

Subject :- Brick Masonry / Construction
National Skills Qualification Framework (NSQF)
Model Question Paper: 2026-27

[English Medium]

ACADEMIC

Time allowed: 2.30 hours]

[Maximum Marks: 60]

Instructions:

- Please make sure that the printed pages in this question paper are 3 in number and it contains 30 questions.
- Before beginning to answer a question, its Serial Number must be written clearly in the answer book.
- Don't leave blank page/pages in your answer-book. Except answer-book, no extra sheet will be given. Write to the point.
- Candidate must write their Roll No. on the question paper. Except Roll No. do not write anything on question paper.
- Before answering the questions, ensure that you have been supplied the correct and complete question paper.
- All questions are compulsory.
- Question Nos. 1 to 3 are Long Answer Type Questions carrying 5 marks each.
- Question Nos. 4 to 9 are Short Answer Type Questions carrying 3 marks each.
- Question Nos. 10 to 15 are Very Short Answer Type Questions carrying 2 marks each.
- Question Nos. 16 to 30 are Objective / MCQ / Fill in the Blanks / One Word type questions carrying 1 mark each.

[SECTION-A]**LONG ANSWER TYPES OF QUESTIONS (3 × 5 = 15 MARKS)**

Q:-1. Write down the step-by-step process of laying concrete blocks for wall construction. [5]

Or

Q:-1. Differentiate between English bond and Flemish bond in brick masonry. [5]

Q:-2. Explain the step-by-step process of applying cement plaster on a wall surface. [5]

Or

Q:-2. Explain the procedure of Brick Bat Coba waterproofing for a roof slab. [5]

Q:-3. What is Stone Masonry? Explain Ashlar Masonry and Rubble Masonry in detail. [5]

Or

Q:-3. Name different types of joints in stone masonry and explain any three of them. [5]

[SECTION-B]**SHORT ANSWER TYPES QUESTIONS (6 × 3 = 18 MARKS)**

Q:-4. What are 'Dots' and 'Screeds' in plastering? Why are they used? [3]

Q:-5. Write three advantages and three disadvantages of concrete blocks over traditional bricks. [3]

Q:-6. Describe any three common defects found in brick masonry work. [3]

Q:-7. Explain the procedure for stacking and curing precast concrete blocks. [3]

Q:-8. Write the functions of Spirit Level, Plumb Bob, and Mason's Square in brickwork. [3]

Or

Q:-8. What is efflorescence in brickwork? How can it be prevented? [3]

Q:-9. Write the step-by-step procedure of waterproofing in a bathroom / W.C. area. [3]

Or

Q:-9. Write the difference between Ashlar Masonry and Rubble Masonry. [3]

[SECTION-C]**VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPES QUESTIONS (6 × 2 = 12 MARKS)**

Q:-10. Define Queen Closer and King Closer. [2]

- Q:-11.** What is a 'Through Stone' in stone masonry and why is it used? [2]
- Q:-12.** What is the standard size and modular size of a building brick? [2]
- Q:-13.** Define the terms 'Toothing' and 'Racking Back' in brickwork. [2]
- Q:-14.** Name the main raw materials needed to prepare cement mortar. [2]

Or

- Q:-14.** Why are water-cement ratio and compaction important in concrete blocks? [2]
- Q:-15.** Name any two types of decorative plaster finishes. [2]

Or

- Q:-15.** What is Bituminous Coating waterproofing? [2]

[SECTION-D]

OBJECTIVE TYPES QUESTIONS (15 × 1 = 15 MARKS)

- Q:-16.** Standard modular size of a standard building brick is: [1]
- (a) 19 cm × 9 cm × 9 cm (b) 20 cm × 10 cm × 10 cm
(c) 22 cm × 11 cm × 7 cm (d) 15 cm × 15 cm × 10 cm
- Q:-17.** The horizontal layer of mortar upon which bricks are laid is called: [1]
- (a) Bed joint (b) Perpend
(c) Header course (d) Arris
- Q:-18.** Adding cement to lime mortar makes it: [1]
- (a) Weaker (b) Stronger and faster setting
(c) Brittle (d) Unworkable
- Q:-19.** Maximum thickness of mortar joint in Ashlar Fine masonry is: [1]
- (a) 3 mm (b) 6 mm
(c) 12 mm (d) 16 mm
- Q:-20.** White salt deposit on brick walls is called: [1]
- (a) Spalling (b) Peeling
(c) Efflorescence (d) Popping
- Q:-21.** Tool used for checking vertical straightness of a wall is: [1]
- (a) Spirit level (b) Plumb rule and bob
(c) Mason's square (d) Straight edge
- Q:-22.** The top course of stone provided on a wall for protection from rain is called: [1]
- (a) Sill (b) Corbel
(c) Coping (d) Cornice
- Q:-23.** Curing period for precast concrete blocks is usually: [1]
- (a) 3 days (b) 7 days
(c) 14 to 28 days (d) 45 days
- Q:-24.** In English bond, Queen Closer is placed: [1]
- (a) Next to the first header (b) Middle of stretcher course
(c) Next to quoin stretcher (d) End of every course
- Q:-25.** The joint where a projection of one stone fits into another is called: [1]
- (a) Butt joint (b) Joggle joint
(c) Plugged joint (d) Cramped joint
- Q:-26.** Small swelling patches on a plastered surface are known as _____. [1]

- Q:-27.** A brick laid with its length parallel to the wall face is called a _____. **[1]**
- Q:-28.** Metal pieces used in cramped joints are called _____. **[1]**
- Q:-29.** A horizontal layer of bricks in masonry is called a _____. **[1]**
- Q:-30.** A projecting stone provided to support a beam is known as a _____. **[1]**