

Unit I

Fill in the blanks

1. The estimate prepared before the detailed drawings are available is called _____ estimation.

Answer: Approximate

2. A _____ estimate is prepared using complete drawings and specifications.

Answer: Detailed

3. The estimate prepared for carrying out repairs to an existing structure is called _____ estimate.

Answer: Repair

4. The estimate prepared to meet additional expenditure beyond the original estimate is called _____ estimate.

Answer: Supplementary

5. A _____ estimate is prepared when there is a considerable change in the original design.

Answer: Revised

6. An estimate prepared by combining revised and supplementary estimates is called a _____ estimate.

Answer: Revised and Supplementary

7. Annual maintenance of buildings is covered under _____ repairs.

Answer: Annual

8. Major repairs carried out after a long interval are called _____ repairs.

Answer: Special

9. Approximate estimation is also known as _____ estimation.

Answer: Preliminary

10. The main purpose of an approximate estimate is to obtain _____ approval.

Answer: Administrative

11. The estimate prepared after the completion of work showing actual expenditure is called the _____ estimate.

Answer: Final

12. The estimate used for budgeting and technical sanction is the _____ estimate.

Answer: Detailed

13. The quantity of work is calculated from _____ in a detailed estimate.

Answer: Drawings

14. A revised estimate is generally required when the cost exceeds the original estimate by more than _____.

Answer: 5%

15. Supplementary estimates are prepared for _____ works not included in the original estimate.

Answer: Additional

16. The estimate prepared for urgent restoration after damage due to floods or earthquakes is called an _____ estimate.

Answer: Emergency

17. The first step in preparing a detailed estimate is studying the _____.

Answer: Drawings

18. The estimate prepared before starting construction is called the _____ estimate.

Answer: Original

19. Repair estimates are generally classified into _____ repairs and _____ repairs.

Answer: Annual, Special

20. Detailed estimates include quantities, rates, and _____.

Answer: Cost

MCQs

The primary purpose of estimation is to:

- A) Prepare architectural drawings
- B) Determine the probable cost of construction
- C) Supervise construction work
- D) Conduct soil testing

Answer: B

2. An estimate prepared using complete drawings and specifications is called:

- A) Preliminary estimate
- B) Approximate estimate
- C) Detailed estimate
- D) Repair estimate

Answer: C

3. Which estimate is prepared for obtaining administrative approval?

- A) Revised estimate
- B) Approximate estimate
- C) Supplementary estimate
- D) Final estimate

Answer: B

4. An estimate prepared when the original cost exceeds the sanctioned amount is called:

- A) Repair estimate
- B) Revised estimate
- C) Preliminary estimate
- D) Annual maintenance estimate

Answer: B

5. Which estimate is prepared for additional works not included in the original estimate?

- A) Detailed estimate
- B) Supplementary estimate
- C) Preliminary estimate
- D) Annual repair estimate

Answer: B

6. The estimate prepared after the completion of work is called:

- A) Revised estimate
- B) Supplementary estimate
- C) Final estimate
- D) Repair estimate

Answer: C

7. The quantity of brick masonry is generally measured in:

- A) m^2
- B) m^3

- C) Running meter
- D) Kilogram

Answer: B

8. Which document is essential for preparing a detailed estimate?

- A) Soil report only
- B) Drawings and specifications
- C) Contractor's agreement
- D) Completion certificate

Answer: B

9. In estimation, excavation is usually measured in:

- A) Square meters
- B) Cubic meters
- C) Running meters
- D) Tons

Answer: B

10. The rate analysis is carried out to determine:

- A) Quantity of materials
- B) Unit cost of an item
- C) Building height
- D) Floor area

Answer: B

MCQs on Center Line Method

11. The Center Line Method is mainly used for:

- A) Painting work
- B) Estimating foundation and wall quantities
- C) Electrical work
- D) Plumbing work

Answer: B

12. The Center Line Method is most suitable for:

- A) Buildings with irregular walls
- B) Buildings having walls of uniform thickness
- C) Steel structures only
- D) Bridges only

Answer: B

13. In the Center Line Method, the total center line length is multiplied by:

- A) Area of wall
- B) Thickness and depth of the item
- C) Height only
- D) Width only

Answer: B

14. In the Center Line Method, corrections are required at:

- A) Doors only
- B) Windows only
- C) Wall junctions and intersections
- D) Roof slab only

Answer: C

15. The Center Line Method is:

- A) More time-consuming than the long wall-short wall method
- B) Faster than the long wall-short wall method
- C) Applicable only for roads
- D) Used only for steel structures

Answer: B

16. The center line length of a rectangular room having external dimensions 8 m × 6 m and wall thickness 0.30 m is:

- A) 28.0 m
- B) 27.4 m
- C) 26.8 m
- D) 24.0 m

Answer: B

$$(Center\ line = 2 \times [(8 - 0.30) + (6 - 0.30)] = 27.4\ m)$$

17. The Center Line Method is not convenient when:

- A) All walls have the same thickness
- B) Wall thickness varies significantly
- C) The building is rectangular
- D) Foundation is continuous

Answer: B

18. In the Center Line Method, the volume of excavation is calculated as:

- A) Center line length × Width × Depth
- B) Length × Breadth only
- C) Area × Height
- D) Perimeter × Height

Answer: A

19. The major advantage of the Center Line Method is:

- A) Higher material wastage
- B) Simplicity and reduced calculation time
- C) Greater excavation depth
- D) Lower labor cost only

Answer: B

20. Which method is generally preferred for symmetrical buildings with uniform wall thickness?

- A) Long Wall–Short Wall Method
- B) Center Line Method
- C) Plinth Area Method
- D) Cubical Content Method

Answer: B