

**Q. The diameter of needle used in Vicat's apparatus for the determination of initial setting time is prescribed as**

- (a) 0.5 mm**
- (b) 1 mm**
- (c) 5mm**
- (d) 10 mm**

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**Q. The mixture of different ingredients of cement is burnt at-/  
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- (a) 1000°C**
- (b) 1200° C**
- (c) 1400° C**
- (d) 1800° C**

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**Q. What is the final setting time of rapid hardening cement?**

- (a) 300 minutes**
- (b) 450 minutes**
- (c) 550 minutes**
- (d) 600 minutes**

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**Q. Rapid hardening cement, gains rapid high strength due to:**

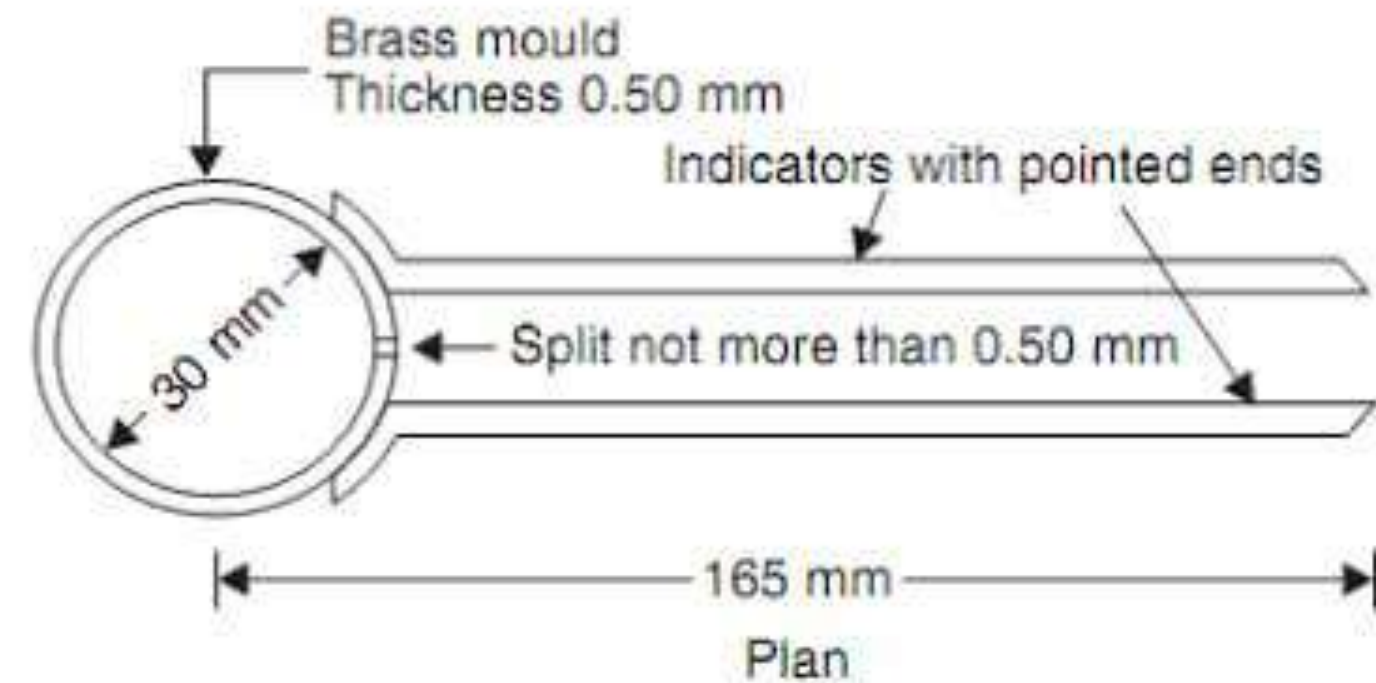
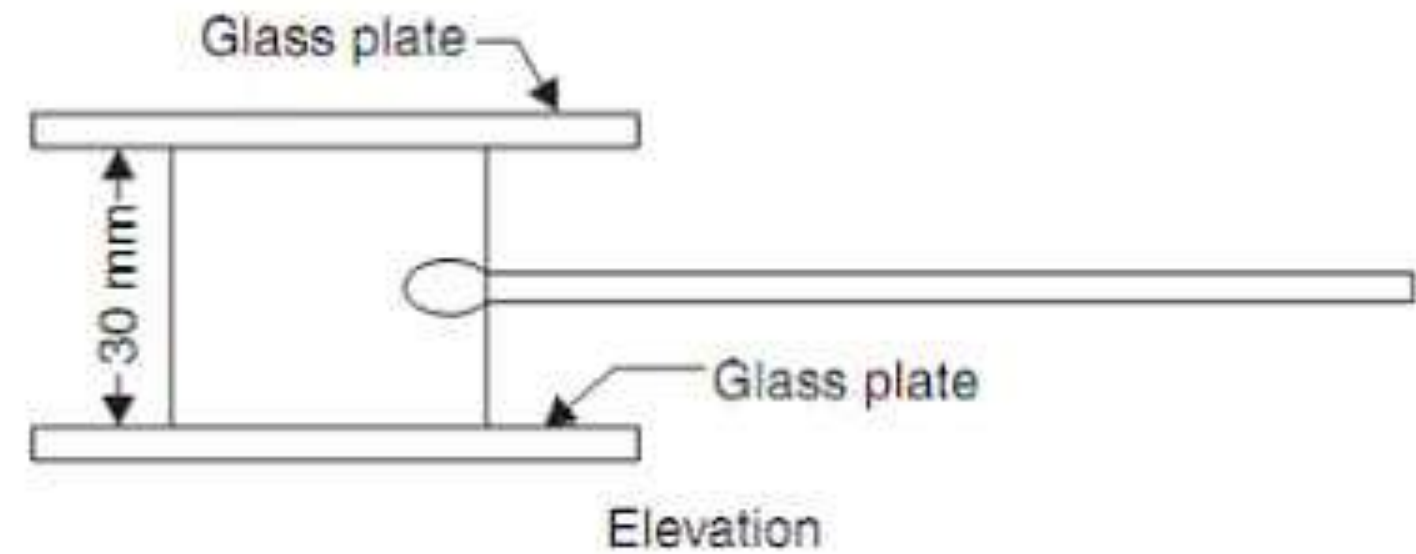
- (a) Increased quantity of gypsum**
- (b) Decreased burning temperature**
- (c) Increased quantity of cement**
- (d) High degree of tricalcium silicate**

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Q. What is the height of the “LE-CHATELIER” split cylinder?

- (a) 0.01 m
- (b) 0.10 m
- (c) 0.05 m
- (d) 0.03 m



Q. Which of the following Bogue's compounds of cement liberates maximum heat of hydration?

- (a)  $C_3A$
- (b)  $C_2S$
- (c)  $C_3S$
- (d)  $C_4AF$

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**Q. Fineness test of cement gives us an estimate of:**

- (a) Rate of hydration**
- (b) Durability of concrete**
- (c) Workability of concrete**
- (d) Heat of hydration**

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**Q. The minimum quantity of cement content needed in one m<sup>3</sup> of a reinforced concrete which is exposed to sea weather conditions?**

- (a) 200**
- (b) 30**
- (c) 350**
- (d) 250**

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**Q. The proper size of cube mould for testing compressive strength of cement is**

- (a) 705 mm**
- (b) 105 mm**
- (c) 100 mm**
- (d) 150 mm**

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**Q. According to IS specification, the compressive strength of ordinary portland cement after three days should not be less-IS**

- (a) 7 MPa**
- (b) 11.5 MPa**
- (c) 16 MPa**
- (d) 21 MPa**

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**Q. The fluxing agent in the manufacturing of white cement is-**

- (a) Bauxite**
- (b) Gypsum**
- (c) Borax**
- (d) Cryolite**

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**Q. Addition of pozzolana to ordinary Portland cement increases-**

- (a) Bleeding**
- (b) Shrinkage**
- (c) Permeability**
- (d) Heat of hydration**

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**Q. Steam curing is not recommended for use with-**

- (a) Ordinary Portland cement**
- (b) Rapid hardening cement**
- (c) High alumina cement**
- (d) Pozzolona portland cement**

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**Q. Initial setting time of cement for asbestos cement products should be not less than**

- (a) 30 minutes**
- (b) 50 minutes**
- (c) 75 minutes**
- (d) 90 minutes**

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**Q. For testing compressive strength of cement, the size of cube used is-**

- (a) 50cm<sup>2</sup>**
- (b) 70.6cm<sup>2</sup>**
- (c) 100cm<sup>2</sup>**
- (d) 150cm<sup>2</sup>**

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**Q. If the initial setting time of a cement is 10 minutes, it can be classified as-**

- (a) Low heat cement**
- (b) Quick setting cement**
- (c) Rapid hardening cement**
- (d) Sulphate resisting cement**

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**Q. Name the type of cement from the following for canal linings:**

- (a) Sulphate resisting**
- (b) Rapid hardening cement**
- (c) Quick setting cement**
- (d) Pozzoloana cement**

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**Q. In the manufacture of cement, the dry or wet mixture of calcareous and argillaceous materials is burnt in a-**

- (a) Country kiln**
- (b) Continuous flare kiln**
- (c) Rotary kiln**
- (d) All of these**

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**Q. Cement concrete is a-**

- (a) Elastic material**
- (b) Visco-elastic**
- (c) Non elastic material**
- (d) Plastic material**

**Q. Oleic acid may be used in the  
manufacture of:**

- (a) White cement.**
- (b) Hydrophobic cement.**
- (c) Anti-bacterial cement**
- (d) Portland pozzolana cement.**

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**Q. Rapid hardening cement attains early strength due to**

- (a) Larger proportion of lime grounded finer than**
- (b) Lesser proportion of lime grounded coarser than normal cement**
- (c) Lesser proportion of lime grounded finer than normal cement**
- (d) Larger proportion of lime grounded coarser than normal cement**

**Q. The four kind of crystals in thin sections of cement clinkers, named by Tomebolun are alite, belite, celite and.....**

- (a) Delite**
- (b) Felite**
- (c) Gelite**
- (d) Elite**

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**Q. The role of super plasticizer in a cement paste is?**

- (a) For extending the cement particles.**
- (b) For spreading the particles and removing air bubbles and for delaying setting of cement.**
- (c) For spreading the particle and removing the air bubbles.**
- (d) To slow the setting pace of cement.**

Q. the specific surface of cement is expressed  
in **Mob.: 7827455078**

- (a)  $\text{g/mm}^3$
- (b)  $\text{g/mm}^2$
- (c)  $\text{mm}^3/\text{g}$
- (d)  $\text{mm}^2/\text{g}$

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**Q. Curing period is minimum for concrete using.**

- (a) Rapid hardening cement**
- (b) Low heat cement**
- (c) Ordinary Portland cement**
- (d) Slag cement**

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**Q. In the method of voids for determination of the quantity of cement paste, it is assumed that-**

- (a) Voids in coarse aggregates are filled by fine aggregates**
- (b) Voids in fine aggregates are filled by the cement paste**
- (c) Volume of fine aggregates is equal to total voids in coarse aggregates plus 10%**
- (d) All of the above**

**Q. The ordinary portland cement has fineness value of:**

- (a) 225 sqm/kg/225 m<sup>2</sup>/kg**
- (b) 325 sqm/kg/325 m<sup>2</sup>/kg**
- (c) 320 sqm/kg/320 m<sup>2</sup>/kg**
- (d) 500 sqm/kg/500 m<sup>2</sup>/kg**

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**Q. Total quantity of Sulphur in cement should not exceed-**

- (a) 1.85%**
- (b) 2.0%**
- (c) 2.75%**
- (d) 3.5%**

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**Q. Which of the following wood is resistant to white ants**

- (a) Chir**
- (b) Teak**
- (c) Deodar**
- (d) sal**

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**Q. The defect caused due to over-maturity and unventilated storage during transit is called-**

- (a) heart shake**
- (b) cup shake**
- (c) foxiness**
- (d) rind gall.**

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**Q. The timber whose thickness is less than 5cm and the width exceed 12cm, is called a-**

- (a) Board**
- (b) Plank**
- (c) Batten**
- (d) Log**

**Q. Match List-I (Product) with List-II (Its use) and select the correct answer using the given below lists.**

<b>A. Fibre board</b>	<b>I. Panelling</b>
<b>B. Heart wood</b>	<b>II. Insulation</b>
<b>C. Laminated timber</b>	<b>III. Scantling</b>
<b>D. Plywood</b>	<b>IV. Arches/Trusses</b>

**(a) A-iii, B-ii, C-i, D-iv**

**(b) A-iii, B-ii, C-iv, D-i**

**(c) A-ii, B-iii, C-iv, D-i**

**(d) A-ii, B-iii, C-i, D-iv**



**Q. The plywood**

- (a) Has good strength along the panel only**
- (b) Can be split in the plane of the panel**
- (c) Has greater impact resistance to blows than ordinary wood**
- (d) Can not be bent more easily than ordinary wood of same thickness**

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**Q. The decay of timber caused by alternate wetting and drying is called-**

- (a) Dry rot**
- (b) We rot**
- (c) Foxiness**
- (d) Doatiness**

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**Q. which of the following is the best artificial method of seasoning?**

- (a) Seasoning by steaming**
- (b) Seasoning by boiling water**
- (c) Electric seasoning**
- (d) Mac Neill's process**

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**Q. Dampness causes**

- (a) Efflorescence**
- (b) Bleaching of paints**
- (c) Crumbling of plaster**
- (d) Growth of termites**

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- Q. Sap wood consist of**
- (a) Inner most annular rings around the pith**
  - (b) Portion of timber between heartwood and cambium layer**
  - (c) Thin layers below the bark**
  - (d) Thin fiber which extends from the pith outwards and holds the annular rings together**

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**Q. The disease of dry rot in timber is caused by**

- (a) Lack of ventilation**
- (b) Alternate wet and dry conditions**
- (c) Complete submergence in water**
- (d) None of the above**

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**Q. Timber can be made reasonably fire resistant-**

- (a) By soaking it in ammonium sulphate**
- (b) By applying tar paint**
- (c) By pumping creosote oil into timber under high pressure**
- (d) None of the above**

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**Q. Which one of the following is not endogenous tree?**

- (a) Bamboo tree**
- (b) Teak tree**
- (c) Palm tree**
- (d) Coconut tree**

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**Q. In which of the following pairs of trees, both tree yield soft wood?**

- (a) Deodar and Shisham**
- (b) Chir and Sal**
- (c) Sal and Teak**
- (d) Chir and Deodar**

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**Q. Which of the following timbers is suitable for making sports goods?**

- (a) Mulberry**
- (b) Mahogany**
- (c) Sal**
- (d) Deodar**

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**Q. What is the treatment for making timber fire-resistant?**

- (a) ASCU treatment**
- (b) Abel's process**
- (c) Creosoting**
- (d) Tarring**

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**Q. Which of the following defect in timber is caused either by a root of a branch or tissues set in elliptical or concentric circles?**

- (a) Knot**
- (b) Upset**
- (c) Rindgalls**
- (d) Twisted**

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**Q. First class timber has an average life of-**

- (a) Less than one year**
- (b) 1 to 5 years**
- (c) 5 to 10 years**
- (d) More than 10 years**

**Q. The common base for an oil paint is**

- (a) Red lead**
- (b) White lead**
- (c) Zinc-oxide**
- (d) Iron oxide**

**Q. Snowcem is**

- (a) A distemper**
- (b) A primer**
- (c) A water proof cement paint**
- (d) A synthetic enamel paint**

**Q. The solvent used in cement paints is-**

- (a) Thinner**
- (b) Turpentine**
- (c) Water**
- (d) Spirit**

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**Q. Lacquer is**

- (a) Oil paint**
- (b) Distemper**
- (c) Spirit varnish**
- (d) Bituminous paint**

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**Q. The liquid part of the paint is called**

**(a) Pigment**

**(b) Solvent**

**(c) Vehicle**

**(d) Drier**

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**Q. The commonly used thinner in oil paints is:**

- (a) Neptha**
- (b) Turpentine.**
- (c) Both (a) and (b)**
- (d) Neither (a) and (b)**

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**Q. What is Putty made up of?**

- (a) Red lead and linseed oil**
- (b) White lead and turpentine**
- (c) Powdered chalk and raw linseed oil**
- (d) Zinc oxide and boiled linseed oil**

- Q. Distemper is used to coat-**
- (a) External concrete surfaces**
  - (b) Interior surfaces not exposed to weather**
  - (c) Wood work**
  - (d) Compound walls**

**Q. Extenders are added to the paint body to-**

- (a) Give colour**
- (b) Accelerate the process of drying**
- (c) Reduce the viscosity**
- (d) Increase the volume**

**Q. The paint which gives illumination during nights is called-**

- (a) Fluorescent paint**
- (b) Cellulose paint**
- (c) Enamel paint**
- (d) None of the above**

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**Q. The setting pigment particle of paint into a hard compact mass. Which is not easily redispersed by stirring. Is called**

- (a) Blistering**
- (b) Chalking**
- (c) Caking**
- (d) Cracking**

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**Q. French polish is made by dissolving the resin-**

- (a) In oil**
- (b) In water**
- (c) In sprit**
- (d) In turpentine**

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**Q. The main constituent of varnish is-**

**(a) Turpentine oil**

**(b) Petrol**

**(c) Resin**

**(d) solvent**

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**Q. The varnish is essentially made of**

- (a) resin**
- (b) solvent**
- (c) driver**
- (d) both (a) and (b)**

**Q. Varnish is generally made of :**

- (a) spirit**
- (b) solvent**
- (c) resin**
- (d) bot solvent and resign**

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**Q. Resins are**

- (a) Soluble in water**
- (b) Not soluble in spirits**
- (c) Used in varnishes**
- (d) All of the above**

**Q. Sprit varnish consists of:**

- (a) Sprit and wax**
- (b) Sprit and shellac**
- (c) Turpentine, sprit and wax**
- (d) Turpentine, sprit and shellac**

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**Q. The Resins are**

- (a) Not soluble in water**
- (b) Soluble in spirit**
- (c) Used in varnishes**
- (d) Left behind on evaporation of oil**