

CIVIL ENGINEERING LIVE ONLINE

QUESTION PRACTICE PROGRAM

SSC JE PRE 2019

 $\frac{3000}{PRACTICE}$



Validity: 4 Months

<u>rajasthan je</u>





2000 + QUESTIONS PRACTICE









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Q:) Which one of the following trees is not endogenous?

A: Deodar

B : Bamboo

C: Cane DD = 859517959

D: Palm



Q:) Medullary rays in the trunk:

A: Are thin radial fibers extending form faith to cambium layer

B: Hold together the annual rings of heart wood and sap wood

C: Both (a) and (b)

D: Neither (a) nor (b)



Q:) The core of a living cell of a tree contains:

A: Phosphorus

B : Sulphur

C : Magnesium

D: None of these



Q:) After removing the damaged portion of dry rot, the remaining unaffected portion should be painted with.

A: A solution of copper sulphate

B: A solution of dilute hydrochloride acid

C: A solution of nitric acid

D: None of these.



Q:) The curved cracks which separate partly one annual ring from the other are called:

A : Cup shakes

B : Heart shakes

C: Ring shakes

D: Radial shakes



Q:) The cracks which extend from the pith to sapwood in the direction of Medullary rays are called:

A : Cup shakes

B : Heart shakes

C: Ring shakes

D: Radial shakes



Q:) The cracks in the form of cup shakes which cover the entire annual ring are called:

A : Heart shakes

B: Ring shakes

C: Radial shakes

D: Star shakes.



Q:) A good preservate effectively penetrates at least for a depth of.

A: 6 mm to 8 mm

B: 8 mm to 12 mm

C: 6 mm to 16 mm

D: 6 mm to 25 mm



Q:) Which one of the following is refractory timber?

A:Sal

B: Teak

D: None of these.



Q:) To make the timber fire resistant, anti-pyrites are used which contains:

A : Salts of ammonium

C: Phosphoric acids

D: All of these.



Q:) Sir abel's process for making timbers fire-resistant, the sequence of the application of the chemicals is:

A: Dilute solution of sodium silicate → Cream like paste of slaked fat lime
→ Concentrated solution of soda

B : Cream like paste of slaked fat lime \rightarrow Concentrated solution of silicate of soda \rightarrow Dilute solution of silicate.

C : Concentrated solution of silicate of soda → Dilute solution of silicate of soda → Cream like paste of slaked fat lime

D: None of these



Q:) Which one of the following is the most commonly used drier in paints?

A: The litharge

B: The red lead ____ 8559557959

C: The sulphate of manganese

D: None of these.



Q:) For resins (or shellic) which one of the following is recommended as solvent.

A : Methylated spirit of wine

C: Boiled linseed oil

D: Wood neptha.



Q:) Which one of the following varnishes is the hardest and most suitable?

A : Oil varnish

B: Spirit varnish

C: Turpentine varnish

D: Water varnish



Q:) In the manufacture of distempers;

A: Whiting or chalk is used as base

B: Water is used as carrier

C: Both (a) and (b)

D: Neither (a) nor (b)



Q:) The fibre glass is obtained by reinforcing with.

A: Steel fibres

B : Plastic fibres

C : Aluminum fibres

D: None of these.



Q:) The glass:

A: Is a mixture of a number of metallic silicates

B: Contains an alkaline metal

C: Is available as transparent or translucent

D: All of these.



Q:) The glass is available as.

A : Soda-lime glass

B : Potash-lime glass

C : Potash-lead glass

D: All of these.



Q:) Chalk potassium carbonate (K2CO3) and clean sand are the raw materials required for the manufacture of.

A : Soda lime glass

B : Potash-lime glass

C: Potash-lead glass

D : Common glass.



Q:) Which one of the following statements is correct?

A: Bullet proof glass consists of layers of plate glass and alternate layers of vinyl-resins plastic

B: Fibre glass is composed of minute glass rods which are soft to touch and flexible in nature

C: Fibre glass does not absorb water and is resistive to fire, vermins and acids

D: All of these.



Q:) For preparing acid resistant cement which one of the following types of glass is used:

A : Soluble glass

B : Heat-excluding glass

C: Shielding glass

D: Structural glass.



Q:) The hardness and toughness of steel increase with an increase of carbon up to a maximum level of.

A: 1.1 percent

C: 1.3 percent

D: 1.5 percent.



Q:) The correct order of oxidation of pig iron impurities is:

A: Silicon, carbon, manganese, sulphur, phosphorus

B: Carbon, manganese, sulphur, phosphorus, Silicon

C: Manganese, sulphur, phosphorus, carbon, silicon

D: Phosphorus, silicon, carbon, manganese, sulphur.



Q:) Pick up the in-correct statement from the following:

A : Separation of course aggregates particles in freshly mixed concrete is known as segregation

B : Separation of water from a freshly mixed mass concrete is known as bleeding

C: Segregation and bleeding result in a strong quality concrete

D: Hardened concrete should be strong, durable and impermeable.



- Q:) Study the following statements carefully:
- 1. The cement and water react exothermically
- 2. The cement and water reaction liberates huge quantity of heat
- 3. The heat produced by the reaction of cement and water is called heat of hydration

Out of these statements, the following are correct

A: 1 and 2

B: 2 and 3

C: 1 and 3

D: 1,2 and 3.

Q:) Higher resistance to the attack of sulphates in the concrete is due to the presence of.

A: C4AF M. CEVCE FCEXAMLOFO

B: C3A O D = 859517959

C: Both (a) and (b)

D: Neither (a) nor (b)



Q:) A porous concrete mass is obtained if the water cement ratio in the mixture is:

A: Less than 0.7

B : Equal to 0.7

C: More than 0.7

D: None of these.



Q:) The strength of extra rapid hardening cement may be the same as that of the ordinary Portland cement after:

C: 90 days

D: 120 days.



Q:) Which one of the following cements is recommended for the construction of sewage treatment work?

A: Extra rapid hardening cement

B: Rapid hardening cement

C: Ordinary Portland cement

D : Sulphate resisting cement.



Q:) Which one of the following properties of Portland blast furnace cement does not match with that of the ordinary Portland cements?

B : Setting time

C: Soundness

D: Rate of hardening.



Q:) Air-entraining cement:

A: Is made by mixing a small amount of an air entraining agent with ordinary cement clinker during grinding

B: May contain alkali salts of wood resins

C : Both (a) and (b)

D: Neither (a) nor (b)



Q:) After sieving the residue by weight on IS test sieve no. 9 not to exceed for:

A: Ordinary Portland cement 10 percent

B: Rapid hardening cement 10 percent

C: Rapid hardening cement 5 percent

D: Both (a) and (b)



Q.) The standard consistency test is not required to find:

A: Initial setting time

B: Final setting time

C: Soundness of cement

D: Fineness of cement.



Q:) The temperature of water and the test room at the time of gauging shall be within.

A: 20o ± 2C

C: 250 ± 2C

D: 270 ± 2C



Q:) The cement shall be considered as finally set when the centre needle of the circular attachment of the vocal apparatus makes an impression whereas the circular cutting edge of the attachment fails to do so and the centre needle does not piece through the cement paste more than.

A: 0.10 mm

B: 0.20 mm

C: 0.25

D: 0.5

Youtube CHANNEL

Q:) The compressive strength of ordinary portland cement after 3 days shall not be less than.

A: 160 kg/cm²

B: 225 kg/cm²

C: 100 kg/cm²



Q:) The split cylinder of spring brass of the Le-chetlier apparatus is:

A: 30 mm in diameter and 30 mm high

B: 35 mm in diameter and 30 mm high

C: 25 mm in diameter and 25 mm high

D: 30 mm in diameter and 25 mm high



Q:) On either side of the Le chatlier apparatus split two indicators are attached with pointed ends, whose length is kept:

A: 135 mm

C: 155 mm

D: 165 mm



Q:) The quantity of water required for gauging cement for testing cement soundness is taken.

B: 0.65 P D L= 8595517959

C: 0.73 P

D: 0.78 P



Q:) For testing the soundness of cement the difference of two measurement of the apparatus indicators one before the test and the second after keeping to the mould filled with test sample for 24 hours at temperature 27 to 32°C not to exceed:

A:6 mm

B:8 mm

C: 12 mm

D: 10 mm



Q:) If f_H is the angularity of aggregates, then angularity index f_A is given by:

A: 3fH/20+1.0

B: 2fH/15+1.0 = 8-5 9-5 7 9 5 9

C:4fH/20+1.0

D:5fH/15+1.0



Q:) At which water cement ratio, the strength of concrete made with angular aggregates or rounded aggregates is same?

B: 0.60 Ob. = 8595517959

C: 0.65

D: 0.68



Q:) The sum of the cumulative percentage of aggregate retained in successive sieves from 80 mm to 150 micron divided by 100 is called.

A: Fineness of aggregate

B: Fineness range of aggregate

C: Fineness modulus

D : Soundness of aggregate



Q:) The slump test of a freshly of a mixed concrete is recorded in terms of the specimen in:

B: Centimeters

C: Decimeters



Q:) The Subsided concrete(s) shown in figure after removal of the slump mould indicate.



A: True slump

B: Shear slump

C: Collapse slump

Q:) Which one of the following materials reduces the amount of air entrains in concrete?

A: The fly ash

B : Calcium chloride

C: Both (a) and (b)

D: Neither (a) nor (b)



Q:) Kaolin is chemically classified as.

A: Metamorphic rock

B : Argillaceous rock

C : Calcareous rock

D: Siliceous rock.



Q:) Pegmatite is a/an.

A: Intrusive igneous rock

B: Extrusive igneous rock

C : Sedimentary rock

D : Metamorphic rock.



Q:) black marble is generally found in the district of.

A: Jodhpur

B: Jaipur

C: Pune DD = 8595517959

D: Jaisalmer.



Q:) The softest rock of the following is:

A: Marble

B : Diamond

C: Talc O D. = 859517959

D: Quartz.



Youtube CHANNEL EVERESKAN Q:) Shingle is:

A: Decomposed laterite

B : Crushed granite

C: Water bound pebbles

D: Air weathered rock.



Q:) In arches, stratified stones are placed so that their planes are.

A: Parallel

B : Perpendicular



Q:) Jhumb bricks are.

A: Under burnt

B : Over burnt



Q:) The portion of the brick cut across its width and having its length equal to half of a brick, is known as.

B: Queen closer

C: king closer

D: Prince closer

