

**Q : Which type of "Bouge compound" will control the sulphate attack?**

**A :  $C_4AF$  content of 6%**

**B :  $C_3A$  content of 7%**

**C :  $C_3S$  content of 7%**

**D :  $C_2S$  content of 6%**

**Q : days crushing strength of cement is tested on 70.6 mm size cubes of mortar having cement to sand proportion of**

**A : 1:3**

**B : 1:4**

**C : 1:5**

**D : 1:6**

**Q : Cement concrete is a**

**A : Elastic material**

**B : Visco-elastic material**

**C : Non elastic material**

**D : Plastic material.**

**Q : If ordinary sand is used, then the compressive strength of ordinary portland cement after 3 days curing should not be less than**

**A : 75 kg/cm<sup>2</sup>**

**B : 115 kg/cm<sup>2</sup>**

**C : 160 kg/cm<sup>2</sup>**

**D : 175 kg/cm<sup>2</sup>**

**Q : The residue on I.S. sieve No.9 of ordinary portland cement should not exceed-**

- A : 5
- B : 10
- C : 20
- D : 30

Q : The cubes for testing cement in compression are kept at:

- A :  $17 \pm 2^\circ \text{C}$  and 100 percent humidity
- B :  $27 \pm 2^\circ \text{C}$  and 90 percent humidity
- C :  $37 \pm 2^\circ \text{C}$  80% humidity
- D :  $100^\circ \text{C}$  and 70% percent humidity

Q : The maximum quantity of calcium chloride used as an acceleration in cement in percentage by weight of cement is

- A : 1
- B : 2
- C : 3
- D : 4

Q : If the contributions of tricalcium silicate, tricalcium silicate, aluminate and tetra calcium aluminoferrite to the 28 days strength of hydrated ordinary portland cement are respectively w, x, y, z, then-

- A :  $w > x > y > z$
- B :  $x > w > y > z$
- C :  $w > x > z > y$
- D :  $w > y > x > z$

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

**A : White cement**

**B : Hydrophobic cement**

**C : Anti-bacterial cement**

**D : Portland pozzolana cement**

**Q : "Colocrete" is the commercial term for-**

**A : High alumina cement**

**B : Coloured cement**

**C : Low heat cement**

**D : Rapid hardening cement.**

**Q : The role of super plasticizer in a cement paste is to**

**A : 23 grade**

**B : 33 grade**

**C : 43 grade**

**D : 53 grade**

**Q : Which IS code gives specifications about cement plaster?**

**A : IS 1661**

**B : IS 1500**

**C : IS 1221**

**D : IS 1331**

**Q : Early attainment of strength in rapid hardening cement is mainly due to:**

**A : Tricalcium silicate**

**B : Tricalcium aluminate**

**C : Finer grinding**

**D : Gypsum**

**Q : Find the wrong statement-  
In Le Chatlier's apparatus we**

- A : Estimate expansion potential of cement**
- B : Estimate presence of magnesia in cement**
- C : Estimate presence of free lime cement**
- D : Adopt 0.78 times the standard consistency of water.**

**Q : Liquefaction process is generally seen in which type of soils?**

- A : Murum**
- B : Soft saturated sands**
- C : Loose saturated sands**
- D : Fractured rocky strata.**

**Q : Match List- I with List -II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists:**

<b>List - I</b>	<b>List - II</b>
<b>A. Oven drying method</b>	<b>1. Most accurate laboratory</b>
<b>B. Sand bath method</b>	<b>2. For rough value of the water content</b>
<b>C. Calcium carbide</b>	<b>3. For embankment soil</b>
<b>D. Pycnometer method</b>	<b>4. For soil whose specific gravity is accurately</b>

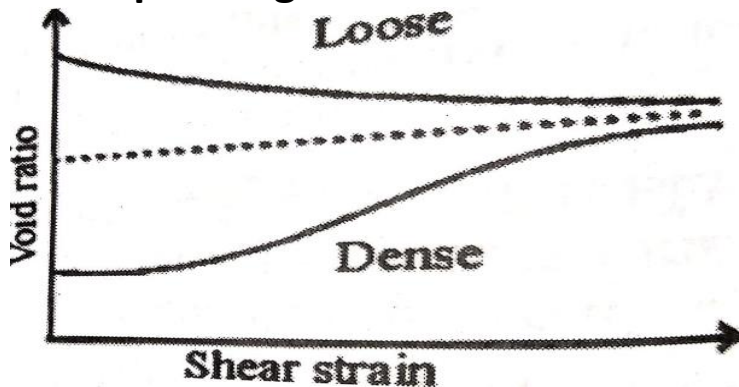
**Codes:**

- A : A-1,B-4,C-3,D-2**
- B : A-4,B-3,C-2,D-1**

C : A-1,B-2,C-3,D-4

D : A-2,B-3,C-1,D-4

Q : Figure shows the relation between void ratio and shear strain for a sand under two density conditions. The void ratio corresponding to the conditions. the void ratio corresponding to the dashed line is called:



A : Optimum void ratio    B : Residual void ratio

C : Critical void ratio    D: Undisturbed void ratio.

Q : A soil has a bulk density of  $17.6 \text{ kN/m}^3$  and water content 10%. If void ratio remains constant then the bulk density for water content of 20% will be:

A :  $16.13 \text{ kN/m}^3$

B :  $19.20 \text{ kN/m}^3$

C :  $19.36 \text{ kN/m}^3$

D :  $17.6 \text{ kN/m}^3$

Q : The sensitivity of a normal clay is about

A : 2 to 4

B : 4 to 8

C : 8 to 15

D : 15 to 20

Q : For well graded soils, the coefficient of curvature varies from:

A : 0 to 1

B : 4 to 6

C : 1 to 3

D : None of the above.

Q : The e-p curve for a soil is shown in the figure below. The coefficient of compressibility (in  $\text{m}^2/\text{kN}$ ) of the soils is-

A : 4000

B : 2000

C :  $1.25 \times 10^{-4}$

D :  $2.5 \times 10^{-4}$

Q : The shrinkage index is equal to

A : Liquid limit - plastic limit

B : Plastic limit - shrinkage limit

C : Plastic limit - Liquid limit

D : Liquid limit - Shrinkage limit

Q : Soil which contains the particles of different sizes in good proportion is called:

A : Well graded soil

B : Uniform soil

C : Consistent soil

D : None of the above.

Q : Match List - I with List -II and select the correct answer by using the codes given below the two lists:

<b>Symbol</b>	<b>Types of soil</b>
<b>A. GP</b>	<b>1. Uniformly graded gravel</b>
<b>B. OL</b>	<b>2. Fat clay</b>
<b>C. CH</b>	<b>3. Low palsticity organic silt</b>
<b>D. GM</b>	<b>4. Silty Gravel</b>

**Codes:**

**A : A-1,B-2,C-3,D-4**

**B : A-4,B-3,C-2,D-1**

**C : A-4,B-2,C-3,D-1**

**D : A-1,B-3,C-2,D-4**



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