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Q :) The bending moment diagram for a cantilever whose free end is subjected to a point load will be of shape:

A : Triangle

B : Parabola

C : Rectangular

D : Cubic parabola

Q :) The ratio of θ_A and θ_B for beam as shown will be:

A : 1 : 2

B : 2 : 1

C : 1 : 1

D : 1 : 3

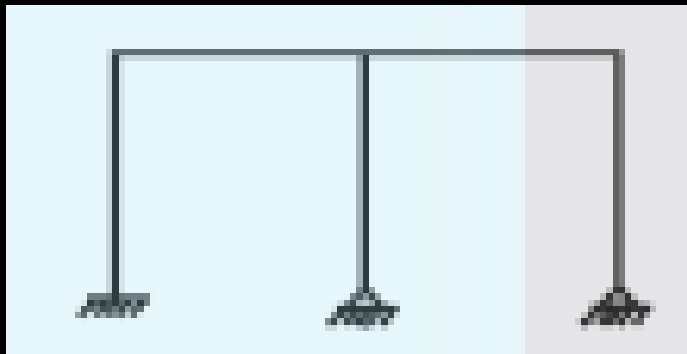
Q :) The degree of static indeterminacy N_s and the degree of kinematic indeterminacy, N_k for the plate frame as shown neglecting axial deformation are given by:

A : $N_s = 6, N_k = 1$

B : $N_s = 4, N_k = 6$

C : $N_s = 6, N_k = 6$

D : $N_s = 4, N_k = 4$



Q :) A fixed beam of span L , is subjected to a uniformly distributed load w per unit length. If beam has constant flexural rigidity, the fixed end moment is:

A : $wL^2/4$

B : $wL^2/6$

C : $wL^2/8$

D : $wL^2/12$

Q :) Which of the following statement is correct for flexibility method of analysis:-

A : The method is used to analyse determinate structures

B : The method is used only for manual analysis of indeterminate structures.

C : The method is used for analysis of indeterminate structures with lesser degree of static indeterminacy

D : The method is used to analyse flexible structures.

Q :) Rankine's formula is used for the analysis's formula is used for the analysis of steel compression member if the slenderness ratio $\left(\frac{l}{r}\right)$ is-

A : $120 < \frac{l}{r} < 200$

B : $200 < \frac{l}{r} < 250$

C : $100 < \frac{l}{r} < 150$

D : None of above

Q :) In plate girders, the web plate is provided with stiffness when the ratio of clear depth to thickness of web is greater than:

A : 58

B : 85

C : 68

D : 75

Q :) In plastic design of structures, if degree of statical indeterminacy is 'i, the number of hinges 'p' required to convert the structure into mechanics is given by:

A : $p = i + 3$

B : $p = i + 2$

C : $p = i + 1$

D : None of above

Q :) Allowable average shear stress in an un-stiffened web for beams made of steel of grade 250 N/mm² is:

A : 250 N/mm²

B : 165 N/mm²

C : 150 N/mm²

D : 100 N/mm²

Q :) A steel plate of 300 mm width and 10 mm thick has the diameter of the bolt hole as 20 mm.

A : 1800 mm²

B : 2800 mm²

C : 3000 mm²

D : 2700 mm²

Q :) If ' I_b ' is the moment of inertia of the rolled beam section, ' A_p ' is the area of cover plates in one flange and ' h ' is the distance between the centroid of the top and bottom flange plates, moment of inertia of built-up girder is given by:

$$\mathbf{A : I = \left[I_b + 2A_p \left(\frac{h}{2} \right)^2 \right]}$$

$$\mathbf{B : I = \left[I_b + 2A_p \left(\frac{h}{2} \right)^3 \right]}$$

$$\mathbf{C : I = \left[I_b + 2A_p \left(\frac{h}{2} \right) \right]}$$

$$\mathbf{D : I = \left[I_b + 3 \left(\frac{h}{2} \right)^2 \right]}$$

Q :) If 'M' is maximum moment in the plate girder, 'P' is allowable bending stress and ' t_w '. Is the thickness of web, economical depth for a girder is given by:

A : $\sqrt{\left(\frac{M}{P}\right)^* t_w}$

B : $1.2 \sqrt{\left(\frac{M}{P}\right)^* t_w}$

C : $1.1 \sqrt{\frac{M}{(P \cdot t_2)}}$

D : $1.3 \sqrt{\left(\frac{M}{P}\right)^* t_w}$

Q :) Normally, the pitch of roof truss with asbestos sheets should not be less than:

A : $\frac{1}{2}$ of span

B : $\frac{1}{4}$ of span

C : $\frac{1}{7}$ of span

D : $\frac{1}{12}$ of span

Q :) Gantry girders are designed to resist

:

A : Lateral loads

B : Lateral, longitudinal and vertical loads

C : Longitudinal and vertical loads

D : Lateral and longitudinal load

Q :) As per IS code, the maximum pitch of rivets in compression flange (thickness 't;) of a built up beam is:

A : Lesser of 200 mm and 12t

B : Lesser of 250 mm and 12t

C : Lesser of 200 mm and 16t

D : Lesser of 250 mm and 16t

Q :) In a plate girder, bending moment is primarily resisted by:

A : Web plate

B : Flange plate only

C : Flange angle only

D : Flange plate and flange angle

Q :) The gross diameter of a rivet is the diameter of :

A : Rivet hole

B : Rivet measured before driving

C : Rivet measured after driving

D : None of the above

Q :) Which of the following sections will have large shape factor:

A : Diamond

B : Rectangle

C : I-section

D : Solid circular section

Q :) Which of the following sections should preferably be used at places where torsion occurs?

A : Angle section

B : Box type section

C : Channel section

D : None of the above

Q :) Load factor is defined as

A : Ultimate load / yield load

B : Yield load / working load

C : Ultimate load / working load

D : None of the above

Q :) The effective length of a column, held in position and restrained in direction at one end and the other end is free, is equal to:

A : $0.67 L$

B : L

C : $1.2L$

D : $2.00 L$

Q :) The permissible bending stress in the slab base of steel columns for all grades of steel is limited to:-

A : 185 N/mm²

B : 165 N/mm²

C : 175 N/mm²

D : 200 N/mm²



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