- 1. What is the primary factor influencing the occurrence of natural stones?
- a) Climate
- b) Geological processes
- c) Human activities
- d) Soil composition

Answer: b) Geological processes

Explanation: Natural stones occur primarily due to geological processes like sedimentation, metamorphism, and volcanic activity.

- 2. Which of the following is NOT a classification of rocks based on their formation process?
- a) Igneous
- b) Sedimentary
- c) Metamorphic
- d) Mechanical

Answer: d) Mechanical

Explanation: Rocks are classified based on their formation processes as igneous, sedimentary, and metamorphic, not mechanical.

- 3. Marble is a metamorphic rock formed from the metamorphism of which rock?
- a) Limestone
- b) Sandstone
- c) Granite
- d) Basalt

Answer: a) Limestone

Explanation: Marble is formed from the metamorphism of limestone under high pressure and temperature conditions.

- 4. Which characteristic of stones refers to its resistance to wear and tear under external forces?
- a) Hardness
- b) Porosity
- c) Texture
- d) Color

Answer: a) Hardness

Explanation: Hardness is the property of a stone that measures its resistance to wear and tear under external forces.

- 5. The test used to determine the compressive strength of stones is called:
- a) Abrasion test
- b) Water absorption test
- c) Crushing test
- d) Impact test

Answer: c) Crushing test

Explanation: The crushing test determines the compressive strength of stones by subjecting them to crushing forces.

- 6. Which of the following is NOT a common use of stones?
- a) Construction of buildings
- b) Sculptures

- c) Food preservation
- d) Paving roads

Answer: c) Food preservation

Explanation: Stones are commonly used in construction (buildings, roads), sculptures, and landscaping, but not for food preservation.

- 7. Quarrying of stones involves:
- a) Cutting stones into desired shapes
- b) Transporting stones to the construction site
- c) Extracting stones from natural deposits
- d) Polishing stones for decorative purposes

Answer: c) Extracting stones from natural deposits

Explanation: Quarrying involves extracting stones from natural deposits or quarries using various methods.

- 8. Which process involves shaping stones to specific dimensions and finishes for construction purposes?
- a) Quarrying
- b) Dressing
- c) Polishing
- d) Carving

Answer: b) Dressing

Explanation: Dressing is the process of shaping stones to specific dimensions and finishes for construction purposes.

- 9. Efflorescence on stones is caused by:
- a) Weathering
- b) Algae growth
- c) Salt deposition
- d) Oxidation

Answer: c) Salt deposition

Explanation: Efflorescence on stones occurs due to the deposition of salts, often caused by water evaporation.

- 10. Which method helps in retarding the decay of stones by providing a protective coating?
- a) Sealing
- b) Weathering
- c) Polishing
- d) Exfoliation

Answer: a) Sealing

Explanation: Sealing helps in retarding the decay of stones by providing a protective coating that prevents water and other harmful substances from penetrating the stone surface.

- 11. Preservation of stones involves:
- a) Exposing stones to natural elements
- b) Applying chemicals to accelerate decay
- c) Providing proper maintenance and care
- d) Ignoring regular inspection

Answer: c) Providing proper maintenance and care

Explanation: Preservation of stones involves providing proper maintenance and care to ensure their longevity and prevent decay.

- 12. Artificial stones are primarily composed of:
- a) Natural minerals
- b) Synthetic polymers
- c) Plant fibers
- d) Animal bones

Answer: b) Synthetic polymers

Explanation: Artificial stones are typically composed of synthetic polymers and other additives, rather than natural minerals.

- 13. Which material is a primary ingredient in concrete production?
- a) Steel
- b) Wood
- c) Cement
- d) Glass

Answer: c) Cement

Explanation: Cement is a primary ingredient in concrete production, acting as a binder to hold the other components together.

- 14. What is the main factor that determines the grade of concrete?
- a) Color
- b) Strength
- c) Density

d) Texture

Answer: b) Strength

Explanation: The grade of concrete is primarily determined by its strength, which is influenced by the ratio of cement to aggregates and water.

- 15. Special concrete may include additives for enhancing which property?
- a) Flexibility
- b) Strength
- c) Porosity
- d) Opacity

Answer: a) Flexibility

Explanation: Special concrete may include additives like fibers or polymers to enhance properties such as flexibility or durability.

- 16. Fly ash is a byproduct of:
- a) Coal combustion
- b) Oil refining
- c) Natural gas extraction
- d) Biomass combustion

Answer: a) Coal combustion

Explanation: Fly ash is a byproduct of coal combustion in power plants and is often used as a supplementary material in concrete production.

- 17. Hand molding of bricks involves:
- a) Using machines for brick production

- b) Shaping bricks by hand without molds
- c) Utilizing molds for shaping bricks
- d) Firing bricks in kilns

Answer: c) Utilizing molds for shaping bricks

Explanation: Hand molding of bricks involves shaping bricks by hand using molds to achieve uniform dimensions.

- 18. Clay-fly ash bricks are primarily made from a mixture of:
- a) Clay, sand, and cement
- b) Clay and fly ash
- c) Sand and gravel
- d) Cement and water

Answer: b) Clay and fly ash

Explanation: Clay-fly ash bricks are primarily made from a mixture of clay and fly ash, with additives as necessary.

- 19. Improved bricks made from inferior soils are achieved by:
- a) Adding sand and cement
- b) Firing at higher temperatures
- c) Increasing water content
- d) Reducing compaction

Answer: a) Adding sand and cement

Explanation: Improved bricks from inferior soils are made by adding sand and cement to enhance their strength and durability.

- 20. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of bricks?
- a) Porosity
- b) Density
- c) Translucency
- d) Compressive strength

Answer: c) Translucency

Explanation: Translucency is not a characteristic of bricks. Bricks are known for their porosity,

density, and compressive strength.