

1. In stone masonry works, through stones should be provided at
  - a. 1.0 m distances
  - b. 1.5 m distances
  - c. 2.0 m distances
  - d. 2.5 m distances

Ans: B

2. A brick with its longer face in the direction of wall is known as
  - a. Stretchers
  - b. Header
  - c. Quoin
  - d. Perpend

Ans: A

3. A brick with its shorter face in the direction of the wall is
  - a. Stretcher
  - b. Header
  - c. Quoin
  - d. Perpend

Ans: B

4. Perpend is an imaging line of mortar joints in brick masonry which is
  - a. Horizontal
  - b. Vertical passing through all courses
  - c. Vertical passing through alternate courses
  - d. None of the above

Ans; C

5. Portion of the brick across full width is known as
  - a. Queen closer
  - b. King closer
  - c. Mitred closer
  - d. Bat

Ans: D

6. Construction of a wall starts from
  - a. One corner and proceeds to other corner
  - b. Both corners and proceeds to middle portion
  - c. Middle portion and proceeds toward corners
  - d. Any of the above

Ans: B

7. A type of bond in brick masonry consisting of alternate courses of header and stretchers is
  - a. Stretchers band
  - b. Header band
  - c. English band
  - d. Flemish band

Ans: C

8. A type of bond in the brick masonry in which each course consists of alternate headers and stretchers is

- a. English bond
- b. Raking bond
- c. Dutch bond
- d. Flemish bond

Ans: D

9. Diagonal bond is a pattern of bond in

- a. English bond
- b. Flemish bond
- c. Dutch bond
- d. Raking bond

Ans: D

10. Quoins in brick masonry are

- a. Bricks cut at corners in a triangular fashion
- b. Half brick with length same but width halved
- c. Squint junction of walls
- d. Corner junction of walls

Ans: D