



UNIT II

Fill in blanks

1. The _____ method is commonly used for estimating quantities of buildings with rectangular plans.

Answer: Long Wall–Short Wall

2. In the Long Wall–Short Wall method, the _____ wall is measured out-to-out.

Answer: Long

3. The _____ wall is measured in-to-in in the Long Wall–Short Wall method.

Answer: Short

4. The length of the long wall is obtained by adding _____ to the center-to-center length.

Answer: Wall thickness

5. The length of the short wall is obtained by subtracting _____ from the center-to-center length.

Answer: Wall thickness

6. The Long Wall–Short Wall method is suitable for buildings having _____ wall thickness.

Answer: Uniform

7. The quantity of excavation is calculated as **Length** × **Width** × _____.

Answer: Depth

8. In this method, the long wall length is measured _____.

Answer: Out-to-out

9. The short wall length is measured _____.

Answer: In-to-in

10. The quantity of brick masonry is generally measured in _____.

Answer: Cubic meters (m³)

11. The Long Wall–Short Wall method is more _____ than the Center Line method.

Answer: Time-consuming

12. The center-to-center length is the basis for calculating the _____ wall lengths.

Answer: Long and Short

13. For each successive layer (foundation, footing, etc.), the wall length changes according to the _____ of that layer.

Answer: Width

14. The Long Wall–Short Wall method gives accurate quantities for _____ work.

Answer: Building

15. In this method, excavation, PCC, masonry, and foundation quantities are calculated _____ by layer.

Answer: Separately

16. The out-to-out length of a long wall is equal to center-to-center length _____ wall thickness.

Answer: Plus one

17. The in-to-in length of a short wall is equal to center-to-center length _____ wall thickness.

Answer: Minus one

18. The Long Wall–Short Wall method is widely used for estimating _____ quantities.

Answer: Foundation

19. The measurement of plastering work is generally done in _____.

Answer: Square meters (m²)

20. Accurate estimation helps in reducing _____ of materials and cost.

Answer: Wastage

MCQs

1. In the Long Wall–Short Wall method, the long wall is measured:

- A) In-to-in
- B) Center-to-center
- C) Out-to-out
- D) Diagonally

Answer: C) Out-to-out

2. The short wall is measured:

- A) Out-to-out
- B) In-to-in
- C) Center-to-center
- D) Along the center line

Answer: B) In-to-in

3. The out-to-out length of a long wall is equal to:

- A) Center-to-center length – wall thickness
- B) Center-to-center length + wall thickness
- C) Center-to-center length × wall thickness

- D) Center-to-center length $\div$ wall thickness

Answer: B) Center-to-center length + wall thickness

4. The in-to-in length of a short wall is equal to:

- A) Center-to-center length + wall thickness
- B) Center-to-center length
- C) Center-to-center length – wall thickness
- D) Twice the wall thickness

Answer: C) Center-to-center length – wall thickness

5. The Long Wall–Short Wall method is mainly used for:

- A) Bridge estimation
- B) Road estimation
- C) Building estimation
- D) Dam estimation

Answer: C) Building estimation

6. In the Long Wall–Short Wall method, quantities are calculated:

- A) Layer by layer
- B) Room by room only
- C) Roof by roof
- D) Floor by floor only

Answer: A) Layer by layer

7. Which method requires separate calculation of long and short wall lengths?

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

Answer: C) Long Wall–Short Wall Method

8. The Long Wall–Short Wall method is generally:

- A) Faster than the Center Line Method
- B) More time-consuming than the Center Line Method
- C) Used only for roads
- D) Used only for steel structures

Answer: B) More time-consuming than the Center Line Method

9. The center-to-center length is used to determine:

- A) Roof thickness
- B) Long and short wall lengths
- C) Plinth area
- D) Building height

Answer: B) Long and short wall lengths

10. The quantity of excavation is calculated by:

- A) Length $\times$ Breadth
- B) Length $\times$ Width $\times$ Depth
- C) Area $\times$ Height
- D) Perimeter $\times$ Height

Answer: B) Length $\times$ Width $\times$ Depth

11. Earthwork excavation is measured in:

- A) m
- B) m²
- C) m³
- D) kg

Answer: C) m³

12. Brick masonry is measured in:

- A) m^2
- B) m^3
- C) Running meter
- D) Number

Answer: B) m^3

13. Plain Cement Concrete (PCC) is measured in:

- A) m^2
- B) m^3
- C) kg
- D) Number

Answer: B) m^3

14. Reinforced Cement Concrete (RCC) work is measured in:

- A) m^2
- B) m^3
- C) Running meter
- D) kg

Answer: B) m^3

15. Plastering work is measured in:

- A) m
- B) m^2
- C) m^3
- D) kg

Answer: B) m^2

16. Whitewashing is measured in:

- A) m
- B) m²
- C) m³
- D) Number

Answer: B) m²

17. Flooring is measured in:

- A) m²
- B) m³
- C) m
- D) kg

Answer: A) m²

18. Damp Proof Course (DPC) is generally measured in:

- A) m³
- B) m²
- C) m
- D) kg

Answer: B) m²

19. Reinforcement steel is measured in:

- A) m³
- B) m²
- C) Kilograms (kg) or tonnes
- D) Number

Answer: C) Kilograms (kg) or tonnes

20. Doors and windows are generally measured in:

- A) m^3
- B) Running meter
- C) Square meters (m^2)
- D) Litres

Answer: C) Square meters (m^2)