor trap (D) Intercepting trap
70. The pipe which carries discharge from sanitary fittings such as bath rooms, sinks etc. :  
(A) Soil pipe (B) Waste pipe  
(C) Vent pipe (D) Anti-siphonage pipe
71. The waste water from bathrooms, kitchens are called :  
(A) Storm water (B) Sewage  
(C) Sullage (D) Sewer
72. The word 'Acoustics' means :  
(A) to hear (B) to call  
(C) to see (D) to smell
73. A modern technique to plan and to manage all types of construction projects is :  
(A) PERT (B) CPM  
(C) Bar chart (D) Mile-Stone chart
74. An example for enlargement scale is :  
(A) 1 : 1 (B) 1 : 2  
(C) 2 : 1 (D) None of the above
75. The length to width ratio of drawing paper is :  
(A) 1 : 1 (B) 1 : 2  
(C) 2 : 1 (D)  $\sqrt{2} : 1$

76. R.F is expanded as :
- (A) Representative Fraction (B) Representing Fraction  
(C) Representation Fraction (D) Representing Factor
77. Letters and numerals are designated by :
- (A) Thickness (B) Spacing  
(C) Height (D) None of these
78. The built up or covered area by taking external dimension at plinth level or floor level excluding plinth offset is called :
- (A) Carpet Area (B) Plinth Area  
(C) Floor Area (D) None of these
79. Value of dismantled material is :
- (A) Salvage value (B) Market value  
(C) Book value (D) Scrap value
80. Unit of earthwork excavation is :
- (A)  $m^3$  (B)  $10 m^3$   
(C)  $m^2$  (D)  $dm^3$
81. Which of the following is a fiber mineral?
- (A) Asbestos (B) Coal  
(C) Zinc (D) Asphalt
82. Which is the largest man made lake in India?
- (A) Chilka (B) Dal  
(C) Sambhar (D) Bhakra
83. Where is the college of defence management located?
- (A) Simla (B) Dehradun  
(C) Secundrabad (D) Chennai

84. Which state dominated in coffee production?  
(A) Kerala (B) Karnataka  
(C) Tamilnadu (D) Orissa
85. Which is known as Bird Village in Kerala?  
(A) Thattekkad (B) Kumarakam  
(C) Nooranad (D) Kumily
86. The Taluk in kerala with the longest coastline :  
(A) Ambalpuzha (B) Vizhinjam  
(C) Kollam (D) Cherthala
87. Which kerala river is known as "Yellow river"?  
(A) Kuttiyadi (B) Neyyar  
(C) Bhavani (D) Pambar
88. Which of the following five year plan is aimed at Improving the Standard of living?  
(A) Fifth Plan (B) Fourth Plan  
(C) Third Plan (D) Sixth Plan
89. The Mumbai stock exchange was setup in :  
(A) 1857 (B) 1875  
(C) 1905 (D) 1835
90. How many delegates had attended the first session of Indian national Congress?  
(A) 86 (B) 68  
(C) 108 (D) 72
91. The only licensed flag production unit in India is located at?  
(A) Hubli (B) Dharwad  
(C) Mumbai (D) Patna
92. Who gave leadership to Kallumala Samaram?  
(A) C. Kesavan (B) Ayya Vaikundar  
(C) Ayyankali (D) Brahmananda Sivayogi

93. The last temple consecrated by SreeNarayana Guru?  
(A) Kalavancode (B) Aruvippuram  
(C) Aluva (D) Sivagiri
94. Original name of Brahmananda Shiva Yogi?  
(A) Krishnan Namboothiri (B) Shankaran  
(C) Karat Govinda menon (D) Muthukutty
95. The venue of Paliyam Sathyagraha  
(A) Neyyatinkara (B) Thrissur  
(C) Ramanattukara (D) Chennamangalam
96. How many people signed in Ezhava Memorial?  
(A) 13167 (B) 13176  
(C) 13576 (D) 13756
97. Which of the following astronaut returned to earth after spending 340 days in space for NASA?  
(A) Alwin Drew (B) Damilo Turk  
(C) Scoot Kelly (D) Antonio Gutierrez
98. Which Indian bank has got license from Myanmar Government to start its operation in Myanmar?  
(A) Indian Overseas bank (B) State Bank of India  
(C) Union bank (D) Indian bank
99. Who wrote the Book named "Go Set A Watchman"?  
(A) Harper Lee (B) Nishanth Rao  
(C) Teff Kinney (D) Stine Nielsen
100. What was the theme for World Cancer day 2016?  
(A) We Can, I Can (B) Not beyond us  
(C) Together it is possible (D) Debunk the Myth