

Knowledge of tools of mason



1. The tool shown here is called

a. Wooden float

b. Trowel

c. Metal float

d. Chisel

(Ans: b)



2. The tool shown here is called

a. Wooden float

b. Trowel

c. Plumb bob

d. Chisel

(Ans: c)



3. The tool shown here is called

a. Wooden float

b. Trowel

c. Plumb bob

d. Chisel

(Ans: c)



4. The tool shown here is called

a. Right angled scale

b. Trowel

c. Plumb bob

d. Chisel

(Ans: a)



5. The tool shown here is called

a. Right angled scale

b. Measuring tape

c. Plumb bob

d. Chisel

(Ans: b)



6. The tool shown here is called

a. Right angled scale

b. Measuring tape

c. Plumb bob

d. wooden float

(Ans: d)



7. The tool shown here is called

a. Right angled scale

b. drilling machine

c. drilling machine

d. wooden float

(Ans: c)



8. The equipment shown here is called

- a. Roller b. Concrete mixer c. Vibrator d. trolley (Ans: c)



9. The equipment shown here is called
a. Roller b. Concrete mixer c. Vibrator d. trolley (Ans: c)



10. The equipment shown here is called
a. Roller b. Concrete mixer c. Vibrator d. trolley (Ans: c)



11. The tool shown here is called
a. shovel b. crowbar c. hammer d. wooden float (Ans: a)



12. The tool shown here is called
a. Aluminium channel b. spirit level c. hammer d. wooden float (Ans: a)

13. Spalling hammer is used for
a) driving wooden headed chisels b) rough dressing of stones
c) carving of stones d) breaking small projections of stones

14. The instrument used to measure verticality of a wall is
a) Scale b) Rope c) Plumb line d) Water level (c)

Knowledge of properties of building material

15. The actual standard size of bricks is
A) 18 x 9 x 9 cm b) 19 x 8 x 8 cm c) 19 x 9 x 9 cm d) 12 x 9 x 9 cm (c)

16. The average weight of a brick is
a) 2 to 3 kg b) 3 to 3.5 kg c) 4 to 4.5 kg d) 5 to 5.5 kg (b)

17. A first class brick should not absorb water more than ____ of its own dry weight after 24 hours immersion in cold water
a) 10% b) 15% c) 20% d) 25% (c)

18. Depression made at the top of a brick is called
a) slot b) slot c) cavity d) clearance (a)

19. The frog of a brick is normally made on its
a) top face b) bottom face c) longer face d) shorter side (a)

20. Which of the following ingredients of the brick earth enables the brick to retain its shape?
 a) alumina b) silica c) iron d) magnesia (b)
21. The initial setting time for Ordinary Portland Cement (OPC) as per IS specifications should not be less than _____ minutes.
 a) 10 b) 30 c) 60 d) 600 (b)
22. The final setting time for Ordinary Portland Cement (OPC) as per IS specifications should not be more than _____ minutes.
 a) 10 b) 30 c) 60 d) 600 (d)
23. Lime mortar is generally made with
 a) quick lime b) fat lime c) hydraulic lime d) white lime (c)
24. The volume of a bag of cement is about
 a) 0.035 cum. b) 0.053 cum c) 0.35 cum. d) 0.53 cum. (a)
25. While handling cement, the cement bags should be stacked at leastmm clear of exterior wall
 a. 250 mm b) 500 mm c) 1000 mm d) anywhere (Ans: b)
26. Standard bag of cement is of kg.
 a) 30 kg b) 50 kg c) 20 kg d) 52 kg (Ans: b)
27. The height of stack of cement, while cement is being stored should not exceed:
 a) 10 bags b) 15 bags c) 20 bags d) none of above (Ans: a)
28. The representative samples of cement should be sent to laboratory for testing of the cement which is stored for a period more than....
 a) 1 month b) 6 months c) 12 months d) none of above (Ans: b)
29. Maximum quantity of silt in sand shall not be more than %.
 a) 20% b) 15% c) 10% d) 8% (Ans: d)
30. Over the foundation concrete masonry may construction may be commenced after
 a) 12 hrs. b) 24 hrs. c) 48 hrs. d) 72 hrs. (Ans: c)
31. Number of bricks required for cubic metre is _____ numbers.
 a) 300 b) 200 c) 400 d) 500 (d)
32. Bitumen felt is used for _____
 a) Plastering b) waterproofing c) both a & b d) none of these (b)
33. Bulking of sand is caused due to
 a) Surface moisture b) air voids c) viscosity d) silt (a)
34. The tendency of a stone is, to split along
 a) Texture b) fracture c) cleavage d) structure (c)

35. Which of the following stones is best suited for construction of piers and abutments of a railway bridge?
 a) Granite b) sandstone c) Lime stone d) quartzite (a)
36. Good quality of stones must be
 a) Durable b) free from clay c) resist action of acids d) All (d)
37. In stone masonry, stones are so placed that the direction of pressure to the plane of bedding is
 a) Right angle b) 45° c) 60° d) parallel
38. Asphalt is obtained from distillation of _____
 a) Petroleum b) Bitumen c) Plastic d) none of this (a)
39. Clay and silt content in good brick earth must be at least ____
 a) 40% b) 50% c) 30% d) 25% (b)
40. If P is the percentage of water required for normal consistency, water to be added for determination of initial setting time is ____
 a) 0.70P b) 0.75P c) 0.80P d) 0.85P (d)
41. The type of roof which slopes in two directions with a break in slope on each side is known as
 a) Gable roof b) hip roof c) gambrel roof d) mansard roof (c)
42. For a good building stone, specific gravity should be greater than
 a) 1.5 b) 1.7 c) 2.2 d) 2.7 (d)
43. Mortar joint which is normal to the face of the wall is known as
 a) Bed joint b) wall joint c) cross joint d) bonded joint (c)
44. Quick lime is ____
 a) Obtained by calcination of pure lime b) has a great affinity to moisture
 c) is amorphous d) all the above (d)
45. The tenancy of a stone is to split along
 a) Texture b) fracture c) cleavage d) structure (c)
46. Geologically, marble is known as ____
 a) Sedimentary rock b) igneous rock c) metamorphic rock d) stratified rock (c)
47. The stone suitable for rubble masonry should be ____
 a) Hard b) tough c) heavy d) light (a)
48. A good building stone should not absorb water more than
 a) 5% b) 10% c) 15% d) 20% (a)
49. Soundness test of cement determines
 a) quality of free lime b) Ultimate strength c) durability d) Initial setting (a)
50. Which of the following cements is suitable for use in massive concrete structures like dams
 a) OPC b) low heat cement c) rapid hardening cement d) sulphate resisting cement (b)
51. Fineness aggregate generally used in cement mortar is
 a) Sand b) lime c) earth d) none of these (a)

52. Which of the following cements is suitable for use in mass concrete structures like dams.
 a) OPC c) low heat Portland cement
 b) rapid hardening cement d) sulphate resisting cement (c)
53. Rocks formed from molten magma are called
 a) sedimentary rocks c) metamorphic rocks
 b) igneous rocks d) none of these (b)
54. Rocks formed by gradual deposition are called
 a) sedimentary rocks c) metamorphic rocks
 b) igneous rocks d) none of these (a)
55. Rocks formed due to alteration of original structure due to heat and excessive pressure are called
 a) sedimentary rocks c) metamorphic rocks
 b) igneous rocks d) none of these (c)
56. colour of statutory marble used for sculptor's work is
 a) Red b) blue c) white d) green (c)
57. The hardest rock is
 a) marble b) diamond c) talk d) quartz (b)
58. The softest rock is
 a) marble b) diamond c) talk d) quartz (c)
59. The rock general used for roofing is
 a) granite b) basalt c) slate d) pumic (a)
60. A stone is rejected if it absorbs water more than
 a) 5% b) 10% c) 15% d) 20% (b)
61. Stone used for ornamental work
 a) soft b) hard c) light d) heavy (a)
62. Stones used for construction of retaining walls must be
 a) soft b) hard c) light d) heavy (d)
63. In stone masonry, if stones are so placed that their layers are parallel to the direction of load, they
 a) split easily b) are affected by moisture c) a & b d) none of these (c)
64. Main ingredient of a good quality brick earth is
 a) magnesia b) lime c) silica d) alumina (d)
65. Jhumb bricks are
 A) under burnt b) over burnt c) kutchra d) none of these (b)
66. Refractory bricks resist
 A) high temperature b) chemical action c) dampness d) all the above (a)
67. Refractory bricks are used for
 A) retaining walls b) columns c) piers d) combustion chambers (d)
68. Glazing of clay products is done to improve
 A) to improve their appearance c) to protect them from corrosive action
 B) to protect them from atmospheric effect d) all the above (d)

69. A pug mill is used for
 A) softening brick earth c) tempering brick earth
 B) moulding brick earth d) all the above (c)
70. Lime which contains high percentage of calcium oxide generally slacks with water is
 A) fat lime c) hydraulic lime
 B) quick lime d) none of these (b)
71. The property by virtue of which lime sets under water is known as
 A) slacking c) hydraulicity
 B) setting d) calcinating (c)
72. For construction of structures under water, the type of structures under water, the type of lime used is
 A) hydraulic lime c) quick lime
 B) fat lime d) pure lime (a)
73. Lime mortar is generally made with
 A) quick lime c) hydraulic lime
 B) fat lime d) plain lime (c)
74. Normal curing period for lime mortar is
 A) one day c) 7 days
 B) 3 days d) 10 days (d)
75. Plaster of paris is obtained by calcinating
 A) bauxite c) kankar
 B) gypsum d) lime stone (b)
76. With storage of cement, the strength of cement
 A) increases c) decreases
 B) remains the same d) none of these (c)
77. Bulking of sand is mainly due to
 A) surface moisture c) air voids
 B) viscosity d) clay (a)

Brick Masonry

78. The process of mixing clay, water and other ingredients to make brick is
 a) Kneading b) moulding c) pugging d) drying (a)
79. The lengthy face of the brick is known as
 a) Face b) king closer c) queen closer (d)
80. Horizontal layer of bricks or stones is called
 a) course b) quoind) none of these (a)
81. The part of the brick obtained by cutting the triangular corner portion from the middle points of width and length of brick is called
 a) queen closer b) queen closer c) stretcher d) none of these (a)
82. A part of a brick obtained by cutting a brick longitudinally into two equal parts is called
 a) king closer b) queen closer c) stretcher D) bat (b)
83. The brick half piece to its length is called
 A) king closer b) queen closer c) stretcher (d)
84. Queen closer may be placed
 A) in header course B) in stretcher course c) in stretcher course next to first brick (c)
 d) in stretcher course next to first brick

85. The 9 cm x 9 cm side of a brick as seen in the wall face, is generally known as
a) stretcher b) face c) front ~~apex~~ (d)
86. The horizontal upper part of a step on which foot is placed in ascending or descending a stairway is called
A) riser b) ~~rise~~ c) flight d) nosing (b)
87. In stairs, the vertical portion of a step providing a support to the tread, is known as
a) b) filer c) soffit d) pitch or slope (a)
88. The purpose of the frog provided on a brick is for
a) to engrave name of manufacturer b) key to the mortar to bond bricks
c) to reduce the weight (c)
89. A horizontal layer of bricks laid in mortar is known as
A) ~~course~~ b) stretcher c) header d) closer (a)
90. A horizontal layer of bricks laid in mortar is known as
A) ~~course~~ b) stretcher c) header d) closer (a)
91. Coping is defined as a
A) horizontal course of masonry projecting from the face of the wall.
B) horizontal moulded projection provided near the top of a building.
C) ~~horizontal course in the foundation of an external wall~~
D) Triangular shaped portion of masonry at the end of a sloped roof. (c)
92. A bat is the portion of a
A) wall not exposed to weather b) ~~horizontal part between two walls~~
c) wall between facing and backing d) none (b)
93. Hearting is the portion of a
A) wall not exposed to weather b) brick cut across the width (c)
c) ~~vertical brickwork between facing and backing~~ d) brick cut in a manner that its one long face remains uncut.
94. A type of bond in brick masonry consisting of alternate course of headers and stretchers is called
A) ~~English bond~~ b) Flemish bond c) stretching bond d) heading bond (a)
95. A type of bond in brick masonry in which each course consists of alternate headers and stretchers is called
A) English bond b) c) stretching bond d) heading bond (b)
96. In a stretcher course
A) all bricks are laid as headers b)
C) the arrangement of bricks is similar to English bond (b)
97. A stretcher bond is used for
A) ~~front or back wall~~ b) one brick wall c) one and half brick wall d) two brick wall (a)
98. A header bond is used for
A) half brick wall b) c) one and half brick wall d) two brick wall (b)
99. The most commonly used bond for all wall thicknesses is
A) b) Flemish bond c) stretching bond d) heading bond (a)
100. Wall built on the edge of a roof slab for a small height is called
b) Sunshade c) Lintel d) None (a)

Stone Masonry

101. Long stone used in Stone masonry are called
A) Block stones b) Corner Stones c) ~~long stones~~ d) None (d)
102. The original layers of stones along which they have formed is called
A) bed b) through bed c) ~~through bed~~ d) none of these (c)
103. A single stone which is fixed at regular intervals joining face and back is called
A) frog b) ~~frog~~ c) natural stone d) plinth course (b)
104. Pieces of stones are called
A) ballast b) crushed stone c) ~~crushed stone~~ d) none of these (b)
105. Wall built to resist the pressure of earth filling is known as
A) breast wall b) ~~breast wall~~ c) parapet wall d) buttress (b)
106. In arches, stratified stones are placed so that their planes are
a) Parallel b) perpendicular c) radial d) none (c)

Plastering & pointing

107. Cement mortar cover on a brick or stone masonry is called
a) DPC b) water proofing c) ~~water proofing~~ d) none (c)
108. _____ is used to ensure that the thickness of plastering is uniform.
a) Bull point b) pivot point c) bull mark d) bench mark (c)
109. Before plastering, the surface has to be _____.
a) Rough b) smooth c) watered d) cemented (a)
110. _____ are used to press mortar and spread it uniformly.
a) Trowel b) aluminium rod c) floats d) brush (c)
111. Which of the finishes below, is not a plaster finish ?
a) Rough-cast b) pebble dash c) sand faced d) wooden (d)
112. Development of thin hair cracks on the plastered surface is known as
a) Cracking b) crazing c) braking d) none of these (b)
113. Binding material used in mortar for plastering is _____.
a) Cement b) lime c) neither a nor b d) both a & b (d)

Paving & Dado

114. Dado is usually provided in
a) dining halls b) ~~dining halls~~ c) living rooms d) verandah (b)
115. Tiles provided on the walls at the level of flooring for a height of about 15cm is called
a) Skirting b) dado c) both a & b d) none of these (a)

Concreting works

116. In case of multi-storeyed buildings, the forms to be removed first are
a) ~~forms of columns~~ b) forms of columns c) bottom of beams d) all the above at the same time. (a)

117. The angular steps used for changing direction of the stairs, are called
a) round steps b) angular steps c) radial steps d) radial steps (d)
118. The form work from the underside of slabs, can be removed only after
A) 1 day b) 4 days c) 14 days d) 14 days (c)
119. The platform at the end of a series of steps, is known as
a) Platform b) Relief c) Rest (d)
120. The projecting part of tread beyond the face of riser is called
A) pitch b) nosing c) baluster d) stringer (b)
121. A temporary rigid structure having platforms raised up as the building increases in height is called
a) underpinning b) scaffolding c) shoring d) jacking (b)
122. Segregation in concrete results in
A) honey combing b) porous layers c) surface scaling d) (d)
123. In lime concrete, lime is used as
A) coarse aggregate b) fine aggregate c) d) admixture (c)
124. The material used as an ingredient of concrete is usually
A) cement b) aggregate c) water d) all of these (d)
125. Concrete laid above window or door opening is called
A) Sunshade b) Parapet d) None (c)
126. Poring of water on works in which cement is used is called
a) wetting b) wetting c) drying d) dumping (a)
127. Concrete which Steel bars are used is called
a) Plain concrete c) Mass concrete d) none (b)
128. Coarse aggregate generally used in India is
b) Brick bats c) gravel d) none (a)
129. Fine aggregate generally used in concrete is
A) lime b) earth c) none (c)
130. Main cause of roof leakage is
A) Stagnation of water on the roof b) lack of slope c) choking of rain water pipes (d)
131. strength of cement concrete primarily depends upon
a) Quality of water c) quantity of cement
b) Quantity of aggregate d) water-cement ratio (d)
132. Slump test for concrete is carried out to determine
a) Strength c) workability
b) Durability d) water content (c)
133. A badly mixed concrete results in
A) segregation c) honey combing
B) bleeding d) none of these (c)
134. Strength and quality of concrete depends on
A) grading of aggregates c) shape of aggregates
B) surface area of aggregates d) all the above (d)
135. A concrete having a slump of 6.5cm is
A) dry c) semi-plastic
B) earth moist d) plastic (d)

136. Air entrained in concrete
 A) increases workability c) decreases workability
 B) decreases resistance to weathering d) increases strength (a)
137. Increased cohesiveness of concrete makes it
 A) less liable to segregation c) more liable to bleeding
 B) more liable to segregation d) all of these (a)
138. After casting, an ordinary cement concrete on drying
 A) expands c) shrinks
 B) cools d) none of these (c)
139. Separation of coarse aggregate from mortar is called
 A) bleeding c) segregation
 B) creeping d) shrinkage (c)
140. Maximum percentage of chemical ingredient of cement is that of
 A) magnesium oxide c) iron oxide
 B) aluminium d) lime (d)
141. Minimum percentage of chemical ingredient of cement is that of
 A) magnesium oxide c) iron oxide
 B) aluminium d) lime (a)
142. Efflorescence in cement is caused due to an excess of
 A) alumina c) iron oxide
 B) silica d) alkalis (d)
143. Dicalcium silicate
 A) hydrates rapidly c) hardens rapidly
 B) generates less heat of hydration d) has less resistance to sulphate attack (b)
144. Tricalcium aluminate
 A) hydrates rapidly c) hardens rapidly
 B) generates less heat of hydration d) has less resistance to sulphate attack (b)
145. High strength of rapid hardening cement at early stage is due to its
 A) finer grinding c) increased lime content
 B) burning at high temperature d) higher content of tricalcium (c)
146. For road pavements, the cement generally used is
 A) OPC c) low heat cement
 B) rapid hardening cement d) none of these (b)
147. Inert material of a cement concrete mix is
 A) water c) aggregate
 B) cement d) none of these (c)
148. A good aggregate should be
 A) chemically inert c) sufficiently strong
 B) hard & durable d) all (d)
149. Gypsum in cement
 A) increases setting time c) does not affect setting time
 B) decreases setting time d) none of these (b)
150. Water cement ratio is in volume of water required for ___ of cement
 A) 10kg c) 20kg
 B) 40kg d) 50kg (d)
151. Placing of concrete is preferably done at a temperature of
 A) 15°C c) 18°C
 B) 27 ± 2°C d) 5°C (b)
152. Segregation is responsible for
 A) honey-combed structure c) porous layers
 B) surface scaling d) all the above (d)

153. High temperature
 A) increases strength of concrete
 B) has no effect on strength of concrete
 C) decreases strength of concrete
 D) none of these (c)
154. Higher workability is required if structure is
 A) made with cement concrete
 B) thick and reinforced
 C) thin and heavily reinforced
 D) thick and heavily reinforced (c)
155. Internal friction between ingredients of concrete is decreased by using
 A) less water
 B) more water and coarse aggregate
 C) rich mix
 D) fine aggregates (b)

Measurements & simple estimation

156. How many centimetres are equal to one metre ?
 a) 10 c) 1000 d) 10000 (b)
157. What is the unit of plastering generally used ?
 a) Metres b) Feet c) Kg d) sqm (d)
158. What is the quantity of concrete in a slab of size – 6m x 5m x 0.10m ?
 a) 11m³ b) 3m³ c) 30m³ d) 0.3m³ (b)
159. What is the length of skirting in a room of size – 4.5m x 3.5m with a door opening of width 1m ?
 a) 16m b) 8m c) 7m d) 15m (d)
160. What is the area of white washing for a ceiling of size – 4m x 3m ?
 a) 7m² b) 4m² c) 12m² d) 3m² (c)
161. What is the area of flooring in a room of size – 5m x 3m ?
 a) 15m² b) 8m² c) 2m² d) 1.5m² (a)
162. How many millimetres are equal to one metre ?
 a) 10 b) 100 c) 1000 d) 10000 (c)
163. No. of cement bags required for a cement quantity of 1000kg is _____.
 a) 100 b) 50 c) 30 d) 20 (d)
164. If cement bags required for one cubic metre of 1:2:4 concrete is 6.4, then no. of bags required for 10 cubic metres is _____.
 a) 6.4 b) 64 c) 640 d) in sufficient data (b)

Safety precautions

165. Safety gear very essentially required in high rise structures is _____.
 a) Gum boots b) helmet c) Gloves d) none of these (b)
166. Safety gear in the picture is called
 a) Safety belt b) Handgloves c) goggles d) apron (b)





167. Safety gear in the picture is called

a) Safety belt

b) Handgloves

c) goggles

d) apron

(c)



168. Safety tool in the picture is called

a) Safety belt

b) Handgloves

c) goggles

d) apron

(a)