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**DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL ENGINEERING**

**THIRD YEAR (TY)**

**DIPLOMA IN CIVIL ENGINEERING**

**SCHEME: I**

**SEMESTER: VI**

**NAME OF SUBJECT: CONTRACTS AND ACCOUNT**

**Subject Code: 22601**

**UNIT WISE MULTIPLE CHOICE  
QUESTIONS BANK**



**Question Bank for Multiple Choice Questions**

<b>Program: Diploma in Civil engineering</b>	<b>Program Code:- CE</b>
<b>Scheme:-I</b>	<b>Semester:- 6</b>
<b>Course:- Contracts and Account</b>	<b>Course Code:- 22601</b>

<b>01 – PWD Procedure to Execute the work</b>	<b>Marks:- 08</b>
<b>Content of Chapter:-</b> 1.1 Organization structure of public works Department (PWD) 1.2 Functions of their personnel, Financial powers if any 1.3 PWD Procedure of initiating the work 1.4 Administrative approval, Technical sanction, budget provision, Expenditure sanction. 1.5 Methods used in PWD for carrying out works- contract method, departmental method- rate list method, piece work method, day's work method, employibng Joying labours on daily wages basis.	

**1. What is the full form of PWD?**

- a. Public Works Department
- b. Process Work Department
- c. Public Wander Department
- d. None of these

**Answer: - Option A**

**2. For the construction and maintenance of public works , the government has formed various engineering departments is \_\_\_\_\_**

- a. True
- b. False

**Answer: - Option A**

**3. Which engineering department mainly deals with the building and roads?**

- a. Irrigation department
- b. Building & Construction department
- c. Both a and b
- d. None of these

**Answer: - Option B**

**4. Which engineering department mainly deals with the dams , canals ad navigation?**

- a) Irrigation department
- b) Building & Construction department
- c) Both a and b
- d) None of these

**Answer: - Option A**

**5. Which engineering department mainly deals with the water supply and sanity works?**

- a. Environmental Engineering department
- b. Building & Construction department
- c. Both a and b
- d. None of these

**Answer: - Option A**

**6. Which engineering department mainly deals with the water supply and sanity works?**

- a. Building & Construction department
- b. Electric board department
- c. Both a and b
- d. None of these

**Answer: - Option B**

**7. Which statement specifies the work of PWD?**

- a. Manages the fraud for construction work
- b. Handles the electrical power supply
- c. Deals with the construction and maintenance of public works
- d. None of these

**Answer: - Option C**

**8. In organizational structure of PWD, which stage is being consulted by the government directly?**

- a. Secretary to government
- b. Admin office
- c. District management
- d. All of these

**Answer: - Option A**

**9. In organizational structure of PWD, supervisor assigns the work to whom?**

- a. Assistant Executive Engineer
- b. Junior Engineer
- c. Senior Engineer
- d. None of these

**Answer: - Option B**

**10. Who submits the budget proposals to the government in respect of all original and maintenance works?**

- a. Project Director
- b. Chief Engineer
- c. Senior Executive
- d. None of these

**Answer: - Option B**

**11. What are the functions of superintending engineer?**

- a. Administrative and technical control of the circle.
- b. Inspects work in his circle.
- c. Arrange procurement of stores.
- d. All of these

**Answer: - Option D**

**12. Who keeps himself informed about the progress of works in his circle?**

- a. Superintending Engineer
- b. Executive Director
- c. Project director
- d. Area head

**Answer: - Option A**

**13. Superintending engineer reports to \_\_\_\_\_**

- a. C.E
- b. Project Director
- c. Both
- d. none

**Answer: - Option A**

**14. Which one is the task of Executive Engineer?**

- a. Arrange procurement of stores
- b. Making decision about the funds.
- c. To exercise effective supervision on the works in his division.
- d. None of these

**Answer: - Option C**

**15. In minimum what span of time, an executive engineer inspects the offices of AE/SDO/SDE?**

- a. At least once a year
- b. Twice a year
- c. Once in two years
- d. Four times a year

**Answer: - Option A**

**16. What is the full form of SDO?**

- a. Sub-divisional operator
- b. Sub-divisional Officer
- c. Superintendent divisional officer
- d. Supervisor of divisional office

**Answer: - Option B**

**17. What are the duties of AE/SDE/SDO?**

- a. Checks works in progress
- b. Maintain construction accounts
- c. Physical verification of measurement books
- d. All of these

**Answer: - Option D**

**18. Who arranges stock for works?**

- a. Sub-divisional officer
- b. Senior Executive
- c. Junior Engineer
- d. Superintendent Engineer

**Answer: - Option A**

**19. Who prepares all the estimates for all types of works in the section?**

- a. Sub-divisional officer
- b. Senior Executive
- c. Junior Engineer
- d. Superintendent Engineer

**Answer: - Option C**

**20. What are the functions of Junior Engineer?**

- a. Supervision of all his works I his charge.
- b. Maintains attendance of departmental works.
- c. Carries out half-yearly checks of all stores in his charge.
- d. All of these

**Answer: - Option D**

**21. Which government's run department which looks after construction of public utility services?**

- a. State government management department
- b. PWD
- c. National Construction department
- d. None of these

**Answer: - Option B**

**22. How much amount can a superintendent engineer can sanction?**

- a. 25lakhs
- b. 15lakhs
- c. 5lakhs
- d. 70k

**Answer: - Option B**

**23 What Percent of expenditure can be exceed more than the expected proposal?**

- a. 10%
- b. 20%
- c. 40%
- d. 35%

**Answer: - Option C**

**24. Each PWD has a Chief Engineer?**

- a. True
- b. False

**Answer: - Option A**

**25. What are the methods of contract?**

- a. Item rate
- b. Item plus Fixed Percentage
- c. Both a and b
- d. None

**Answer: - Option C**

**26. In which type of contract, the actual amount of work as per unit rate Quoted is paid?**

- a. Percentage rate contract
- b. Item rate contract
- c. Blocks purchase contract
- d. None of these

**Answer: - Option B**

**27. In which type of contract, there is a possibility of unbalanced tender?**

- a. Percentage rate contract
- b. Item rate contract
- c. Blocks purchase contract
- d. None of these

**Answer: - Option B**

**28. \_\_\_\_\_ Method in which only rates are agreed for a specific work without any reference to the total quantity or time.**

- a. Piece work agreement
- b. Item work agreement
- c. Percentage rate contract
- d. Item rate contract

**Answer: - Option A**

**29. Piece work agreement is used for \_\_\_\_\_**

- a. Works up to 2000
- b. Urgent petty works
- c. Both a and b
- d. Work above 2Lakhs

**Answer: - Option C**

**30. \_\_\_\_\_ Is a procedure of costing or valuing an item on the basis of actual laborers and materials required for the works.**

- a. Day work method
- b. Piece work agreement
- c. Item rate contract
- d. None of these

**Answer: - Option A**

**31. Examples of Day work method \_\_\_\_\_**

- a. Various plaster designs
- b. Under water works
- c. Teak wood polishing
- d. All of these

**Answer: - Option D**

**32. In which method, the department purchases directly from the suppliers?**

- a. Departmental method of employing daily labor
- b. Day work method
- c. Piece work method
- d. None

**Answer: - Option A**

**33. Power sanction to executive engineer \_\_\_\_\_**

- a. 25Lakhs
- b. 15lakhs
- c. 10Lakhs
- d. 5Lakhs

**Answer: - Option C**

**34. Power sanction to chief engineer \_\_\_\_\_**

- a. 25Lakhs
- b. 15lakhs
- c. Full power
- d. 5Lakhs

**Answer: - Option C**

**35. Power sanction to superintending engineer \_\_\_\_\_**

- a. 25Lakhs
- b. 15lakhs
- c. Full power
- d. 5Lakhs

**Answer: - Option A**

**36. Types of work executed by PWD are \_\_\_\_\_**

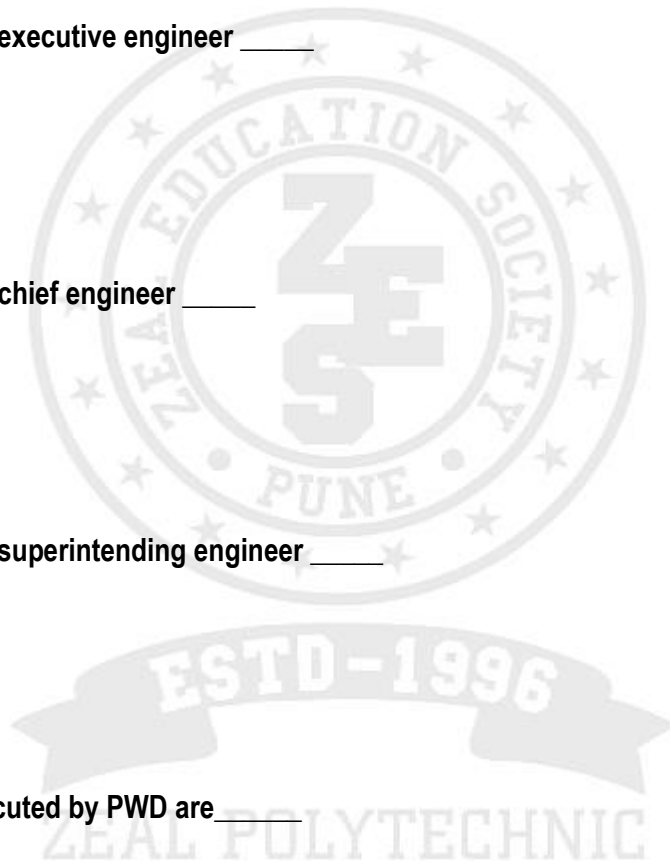
- a. Major works
- b. Minor works
- c. Repair works
- d. All of these

**Answer: - Option D**

**37. Which method is used for ornamental and decorative work?**

- a. Day work method
- b. Piece work method
- c. Both a and b
- d. None

**Answer: - Option A**



**38. Which method is used for earthwork in excavation?**

- a. Day work method
- b. Piece work method
- c. Both a and b
- d. None

**Answer: - Option B**

**39. Daily wages is the method of valuing work on the basis of time spent by the laborers.**

- a. True
- b. False

**Answer: - Option A**

**40. Which method is suitable for repair and maintenance works?**

- a. Piece work method
- b. Day work method
- c. Item purchase contract
- d. Percentage rate contract

**Answer: - Option A**

**41. Which form maintains the labors record in daily labor-muster roll system?**

- a. Form No.23
- b. Form No.21
- c. Form No.43
- d. Form No.65

**Answer: - Option B**

**42. \_\_\_\_\_ Method in which the contractor has to obtain the quotations for various materials required for the work.**

- a. Day work method
- b. Piece work method
- c. Both a and b
- d. None of these

**Answer: - Option A**

**43. In which method, payment is made after the completion of work?**

- a. Day work method
- b. Piece work agreement
- c. Item purchase contract
- d. All of these

**Answer: - Option B**

**44. \_\_\_\_\_ initials disposal of unserviceable stock, tools and plants in the form of survey report.**

- a. Senior Executive officer
- b. Junior engineer
- c. Senior engineer
- d. None of these

**Answer: - Option B**



**45. Purchase of live stock INR 40,000 at only one time.**

- a. True
- b. False

**Answer: - Option B**

**46. Who carries out field survey of proposed projects and ground tracing of structures on the ground?**

- a. Senior Executive officer
- b. Junior engineer
- c. Senior engineer
- d. None of these

**Answer: - Option B**

**47. Who arranges stock for works?**

- a. Sub-divisional officer
- b. Senior Executive
- c. Junior Engineer
- d. Superintendent Engineer

**Answer: - Option A**

**48. In rate list method, maximum limit of cost for individual worker is \_\_\_\_\_**

- a. 30k
- b. 40k
- c. 3k
- d. 21k

**Answer: - Option C**

**49. \_\_\_\_\_ type of method is adopted when the quantity of work for any particular item cannot be defined or measured.**

- a. Day work method
- b. Item purchase method
- c. Piece work method
- d. None of these

**Answer: - Option A**

**50. In daily labor system, labors are paid weekly, fortnightly or monthly according to the requirement.**

- a. True
- b. False

**Answer: - Option A**

**51. In P.W.D who is the primary disbursing officer who is supplied with cheque books on district treasuries of India.**

- a) S.D.O's
- b) Divisional officer
- c) Chief Minister
- d) Manager of bank

**Answer: - Option B**

52. Which is not a transaction type of Public work office grouped under?

- a) Expenditure heads
- b) Revenue heads
- c) Remittance heads
- d) Credit heads

**Answer: - Option D**

53. The latrine seat with flushing cistern, flushing pipes are, etc., are usually taken as \_\_\_\_\_ set for estimation.

- a) equal
- b) one
- c) two
- d) separate

**Answer: - Option A**

54. The area of a sloping surface of a protective embankment of mean height  $d$ , side slopes  $S: 1$  and length  $L$  is \_\_\_\_\_

- a)  $d \times d \times s$
- b)  $(d^2 \times (ds)^2)^{1/2}$
- c)  $L.D (1 + s^2)^{1/2}$
- d)  $2 L.D (1 + s^2)^{1/2}$

**Answer: - Option C**

55. For 100 sq. m cement concrete (1 : 2: 4) 4 cm thick floor, the quantity of cement required, is \_\_\_\_\_

- a) 0.90 m<sup>3</sup>
- b) 0.94 m<sup>3</sup>
- c) 0.98 m<sup>3</sup>
- d) 0.98 m<sup>3</sup>

**Answer: - Option B**

56. The measurement is made for stone work in square metre in case of \_\_\_\_\_

- a) wall facing
- b) columns, lintels, copings
- c) footings
- d) building work

**Answer: - Option A**

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**02 – Contracts**

**Marks:-12**

**Content of Chapter:-**

**2.1 Definition of contract, objects of contract, requirements of valid contract, overview of indian contract act 1872.**

**2.2 Types of engineering contract with advantages, disadvantages and their suitabilities - Lump sum contract, item rate contract, percentage rate contract, cost plus percentage, cost plus fixed fee, cost plus variable percentage, cost plus variable fee contract, labour contract, demolition contract, target contract, negotiated contract, All in contract, Engineering Procurement Construction Contract (EPC), Annuity Contract.**

**2.3 Introduction of FIDIC Conditions of contract.**

**2.4 Classification of contractor on basis of financial limits, Requirement of documents for registration of contractor in public works department(PWD).**

**2.5 Built operate transfer (BOT) Project: Objectives, scope, advantages, Disadvantages, Nature of agreement, mode of payment, examples.**

**1. What is it which is required to make a agreement valid?**

- a. Tender notice
- b. Affidavit
- c. Proposal letter
- d. None of these

**Answer: - Option A**

**2. In case of a private party, the agreement is executed on \_\_\_\_\_**

- a. Stamp paper
- b. Sealed paper
- c. Signed paper
- d. All of these

**Answer: - Option D**

**3. What are the objectives of contracts?**

- a. To get the work done from experienced person.
- b. To use the work as per the specification.
- c. To use advanced equipments and techniques for execution of works.
- d. All of these

**Answer: - Option D**

**4. A good contract is which can be enforced in court of law.**

- a. True
- b. False

**Answer: - Option A**

**5. What should be attested by another responsible person while making the contracts?**

- a. Signature of both parties
- b. Sealed from authorized officer
- c. Both a and b
- d. None of these

**Answer: - Option A**

**6. What is Indian Contract Act?**

- a. It specifies the how much fund is transferring from one party to another.
- b. The parties signing the document should be legally competent.
- c. The minor parties should not be legally competent.
- d. All of these

**Answer: - Option B**

**7. When Indian Contract Act was established?**

- a. 1872
- b. 1974
- c. 1947
- d. 2004

**Answer: - Option A**

**8. When is the last time Indian Contract Act updated?**

- a. 18th January 2014
- b. 24th Feb 2005
- c. 17th Dec 2018
- d. None of these

**Answer: - Option C**

**9. Which one is the type of Engineering Contracts?**

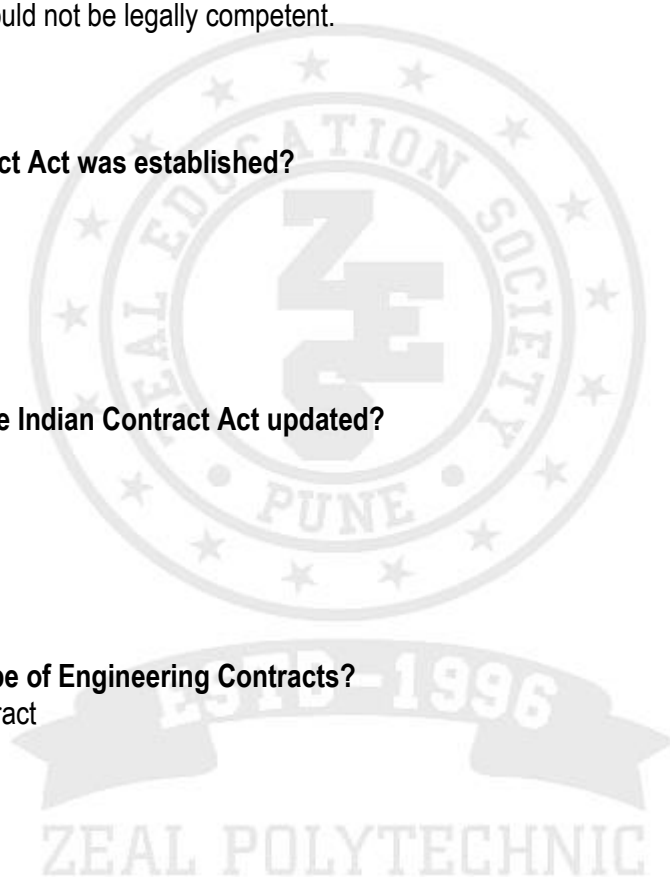
- a. Item purchasing contract
- b. Piece agreement
- c. Lumpsum contract
- d. Machinery contract

**Answer: - Option C**

**10. How many types of Engineering Contracts are there in the work right now?**

- a. More than 14
- b. Less than 10
- c. 5
- d. None o these

**Answer: - Option A**



**11. In what time interval, the contractor gets to paid in Lumpsum Contract system?**

- a. 2-3 months
- b. 4-5 months
- c. 1 months
- d. None of these

**Answer: - Option A**

**12. What are the drawbacks of Lumpsum Contract system?**

- a. No extra work is allowed.
- b. Quality of work is not guaranteed
- c. The contractors may submit high tender.
- d. All of these

**Answer: - Option D**

**13. Which type of contract is suitable for road works, building or plumbing etc?**

- a. Lumpsum Contract
- b. Percentage rate contracts
- c. Target contract
- d. None

**Answer: - Option A**

**14. Lumpsum Contract is suitable for work of repair work.**

- a. True
- b. False

**Answer: - Option B**

**15. In the \_\_\_\_\_ contractors are required to quote rates for each individual items of work on the basis of quantities supplied.**

- a) Item rate Contract
- b) Percentage rate contracts
- c) Target contract
- d) None

**Answer: - Option A**

**16. In \_\_\_\_\_, the contractor is paid the actual amount of the work plus certain percentage as a profit.**

- a. Item rate contract
- b. Cost plus percentage rate contract
- c. Target contract
- d. None of these

**Answer: - Option B**

**17. Which contract is suitable for private works?**

- a) Item rate contract
- b) Cost plus percentage rate contract
- c) Target contract
- d) None of these

**Answer: - Option B**

**18. Which type of contract is not suitable for government works?**

- a) Item rate contract
- b) Cost plus fixed fee contract
- c) Target contract
- d) None of these

**Answer: - Option B**

**19. \_\_\_\_\_ is useful for the work of all nature with no item-wise rates.**

- a. Percentage rate contract
- b. Cost plus fixed fee contract
- c. Target contract
- d. None of these

**Answer: - Option A**

**20. Labor contract defines \_\_\_\_\_**

- a. In this contract, the owner invites the tender for demolition of an existing structure.
- b. In this case, contractors quote rates for all the items of the work only for the labor work.
- c. The contractor is paid on cost plus percentage.
- d. None of these

**Answer: - Option B**

**21. A voluntary arrangement between two or more parties that is enforceable by law as a binding legal agreement is known as \_\_\_\_\_**

- a) job
- b) loan
- c) contract
- d) mutual fund

**Answer: - Option C**

**22. What is the type of mistake which occurs when only one party to a contract is mistaken as to the terms or subject-matter?**

- a) Mutual mistake
- b) Unilateral mistake
- c) Bilateral mistake
- d) Individual mistake

**Answer: - Option B**

**23. \_\_\_\_\_ Contract is one that has automatic renewals until one party requests termination.**

- a) Uniform
- b) Evergreen
- c) Moderate
- d) On-demand

**Answer: - Option B**

**24. How are final contracts signed in modern business?**

- a) e-Signatures
- b) Document scanning
- c) Thump impression
- d) Shaking hands

**Answer: - Option A**

**25. Which tender allows anyone to submit a tender to supply the goods or services that are required?**

- a) Framework tendering
- b) Selective tendering
- c) Open tendering
- d) Close tendering

**Answer: - Option C**

**26. \_\_\_\_\_ involves the preparation of tenders based on a typical or notional bill of quantities or schedule of works.**

- a) Framework tendering
- b) Selective tendering
- c) Negotiated tendering
- d) Serial tendering

**Answer: - Option D**

**27. \_\_\_\_\_ tendering is used when all the information necessary to calculate a realistic price is available when tendering commences.**

- a) Single-stage
- b) Double-stage
- c) Framework
- d) Serial

**Answer: - Option A**

**28. An invitation to tender might not include?**

- a) Holiday packages
- b) Preliminaries
- c) A letter of invitation to tender
- d) Design drawing

**Answer: - Option A**

**29. Mutual mistake occurs when both parties of a contract are mistaken as to the terms.**

- a) False
- b) True

**Answer: - Option B**

**30. In Schedule contract the contractor undertakes the execution or construction of specific work with all its contingencies, to complete it in all respect within a specified time for a fixed amount.**

- a) False
- b) True

**Answer: - Option A**

**31. When you call a contract a negotiated contract?**

- a. When it brings some economy in expenditure.
- b. When there is less chances of disputes.
- c. Both a and b
- d. None of these

**Answer: - Option C**

**32. What is the full form of EPC contract?**

- a. Engineering Program Communicate contract
- b. Engineering, Procurement and construction contract.
- c. Elementary, program and construction contract.
- d. None of these

**Answer: - Option B**

**33. Procurement includes \_\_\_\_\_**

- a. Logistics and transport
- b. Receiving
- c. Invoicing
- d. All of these

**Answer: - Option D**

**34. Which type of contract converts wealth into a stream of income?**

- a. EPC contract
- b. Annuity contract
- c. Target contract
- d. None of these

**Answer: - Option B**

**35. What is the full form of FIDIC?**

- a. International federation of consulting engineers
- b. International foundation of consulting engineers
- c. international federation of common engineers
- d. none of these

**Answer: - Option A**

**36. When FIDIC was established?**

- a. 1956
- b. 1934
- c. 1913
- d. 1947

**Answer: - Option C**

**37. Federal Contracts general conditions \_\_\_\_\_**

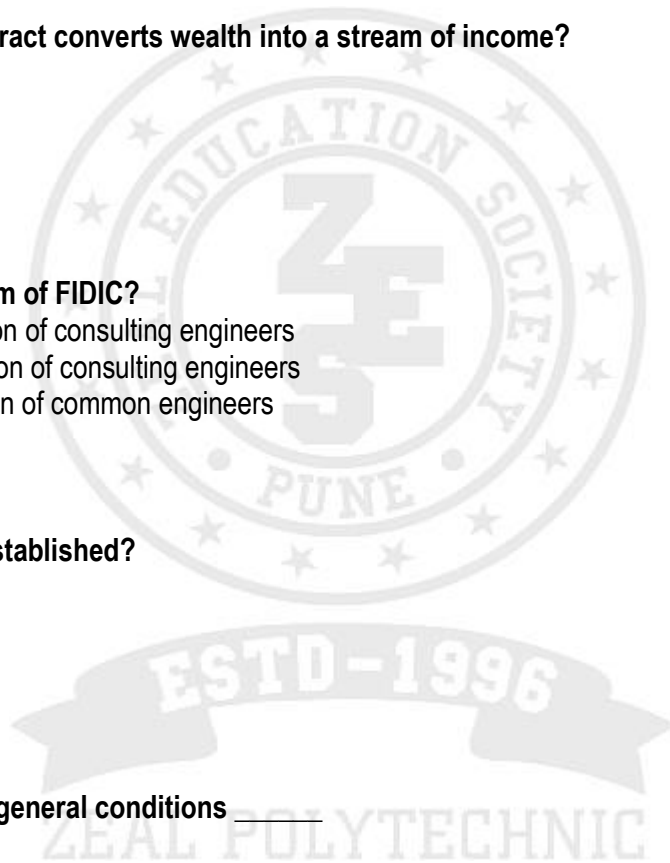
- a. Letter of acceptance
- b. Letter of tender
- c. Both (a) and (b)
- d. None of these

**Answer: - Option C**

**38. What is the full form of B.O.T?**

- a. Built Operate Transfer
- b. Build Operating Team
- c. Base Operating Transfer
- d. None of these

**Answer: - Option A**





**39. What are the objectives of BOT?**

- a. To develop infrastructures in an area where government funds are not sufficient to do.
- b. To construct facilities like god roads, water scheme supply etc.
- c. To maintain roads, tunnels, bridges in a good condition.
- d. All of these

**Answer: - Option D**

**40. Problem on land acquisition are major concern for delaying of BOT projects.**

- a. True
- b. False

**Answer: - Option A**

**41. Examples of BOT projects**

- a. Mumbai-Pune Express Highway
- b. Baroda-Ahamdabad Highway (NH8)
- c. Nagpur Express highway (NH50)
- d. All of these

**Answer: - Option D**

**42. Which one are the important characteristics of a valid contract?**

- a. It can be in online format.
- b. Parties should not be competent
- c. Parties must give free consecutive for agreement.
- d. None of these

**Answer: - Option C**

**43. Documents required for registration of contractors are \_\_\_\_\_**

- a. Registration form
- b. Solvency certificate
- c. List of technical persons with the company
- d. All of these

**Answer: - Option D**

**44. How much is the limit for class II type of contractor?**

- a. Upto 2 crore
- b. Upto 3 crore
- c. Up to 50lakhs
- d. Unlimited

**Answer: - Option B**

**45. How much is the limit for class I type of contractor?**

- a) Upto 2 crore
- b) Upto 3 crore
- c) Up to 50lakhs
- d) unlimited

**Answer: - Option D**

46. \_\_\_\_\_ is a form of project planning and financing, wherein in a private entity receives a concessions from the private or public sector.

- a. BOT
- b. PWD
- c. Both
- d. None of these

**Answer: - Option A**

47. Approval of state cabinet committee is necessary for project worth \_\_\_\_

- a. More than 30crores
- b. More than 50crores
- c. Less than 3crores
- d. None of these

**Answer: - Option B**

48. Which one is the type of Engineering Contracts?

- a) Item purchasing contract
- b) Piece agreement
- c) Lumpsum contract
- d) Machinery contract

**Answer: - Option B**

49. contracts to repair B's house in a certain manner, and receives payment in advance. A repairs the house, but not according to contract.

- a) B is not entitled to recover from A the cost of making the repair conform to the contract
- b) B is entitled to partly recover from A the cost of making the repair conform to the contract
- c) B is entitled to recover from A the cost of making the repair conform to the contract
- d) None of these

**Answer: - Option C**

50. Which one is not applicable for government works?

- a) Item purchasing contract
- b) Piece agreement
- c) Lumpsum contract
- d) Machinery contract

**Answer: - Option C**

<b>Prepared By</b> Mr. Sheikh M.C.	<b>Verified By</b> Module Coordinator	<b>Re-Verified By</b> Academic Coordinator	<b>Approved By</b> HoD CE



03– Tender and tender document	Marks:-16
<p><b>Content of Chapter:-</b></p> <p><b>3.1 Definition of tender, necessity of tender, Types of tender-local, Global, open Limited and negotiated tender</b></p> <p><b>3.2 Notice to invite Tender (NIT)- Points to be included while drafting tender notice, Drafting of tender notice.</b></p> <p><b>3.3 Meaning of terms:- Earnest money Deposit (EMD), Security deposite, Additional Performance Security Deposit, Validity period, right to reject one or all tenders, corrigendum to tender notice and its necessity.</b></p> <p><b>3.4 Tender documents:- Index, tender notice, general instructions, special instructions, Schedule A, Schedule B, Schedule C, Terms related to tender documents :- Contract conditions time limit, time extension, penalty, defective material and workmanship, termination of contract, suspension of work, subletting of contract, extra items, price variation clause (escalation), defect liability Period, liquidated and un-liquidated Damages.</b></p> <p><b>3.6 Procedure of submitting filled tender Document ( Two envelope system), procedure of opening tender, comparative statement, scrutiny of tenders, award of contract, acceptance letter and work order.</b></p> <p><b>3.7 E- Tendering System- Online procedure of Submission of Tender in PWD.</b></p> <p><b>3.8 Unbalanced tender, ring formation</b></p>	

**1. Which statement defines tender in a perfect way?**

- a. In which we take care of the construction and maintenance of the roads or buildings.
- b. Managing the finances of the project.
- c. Tender is an offer, writing from an contractor to execute some specified work.
- d. None of these

**Answer: - Option C**

**2. Tender work may be \_\_\_\_\_**

- a. Construction work as per specified design and drawings.
- b. Supply of materials and labors.
- c. Transportation of materials
- d. All of these

**Answer: - Option D**

3. Tenders are not invited because once the owner decided to proceed with the work.

- a. True
- b. False

**Answer: - Option B**

4. Types of tenders are \_\_\_\_\_

- a. Local tenders
- b. Global tender
- c. Open tender
- d. All of these

**Answer: - Option D**

5. Which one is not the type of tender?

- a. Local tender
- b. Negotiated tender
- c. Splash tender
- d. Global tender

**Answer: - Option C**

6. In which tender, any contractor is able to participate or can fill the tender?

- a. Global tender
- b. Negotiated tender
- c. Open tender
- d. None of these

**Answer: - Option C**

7. In which type of tender, an architect invites some contractor as per their requirement?

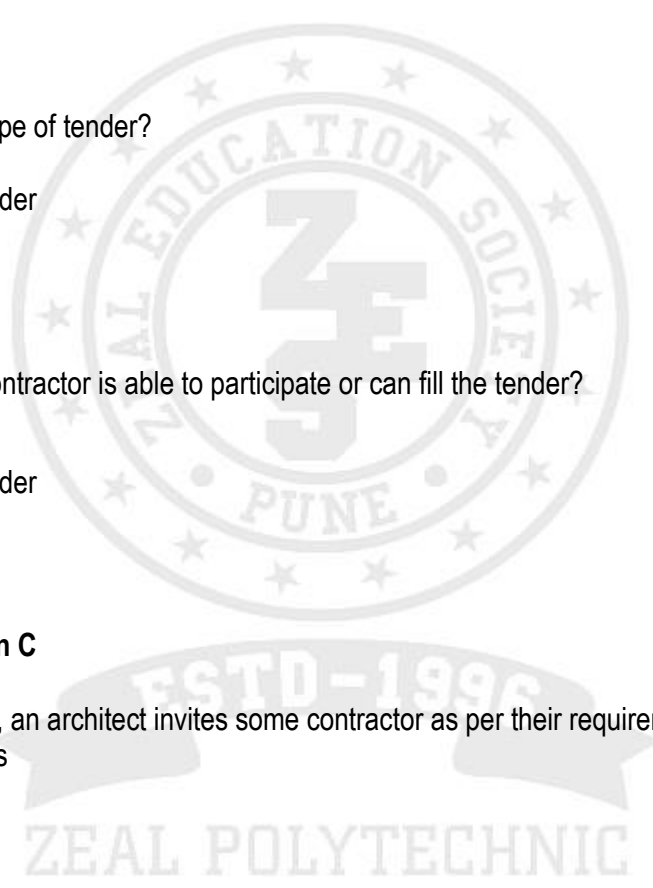
- a. Limited tenders
- b. Open tender
- c. Global tenders
- d. None of these

**Answer: - Option A**

8. In which type of tender, any contractors can participate from all over the world?

- a. Open tender
- b. Splash tender
- c. Global tender
- d. Negotiated tender

**Answer: - Option C**



9. In which type of tender, price is to be paid be negotiated with a single contractor?
- a. Open tender
  - b. Global tender
  - c. Splash tender
  - d. None of these

**Answer: - Option D**

10. In negotiated tender, the price to be paid is negotiated with a group of contractors.
- a. True
  - b. False

**Answer: - Option B**

11. What is the full form of NIT?
- a. Notice Inviting tender
  - b. Negotiated Inviting tender
  - c. Notice Inspection tender
  - d. None of these

**Answer: - Option A**

12. What information's a tender should have?
- a. Name of the authority inviting tender
  - b. Name of work and its location
  - c. Estimated cost
  - d. Time limit
  - e. All of these

**Answer: - Option A**

13. What information's a tender should have?
- a. Name of the authority inviting tender
  - b. Name of work and its location
  - c. Estimated cost
  - d. Time limit
  - e. All of these

**Answer: - Option D**

14. What is the minimum day when the work should be started after submitting the tender?
- a. 20days
  - b. 60days
  - c. 15days
  - d. 90days

**Answer:** - Option C

15. The authority should not have any right to reject a tender for any reason.
- a. True
  - b. False

**Answer:** - Option B

16. What is the full form of EMD?
- a. Evolve manufacturing department
  - b. Estimated money deposit
  - c. Earnest Money deposit
  - d. None of these

**Answer:** - Option C

17. What should be minimum amount of EMD for any kind of tender?
- a. Minimum 10% of the tender
  - b. 1-2% of the tender
  - c. Above 20%
  - d. None of these

**Answer:** - Option B

18. What is the form or mode of money for a EMD?
- a. Cash
  - b. Online Banking
  - c. Challan or bank draft
  - d. None of these

**Answer:** - Option C

19. After the tender accepted, how much amount should be given to the contractors?
- a. 2% to 10%
  - b. Depends on the size of the project
  - c. 40%
  - d. None of these

**Answer:** - Option A

20. The earnest money of 5% is converted into security deposit for a contractor.
- a. True

- b. False

**Answer:** - Option B

21. What is the purpose of security deposit in any tender?
- a. In case contractors does not complete their work on time or incase of inferior.
  - b. In case they will not get money back.
  - c. Both a and b
  - d. None of these

**Answer: - Option A**

22. A tender is advertised in \_\_\_\_\_
- a) newspapers
  - b) business environment
  - c) domestic markets
  - d) sellers

**Answer: - Option A**

23. Which of these is not mentioned in a tender?
- a) Date
  - b) Notice number
  - c) Sign
  - d) Designation

**Answer: - Option C**

24. Where is the designation of the authority giving the tender mentioned?
- a) Top center
  - b) Bottom left
  - c) Bottom right
  - d) Top left

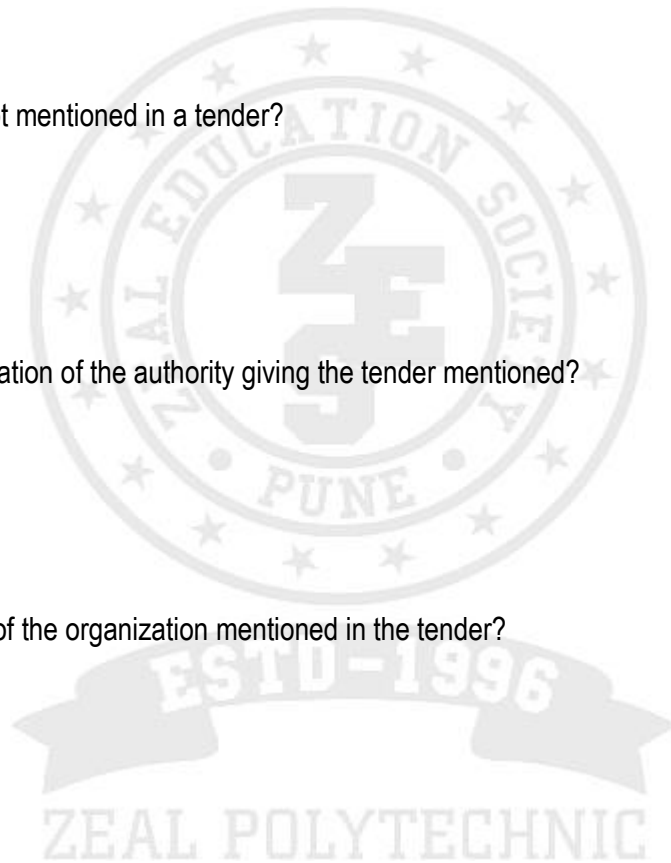
**Answer: - Option C**

25. Where is the name of the organization mentioned in the tender?
- a) Top left
  - b) Top center
  - c) Top right
  - d) Bottom center

**Answer: - Option B**

26. Which of these is mentioned in a tender?
- a) Notice number
  - b) Signature
  - c) Address of the tenderer
  - d) Courteous leave-taking

**Answer: - Option A**



27. Validity period for small projects is \_\_\_\_\_

- a. 30days
- b. 60days
- c. 15days
- d. 90days

**Answer: - Option A**

28. Validity period for small projects is \_\_\_\_\_

- a) 30days
- b) 60days
- c) 15days
- d) 90days

**Answer: - Option D**

29. What could be the circumstances to be rejection of any tender?

- a. When the tender is not submitted in a particular form.
- b. Earnest money required is not enclosed along with the tender.
- c. When the contractor has put some conditions which are not acceptable to the department.
- d. All of these

**Answer: - Option D**

30. The main reason of rejecting any tender is the collision between the contractors.

- a. True
- b. False

**Answer: - Option A**

31. Which is the first page in the tender document?

- a. Index
- b. Title page: regarding the agreement number
- c. General instructions page
- d. None of these

**Answer: - Option B**



32. What is the special instruction in a typical tender?
- a. The time limit mentioned in tender.
  - b. Contractor should submit a list of equipments.
  - c. Contractor should use concrete mixer for mixing the concrete.
  - d. All of these

**Answer:** - Option D

33. What does A1 tender form specify?
- a. For piece work (% rate)
  - b. For piece work (item rate)
  - c. Percent rate tender for contracts
  - d. None of these

**Answer:** - Option A

34. Which form of tender exhibit for supply of materials?
- a. A1
  - b. B2
  - c. D
  - d. All of these

**Answer:** - Option C

35. Does the time limit for any tender include the rainy season?
- a. True
  - b. False

**Answer:** - Option A

36. How much penalty a contractor has to give if a work is not completed with time and competency?
- a. 10%
  - b. 1% per day
  - c. 5% per day
  - d. None of these

**Answer:** - Option B

37. What are the general conditions in which a work or a project could be delayed?
- a. Bad weather conditions
  - b. Unavailability of materials
  - c. Dispute with local authority
  - d. All of these

**Answer:** - Option D

38. In what time, a contractor has to submit an application for the time extension for any tender or project?
- a. Before one week of the completion of the project
  - b. Before one month
  - c. Before 3 weeks
  - d. None of these

**Answer:** - Option A

39. Conditions for any termination of any contract \_\_\_\_\_
- a. When the contractors fails to complete the work in a given span of time.
  - b. Due to change in policy.
  - c. Mutual agreement of the parties to terminate it.
  - d. All of these

**Answer:** - Option D

40. When the escalation clause should be made?
- a. When the project is more than 2lakhs
  - b. When the project is more than 5lakhs
  - c. When the project is more than 8lakhs
  - d. When the project is more than 4lakhs

**Answer:** - Option B

41. What is the correct formula for labor components?
- a.  $V_1 = (k/100) \times \{(c - c_1)/c_1\}$
  - b.  $V_1 = (0.85p - \text{cost of schedule 'A'}) \times (k/100) \times \{(c - c_1)/c_1\}$
  - c. Both can be correct
  - d. None of these

**Answer:** - Option B

42. When defect liability period applicable?
- a. Period during any defect is noticed then contractor has to rectify.
  - b. Period for any damage any contractor has to pay for this.
  - c. Period after completion of work.
  - d. None of these

**Answer:** - Option A

43. \_\_\_\_\_ is an amount of compensation payable to the owner or department by a contractor due to delay.

- a. Defect liability amount
- b. Liquidated damage
- c. Item damage amount
- d. None of these

**Answer:** - Option B

44. Who is being called the arbitrator in the tender work?

- a. A person who settles dispute between contractor and owner
- b. The contractor
- c. Owner
- d. None of these

**Answer:** - Option A

45. What kind of qualities a arbitrator should have?

- a. Good knowledge of law.
- b. Good knowledge of rules
- c. Good knowledge of procedures
- d. All of these

**Answer:** - Option D

46. What includes in the envelope I in the two envelope system?

- a. Covering letter of the tender
- b. Income tax clearance certificate.
- c. Solvency certificate from bank.
- d. All of these

**Answer:** - Option D

47. What is in the envelope II in the two envelope system?

- a. Covering letter of the tender
- b. Income tax clearance certificate.
- c. Priced tender form
- d. None of these

**Answer:** - Option C

48. What is the full form of EOI in the e-tendering process system?

- a. Envelope organization information.
- b. Expressions of Interest
- c. Estimated of interest
- d. None of these

**Answer:** - Option B

49. What includes schedule A in the tender system?

- a. List of materials supplied by the department.
- b. List of materials supplied by the contractor.
- c. List of items to be carried out for completion of work.
- d. None of these

**Answer:** - Option A

50. What includes schedule B in the tender system?

- a) List of materials supplied by the department.
- b) List of materials supplied by the contractor.
- c) List of items to be carried out for completion of work.
- d) None of these

**Answer:** - Option C

51. \_\_\_\_\_ is the amount of compensation in relation to the actual damage done by the contractor.

- a. Liquidated damage
- b. Unliquidated damage
- c. Defect liability
- d. None of these

**Answer:** - Option B

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**04– Accounts in PWD**

**Marks:-10**

**Content of Chapter:-**

- 4.1 Various account forms and their uses - Measurement Books, E-Measurement book (E-MB)
- 4.2 Nominal Muster Roll (NMR), imprest Cash, Indent, Invoice, Bill, Vouchers, Hand receipt Cash Book, Temporary Advance. Heads of Accounts
- 4.2 Mode of payment to the contractor and its necessity.
- 4.3 Interim Payment, Advance Payment, Secured Advance, Petty Advance, Mobilization advance,
- 4.4 First And Final bill, Running account bill, Retention money, Reduced rate payment, E-payment.
- 4.5 Reduced rate payment, E-payment.

1. What is the full form of M.B in accounts?
- a. Measurement book
  - b. Machinery book
  - c. Measurement beau rue
  - d. None of these

**Answer: - Option A**

2. In which form all the information of work and supplies is recored?
- a. Form no 21
  - b. Form no 45
  - c. Form no 109
  - d. Form no 23

**Answer: - Option D**

3. Who can give the certified authorization when entries are made by J.E?
- a. S.E
  - b. S.D.O
  - c. Senior executive
  - d. None of these

**Answer: - Option B**

4. What point should be followed with relation to M.B?
- a. The calculations of periodical works are certified.
  - b. Measurements are taken accurately.
  - c. No entries are allowed to be erased.
  - d. All of these

**Answer:** - Option D

5. What is the full form of E-MB?
- a. Electronic Measurement Book
  - b. Elective Measurement Book
  - c. Electronic Measurement Bureau
  - d. None of these

**Answer:** - Option A

6. What is the full form of N.M.R?
- a. Normal Muster Roll
  - b. Nominal Muster Roll
  - c. Nominated Muster Roll
  - d. None of these

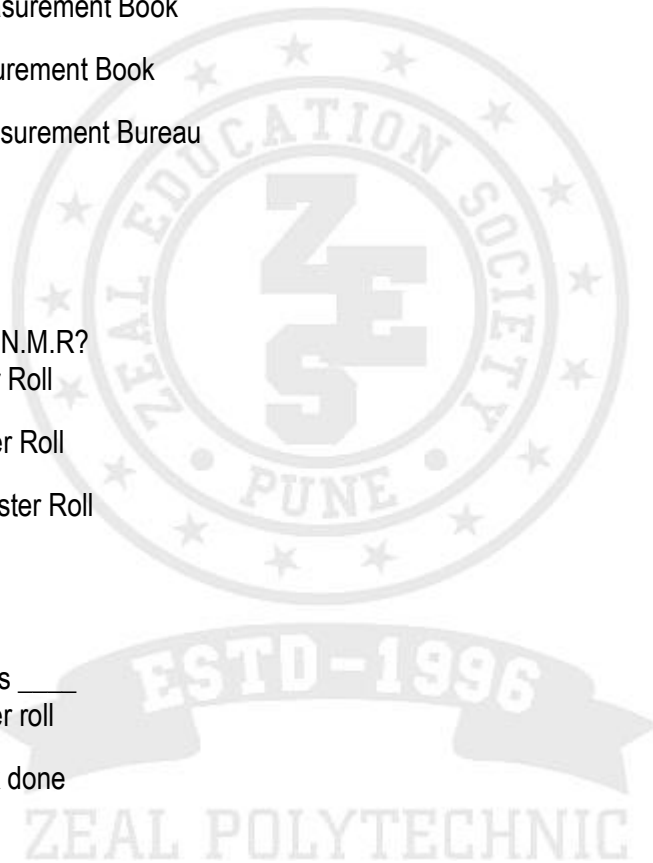
**Answer:** - Option B

7. Any muster roll includes \_\_\_\_\_
- a. Nominal muster roll
  - b. Details of work done
  - c. Both a and b
  - d. None of these

**Answer:** - Option C

8. What should be the minimum age of a labor to be employed?
- a. 12
  - b. 14
  - c. 18
  - d. 21

**Answer:** - Option A



9. NMR can be prepared in duplicate.

a. True

b. False

**Answer:** - Option A

10. Rules of preparation of NMR \_\_\_\_\_

a. Attendance should be marked on this document

b. No labor below than 12 years

c. NMR is never prepared in duplicate

d. All of these

**Answer:** - Option D

11. Impress cash is mainly used for \_\_\_\_\_

a. Tax expenses

b. Transport charges or miscellaneous payments

c. Registrations

d. None of these

**Answer:** - Option B

12. In which color, the receipts should be entered?

a. Red ink

b. Blue ink

c. Black ink

d. Green ink

**Answer:** - Option A

13. In which color, the expenditure items should be entered?

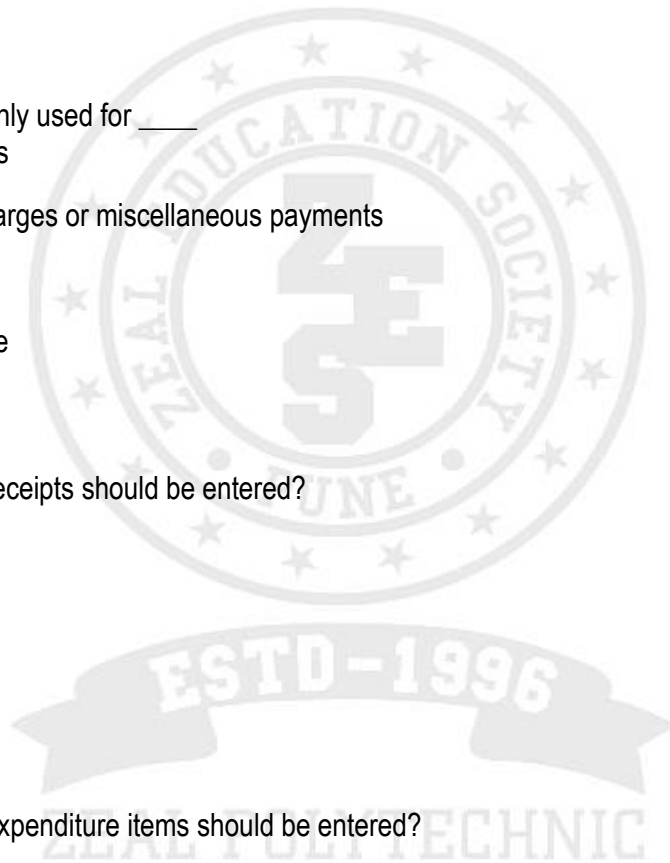
a) Red ink

b) Blue ink

c) Black ink

d) Green ink

**Answer:** - Option B



14. The materials from stores are procured by the process of \_\_\_\_\_
- a. Investigating
  - b. Indenting
  - c. Counterfoil
  - d. None of these

**Answer:** - Option B

15. Who can prepare an indent form for materials demand from stock?
- a. SDO
  - b. BDO
  - c. SE
  - d. JE

**Answer:** - Option A

16. Which form is used for running bills?
- a. Red form
  - b. Blue form
  - c. White form
  - d. Yellow forms

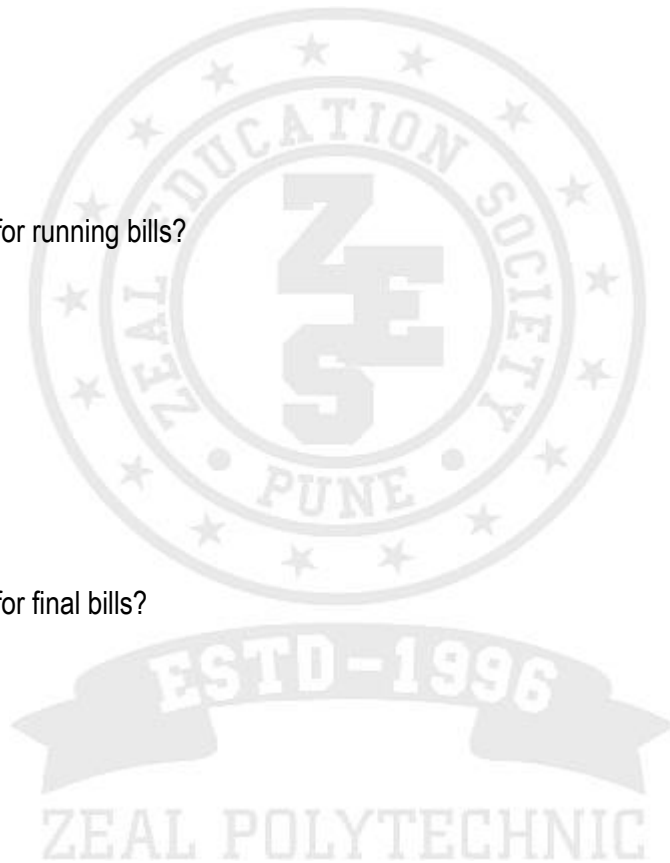
**Answer:** - Option C

17. Which form is used for final bills?
- a) Red form
  - b) Blue form
  - c) White form
  - d) Yellow forms

**Answer:** - Option D

18. Any bill includes \_\_\_\_\_
- a. Particulars and quantity of work done
  - b. Material supplied
  - c. Amount due
  - d. All of these

**Answer:** - Option D





19. Form No 27B Yellow is used for \_\_\_\_\_
- a. Running bills
  - b. Final bills
  - c. Both
  - d. None of these

**Answer: - Option B**

20. Form No.27 white is used for \_\_\_\_\_
- a. Running Account bill C
  - b. Final bill B
  - c. Final Bill
  - d. None of these

**Answer: - Option A**

21. What we keep as a record for proof of payment?
- a. Coupons
  - b. Vouchers
  - c. Proposal letter
  - d. None of these

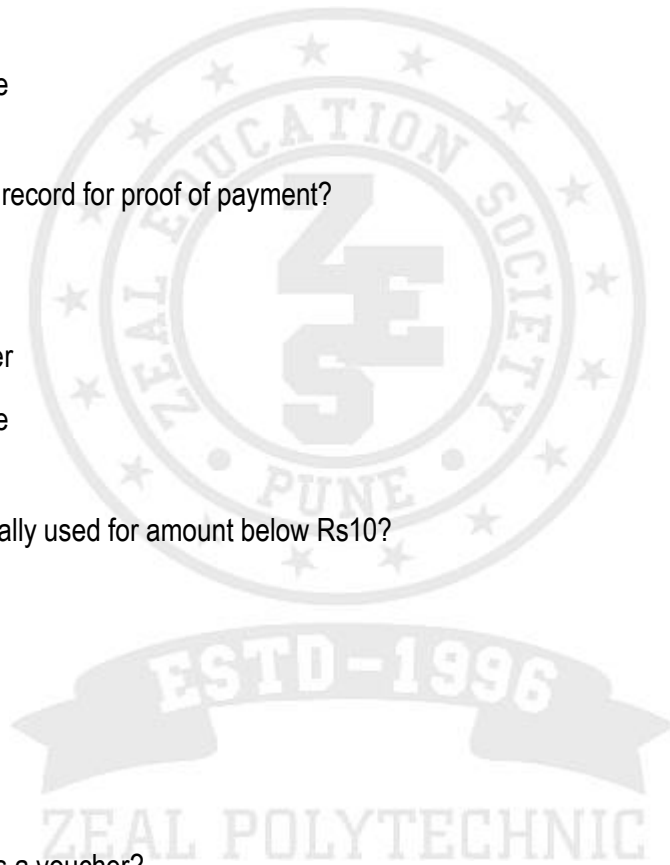
**Answer: - Option B**

22. Which form is generally used for amount below Rs10?
- a. Form no 24
  - b. Form no 65
  - c. Form no 28
  - d. Form no 27

**Answer: - Option C**

23. When a bill becomes a voucher?
- a. Before the payment
  - b. After the payment
  - c. At the time of the payment
  - d. None of these

**Answer: - Option B**



24. \_\_\_\_\_ that are issued for use and are to be returned.

- a. Bills
- b. Vouchers
- c. Hand receipt
- d. Coupons

**Answer:** - Option C

25. Which system comprises direct deposit, direct debit and any electronic payment?

- a. SRS system
- b. ACH system
- c. BRD system
- d. None of these

**Answer:** - Option B

26. Form No.1 is also known as \_\_\_\_\_

- a. Cash books
- b. Receipt books
- c. Bill books
- d. Tender detailed book

**Answer:** - Option B

27. Left portion of a cash book is called \_\_\_\_\_

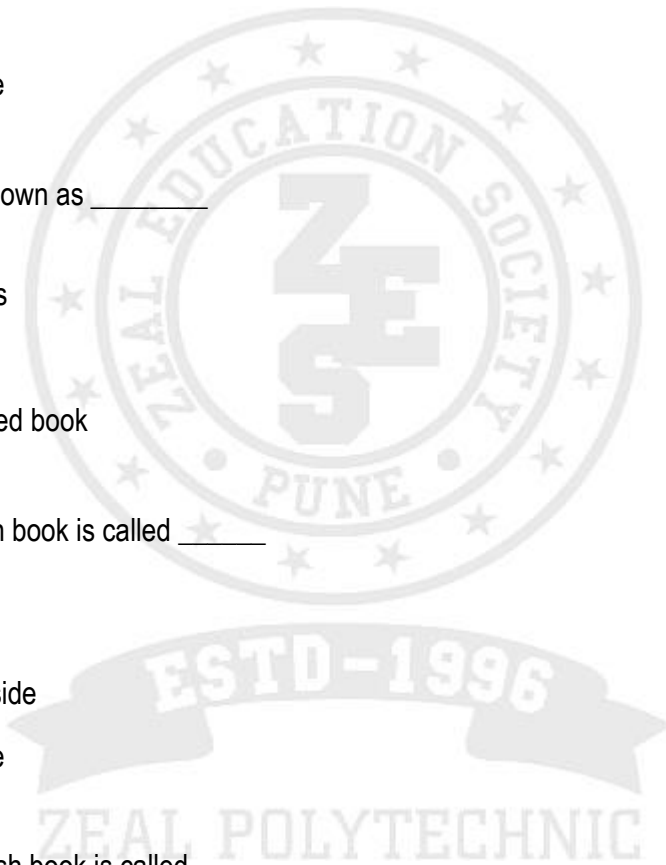
- a. Receipt side
- b. Payment side
- c. Amount due side
- d. None of these

**Answer:** - Option A

28. Right portion of a cash book is called \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Receipt side
- b) Payment side
- c) Amount due side
- d) None of these

**Answer:** - Option B



29. In a cash book, imprest is always written in \_\_\_\_\_

- a. Blue ink
- b. Red ink
- c. Black ink
- d. Green ink

**Answer:** - Option B

30. Temporary advance is also known as \_\_\_\_\_

- a. Temporary due
- b. Temporary imprest
- c. Due interest
- d. None of these

**Answer:** - Option B

31. Who gives the temporary imprest to sub-ordinate to make payments in muster roll system?

- a. J.E
- b. Higher officer
- c. S.E
- d. None of the above

**Answer:** - Option B

32. What is the role of revenue heads?

- a. For charges adjustable finally in the account.
- b. For revenue receipts creditable finally to the government
- c. For receipts as well as for payments in cash.
- d. For certain receipts and payments held in suspense

**Answer:** - Option B

33. What is the role of expenditure heads?

- a) For charges adjustable finally in the account.
- b) For revenue receipts creditable finally to the government
- c) For receipts as well as for payments in cash.
- d) For certain receipts and payments held in suspense

**Answer:** - Option A

34. What is the role of remittance heads?
- a) For charges adjustable finally in the account.
  - b) For revenue receipts creditable finally to the government
  - c) For receipts as well as for payments in cash.
  - d) For certain receipts and payments held in suspense

**Answer:** - Option C

35. What is the role of debit or deposit heads?
- a) For charges adjustable finally in the account.
  - b) For revenue receipts creditable finally to the government
  - c) For receipts as well as for payments in cash.
  - d) For certain receipts and payments held in suspense

**Answer:** - Option D

36. In which situations, interim payment is necessary?
- a. Work is completed by contractor but not measured.
  - b. Work is measured but bill are not prepared.
  - c. Amount of money is required by contractor against the material purchased.
  - d. All of these

**Answer:** - Option D

37. Which one is the type of advances granted to the contractors?
- a. Secured advanced
  - b. Advanced payment
  - c. Temporary advanced
  - d. All of these

**Answer:** - Option D

38. Which is not a type of advance payment granted to the contractors?
- a. Secured advance
  - b. Clash advance
  - c. Mobilization advance
  - d. Petty advance

**Answer:** - Option B

39. How much is the maximum limit for any secured advanced payment to the contractors?
- a. 50%
  - b. 60%
  - c. 40%
  - d. 70%

**Answer:** - Option D

40. What are the conditions for secured advanced payments?
- a. The contract should be complete item of work.
  - b. The item bought on site should be imperishable in nature.
  - c. Both (a) & (b)
  - d. The contract should be fully fledged.

**Answer:** - Option C

41. Secured advance payment is not permissible for materials like \_\_\_\_\_
- a. Sand
  - b. Lime
  - c. Coal
  - d. All of these

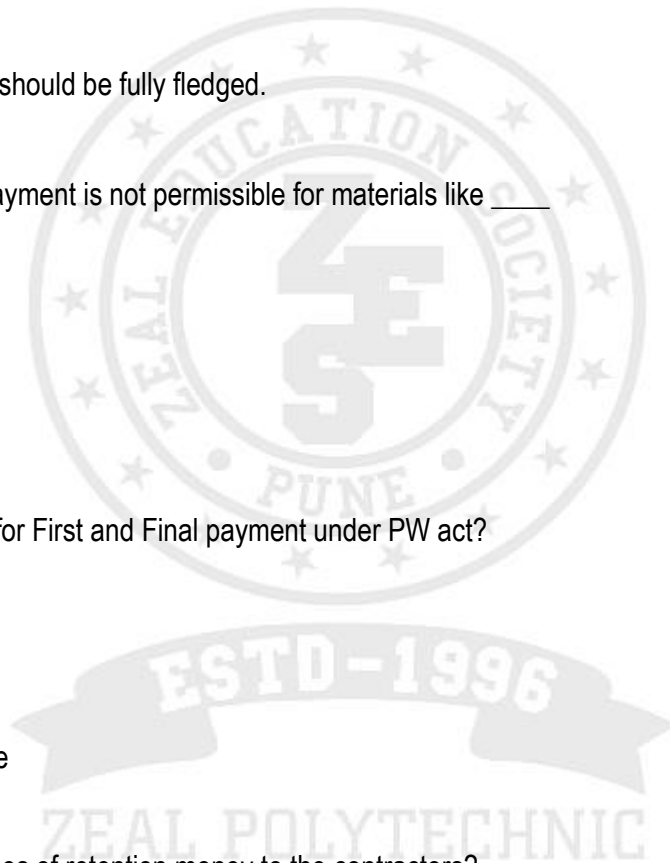
**Answer:** - Option D

42. Which form is used for First and Final payment under PW act?
- a. Form no 97
  - b. Form no 32
  - c. Form no 24
  - d. None of these

**Answer:** - Option C

43. What are the purposes of retention money to the contractors?
- a. To rectify the defects.
  - b. Any work left out can be carried out with this amount
  - c. To meet the damages, if any
  - d. All of these

**Answer:** - Option D



44. In general, how much time it will take to refund the security money to the contractors?
- a. 6months
  - b. 7months
  - c. 3months
  - d. 12months

**Answer:** - Option A

45. \_\_\_\_\_ is applicable for large jobs.
- a. Advance payment
  - b. First and Final payment
  - c. Secured advance
  - d. Interim payment

**Answer:** - Option D

46. Which one is the mode of payment carried out to the contractor in PWD?
- a. Interim payment
  - b. Advance payment
  - c. Secured advance payment
  - d. Reduce rate payment
  - e. All of these

**Answer:** - Option E

47. What is the use of Final bill B, form 26 yellow?
- a. Used for payment of final bills if recovery of secured advanced payment made.
  - b. Final payment when advanced is outstanding.
  - c. Used for making on-account or intermediate payment
  - d. Used for making final payments to contractors on lumpsum contracts.

**Answer:** - Option A

48. What is the use of Final bill C, form 27 yellow?
- a) Used for payment of final bills.
  - b) Final payment when advanced is outstanding.
  - c) Used for making on-account or intermediate payment
  - d) Used for making final payments to contractors on lumpsum contracts.

**Answer:** - Option B

49. What is the use of Running account bill D, form 27 A?

- a) Used for payment of final bills.
- b) Final payment when advanced is outstanding.
- c) Used for making on-account or intermediate payment
- d) Used for making final payments to contractors on lumpsum contracts

**Answer:** - Option C

50. What is the use of Final bill , form 27 B?

- a) Used for payment of final bills.
- b) Final payment when advanced is outstanding.
- c) Used for making on-account or intermediate payment
- d) Used for making final payments to contractors on lumpsum contracts

**Answer:** - Option D

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05– Specification	Marks:-16
<b>Content of Chapter:-</b> 5.1 Necessity and importance of specifications of an items, points to be observed in framing specifications of an item. 5.2 Types of Specification - Brief and Detailed, 5.3 Standard Manufactures Specification. 5.4 Preparing Detailed Specifications of items in civil engineering works from each of following- Building construction, Irrigation Engineering, Transportation Engineering, Public health Engineering. 5.5 Transportation Engineering, Public health Engineering.	

1. An engineering specification contains detailed of \_\_\_\_\_
- a. Workmanship
  - b. Materials
  - c. Both (a) & (b)
  - d. None of these

**Answer: - Option C**

2. What is the importance of specifications?
- a. To help the contractor in giving the necessary quotation for work.
  - b. To give the required information of an item of work.
  - c. For necessary execution of work.
  - d. All of these

**Answer: - Option D**

3. Specification is not used to mention material used and execution of work.
- a. True
  - b. False

**Answer: - Option B**



4. Who prepared the specification.

- a. Engineer
- b. Architect
- c. Both a & b
- d. None of these

**Answer:** - Option C

5. While making the specification, it is known that who will be the contractor.

- a. True
- b. False

**Answer:** - Option B

6. What are the requirements of a specification?

- a. Simple and clear language should be used.
- b. Specification should be brief.
- c. Specification should be fair to all the parties
- d. All of these.

**Answer:** - Option D

7. Arrange the following paragraph in a right manner in making of a specification.

- i i) Materials required for work.
- ii) Specification of materials.
- i iii) Preliminary work of the construction.
- ii iv) Procedure for execution of the work.
- iii v) Tests on materials to be used.
- iv vi) Cleaning and removing of wastages.
- v vii) Mode of measurements

a. ( i , ii , iv, v , iii , vii , vi )

b. ( i , ii , iii, iv , v , vi , vii )

c. ( i , ii , iv, vi , iii , v , vii )

d. ( i , vi , iv, v , iii , vii , ii )

**Answer:** - Option B

8. \_\_\_\_\_ gives the nature and type of materials which are to be used.
- a. Brief specification
  - b. Detailed specification
  - c. Standard specification
  - d. Contract specification

**Answer:** - Option A

9. \_\_\_\_\_ describes the items of work in detail.
- a) Brief specification
  - b) Detailed specification
  - c) Standard specification
  - d) Contract specification

**Answer:** - Option B

10. In \_\_\_\_\_ specification are standardized for most of the works by the department.
- a) Brief specification
  - b) Detailed specification
  - c) Standard specification
  - d) Contract specification

**Answer:** - Option C

11. In foundation concrete, the stone ballast shall be of 50mm.
- a. True
  - b. False

**Answer:** - Option B

12. In a first class building, for damp course, what should be the thickness of DPC?
- a. 2.5cm
  - b. 4.5mm
  - c. 3.4cm
  - d. None of these

**Answer:** - Option A

13. In a second class building, for damp course, what should be the thickness of DPC?

- a) 2 cm
- b) 4.5mm
- c) 3.4cm
- d) None of these

**Answer:** - Option A

14. What should be the proportion of concrete in respect to cement:sand:blast ?

- a. 1:2:3
- b. 1:4:8
- c. 3:3:2
- d. 1:2:7

**Answer:** - Option B

15. In the process of machine mixing, what is the minimum requirement of time to mix the materials?

- a. Minimum 4 minutes
- b. Not more than 1 minutes
- c. Minimum 2 minutes
- d. None of these

**Answer:** - Option C

16. What should be the measurement unit for the finished concrete?

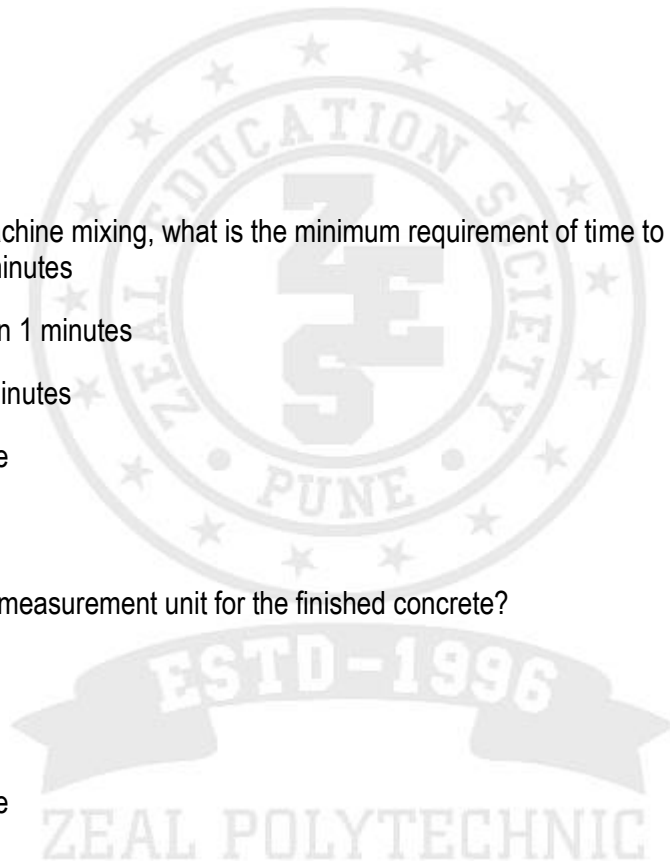
- a. Mm
- b. Cm
- c. Cu.m
- d. None of these

**Answer:** - Option C

17. The brick work doesn't need to be protected from the sun.

- a. True
- b. False

**Answer:** - Option B



18. What is the period of removal of sides of columns, beams and walls?

a. 48hours

b. 3 days

c. 1day

d. None of these

**Answer: - Option A**

19. What is the period of time for removal of undersides of slabs?

a. 3 days

b. 7 to 14 days

c. 5 days

d. 2 days

**Answer: - Option B**

20. What is the period of time for removal of undersides and arches?

a. 3 days

b. 5 days

c. 2 days

d. 14 to 21 days

**Answer: - Option B**

21. What is the unit of measurement?

a. Cm

b. Mm

c. M<sup>2</sup> ( meter square )

d. None of these

**Answer: - Option C**

22. For fine aggregate, what should be the size of stone aggregate?

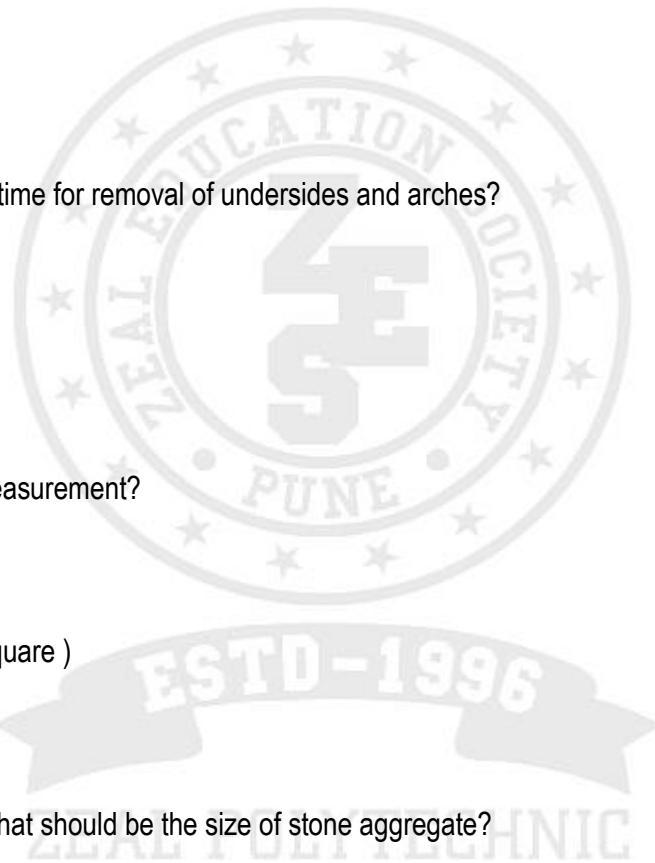
a. 12mm to 5mm

b. 20mm to 6mm

c. 5mm to 60mm

d. None of these

**Answer: - Option B**



23. Mixing can be done by\_\_\_\_\_
- a. Hand mixing
  - b. Machine mixing
  - c. Both (a) & (b)
  - d. None of these

**Answer:** - Option C

24. Pick up the most appropriate statement from the following.
- a) Bulk density of normal weight aggregate is 1600 kg/m<sup>3</sup>
  - b) Bulk density of normal weight aggregate is 2000 kg/m<sup>3</sup>
  - c) Bulk density of normal weight aggregate is 1000 kg/m<sup>3</sup>
  - d) Bulk density of normal weight aggregate is 1250 kg/m<sup>3</sup>

**Answer:** - Option A

25. The unit weight of heavy weight concrete varies from \_\_\_\_\_ kg/m<sup>3</sup>.
- a) 1000
  - b) 2400
  - c) 2000
  - d) 1400

**Answer:** - Option B

26. The use of crushed aggregates may results in 10 to 20% higher compressive strength.
- a) True
  - b) False

**Answer:** - Option A

27. S.I. unit of bulk density is?
- a) kg/l
  - b) g/ml
  - c) kg/ml
  - d) g/l

**Answer:** - Option A

28. Damp proofing \_\_\_\_\_ the process of water absorption.
- a) Increase
  - b) Slows
  - c) Doesn't effect
  - d) Depends on the mixture

**Answer:** - Option B

29. DPC \_\_\_\_\_ effective used in concretes that are in contact with water under pressure.
- a) Does
  - b) Doesn't
  - c) Doesn't effect
  - d) Depends on the temperature

**Answer:** - Option B

30. \_\_\_\_\_ water-cement ratio content to give adequate durability for the site conditions.

- a) Minimum
- b) Nominal
- c) 5
- d) Maximum

**Answer: - Option D**

31. Materials required for marble mosaic tile flooring \_\_\_\_\_

- a. Mosaic tiles
- b. Cement
- c. Sand
- d. Lime
- e. All of these

**Answer: - Option E**

32. What is the procedure of execution of mosaic tile flooring?

- a. Lime mortar mixing
- b. Laying the bedding and mosaic tiles
- c. Curing, polishing and finishing
- d. All of these

**Answer: - Option D**

33. Irrigation engineering deals with building furnishing.

- a. True
- b. False

**Answer: - Option B**

34. Irrigation engineering deals with \_\_\_\_\_

- a. Designing and maintenance of dams
- b. Canals
- c. Cross drainage works
- d. All of these

**Answer: - Option D**

35. What should be size of inner coat stone blast of a road?

- a. 200mm thick
- b. 500mm thick
- c. 120mm thick
- d. None of these thick

**Answer: - Option C**



06– Valuations	Marks:-14
<p><b>Content of Chapter:-</b></p> <p><b>6.1 Definition and purpose of valuation, role of valuer. Define - cost, Price and Value, Characteristics of Value, Factors Affecting Value.</b></p> <p><b>6.2 Types of Value - Book Value, Scrap Value, Salvage Value, Speculative Value, Distress Value, Market Value, monopoly Value, Sentimental Value. Factors affecting value.</b></p> <p><b>6.3 Depreciation, Obsolescence, Sinking Fund. Methods of Calculation of Depreciation - Straight Line Method, Sinking Fund Method, Constant Percentage Method.</b></p> <p><b>6.4 Computation of Capitalized value, Gross income, Outgoings, Net Income, Year Purchase, Types of outgoings.</b></p> <p><b>6.5 Fixation of rent as per PWD Practice.</b></p> <p><b>6.6 Leasae:- types of lease, lease hold property and free hold property, Mortgage - Mortgage deed, precautions to be taken while making mortgage.</b></p>	

1. \_\_\_\_\_ is an art of assessing the present fair value of a property.
- a. Valuation
  - b. Estimation
  - c. Planning
  - d. None of these

**Answer: - Option A**

2. Value of a property does not vary from time to time.
- a. True
  - b. False

**Answer: - Option B**

3. What are the purposes for valuation of a property?
- a. Rent fixation
  - b. Compulsory acquisition
  - c. For calculation of betterment charges
  - d. All of these

**Answer: - Option D**

4. What is the role of a valuer?
- a. One who sells the property.
  - b. One who buys the property.
  - c. One who inspect the current value of a property.
  - d. None of these

**Answer:** - Option C

5. Which one is not a function of a valuer?
- a. Buying the property and then sell it.
  - b. Valuer has to visit the site and conduct the survey.
  - c. A valuer has to give a estimate on which it can be sold in the market
  - d. A valuer has to be fully conservant about the property and machinery

**Answer:** - Option A

6. What are the factors affecting the value of any property?
- a. Cost of construction
  - b. Inflation
  - c. Cost of labor
  - d. All of these

**Answer:** - Option D

7. The value of a property does not depend upon the location.
- a. True
  - b. False

**Answer:** - Option B

8. \_\_\_\_\_ is the amount shown in the account book and can be obtained on deduction of depreciation.
- a. Salvage value
  - b. Scrap value
  - c. Book value
  - d. Speculative value

**Answer:** - Option C



9. At the end of the life of property, the book value becomes \_\_\_\_\_
- a) Salvage value
  - b) Book value
  - c) Scrap value
  - d) Speculative value

**Answer:** - Option C

10. Which value is called the value of dismantled materials?
- a) Salvage value
  - b) Book value
  - c) Scrap value
  - d) Speculative value

**Answer:** - Option C

11. Market value changes due to \_\_\_\_\_
- a. Due to change in industry
  - b. Due to change in fashion
  - c. Due to means of transport
  - d. All of these

**Answer:** - Option D

12. Fund should accumulate to the initial cost of the property is called as \_\_\_\_\_
- a. Real fund
  - b. Sinking fund
  - c. Gross fund
  - d. None of these

**Answer:** - Option B

13. The formula for annual installment of sinking fund is \_\_\_\_\_

Where C = original cost of construction

S = Scrap value

S1 = sinking fund coefficient

- a.  $(C-S) \times S1$
- b.  $(S-S1) \times C$
- c.  $(C-S1) \times S$
- d. None of these

**Answer:** - Option A

14. Which method is not used for calculating depreciation?

- a. Straight line method
- b. Sinking fund method
- c. Gross margin method
- d. Quantity survey method

**Answer:** - Option C

15. What is the formula for standard rent?

- a. Standard rent = net rent + net outgoings
- b. Standard rent = net rent – net outgoings
- c. Standard rent = net rent + net incomings
- d. None of these

**Answer:** - Option A

16. The cost of construction includes \_\_\_\_\_

- a. Raising, leveling and dressing site
- b. Construction of compound walls, fences, gates.
- c. Drainage arrangement
- d. All of these

**Answer:** - Option D

17. It is possible to predict the obsolescence.

- a. True
- b. False

**Answer:** - Option B

18. The annual periodic payment for the capital amount invested by the party is called as \_\_\_\_\_

- a. Sinking fund
- b. Annuity
- c. Book value
- d. None of these

**Answer:** - Option B

19. Book value does not change from place to place.

a. True

b. False

**Answer: - Option A**

20. A building has been constructed for 18,00,000. Assuming its scrap value at the end of 50 years as 50,000. Determine depreciation by straight line method.

a. 34,000 p.a

b. 35,000 p.a

c. 43,000p.a

d. None of these

**Answer: - Option B**

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