52 Which of the following statements is true?

Impermeability is a property of fresh concrete Impermeability is a not property of fresh concrete Impermeability is nothing to do with concrete at all

A : Only A
B : Only B
C : Only C

D: None of these

53 A slump of 50 -100 mm can be used for

A : Mass concreting
B : Strip footing
C : Trench fill
D : Beams

54 For preparing ordinary concrete, what is the quantity of water used?

A: 5% by weight of aggregates plus 20% of weight of cement

B: 10% by weight of aggregates plus 10% of weight of cement

C: 5%by weight of aggregates plus 30% of weight of cement

D: 30% by weight of aggregates plus 10% of weight of cement

55 How many components are mainly used to prepare concrete?

A:5 B:3 C:2 D:4

56 ____is added to make white concrete.

A : Fly ash
B : Metakaolin
C : Rice husk
D : Figments

57 Hoe does the strength of concrete differ with age of concrete?

A : Increases
B : Decreases
C : No effect

D: Increases, then decreases

58 The figure given below represents a

A: Low slump of concreteB: Normal slump of concreteC: Shear slump of concreteD: collapse slump of concrete

59 Separation of coarse aggregate from mortar during transportation is known.

A : Bleeding
B : Creeping
C : Segregation
D : Shrinkage

60 Workability of concrete for a given water content is good if the aggregate are

A : Rounded aggregateB : Irregular aggregateC : Angular aggregateD : Flaky aggregate

61 Pick up the correct statement from the following

A: Continuous grading is not necessary for obtaining a minimum of air voids

B: The omission of a certain size of aggregate is shown by a strength horizontal line on the grading curve

C: The omission of certain size of aggregate in concrete increases the workability but also increase the liability

D: All option are correct

1 The fineness modulus of fine aggregate is:

A: 2.0 to 3.5 B: 3.5 to 5.0 C: 5.0 to 7.0 D: 6.0 to 8.5 2 The flaky aggregate is said to be elongated if its length is

A: Equal to the mean size
B: Twice the mean size
C: Thrice the mean size
D: Four times the mean size

3 According to IS :383, The coarsest sand falls under grading zone:

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

4 An aggregate is said t be flaky if its least dimension is less than:

A: 2/3 mean dimension B: 3/4 mean dimension C: 3/5 mean dimension D: 5/8 mean dimension

5 The percentage of the fine aggregate of fineness modulus 2.6 to be combined with coarse aggregate of fineness modulus 6.8 for obtaining the aggregates of fineness modulus 5.4, is:

A: 0.6 B: 0.3 C: 0.4 D: 0.5

6 The resistance of an aggregate to wear is known as

A : Impact value
B : Abrasion resistance
C : Shear resistance
D : Crushing resistance

7 The resistance of an aggregate to the effect of hydration of cement and water is called

A : Impact value B : Soundness

C : Crushing strength D : Abrasion resistance

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8 If aggregate completely pass through a sieve of size 75 mm, the particular aggregate will be flaky if its minimum dimension is less than____

A: 20.5 mm B: 30.5 mm C: 40.5 mm D: 50.5 mm

9 If fineness modulus of sand is 2.5 it is graded as____

A: Very fine sand B: Fine sand C: Medium sand D: Coarse sand

10 The bulk density of aggregate does not depend upon___

A : Size and shape of aggregate

B: Specific gravity of

aggregate

C: Grading of aggregate

D: Size and shape of the container

11 The most useless aggregate is one whose surface textures is:

A : Smooth B : Granular C : Glassy

D: Honey combed and porous

12 The aggregate which is obtained from seashore or rivers and produces minimum voids in the concrete is known as

A : Angular aggregateB : Flaky aggregateC : Irregular aggregateD : Rounded aggregate

13 Which of the following represents smallest size (mm) of fine aggregate (sand)?

A: 0.01 B: 0.06 C: 1.5 D: 2 14 Spot the odd statement :

A : Rounded aggregate

B: irregular or partly rounded aggregate

C : Angular flaky aggregate

D : single size aggregate

15 For the construction of cement concrete floor, the maximum permissible size of aggregates

A: 4 mm B: 6 mm C: 8 mm D: 10 mm

16 Is sieve nos. 10 mm and 4.75 mm are generally used for grading of

A : Coarse aggregate

B: Fine aggregate

C : Both coarse aggregate and fine aggregate

D: None of these

17 The percentage of the aggregate of F.M. 2.6 to be combined with coarse aggregate of F.M. 6.8 for obtaining the aggregates of F.M. 5.4 is

A: 0.3 B: 0.4 C: 0.5 D: 0.6

18 The strength of concrete made with angular aggregate and rounded aggregate is pratically same at the water / cement ratio is

A: 0.4 B: 0.48 C: 0.55 D: 0.65

19 Plywood is specified by:

A : Weight
B : Volume
C : Thickness
D : Number of layers

20 Wastage of timber is the maximum in the case of:

A : Ordinary sawing
B : Tangential sawing
C : Radial sawing

D: Quarter sawing

21 The life of teakwood doors and windows is usually taken to be

A: 80 year B: 60 year C: 40 year D: 20year

22 The most valuable timber may be obtained from

A : Chir B : Shisham C : Sal D : Teak

23 The defect in timber that arises due to the swelling caused by growth of layers of sap wood over the wounders after branch is cut off is called as

A : Checks B : Knots C : Shakes D : Ring gall

24 When timber is burned in the wood fire over depth of about 15 mm the process of treatment is known as .

A : Charring

B : Rueping process C : Bethel process D : Boucherie process

25 What is the recommended moisture content of timber, which issued as a structural element for windows?

A: 5-10%
B: 10-16%
C: 16-25%
D: 26-36%



26 Which of the following method is used to make the timber fire resistance?

A: Coating with tar paint

B : Pumping creosote oil into timber at high pressure

C : Seasoning process

D: Soaking it in ammonium

sulphate

27 In the air drying process, the practical limit of moisture content is

A: 0.05 B: 0.15 C: 0.25 D: 0.35

28 Which of the following represents the average life (years) of high durable timber?

A: Less than 3

B:3 to 6 C:6 to 10

D: More than 10

29 Which one of the following treatment is used to makes the timber fire resistance?

A: Abel's process

B: Empty cell process

C : Envelope treatment

D: Tarring

30 In which of the following case Bethel process is used?

A: Brick manufacturing

B: Cement manufacturing

C: Manufacturing of bituminous material D: Treatment of Timber

31 Saw dust can be rendered chemically inert by boiling it in water containing

A: Ferrous sulphate

B: Potassium chloride

C: Ammonia

D: None of these

32 The most durable varnish is

A: Water varnish

B : Spirit varnish

C: Turpentine varnish

D: Oil varnish

33 Resins are:

A: Not soluble in water

B: Soluble in spirit

C: Used in varnishes

D: All of these

34 The base material for distemper is:

A: Chalk B: Lime C: Clav

D: Lime putty

35 In paints, methylated spirit, naphtha and turpentine are used as:

A: Base B : Binder C : Solvent D: Extender

36 Which of the following is the homogeneous solution resins in the alcohol?

A: Distemper B: Enamel paint C : Plastic paint

D: Varnish

37 The ingredient of paint which are used to hide the surface irregularities imparts color is known as

A : Adultrants B: Drier

C: Pigments

D: Solvents

38 Which of the following is used as the vehicle in the enamel Paints?

A: Linseed oil B: Mustard C: Varnish D: Water

39 Plastic asphalt is

A: Used as a water proofing

layer over roof

B: A mixture of cement and

asphalt

C: A natural asphalt

D: A refinery product

40 Which one of the following purest from of iron:

A : cast iron

B: Wrought iron C: Mild steel

D: High carbon steel

41 Dog legged stairs are:

A: Quarter turn stairs

B: Three quarter turn stairs

C: Half turn stairs D : Straight stairs

For polishing mosaic mosaic floors we used:

A: Carbolic acid B: Muriatic acid C: Acetic acid D: Oxalic acid

43 The specific gravity of bitumen is:

A: 2.09 B: 0.8 C: 0.9 D: 1.09

44 A very comfortable type of stair for usage is:

A : Straight B: Dog legged C : Open newel D: Circular

45 Bullet proof glass is made of thick glass sheet and a sandwiched layer of

A: steel

B : Stainiess steel

C: High strength plastic

D: Chromium plate

46 Explosive required blasting is measured in

A: Cubic meter B: Explosive power C : Energy released D: Kilograms

47 The compressive strength (N/MM₂) of thermocol ranges between .

A: 2.0 to 5.5 B: 5.5 to 10.6 C: 11.7 to 14.4





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