

CIVIL ENGINEERING

QUESTION PRACTICE PROGRAM

SSC JE PRE 2019

3000+ QUESTION PRACTICE

RAJASTHAN JE

2000 QUESTION PRACTICE







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Q:) The intensity of pressure developed by surface tension of 0.075 N/m in a droplet of water of 0.075 mm diameter is

 $A: 0.8N/cm^2$

 $B: 0.6N/cm^2$

 $C: 0.4N/cm^2$

 $D: 400 N/cm^2$



Q:) Pressure of 200 kPa is equivalent to a head of x meters of carbon tetra-chloride of relative density 1.59 where x is Equal to

A: 11.62

B:11.92

C: 12.82

D: 13.12



Q:) An open tank contains a m deep water with 50 cm depth of oil of specific gravity 0.8 above It. The intensity of pressure at the bottom of tank will be

 $A: 4 KN/m^2$

 $B:10 \text{ KN/m}^2$

 $C: 12 \text{ KN/m}^2$

 $D: 14 \text{ KN/m}^2$

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Q:) The pressure intensity is same in all directions at a point a. 1N/mm² b. 1000 N/m²

A: Only when fluid is frictionless and in compressible

B: Only when fluid is frictionless and is at rest

C: Only when fluid is frictionless

D: When there is no relative motion of one fluid layer relative to other



- Q:) The increase in metacentric height
- 1. Increases stability
- 2. Decreases stability
 Increases comfort for passengers
 Decreases comfort for passengers the correct answer is
- A: (i) and (ii)
- B: (i) and (iv)
- C: (ii) and (iii)
- D: (ii) and (iv)

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Q:) A rectangular block 2 m long, 1 m wide and 1 m deep floats in water, the depth of Immersion being 0.5 m. if water weight 10 KN/m 3 , then the weight of the block is

A:5 KN

B: 10 KN

C: 15 KN

D: 20 KN



FOUTUBE CHANNEL EXERESKA M Q:) If a vessel containing liquid moves downward with a constant acceleration equal to than

A: The pressure throughout the liquid mass is atmospheric

B: There will be vacuum in the liquid

C: The pressure in the liquid mass is greater than hydrostatic pressure

D: None of the above



Q:) When a liquid rotates at a constant angular velocity about a vertical axis as a rigid body The pressure intensity varies

A: linearly with radial distance

B: as the square of the radial distance

C: inversely as the square of the radial distance

D: inversely as the radial distance



Q:) The eddy viscosity for turbulent flow is

A: a function of temperature only

B: a physical property of the fluid

C: dependent on the flow

D: independent of the flow



Q:) The equation $P/W + V^2/2q + z = constant$

A: steady, frictionless, incompressible and along a streamline

B: Steady, frictionless, uniform and along a streamline

C: Steady, incompressible, uniform and along a streamline

D: Steady, frictionless, incompressible and uniform



Q:) When the velocity distribution is uniform over the cross-section the correction factor for momentum is

A:0

B:110b.: 8595517959

C: 4/3

D:2



Q:) If the velocity is zero over half of the cross-sectional area and is uniform over the remaining half, then the momentum correction factor is

A:1

B: 4/3

C:2

D:4



Q:) If velocity is zero over 1/3rd of a cross-section and is uniform over remaining 2/3rd of the cross-section then the correction factor fro kinetic energy is

A:4/3

B: 3/2

C: 9/4

D: 27/8

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Q:) The magnitude of the component of velocity at point (1,1) for a stream function &Psi = $X^2 - y^2$ is equal to

A:2

B : $2\sqrt{2}$

C:4

 $D:4\sqrt{2}$

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Youtube CHANNEL EVEREXAN Q:) In a forced vortex motion, the velocity of flow is

A: Directly proportional to its radial distance from axis of rotation

B: Inversely proportional to its radial distance from the axis of rotation

C: Inversely proportional to the square of its radial distance from the axis of rotation

D: Directly proportional to the square of its radial distance from the axis of rotation

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Q:) Stream lines and path lines always coincide in case of

A : Steady flow

B: Laminar flow

C: Uniform flow

D: Turbulent flow



Q:) In steady flow of a fluid, the total accede-ration of any fluid particle

A: Can be zero

B: Is never zero

C: Is always zero

D: Is independent of coordinates



Q:) A fluid jet discharge from a 4 cm diameter orifice has a diameter 3 cm at its vena contract. If the coefficient of velocity is 0.98 the coefficient of discharge for the orifice will be

$$\mathbf{A}: 0.98 \times (0.75)^2$$

$$\mathbf{B}: \frac{(0.75)^2}{0.98}$$

$$C: 0.98 \times (1.33)^2$$

$$\mathbf{D}: \frac{0.98}{(1.33)^2}$$

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Q:) Coefficient of contraction for an external cylindrical mouthpiece is

D: 0.611

