

1. What is the primary function of formwork in construction?

- a) To provide structural support to the building
- b) To shape and support freshly poured concrete until it sets
- c) To decorate the exterior of the building
- d) To facilitate easy demolition after construction

Answer: b) To shape and support freshly poured concrete until it sets

Explanation: Formwork is used to create molds into which concrete is poured. It supports the weight of the concrete until it hardens, ensuring that the concrete takes the desired shape and structure.

2. Which technique involves continuously moving formwork upwards as concrete is poured, resulting in a seamless structure?

- a) Stationary formwork
- b) Slip formwork
- c) Climbing formwork
- d) Vertical formwork

Answer: b) Slip formwork

Explanation: Slip formwork is a construction method where formwork is gradually moved upward as concrete is poured, allowing for the continuous construction of tall structures without joints.

3. What is a key advantage of slip formwork over traditional formwork methods?

- a) Faster construction speed
- b) Lower material cost
- c) Greater flexibility in design
- d) Higher structural integrity

Answer: a) Faster construction speed

Explanation: Slip formwork allows for continuous construction without the need for pausing between pouring concrete and moving formwork, resulting in faster construction compared to traditional methods.

4. What is the process of removing formwork after concrete has set called?

- a) Stripping
- b) Demolding
- c) Disassembly
- d) Deformation

Answer: a) Stripping

Explanation: Stripping is the term used to describe the removal of formwork after the concrete has sufficiently hardened to support its weight independently.

5. Which type of formwork is commonly used for constructing curved or uniquely shaped structures like shells and bridges?

- a) Climbing formwork
- b) Tunnel formwork

- c) Special formwork
- d) Flexible formwork

Answer: c) Special formwork

Explanation: Special formwork is customized for specific construction projects, such as those involving curved or uniquely shaped structures like shells and bridges.

6. What is the purpose of in-situ construction?

- a) To assemble prefabricated components on-site
- b) To construct a building entirely off-site
- c) To construct a building in its final location
- d) To transport completed structures to their destination

Answer: c) To construct a building in its final location

Explanation: In-situ construction refers to the process of constructing a building or structure on-site, in its intended location, as opposed to prefabricating components off-site and assembling them later.

7. Which formwork technique involves constructing a portion of the formwork, pouring concrete, then moving the formwork up to repeat the process?

- a) Climbing formwork
- b) Slip formwork
- c) Jump formwork
- d) Tunnel formwork

Answer: c) Jump formwork

Explanation: Jump formwork is a method where formwork is constructed for a section of the structure, concrete is poured, then the formwork is raised or jumped to the next level to repeat the process.

8. Which of the following is NOT a consideration when designing formwork for special structures like towers?

- a) Structural stability
- b) Aesthetics
- c) Weather resistance
- d) Material availability

Answer: d) Material availability

Explanation: When designing formwork for special structures like towers, considerations typically include structural stability, aesthetics, and weather resistance. Material availability is a consideration for any construction project but may not be as critical in the design of formwork for special structures.

9. What is the primary advantage of stationary formwork over other methods?

- a) Greater flexibility
- b) Lower cost
- c) Higher precision
- d) Simplicity in design

Answer: c) Higher precision

Explanation: Stationary formwork allows for precise shaping and molding of concrete due to its fixed position during pouring and setting.

10. Which formwork technique is often used for constructing tall buildings with a repetitive floor plan?

- a) Slip formwork
- b) Climbing formwork
- c) Tunnel formwork
- d) Special formwork

Answer: b) Climbing formwork

Explanation: Climbing formwork is frequently used for constructing tall buildings with a repetitive floor plan, as it allows for continuous upward construction while supporting the weight of the structure.

### Related Posts:

1. Stones, Brick, Mortar and Concrete MCQs
2. Timber ,Glass , Steel and Aluminium MCQS
3. Flooring , Roofing ,Plumbing and Sanitary Material MCQS
4. Paints, Enamels and Varnishes MCQs
5. Miscellaneous ConstructionMaterials MCQs
6. Surveying & Levelling MCQS
7. Theodolite Traversing MCQs

8. Tacheometry MCQS
9. Curves MCQS
10. Hydrographic Survey MCQs
11. Drawing of Building Elements MCQS
12. Building Planning MCQS
13. Building Services MCQs
14. Architectural Principles MCQs
15. Town Planning & Perspective Drawing MCQs
16. Simple Stress and Strains MCQs
17. Bending and Shearing Stresses MCQs
18. Beam Deflection Methods MCQs
19. Columns and Struts MCQs
20. Torsion of Shafts MCQs
21. Review of Fluid Properties MCQs
22. Kinematics of Flow MCQs
23. Dynamics of Flow MCQs
24. Laminar Flow MCQs
25. Fluid Mechanics MCQs
26. Highway Engineering MCQs
27. Bituminous & Cement Concrete Payments MCQS
28. Transportation Engineering MCQs
29. Airport Planning and Geometrical Elements MCQs
30. Airport, Obstructions, Lightning & Traffic control MCQs
31. Preliminary and detailed investigation methods MCQs
32. Construction equipments MCQs
33. Contracts MCQs
34. Specifications & Public Works Accounts MCQs

35. Site Organization & Systems Approach to Planning MCQs
36. Construction Estimation MCQs
37. Rate Analysis MCQs
38. Detailed Estimates MCQs
39. Cost of Works MCQS
40. Valuation MCQS
41. Marine Construction MCQs
42. Harbour Planning MCQs
43. Natural Phenomena MCQS
44. Marine Structures MCQs
45. Docks and Locks MCQS
46. Urban Planning MCQs
47. Urban Planning MCQs: Sustainability, Finance, and Emerging Concepts
48. Urban Planning MCQs
49. Traffic transportation systems MCQs
50. Development plans MCQS
51. Remote Sensing MCQs
52. Remote Sensing Platforms and Sensors MCQS
53. Geographic Information System MCQS
54. Data Models mCQs
55. Integrated Applications of Remote sensing and GIS MCQs
56. Renewable Energy MCQs
57. Renewable Energy Systems Overview MCQ
58. Renewable Energy MCQs
59. Alternative Energy Sources MCQs
60. Electric Energy Conservation MCQs
61. Entrepreneurship MCQs

62. Motivation MCQS
63. Small Business Setup MCQs
64. Finance and Accounting MCQs
65. Entrepreneurial Sickness and Small Business Growth MCQs
66. Design features and construction of Foundations MCQs
67. Masonry and walls MCQS
68. Floor and Roof Construction MCQs
69. Earthquake-Resistant Building MCQs
70. Virtual work and Energy Principles MCQS
71. Indeterminate Structures-I MCQS
72. Indeterminate Structures - II MCQs
73. V Arches and Suspension Cables MCQS
74. Rolling loads and Influence Lines MCQS
75. Railway Track Construction MCQs
76. Railway Track Design and Signaling MCQs
77. Bridge Construction Essentials MCQs
78. Bridge Construction MCQs
79. Tunnels MCQS
80. Geology Earth's Processes and Phenomena MCQs
81. Mineralogy and crystallography MCQs
82. Petrology MCQs
83. Structural geology MCQs
84. Geology, Remote Sensing, and GIS MCQs
85. Waste water Treatment Operations MCQs
86. Biological Treatment of waste-water MCQS
87. Advanced Waste-water treatment MCQS
88. Introduction of Air pollution MCQS



- 89. Air pollution chemistry MCQs
- 90. Undamped Single Degree of Freedom System MCQS
- 91. Damped Single Degree of Freedom System MCQ
- 92. Response to harmonic and periodic vibrations MCQS
- 93. Response to Arbitrary, Step, and Pulse Excitation MCQS
- 94. Multi Degree of Freedom System MCQS
- 95. Structural Engineering MCQs
- 96. Building Services MCQs
- 97. Lift & Escalator MCQS
- 98. Fire-Fighting MCQs
- 99. Acoustics and sound insulation and HVAC system MCQS
- 100. Miscellaneous Services MCQS
- 101. Basic Principles of Structural Design MCQs
- 102. Design of Beams MCQs
- 103. Design of Slabs MCQS
- 104. Columns & Footings MCQs
- 105. Staircases MCQs
- 106. Water Resources MCQs
- 107. Water Supply Systems MCQs
- 108. Water Treatment methods MCQs
- 109. Sewerage Systems MCQS
- 110. Wastewater Analysis & Disposal MCQs
- 111. Irrigation water requirement and Soil-Water-Crop relationship MCQS
- 112. Ground Water and Well irrigation MCQs
- 113. Hydrology MCQs
- 114. Canals and Structures MCQs
- 115. Floods MCQS

- 116. Prefabrication in Construction MCQs
- 117. Prefabricated Construction MCQs
- 118. Design Principles MCQs
- 119. Structural Joint MCQs
- 120. Design of abnormal load MCQS
- 121. Advance Pavement Design MCQs
- 122. Flexible Pavements MCQS
- 123. Rigid Pavements MCQS
- 124. Rigid pavement design MCQs
- 125. Evaluation and Strengthening of Existing Pavements MCQS
- 126. Cost Effective & ECO-Friendly Structures MCQs
- 127. Cost effective construction techniques and equipments MCQs
- 128. Cost effective sanitation MCQS
- 129. Low Cost Road Construction MCQs
- 130. Cost analysis and comparison MCQ
- 131. Turbulent flow MCQS
- 132. Uniform flow in open channels MCQs
- 133. Non uniform flow in open channels MCQs
- 134. Forces on immersed bodies MCQs
- 135. Fluid Machines MCQs
- 136. Intellectual Property Rights MCQs
- 137. Copyright MCQs
- 138. Patents MCQs
- 139. Trade Marks, Designs & GI MCQs
- 140. Contemporary Issues & Enforcement of IPR MCQs
- 141. Concept of EIA MCQs
- 142. Methods of Impact Identification MCQs

- 143. Impact analysis MCQs
- 144. Preparation of written documentation MCQs
- 145. Public Participation in Environmental Decision making MCQs
- 146. Linear Models MCQs
- 147. Transportation Models And Network Models MCQs
- 148. Inventory Models MCQs
- 149. Queueing Models MCQS
- 150. Decision Models MCQs
- 151. Basis of Structural Design and Connection Design MCQS
- 152. Design of Compression and Tension Members MCQs
- 153. Design of Flexural Members MCQs
- 154. Design of Columns and Column Bases MCQs
- 155. Design of Industrial Buildings MCQS
- 156. Hydrological Cycle mCQs
- 157. Hydrological Measurement MCQs
- 158. Groundwater and Well Dynamics MCQs
- 159. Hydrology MCQs
- 160. Hydrology MCQs
- 161. Selection of foundation and Sub-soil exploration/investigation MCQs
- 162. Shallow Foundation MCQs
- 163. Pile foundations MCqs
- 164. Foundations on problematic soil & Introduction to Geosynthetics MCQs
- 165. Retaining Walls and Earth Pressure MCQs
- 166. Types of Bridge Super Structures MCQs
- 167. Design of R.C. Bridge MCQs
- 168. Design of Steel Bridges MCQs
- 169. Pier, Abutment and Wing Walls MCQs

- 170. Foundations and Bearings MCQs
- 171. Engineering Seismology MCQS
- 172. Response Spectrum MCQs
- 173. Aseismic Structural Modelling MCQS
- 174. Design of structure for earthquake resistance MCQS
- 175. Seismic control of structures MCQs
- 176. Introduction to Artificial Intelligence MCQs
- 177. Various types of production systems and search techniques MCQs
- 178. Knowledge Representation and Probabilistic Reasoning MCQS
- 179. Game playing techniques MCQs
- 180. Introduction to learning ,ANN MCQs
- 181. Concrete Structure MCQs
- 182. Damage Assessment MCQs
- 183. Influence on Serviceability and Durability MCQs
- 184. Maintenance and Retrofitting Techniques MCQs
- 185. Materials for Repair and Retrofitting MCQs
- 186. Paradigm Shift in Water Management MCQS
- 187. Sustainable Water Resources Management MCQs
- 188. Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) Approach MCQs
- 189. Surface and Subsurface Water Systems MCQS
- 190. Conventional and Non-conventional Techniques for Water Security MCQs
- 191. Feature Extraction & Selection Concepts and Algorithms MCQs
- 192. Style sheets MCQs
- 193. Process Control MCQS
- 194. Signals and Systems MCQs
- 195. Understanding AM and FM Transmission Noise and Receiver Characteristics
- 196. Op-Amp Characteristics MCQs

- 197. Digital filters Design Techniques Mcqs
- 198. ERROR CONTROL AND DATA LINK PROTOCOLS mcqs
- 199. Satellite Communication MCQs
- 200. ELECTRO - PHYSIOLOGICAL MEASUREMENTS mcqs