

SECOND PERIODICAL TEST IN TLE(MASONRY) 10

NAME: _____ GR.& SEC. _____ SCORE: _____

TEST-I

Directions: Match column A with Column B. Write the letters of your answer on the space before each number.

- | A | B |
|--|-----------------|
| _____ 1. Is a piece of work of a definite extent or character for a set of fee | A. work |
| _____ 2. Is something, made or accomplished | B. Masonry |
| _____ 3. One who practices a profession | C. job |
| _____ 4. A quality, character, or characteristic ascribed to someone or something | D. entrepreneur |
| _____ 5. A person who starts a business and is willing to risk loss in order to make money | E. practitioner |
| | F. attributes |

TEST-II

Directions: Choose the letter of the best answer. And your answer in the blank.

- _____ 6. Which is the structural construction of component parts laid in and bound together by a material called mortar.
- | | |
|--------------------------|----------|
| A. Building construction | C. CHB |
| B. Masonry | D. Stone |
- _____ 7. Which of the following is masonry material?
- | | |
|------------|---------------------|
| A. brick | C. glass block |
| B. granite | D. all of the above |
- _____ 8. Which request that the quality of masonry materials should be of general standards?
- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| A. Association of Phil. Architecture | C. 2003 International Building Code |
| B. Association of Phil. Engineers | D. 2003 International Baptist Code |
- _____ 9. What material reinforces the structure of masonry materials?
- | | |
|-----------|----------|
| A. mortar | C. steel |
| B. cement | D. CHB |
- _____ 10. Which has the formal appearance of a bond pattern?
- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| A. rubble stone | C. random ashlar |
| B. combination ashlar | D. none of the above |
- _____ 11. What does CHB stand for?
- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| A. cement, hall, block | C. concrete hollow block |
| B. code, housing, building | D. none of the above |
- _____ 12. How many classifications of masonry tools are there?
- | | |
|------|------|
| A. 3 | C. 5 |
|------|------|

- B. 4
D. none of the above
- _____ 13. Which is not the roughing-up tool?
A. Crandall
B. Cold chisel
C. patent hammer
D. Claw hammer
- _____ 14. Which is not a finishing tool?
A. bull float
B. carpet float
C. devil floating
D. none of the above
- _____ 15. Which is not part of the group?
A. Brick trowel
B. Buttering towel
C. edger
D. none of the above
- _____ 16. Which contains information about certain services required for performance?
A. borrower's slip
B. job order
C. requisition slip
D. borrower and job slip
- _____ 17. Which specifies a demand for materials, supplies, or tools?
A. borrower's slip
B. job order
C. requisition slip
D. borrower and job slip
- _____ 18. Does it contain an accepted form of a request for tools, materials, and equipment on due time?
A. borrower's slip
B. job order
C. requisition slip
D. borrower and job slip
- _____ 19. Normally, how many signatories are there in the Requisition Slip?
A. 1
B. 2
C. 3
D. 4
- _____ 20. What happens when any of the slips lack the necessary data?
A. There is delay on processing.
B. Promptness of approval is at stake
C. Misunderstanding occurs
D. all of the above
- _____ 21. What is the importance of material management?
A. It provide the best service to the client.
B. It maximize efficiency
C. It helps in monitoring and managing inventories
D. All of the above
- _____ 22. What happens when the employees are not informed of the receiving procedure?
A. Productivity and efficiency of the company's employees are effected.
B. Resources are affected
C. Misunderstanding among and between employees occurs.
D. All of the above
- _____ 23. Which ensures correctness of deliveries or performance of services?
A. Requisition procedure
B. Receiving procedure
C. Inspection procedure
D. Delivery procedure
- _____ 24. Which procedure generally finds out inconsistency in the required specification of materials, tools, and equipment?
A. Requisition procedure
B. Receiving procedure
C. Inspection procedure
D. Delivery procedure
- _____ 25. Which shows proper carrying and safekeeping of items?
A. Requisition procedure
B. Receiving procedure
C. Inspection procedure
D. Handling procedure

TEST-III

Direction: Fill in the blank with the word or group of words to complete the statement.

26. The bricks made of clay used in exposed exterior and interior masonry walls and other architectural applications where the size, color, and texture are important are called _____.
27. A type of cement commonly used in small and large construction such as roads and buildings and other concrete works is _____.
28. A type of cement used in structures designed to resist chemical attacks _____.
29. Aggregates smaller than 10 mm in diameter are classified as fine, while aggregates bigger than 10 mm in diameter are _____.
30. The brick made of clay such as the ordinary and commercial bricks are called _____.
31. An important material intended for mixing aggregates and must be free from oil, acid, alkali, salts and other organic materials is _____.
32. _____ is considered the most common and widely used material for concrete reinforcement.
33. A galvanized iron, usually gauge 16, used to hold reinforcement materials in place is _____.
34. The most common sizes of rebars used in concrete hollow blocks laying are either _____ or _____.
35. Tie wire is cut into length ranging from _____ cm to _____ cm long folded at the center.
36. The most appropriate tool used in digging, lifting and moving bulk materials such as soil, coal, gravel and sand is _____.
37. _____ is a tool for leveling, spreading, or shaping substances such as cement or mortar.
38. _____ is commonly seen on the job site used for transporting the aggregates and cement.
39. _____ is made up of three basic components: water, aggregate (rock, sand, or gravel) and Portland cement.
40. _____ is suitable for hauling water needed for the mixture of concrete.

