

## CIVIL ENGINEERING LIVE ONLINE

**QUESTION PRACTICE PROGRAM** 

**SSC JE PRE 2019** 

 $\frac{3000}{PRACTICE}$ 



Validity: 4 Months

RAJASTHAN JE





2000 + QUESTIONS PRACTICE









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Q: ) What is the average particle size of cement?

A: 15 microns

B: 45 microns





Q: ) Which of the below mentioned is not a result of field test performed on cement?

A: There should not be any lumps

B: It should feel cold when you put your hand in bag of cement

C: The colour should be blackish grey

D: It should not be gritty when rubbed with finger



Q: ) Use of coarser cement particles leads to:

A: Low durability

B : Higher strength

C : Low consistency

D : Higher soundness



Q: ) What is the depth the needle in Vicat apparatus should penetrate into the cement paste in consistency test?

A: 33-35 cm from bottom of the mould

B: 33-35 mm from top of the mould

C: 33-35 cm from top of the mould

D: 33-35 mm from bottom of the mould



Q: ) Deficiency of lime in cement leads to:

A: Unsound cement

B: Disintegration of cement

C : Quick setting of cement

D: Expansion of cement



Q: ) What effect does calcium sulphate have on cement?

A: Retards setting action

B: Acts as flux

C: Imparts colour

D: Reduces strength



Q: ) Which of the following adds a quick-setting property to cement?

A: Magnesium oxide

B : Silicon dioxide

C: Iron oxide

D: Aluminium oxide



Q: ) Excess of Alkali in cement results in:

A : Dry cement paste

B : Efflorescence

C : Less plasticity

D: Unsound cement



Q: ) Sulphur in cement is present in what amount?

A: 0.5 - 6 g

B:1-2.5%

C: 0.5-6% D\_E 8595517959

D: 1 - 2.5g



Youtube CHANNEL EVEREXAN Q: ) What is the advantage of using precalciner?

A : Fine grained cement

B : Larger clinker size

C : Fuel efficiency

D: Sound cement



Q: ) Which of the following is not an advantage of rapid hardening cement?

A: Faster construction

B : Short curing period

C: Light in weight

D: Higher final setting time



Q: ) What property does air-entraining cement provide?

A: Workability

B : Soundness

D: Strength



Q: ) Which pair of the compound and coloured cement mentioned below is wrong?

A : Iron oxide-yellow

B: Cobalt-black

C: Chromium oxide-green

D : Manganese dioxide-brown



Q: ) Water proof cement is prepared by mixing ordinary cement with:

A: Resins

B: Water repellent chemicals

C: Sulpho-aminate

D: Metal stearates



Q: ) Grade 43 OPC is used widely for:

A: High rise buildings

B: Plastering

C : House construction

D : Finishing works



Q: ) What is the required minimum fineness for grade 53 OPC?

 $A: 370 \text{ m}^2/\text{kg}$ 

B: 370 cm<sup>2</sup>/g

C: 580 m<sup>2</sup>/kg

 $D: 580 \text{ cm}^2/\text{g}$ 



FOUTUBE CHANNEL EXERESKA M Q: ) In what form should lime be present in the brick earth?

A: Paste





Q: ) What happens to raw bricks if an excess of alumina is present?

A: Becomes hard

B : Becomes brittle

C: Decay D D = 8595517959

D: Shrinkage



Q: ) Why do bricks become brittle when excess silica is present?

A: Pores are created

B : Flaking occurs

C : Thermal stability is lost

D: Cohesion is lost



Q: ) Which of the following leads to the formation of small pores in brick?

A: Iron pyrites

B : Pebbles

C : Organic matter

D: Alkalis



Q: ) 1Loamy, mild or sandy clay has \_\_\_\_\_ percentage of alkali? A:5% B:1% C:4% D:0%

Q: ) Which one of the below is the first step in the preparation of brick earth process?

B: Site selection

C: Cleaning

D: Unsoiling



Q: ) The process of kneading brick earth is called:

A: Pugging

B : Blending





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Q: ) How many methods of moulding brick earth are there?

A:3 D:4

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Q: ) The meaning of slop moulded bricks is:

A: Sand sprinkled inside mould

B: Insufficiently moulded bricks

C: Brittle and slimy bricks

D: Mould dipped in water



Q: ) Which of the following bricks is not preferred?

A: Sharp-edged

B : Clamp burned

C : Sound-proofed

D: Kiln burned



Q: ) Which of the below is used to sound proof bricks?

A: Gypsum

B: Terracotta

D: Ceramic



Q: ) Unburnt bricks are also called:

A: Dry bricks

B : Clayey bricks

C : Kucha bricks

D : Clamp bricks



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Q: ) First class bricks are used for:

A: Brick ballast in R.C.C

B : Boundary walls

C : Low height walls

D: Pavements



Q: ) What is the speciality of FALG bricks?

A : Are composed of agricultural waste

B: Round in shape

C: Economic alternative to clay bricks

D: Widely used in masonry work

