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NWDA SPECIAL MARATHON CLASS 250+ QUESTIONS
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Q:1) For a satisfactory workable concrete with a constant water cement ratio, increase in aggregate cement ratio:
A : Decrease the strength of concrete
B : Does not change the strength of concrete

C : Increase the strength of concrete
D : None of these

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Q: 2) The strength of concrete is directly proportional:

A : Water cement ratio
B : Cement water ratio
C : Sand cement ratio
D : Water aggregate ratio

Q: 3) In ordinary residential buildings,
D.P.C. may be provided:

A : At ground level
B : Between ground level and water table level

C : At water table level
D : At plinth level

Q: 4) The slump recommended for mass concrete is about:
A : $\mathbf{5 0} \mathbf{~ m m}$ to 100 mm
B : 25 mm to 75 mm
C : $\mathbf{1 0 0} \mathbf{~ m m}$ to 125 mm
D: None of these

Q: 5) The pressure of a liquid measured with the help of a piezometer tube is:
A : Vacuum pressure
B : Gauge pressure
C : Absolute pressure
D : Atmospheric pressure

Q: 6) When a fluid is flowing through a pipe, the velocity of the liquid is:
A : Maximum at the center and minimum near the walls

B : Minimum at the center and maximum near the walls

C : Zero at the center and maximum near the walls
D : Maximum at the center and zero near the walls

Q: 7) The power developed by a turbine is:
A : Directly proportional to $\mathrm{H}^{1 / 2}$
B : Inversely proportional to $\mathbf{H}^{1 / 2}$
C : Directly proportional to $\mathrm{H}^{3 / 2}$
D : Inversely proportional to $\mathbf{H}^{\mathbf{3 / 2}}$

Q: 8) Which of the following pumps is suitable for small discharge and high head?

A : Centrifugal pump
B : Axial flow pump
C : Mixed flow pump
D: Reciprocating pump

Q: 9) The ratio between the area of crop irrigated and quantity of water required during its entire period of the growth, is known as:

A : Delta
B : Duty
C : Base period
D : Crop period

Q: 10) The graphical representation of average rainfall and rainfall excess (i.e., rainfall minus infiltration) rates over specified areas during successive unit time intervals during a storm is known as:
A : Hydrograph
B : Unit hydrograph
C : Hyetograph
D : None of the above

Q: 11) According to Lacey's equation, the scour depth is equal to:
$\mathrm{A}: 0.47\left(\frac{Q}{f}\right)^{1 / 2}$
$\mathrm{B}: 0.47\left(\frac{Q}{f}\right)^{1 / 3}$
$C: 0.47\left(\frac{Q}{f}\right)^{1 / 4}$
D : $0.47\left(\frac{Q}{f}\right)^{1 / 5}$

Q: 12) The standard height of a standard rain gauge is:
A : $\mathbf{1 0} \mathbf{c m}$
B : 20 cm
C : 30 cm
D : 40 cm

Q: 13) For determination of average annual precipitation in a catchment basin, the best method is:
A : Arithmetical Method
B : Thiessen's mean Method
C : Isohyetal Method
D : None of the above

Q: 14) Isohytes are the imaginary lines joining the points of equal:

A : Pressure
B : Height
C : Humidity
D : Rainfall

Q: 15) Most commonly used pump for lifting water in water supply mains, is:
A: Reciprocating pump
B : Axial flow pump
C : Rotary type pump
D : Centrifugal pumps

Q: 16) A vertical cut in a clayey soil with unit weight of $19 \mathrm{kN} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$ failed when the depth of cut was 4.0 m . The cohesive strength of clay is:
A : $76.0 \mathrm{kN} / \mathrm{m}^{2}$
B : $8.5 \mathrm{kN} / \mathrm{m}^{2}$
C : $38 \mathrm{kN} / \mathrm{m}^{2}$
D : $19.0 \mathrm{kN} / \mathrm{m}^{2}$

Q: 17) According to IS classification, the range of silt size particles is:
A : 4.75 mm to 2.00 mm
B : 2.00 mm to 0.425 mm
C : 0.425 mm to 0.075 mm
D : 0.075 mm to 0.002 mm

Q: 18) Void ratio of soil mass can:
A : Take any value greater than zero
B : Be zero
C : Never be greater than unity
D : Take values between 0 and 1 only

Q: 19) Relative density of a compacted dense sand is approximately equal to:
A : 0.4
B : 0.6
C : 0.95
D: 1.2

Q: 20) According to Tezaghi's theory, the ultimate bearing capacity at the ground surface for a purely cohesive soil with cohesion c and for a smooth base of a strip footing is:

A: 2.57 c
B : 5.14 c
C: 6.2 c
D: 5.7 c

## Q: 21) Select the correct statement:

A : Both negative skin friction and skin frictional resistance are caused by relative settlement of soil
B : Both negative skin friction and skin frictional resistance are caused by relative settlement of pile
C : Negative skin friction is caused by relative settlement of soil and skin frictional resistance is caused by relative settlement of pile
D : Negative skin friction is caused by relative settlement of pile and skin frictional resistance is caused by relative settlement of soil.

Q: 22) The effective size of particles of soil is denoted by:
$A: D_{10}$
B : $D_{20}$
$C: D_{30}$
D : $D_{60}$

Q: 23) The ultimate settlement of a soil is directly proportional to:
A : Depth of the compressible soil strata
B : Compressive index
C : Void ratio
D : Both (a) and (b)

Q: 24) A coarse-grained soil has a voids ratio 0.75 and specific gravity as 2.75. The critical gradient at which quick sand condition occurs, is:
A : 0.25
B : 0.5
C : 0.75
D : 1

Q: 25) Buoyant unit weight equals the saturated density:
A : Multiplied by unit weight of water
B : Divided by unit weight of water
C : Plus unit weight of water
D: Minus unit weight of water

Q: 26) A phreatic line is defined as the line within a dam section below which there are:

A : Positive equipotential lines
B : Positive hydrostatic pressure
C : Negative hydrostatic pressure
D : Negative equipotential lines

Q: 27) The minimum centre to centre distance of friction piles of 1 m diameter, is:

A: 1.0 m
B : 2.0 m
C : 3.0 m
D: 4.0 m

A : Load at which soil consolidates
B : Load at which soil fails
C : Total load on the bearing area
D : Safe load on the bearing area

Q: 29) Raft foundation are generally preferred to when the area required for individual footing, is more than:
A : 25\% of total area
B : 30\% of total area
C : 40\% of total area
D : 50\% of total area

Q: 30) The arrangement of supporting an existing structure by providing supports underneath, is known as:
A : Shoring
B : Underpinning
C: Jacking
D : Piling

Q: 31) The optical square is used to measure angles by:
A : Refraction
B : Reflection
C : Double refraction
D : Double reflection

Q: 32) When the magnetic declination is $5^{\circ} 20^{\prime}$ east, the magnetic bearing of the sun is at noon will be:

A : 95 ${ }^{\circ} 20^{\prime}$
B : 174ㅇ${ }^{\circ}$
C : $\mathbf{1 8 5}^{\circ}{ }^{2} \mathbf{0}^{\prime}$
D : 354ㅇ${ }^{\prime}$

Q: 33) A line joining the point of intersection of the cross-hairs of the diaphragm and the optical center of the object glass, is known as:
A : Fundamental line
B : Axis of telescope
C : Axis of level tube
D : Line of collimation

Q: 34) The error which is not completely eliminated in reciprocal leaveling, is:
A : Error due to curvature
B : Error due to refraction
C : Error due to non-adjustement of line of collimation
D : Error due to non-adjustement of bubble tube

Q: 35) The contour lines can; cross one another on map only in the case of:
A : An overhanging cliff
B : A valley
C : A ridge
D : A vertical cliff

Q: 36) A curve of varying radius is known as:

A : Varying curve
B : Compound curve
C : Transition curve
D : Reverse curve

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Q: 37) The method of finding out the difference in elevation between two points for eliminating the effect of curvature and refraction, is:
A : Precise leveling
B : Differential leveling
C : Reciprocal leveling
D : Fly leveling

Q: 38) The horizontal angle between true meridian and magnetic meridian, is known as:

A : Convergence
B : Magnetic declination
C : Bearing
D: Dip

Q: 39) A relatively fixed point of known elevation above datum, is called:

A : Bench mark
B : Datum point
C : Reduced level
D : Reference point

Q: 40) The curvature of the Earth's surface, is taken into account only if the extent of survey is more than
A : 100 sq km
B : $\mathbf{1 6 0} \mathbf{~ s q ~ k m}$
C : 200 sq km
D : $\mathbf{2 6 0} \mathbf{~ s q ~ k m}$

Q: 41) Which of the following is not a test for measuring the workability of concrete?

A : Slump Test
B : Flow Test
C : Le Chatelier's Test
D : Compaction Factor Test

Q: 42) Which of the following is a field test for measuring the consistency of plastic concrete?
A : Le Chatelier's Test
B : Compaction Factor Test
C : Elongation Index Test
D : Kelly Ball Test

Q: 43) Which is an example of caused cast-in-situ concrete pile?
A : Raymond pile
B : Watson pile
C : Reynold pile
D : Boston pile

Q: 44) For a centrifugal pump, suction lift head is the
A : vertical distance between the top surface of liquid level in the discharge tank and pump center line
B : Vertical distance between free surface of liquid level in the sump and pump center line

C : Head for overcoming friction loss in the suction pipe, entry loss at entrance to the friction pipe and during fluid in the suction pipe
D : None of the above

Q: 45) What is the range of the speed ratio for a Francis Turbine?

A : 0.10 to 0.30
B : 0.60 to 0.90
C : 0.85 to 0.00
D : 1.40 to 2.25

Q: 46) For high head, the suitable turbine is

A : Pelton
B : Francis
C: Kaplan
D : None of the above

Q: 47) The discharge through a singleacting reciprocating pump is
$\mathrm{A}: Q=\frac{A L N}{60}$
B : $\boldsymbol{Q}=\frac{2 A L N}{60}$
$\mathrm{C}: \mathbf{Q}=\mathrm{ALN}$
$D: Q=2 A L N$

Q: 48) The specific speed $\left(\mathrm{N}_{\mathrm{s}}\right)$ of a pump is given by the expression
$\mathrm{A}: \mathrm{N}_{\mathrm{s}}=\frac{N \sqrt{Q}}{H_{m}^{5 / 4}}$
$\mathrm{B}: \mathrm{N}_{\mathrm{s}}=\frac{N \sqrt{\boldsymbol{P}}}{H_{m}^{3 / 4}}$
$\mathrm{C}: \mathrm{N}_{\mathrm{s}}=\frac{N \sqrt{Q}}{H_{m}^{3 / 4}}$
$\mathrm{D}: \mathrm{N}_{\mathrm{s}}=\frac{N \sqrt{P}}{H_{m}^{5 / 4}}$

Q: 49) Jet ratio ( m ) is denned as the ratio of

A : Diameter of the jet of water to diameter of the Pelton wheel
B : Velocity of vane to velocity of the jet of water

C : Velocity of flow to velocity of the jet of water

D : Diameter of Pelton wheel to diameter of the jet of water

Q: 50) A turbine is called impulse if at the inlet of the turbine

A : Total energy is only kinetic energy
B : Total energy is only pressure energy
$C$ : Total energy is the sum of kinetic energy and pressure energy
D : None of the above

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Q: 51) Which of the following statements is correct?
A : Curves at constant speed are called main characteristics curves.

B : Curves at constant head are called main characteristics curves.

C : Curves at constant efficiency are called operating characteristics curves.
D : Curves at constant efficiency are called main characteristics curves.

Q: 52) The manometer head $\left(H_{m}\right)$ of a centrifugal pump is given by
A : Pressure head at outlet of pumppressure head at inlet
B : Total head at inlet total head at outlet
C : Total head at outlet-total head at inlet
D : None of the above

Q: 53) The Goodrich method is used for
A : Determining reservoir capacity
B : Flood routing
C : Reservoir sediment evaluation
D : Trap efficiency

Q: 54) The extent by which the inflow hydrograph gets modified due to the reservoir storage can be computed by a process known as
A : River routing
B : Channel routing
C : S hydrograph
D : Flood routing or reservoir routing

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Q: 55) In routing a flood through a reach, the point of intersection of inflow and outflow hydrographs coincides with the peak of outflow hydrograph
A : In all cases of flood routing
B : In channel routing only
C : In all cases of reservoir routing
D : When the inflow is into a reservoir with an uncontrolled outlet

Q: 56) The volume of groundwater extracted by gravity drainage from a saturated water bearing material is known as
A : Field capacity
B : Specific retention
C : Specific capacity
D : Yield

Q: 57) The distance from the center of a pumped well to the point, where the drawdown is zero or is inappreciable, is known as
A : Drawdown
B : Cone of pressure
C : Radius of influence
D : Piezometric surface

Q: 58) If within a zone of saturation, an impervious deposit below a pervious deposit is found to support a body of saturated material, then this body of saturated material is known as

A : Plowing well
B : Aquiclude
C : Artesian aquifer
D : Perched aquifer

Q: 59) Match the following:

| List-I | List-II |
| :--- | :--- |
| A. Primary survey | I. Collect general characteristics of an arena |
| B. Map Study | II. Improvement in horizontal and vertical <br> alignments |
| C. Realignment of highway | III. Collect physical information |
| D. Reconnaissance | IV. Alignment avoiding valleys, ponds or lakes |

A : A-I, B-IV, C-II, D-III
B : A-III, B-II, C-IV, D-I
C : A-I, B-II, C-IV, D-III
D : A-III, B-IV, C-II, D-I

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Q: 60) Determine the safe slopping flight distance for design speed of $14 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$ for two-way traffic on a two lane road assuming the coefficient of friction as 0.28 and a reaction time of 2 seconds.

A : 63.67 m
B : 61.47 m
C : 53.27 m
D : 73.57 m

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