Program: BE Civil Engineering

Curriculum Scheme: Revised 2012

Examination: Final Year Semester VII

Course Code: CEC702 and Course Name: Quantity Survey Estimation and Valuation

Time: 1 hour Max. Marks: 50

==========

Note to the students:- All the Questions are compulsory and carry equal marks .

Q1.	The value of property as certified by local competent authorities is known as
Option A:	Assessed Value
Option B:	Depreciation value
Option C:	Salvage Value
Option D:	Potential Value
Q2.	Property may be acquired by the government for public purpose need to be compensated by the Government to the owner as
Option A:	Betterment charges
Option B:	Insurance Premium
Option C:	Compulsory Acquisition
Option D:	Partition
Q3.	when the lease of a property is given for a number of years providing a condition that the lease is renewable time to time, even for endless time is know as
Option A:	Life lease
Option B:	Occupation lease
Option C:	Perpetual lease
Option D:	Sub lease
Q4.	Calculate the value of years purchase for a property if its life is 20 yrs and the rate of interest is 5%. For sinking fund the rate of interest is 4.5%
Option A:	11.02
Option B:	12.21
Option C:	12.30
Option D:	11.21
Q5.	In social agreements usual presumption is
Option A:	That parties intend to perform them
Option B:	That parties do not intend to create social relations
Option C:	That parties do not intend to make legal and social relations
Option D:	That the parties do not intend to create legal relations between them
Q6.	An offer and its acceptance is the basic requirement of an agreement and as per this requirement an offer by one party
Option A:	Should be made to another who may or may not be related to him

Option B:	May also be made to himself
Option C:	Should be made to the other who is related to him
Option D:	Should be made to another before the Registrar
Q7.	Which of these is not a Job overhead?
Option A:	Labour amenities
Option B:	Interest on investment
Option C:	Travel expense
Option D:	Handling of materials
Q8.	Which of the following is a Purpose of Rate analysis?
Option A:	Workout actual cost of per unit of the items
Option B:	Prepare valuation
Option C:	Select consulting services
Option D:	Identify time required to complete the project
Q9.	Which of these is not a pre-requisite for analysis of rates?
Option A:	Cost of Material
Option B:	Cost of Labor
Option C:	Cost of sanctioning
Option D:	Cost of Equipment
Q10.	Pick up the incorrect statement from the following
Option A:	In order to check up the average depth of excavation; Dead mans are test at the mid-widths of borrow pits
Option B:	The earthwork calculation in excavation is made from the difference in levels obtained with a level
Option C:	The earthwork done in excavation is to form the road embankment includes the formation of correct profiles and depositing the soil in layers
Option D:	The thickness or width of excavation work as compared to the length of measurement
Q11.	The plinth area of building does not include
Option A:	Area of wall at floor level
Option B:	Area of cantilever porch
Option C:	Internal shaft of sanitary installations up to 2 sq. m
Option D:	Lift and wall including landing
Q12.	In market area, the plinth area should not exceed _____of the area of site

Option A:	75%
Option B:	25%
Option C:	95%
Option D:	55%
Q13.	What is the approximate cost of the complete labour as a percentage of the total cost of the building?
Option A:	0.1
Option B:	0.25
Option C:	0.4
Option D:	0.05
Q14.	In analysis of rates, the profit for the contractor is generally taken as?
Option A:	20%
Option B:	15%
Option C:	10%
Option D:	50%
Q15.	Deduction at T junction of the wall for Total length of the central line is __
Option A:	Twice of the thickness of wall
Option B:	Thickness of wall
Option C:	No deduction
Option D:	Half of thickness of wall
Q16.	The most reliable estimate is
Option A:	Detailed estimate
Option B:	Preliminary estimate
Option C:	Plinth area estimate
Option D:	Cube rate estimate
Q17.	If a bar is cranked at both ends at 45° then total length of the bar will be
Option A:	L + 2 x 0.42d
Option B:	L - 2 x 0.42d
Option C:	L + 2 x 0.27d
Option D:	L - 2 x 0.45d
Q18.	Brick walls are measured in sq. m if the thickness of the wall is
Option A:	10 cm
Option B:	15 cm
Option C:	20 cm
Option D:	25 cm
Q19.	Bar bending schedule is prepared to find out the quantity of
Option A:	Fine aggregates

Option B:	Reinforcing steel
Option C:	Coarse aggregates
Option D:	Cement
Q20.	IS 7272 is applicable to
Option A:	Bar Bending Schedule
Option B:	Estimation of building
Option C:	Valuation
Option D:	Labour output
Q21.	IS 2502 is applicable to
Option A:	Bar Bending Schedule
Option B:	Estimation of building
Option C:	Valuation
Option D:	Labour output
Q22.	The approximate method suitable for MIG & LIG is
Option A:	Revised estimate
Option B:	CBRI method
Option C:	Cost comparison method
Option D:	Detailed estimate
Q23.	Junction correction is equal to true length (–)
Option A:	(Number of Junction + ½ (thick wall breadth)
Option B:	(Number of Junction * ½ (thick wall breadth)
Option C:	(Number of Junction - ½ (thick wall breadth)
Option D:	(Number of Junction + ¼ (thick wall breadth)
Q24.	Identify which is not a detailed estimate
Option A:	Cross-wall method
Option B:	Plinth area method
Option C:	Long wall-Short wall method
Option D:	Centre-line method
Q25.	_____ of building is the useful area or liveable area or lettable area. This is the total floor area minus the circulation area, verandahs, corridors, passages, staircase, lifts, entrance hall, etc. minus other non-useable areas.
Option A:	Carpet area
Option B:	Floor area
Option C:	Plinth area
Option D:	Circulation area