

UNIVERSITI TUN HUSSEIN ONN MALAYSIA

FINAL EXAMINATION (ONLINE) SEMESTER II **SESSION 2019/2020**

COURSE NAME

: CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS

COURSE CODE

: BBB 10102

PROGRAMME CODE : BBB

EXAMINATION DATE : JULY 2020

DURATION

: I HOUR

INSTRUCTION

: ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS

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THIS QUESTION PAPER CONSISTS OF EIGHT (8) PAGES

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Q1	1 The major ingredients of Portland cement are	•
	A. lime and silica	
	B. lime and alumina	
	C. silica and alumina	
	D. lime and iron	
Q2	2 The durability of concrete is propotional to	
	A. water-cement ratio	
	B. cement aggregate ratio	
	C. coarse aggregate sand ratio	
	D. aggregate-water ratio	
Q3	is separation of coarse aggregates from	concrete mixture
	A. Bleeding	
	B. Creeping	
	C. Segregation	
	D. Shrinkage	
Q4	Retarder is added in concrete to	
	A. increase the initial setting time of cement paste	
	B. decrease the initial setting time of cement paste	
	C. render the concrete more water tight	
	D. improve workability of concrete mix	0.0
Q5	Strength of concrete primarily depends upon	
	A. quantity of aggregate	
	B. quantity of cement	
	C. quality of water	
	D. water-cement ratio	
Q6	is a process to make steel soft.	
	A. Cementing	
	B. Annealing	
	C. Nitriding	
	D. Tempering	DITTO TO TITE A

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Q7	The orientation of aggregate in conce	rete is
	A. preferred	
	B. random	
	C. bidirectional	
	D. angular	
Q8	Continued hardening of concrete is a	ccounted by
	A. age	
	B. creep	
	C. shrinkage	
	D. hydration	
Q9	Which of the following cements is s such as large dams?	uitable for use in massive concrete structures
	A. Ordinary Portland cement	
	B. Low heat cement	
	C. Rapid hardening cement	
	D. Sulphate resisting cement	
Q10	The slump test of concrete is used to	measure
	A. compressive strength	
	B. consistency	
	C. homogeneity	
	D. water content	
Q11	Curing of concrete is achieved by pro-	oviding
	A. constant hot air	
	B. damp conditions	
	C. cold surface conditions	
	D. intermittent surface heat	
	D. Interimitent surface neat	
012	Covering iron with a thin coat of	is called galvanizing.

D. sulphur attack

A. zinc
B. glaze
C. tin
D. aluminium
Q13 Pug mill is used for
A. preparation of clay
B. moulding
C. drying
D. burning
Q14 The main function of alumina in brick is to
A. impart plasticity
B. increase durability
C. prevent shrinkage
D. increase impermeability
Q15 have high modulus of elasticity.
A. Elastomers
B. Soft plastics
C. Semi-rigid plastics
D. Rigid plastic
Q16 The type of bond for carrying heavy load is
A. Single Flemish bond
B. Double Flemish bond
C. English bond
D. Dutch bond
Q17 Refractory bricks resist
A. high temperature
B. chemical action
C damnness

Q18	is a modified form of English bond which used to strengthene	d
	the corner of walls.	
	A. Facing bond	
	B Flemish bond	
	C. Dutch bond	
	D. Brick-on-edge bond	
Q19	Bricks that are subjected to severe weather condition should be	
	A. permeable	
	B. porous	
	C. dense	
	D. sulphate resisting	
Q20	Inner part of timber log surrounding the pitch, is called	
	A. sapwood	
	B. cambium layer	
	C. heart wood	
	D. annual ring	
Q21	Minimum thickness of wall where single Flemish bond can be used is	
	A. half brick thick	
	B. one brick thick	
	C. one and a half bricks thick	
	D. two bricks thick	
Q23	Compared to mild steel, cast iron has	
	A. low compressive strength	
	B. low melting point	
	C. high tensile strength	
	D. less hardness	
Q24	The plywood	
	A. has good strength along the panel	
	B. can be split in the plane of the panel	
	C. has greater impact resistance than ordinary wood	
	D. bent more easily than ordinary wood of same thickness	

A. defects cause by crushing fibres B. splits radiating from the center C. speckled strains D. signs of branches cut off Q26 Seasoning of timber is essential to remove A. knots from timber B. sap from timber C. twisted fibre from timber D. roughness of timber	
B. splits radiating from the center C. speckled strains D. signs of branches cut off Q26 Seasoning of timber is essential to remove A. knots from timber B. sap from timber C. twisted fibre from timber	
C. speckled strains D. signs of branches cut off Q26 Seasoning of timber is essential to remove A. knots from timber B. sap from timber C. twisted fibre from timber	
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A. knots from timber B. sap from timber C. twisted fibre from timber	
B. sap from timberC. twisted fibre from timber	
C. twisted fibre from timber	
D. roughness of timber	
Q27 The crack cause by shrinkage of the exterior surface of the wood exposed atmosphere are called	0
A. wind cracks	
B. radial shakes	
C. heart shakes	
D. twisted fibre	
Q28 Covering iron with a thin coat of is called galvanizing.	
A. zinc	
B. glaze	
C. tin	
D. aluminium	
Q29 Sapwood consist of	
A. thin fibre which extends from the pith outwards and hold the annual rir together	gs
B. portion of timber between heartwood and cambium layer	
C. innermost annual rings around the pith	
D. thin layers below the bark	
Q30 Age of a tree may be ascertained by	
A. number of branches	
B. radius of stem	
C. number of annual rings	
D. circumference of stem	

A	Baulk
В	. Veneers
	. Plywood
	. Fibreboard
Q32 _	is the defect cause by imperfect seasoning.
A	. Cup shake
В	. Knot
C	. Honeycombing
	. Dry rot
Q33 Pl	astic are divided into thermoplastic and thermosetting based on
	. structure
	. mechanical properties
C	physical properties
D	. behavior with respect to heating
	. behavior with respect to heating
	ullet proof glass is made of thick glass sheet sandwiched by layer of
Q34 B	
Q34 B	ullet proof glass is made of thick glass sheet sandwiched by layer of
Q34 B	ullet proof glass is made of thick glass sheet sandwiched by layer of steel
Q34 B	ullet proof glass is made of thick glass sheet sandwiched by layer of steel high test plastic
Q34 Ba A B. C. D.	ullet proof glass is made of thick glass sheet sandwiched by layer of steel high test plastic stainless steel
Q34 Ba A B. C. D. Q35 Ba	ullet proof glass is made of thick glass sheet sandwiched by layer of steel high test plastic stainless steel chromium plate
Q34 Br A B. C. D. Q35 Br	ullet proof glass is made of thick glass sheet sandwiched by layer of steel high test plastic stainless steel chromium plate rass is an alloy of
Q34 Bi A B C D Q35 Bi A B	ullet proof glass is made of thick glass sheet sandwiched by layer of steel high test plastic stainless steel chromium plate rass is an alloy of copper and zinc
Q34 Br A B. C. D. Q35 Br A. B. C.	ullet proof glass is made of thick glass sheet sandwiched by layer of steel high test plastic stainless steel chromium plate rass is an alloy of copper and zinc zinc and lead
Q34 Br A B. C. D. Q35 Br A. B. C. D.	ullet proof glass is made of thick glass sheet sandwiched by layer of steel high test plastic stainless steel chromium plate rass is an alloy of copper and zinc zinc and lead copper and silver
Q34 Bri A. B. C. D. Q36 WI	ullet proof glass is made of thick glass sheet sandwiched by layer of steel high test plastic stainless steel chromium plate rass is an alloy of copper and zinc zinc and lead copper and silver zinc and nickel
Q34 Br A B C D Q35 Br A B C D Q36 WI A	ullet proof glass is made of thick glass sheet sandwiched by layer of steel high test plastic stainless steel chromium plate rass is an alloy of copper and zinc zinc and lead copper and silver zinc and nickel nich of the following is the purest form of iron?
Q34 Br A B C D Q35 Br A B C D Q36 WI A B	atllet proof glass is made of thick glass sheet sandwiched by layer of steel high test plastic stainless steel chromium plate rass is an alloy of copper and zinc zinc and lead copper and silver zinc and nickel nich of the following is the purest form of iron? Cast iron



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Q37 Sta	ainless steel resists corrosion due to
A	carbon
B	sulphur
C.	vanadium
D	. chromium
Q38 W	rought iron is used for
A.	structural works in beam
B.	small sized water pipes
C.	columns
D.	frame and fixtures
Q39 Ra	w materials mainly needed for production of steel are
A.	iron ore, coal sulphur
B.	iron ore, carbon and sulphur
C.	iron ore, coal and lime stone
D.	iron ore, carbon and lime stone
Q40 Be	ssemer process is used for the manufacture of
	pig iron
A.	
A. B.	pig iron

-END OF QUESTIONS-

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