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Q :) Which of the following chains was originally used for land measurement with a length of 66 ft?

A: Gunter's chain

B: Engineer's chain

C: Metric chain

D: Revenue chain

Q :) Which of the following levelling is necessary for carrying levelling across any obstacle requiring a long sight between two points so situated where no place is there for the setup of the level midway between two points?

A: Precise leveling

B: Reciprocal levelling

C: Differential leveling

D: Fly leveling

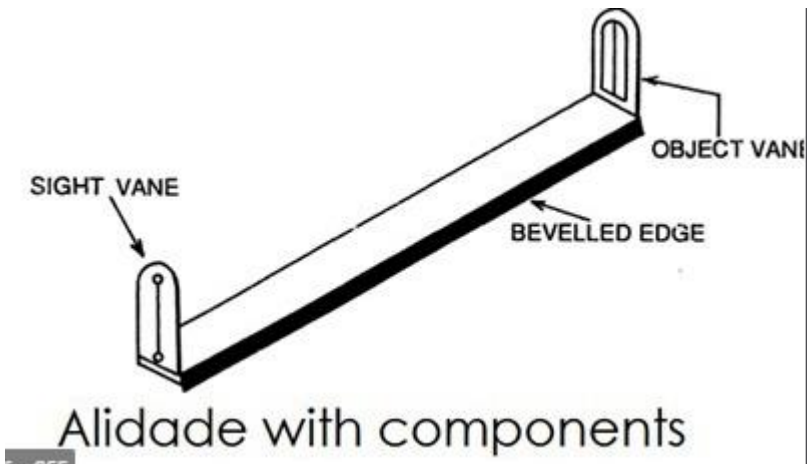
Q :) A 30 m chain used for a survey was found to be 30.10 m at the beginning and 30.30 m at the end of the work. The area of the plan drawn to scale of 1 cm = 8 m was measured with the help of planimeter and was found to be 42.50 sq. cm. what is true area of the field?

A: 2890.9 m²

B: 3456.4 m²

C: 2567.0 m²

D: 2756.4 m²



Q :) In plane table survey, both horizontal and vertical distances will be obtained directly using _____.

A: Tacheometer

B: Telescopic alidade

C: Plane alidade

D: Plumb bob

Q :) The ruling principle of plane surveying is to work from:

A: Part to whole

B: Whole to part

C: Higher level to lower level

D: Lower level to higher level

Q :) What is the main objective of providing tie line in chain survey?

A: To check the precision of the survey

B: To take the details of the nearby objects

C: To find the length of base line

D: To find the horizontal angles

The following are the permissible errors for different types of levelling.

Rough levelling –

$$E = + 0.100D$$

Ordinary levelling – $E = +0.025 D$

Accurate levelling –

$$E = + 0.012 D$$

Precise levelling-

$$E = +0.006 D$$

Q :) The permissible error (E) for the precise levelling type with distance (D) in kilometer is given by:

$$\text{A: } E = \pm 0.025 \sqrt{D}$$

$$\text{B: } E = \pm 0.006 \sqrt{D}$$

$$\text{C: } E = \pm 0.100 \sqrt{D}$$

$$\text{D: } E = \pm 0.012 \sqrt{D}$$

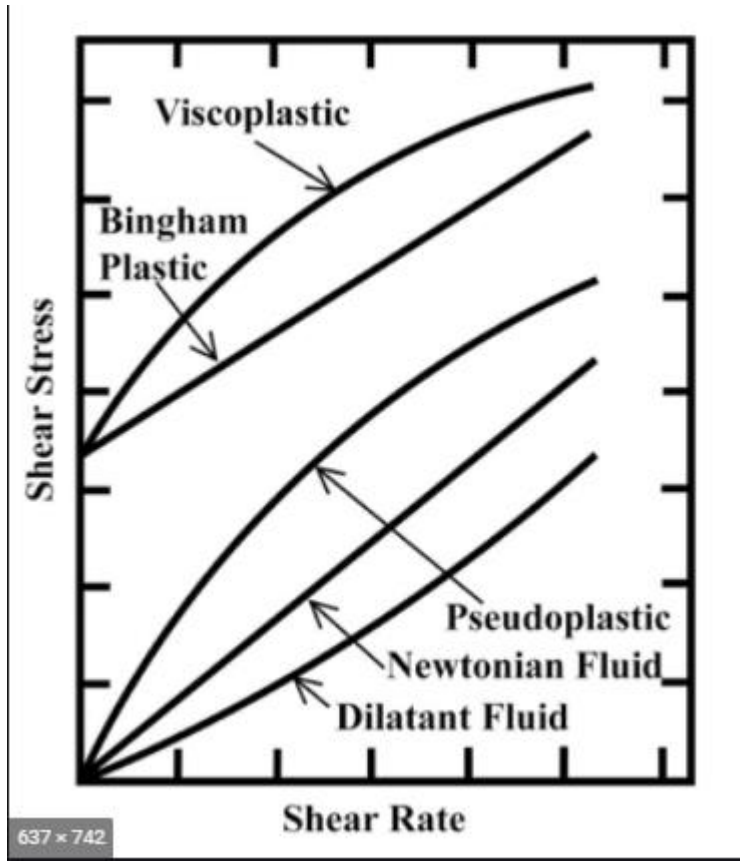
Q :) The plane table survey works based on the principle of:

A: Traversing

B: Reconnaissance

C: Triangulation

D: Parallelism



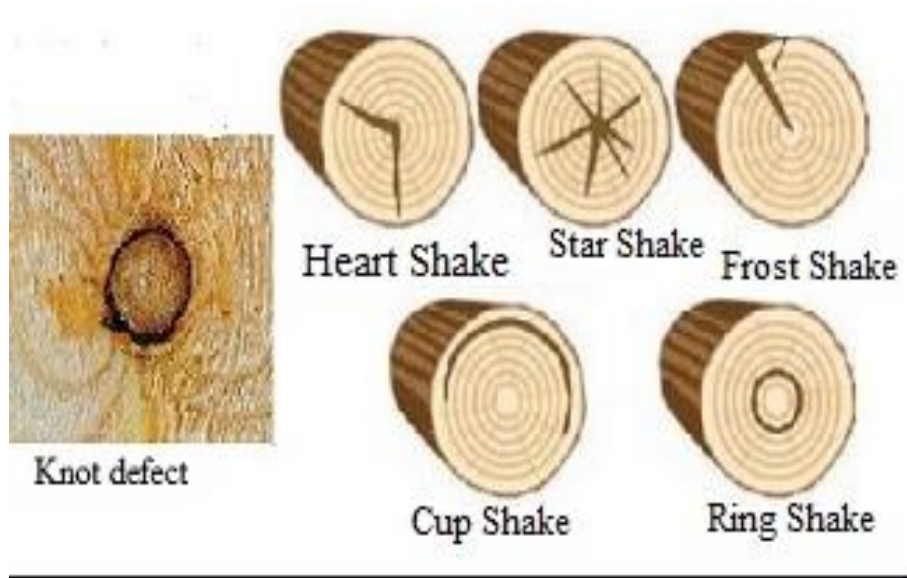
Q :) A fluid in which shear stress is more than yield value and shear is proportional to shear strain is known as _____

A: Ideal plastic

B: Non-Newtonian

C: Ideal fluid

D: Newtonian



Q :) Which of the following is NOT an objective of seasoning timber?

A: Reduction in shrinkage and warping

B: Reduction of natural defects in timber

C: Increase in strength and durability

D: Reduction of weight of the timber

Q :) Which one of the following is NOT a direct stream flow measurement technique?

A: Slope area method

B: Area-velocity method

C: Ultrasonic method

D: Dilution method

B] By Arc Definition:-

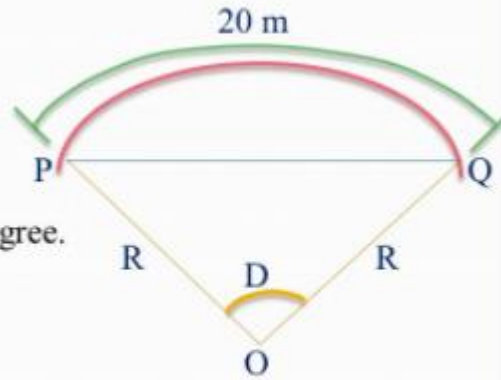
- Here, R= radius of curve
D= degree of curvature

$$\frac{2\pi R}{360} = \frac{20}{D}$$

Where, D is in degree.

$$\therefore R = \frac{20 \times 360}{2\pi D}$$

$$= \frac{1145.92}{D} = \boxed{\frac{1146}{D}}$$



Q :) What is the radius of one degree curve?

A: 1619 m

B: 1719 m

C: 1729 m

D: 1769 m

Q :) Which of the following statements is INCORRECT in the case of stiffness of wood?

A: Green timber is stiffer than when seasoned

B: Wood is not a stiff material

C: Denser wood is stiffer

D: Structural sizes of timber are stiffer than the clear small sticks

Q :) A hydraulic structure is constructed when a full supply level (FSL) of a canal is much higher than high flood level (HFL) of the stream which in turn, is lower than the bottom of the canal trough such a structure is called as:

A: Inlets

B: Super passage

C: Aqueduct

D: Level crossing

Aqueduct

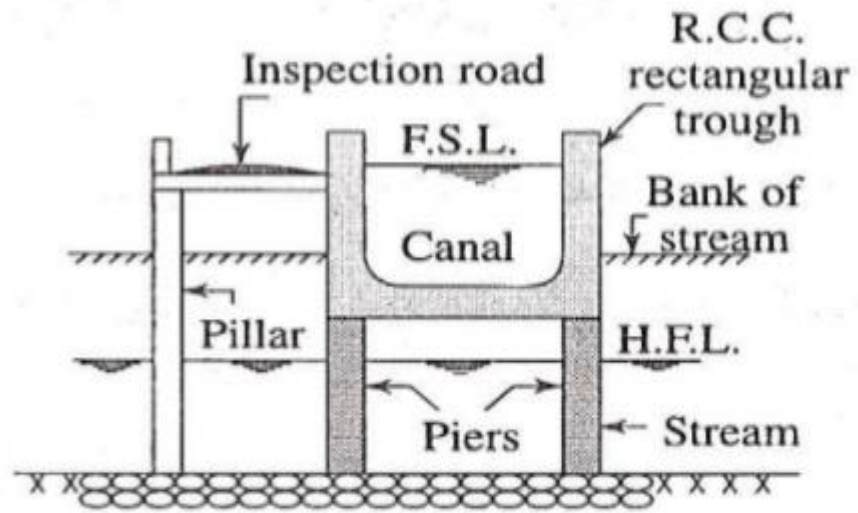


Fig: Aqueduct

Super Passage

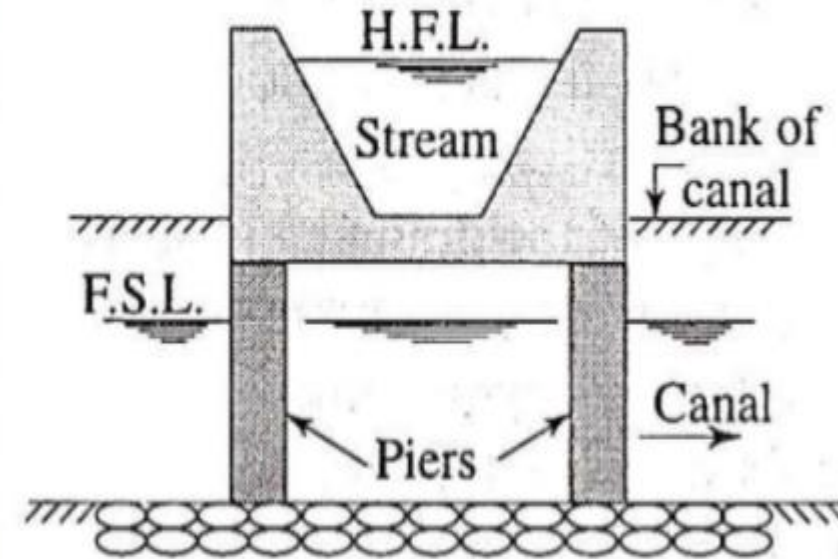


Fig: Super Passage

Increasing Hardness ↑

Mineral Name	Scale Number
Diamond	10
Corundum	9
Topaz	8
Quartz	7
Orthoclase	6
Apatite	5
Fluorite	4
Calcite	3
Gypsum	2
Talc	1

Q :) Mohr's scale is used to determine _____ of the stone.

A: Toughness

B: Durability b

C: Hardness

D: Flakiness index



Q :) The spacing between adjacent spurs in river training work is generally kept between _____ times the spur length

A: 2.5 to 3.5

B: 1.5 to 2.5

C: 1 to 2

D: 2 to 2.5

Q :) The principal chemical constituent present in argillaceous rock is:

A: SiO_2

B: Dolomite

C: Al_2O_3

D: Lime

The total longitudinal shrinkage of normal wood usually ranges from 0.1 to 0.3 percent of the green dimension

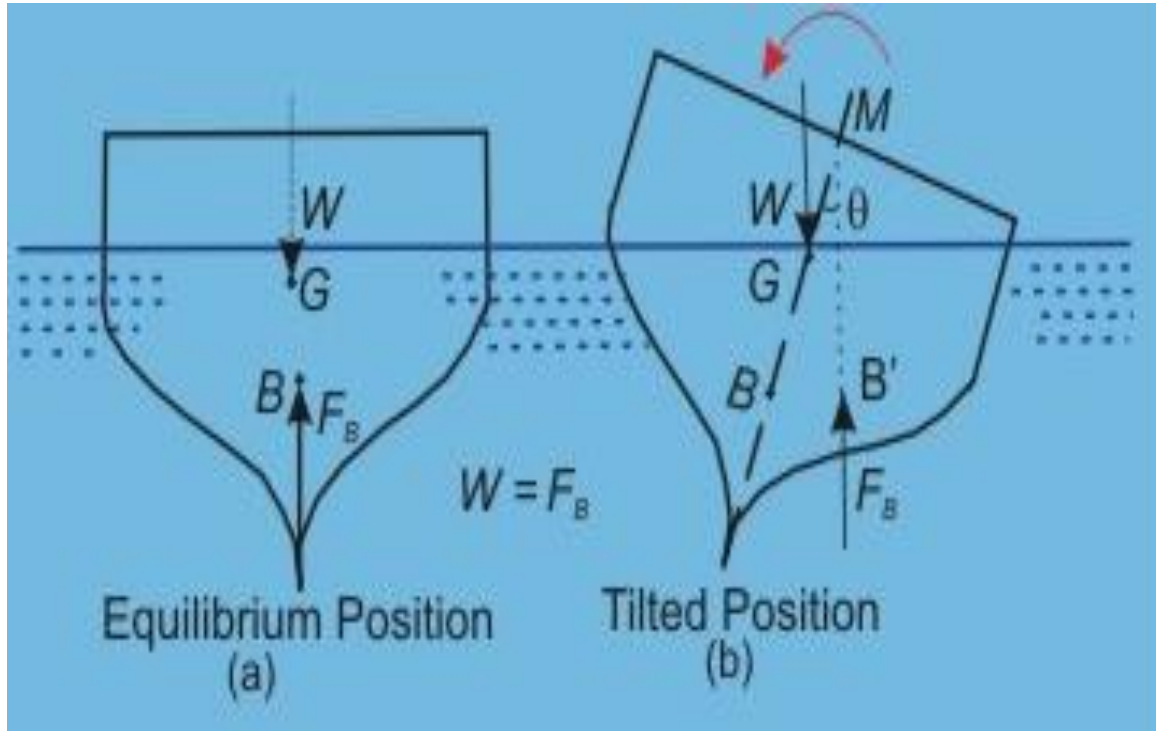
Q :) Generally, the swelling of wood along the length of fibers ranges from:

A: 0.1 to 0.8%

B: 13 to 15%

C: 6 to 12%

D: 3 to 5%



Q :) In the stability of floating bodies, the stable equilibrium is attained if the meta centre (M) point _____ the centre of gravity (G).

A: Is parallel to

B: Coincides with

C: Lies below

D: Lies above

Exposure Conditions	Plain Concrete			Reinforced Concrete		
	Minimum cement content kg/cum	Maximum free water-cement ratio	Minimum grade of concrete	Minimum cement content kg/cum	Maximum free water-cement ratio	Minimum grade of concrete
Mild	220	0.60	–	300	0.55	M 20
Moderate	240	0.60	M 15	300	0.50	M 25
Severe	250	0.50	M 20	320	0.45	M 30
Very Severe	260	0.45	M 20	340	0.45	M 35
Extreme	280	0.40	M 25	360	0.40	M 40

Q :) As per IS 456-2000, the minimum grade of concrete used for severe exposure condition should be:

A: M25

B: M20

C: M30

D: M10

Q :) What absorption of a good brick should NOT exceed _____ of its dry weight when kept immersed in water for 24 hours.

A: 25%

B: 20%

C: 10%

D: 30%

Q :) The short-term modulus of elasticity of concrete (in N/mm²) as per IS 456-2000 is given by:

A: $3000 \sqrt{f_{ck}}$

B: $3700 \sqrt{f_{ck}}$

C: $5700 \sqrt{f_{ck}}$

D: $5000 \sqrt{f_{ck}}$

Q :) In theodolites, the axis of rotation of telescope in the vertical plane indicates:

A: Vertical axis

B: Line of collimation

C: Axis of telescope

D: Horizontal axis

No.	Environment	Exposure Conditions
i	Mild	Concrete surfaces protected against weather or aggressive conditions, except those situated in coastal areas
ii	Moderate	Concrete surface sheltered from severe rain or freezing whilst wet; concrete exposed to condensation and rain, concrete continuously under water; concrete in contact or buried under non-aggressive soil/ground water; concrete surfaces sheltered from saturated salt air in coastal area
iii	Severe	Concrete surfaces exposed to severe rain, alternate wetting and drying or occasional freezing whilst wet or severe condensation; concrete completely immersed in sea water; concrete exposed to coastal environment
iv	Very Severe	Concrete surfaces exposed to sea water spray, corrosive fumes or severe freezing conditions whilst wet; concrete in contact with or buried under aggressive sub-soil/ground water
v	Extreme	Surfaces of members in tidal zone; members in direct contact with liquid/solid aggressive chemicals

Q :) According to IS 456-2000, the exposure condition of concrete surfaces to coastal environment completely is classified as:

A: Extreme

B: Very severe

C: Severe

D: Moderate

Q :) The relation between the effective modulus E_{ce} , short term static modulus E_c , Short term static modulus E_c and creep coefficient θ of concrete is given by:

A: $E_{ce} = \frac{\theta}{1+2 E_c}$

B: $E_{ce} = \frac{E_c}{1+\theta}$

C: $E_{ce} = \frac{\theta}{1+E_c}$

D: $E_{ce} = \frac{E_c}{1+2\theta}$

Q :) The test which is NOT used to measure the workability of concrete is called _____ test.

A: Le-chateliers

B: Compacting factor

C: Vee-Bee

D: Slump

Q :) According to IS 456-2000, the slump value (in mm) of the concrete used in ordinary RCC work for beams and slabs etc.

Is in the range of:

A: 20 to 30

B: 25 to 50

C: 50 to 100

D: 75 to 150

7 WORKABILITY OF CONCRETE

7.1 The concrete mix proportions chosen should be such that the concrete is of adequate workability for the placing conditions of the concrete and can properly

be compacted with the means available. Suggested ranges of workability of concrete measured in accordance with IS 1199 are given below:

<i>Placing Conditions</i>	<i>Degree of Workability</i>	<i>Slump (mm)</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
Blinding concrete; Shallow sections; Pavements using pavers	Very low	See 7.1.1
Mass concrete; Lightly reinforced sections in slabs, beams, walls, columns; Floors; Hand placed pavements; Canal lining; Strip footings	Low	25-75
Heavily reinforced sections in slabs, beams, walls, columns;	Medium	50-100
Slipform work; Pumped concrete		75-100
Trench fill; In-situ piling	High	100-150
Tremie concrete	Very high	See 7.1.2

NOTE—For most of the placing conditions, internal vibrators (needle vibrators) are suitable. The diameter of the needle shall be determined based on the density and spacing of reinforcement bars and thickness of sections. For tremie concrete, vibrators are not required to be used (see also 13.3).

Q :) Water-cement ratio is the ratio of:

A: Cement to water by weight

B: Water to cement by weight

C: Water to cement by volume

D: Cement to water by volume

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