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VALIDITY
TILL THE EXAM

DURATION
400+ HOURS

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Q :) Clay bricks are made of earth having

A : 35-70% and 10-20% alumina

B : 35 – 70% and 35-70% alumina

C : Nearly equal proportion of silica and alumina

D : Nealy equal proportions of alumina, silica and lime

Q :) The fineness of cement is determined by:

OR

Which of the following is used to test the fineness of a cement?

A : Setting time test

B : Slump cone test

C : soundness test

D : Air permeability test

Q :) The cementing property of cement is mainly due to

A : Lime

B : Alumina

C : Silica

D : Gypsum

Q :) Dry rot is caused due to:

A : Lack of ventilation

B : Alternate wet and dry conditions

C : Complete submergence in water

D : White ant attack

Q :) The constituents of varnish are:

OR

Varnish is generally made of:

OR

A varnish essentially contains

A : Resins, driers and solvents

B : An inert extender, driers and solvents

C : Resins, colouring pigments and solvents

D : An inert extender, resins and solvent

Q :) Painting work is generally specified by:

A : Weight of the paint used

B : Volume of the paint used

C : Labour used for painting

D : Area of the painted surface

Q :) Mild steel is used in the manufacture of

A : Compression members

B : Cutting tools

C : Rolled steel sections

D : Tension members

Q :) Shielding glass contains

A : Steel wires

B : Chrome

C : Fibre glass

D : Lead oxide

Q :) Which of the following mineral is responsible for activity of clay?

A : Kaolinite

B : Illite

C : Silica

D : Montmorillonite



ALL STATE LEVEL MIXED PRACTICE (recent pattern question)

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Q :) A partially saturated soil contains:

A : Solids and air only

B : Solids, air, water and clay only

C : Solids and water only

D : Solids, air and water only

Q :) What is the ratio of volume of air voids to the volume of total voids known as?

A : Percentage voids

B : Air content

C : Porosity

D : Percentage air voids

Q :) The expression for the discharge (Q) through a flow net for isotropic soil is given by:

A : $Q = KH \times \frac{N_F}{N_D}$

B : $Q = KH \sqrt{\frac{N_F}{N_D}}$

C : $Q = KH \left(\frac{N_F}{N_D}\right)^2$

D : $Q = KH \left(\frac{N_F}{N_D}\right)^3$

Q :) What is the use of sonoscope?

A : Checking the accuracy of water meters

B : Regulating the fire hydrants

C : As a replacement of venturi meter of discharge measurement

D : Detection of leakage in underground water mains

Q :) Pore water from the soil escapes when a load is applied on it. This process is known as _____.

A : Compaction

B : Consolidation

C : Effective stress distribution

D : Boiling

Q :) What is the assumption made about back of wall, in the Rankine's theory of earth pressure?

OR

Rankine's theory of earth pressure assumes that the back of the wall is

A : Plane and rough

B : Plane and smooth

C : Vertical and rough

D : Vertical and smooth

Q :) The effect of cohesion on a soil is to

A : Reduce both active and passive earth pressure intensities

B : Increase both active and passive earth pressure intensities

C : Reduce active earth pressure intensity but to increase passive earth pressure intensity

D : increase active earth pressure intensity but to reduce passive earth pressure intensity

Q :) Coefficient of earth pressure at rest is given by

A : $\frac{\mu^2}{1 - \mu^2}$

B : $\frac{\mu}{1 - \mu}$

C : $\frac{1 - \mu}{\mu}$

D : $\frac{1 - \mu^2}{\mu^2}$

Q :) Standard dynamic penetration test is more suitable to determine bearing capacity of:

A : Silt

B : Sandy soil

C : Clayey soil

D : All of the above

Q :) The maximum intensity of loading that the foundation will safely carry without the risk of shear failure of soil irrespective of any settlement that may occur is called as:

A : Allowable bearing capacity

B : Ultimate bearing capacity

C : Safe bearing capacity

D : Net loading capacity



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Q :) A pile foundation is used when:

A : The load are heavy

B : The soil stratum near ground surface is weak

C : Both (a) and (b)

D : Neither (a) nor (b)

Q :) Black cotton soils may be stabilized with the following for road constructions:

A : Mixing lime 5 to 10%

B : Mixing sand

C : Mining gypsum

D : Mixing fly ash

Q :) The largest value of stability number:

A : 1.0

B : 0.261

C : 2.0

D : 0.5

Q :) Undisturbed tests are required for conducting-

A : Hydrometer test

B : Shrinkage limit test

C : Consolidation test

D : Specific gravity test

Q :) In a friction loss in pipe flow, the expression for coefficient of friction (f) in terms of shear stress is:

A : $\frac{\tau_0}{\rho V^2}$

B : $\frac{2\tau_0}{V^2}$

C : $\frac{2\tau_0}{\rho V^2}$

D : $\frac{2\tau_0}{\rho V}$

Q :) If water enters into the pipe from a reservoir or a tank, then at the entrance into the pipe the head loss will be

A : $\frac{v^2}{2g}$

B : $1.2 \frac{v^2}{2g}$

C : $0.5 \frac{v^2}{2g}$

D : $\frac{(V_1 - V_2)^2}{2g}$

Q :) The pressure rise due to water hammer depends upon-

A : Velocity of flow water in pipe

B : Length of pipe

C : Time taken to close the valve

D : All the above

Q :) Vorticity at any point is defined as the circulation per

A : Unit area

B : Unit length

C : Unit volume

D : Unit mass

Q :) The velocity for flow through a pipe as measured at the centre is 4 m/s. The average velocity in the pipe will be:

A : 2 m/s

B : 8 m/s

C : 1 m/s

D : 4 m/s

Q :) The friction factor of laminar liquid flow in a circular pipe is proportional to:

A : Inversely to the Reynold's number

B : Square to the Reynold's number

C : Square root of the Reynold's number

D : Reynold's number

Q :) The loss of head in a hydraulic jump is given by:

A : $\frac{D_1 - D_2}{4D_1 D_2}$

B : $\frac{(D_1 - D_2)^2}{4D_1 D_2}$

C : $\frac{(D_1 - D_2)^3}{4D_1 D_2}$

D : $\frac{(D_1 - D_2)^4}{4D_1 D_2}$

Q :) A hydrometer is used to measure.

A : Velocity of fluids

B : Velocity of gases

C : Flow of fluids

D : Specific gravity of liquids

Q :) is known as the ratio of rate of change discharge of an outlet and parent channel

A : Efficiency

B : Flexibility

C : Sensitivity

D : Modular limit

Q :) An impulse turbine is used for

A : Low head of water

B : High head of water

C : Medium head of water

D : High discharge of water

Q :) Discharge of a double acting reciprocating pump is

A : LAN

B : 2LAN

C : LAN/60

D : 2LAN/60



ALL STATE LEVEL MIXED PRACTICE (recent pattern question)

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Q :) M 10 grade of concrete approximates Mix.

A : 1 : 3 : 6

B : 1 : 1 : 2

C : 1 : 2 : 4

D : 1 : 1.5 : 3

Q :) The size of commonly used specimen for compression test of concrete is:

A : 50 × 30 mm

B : 150 × 150 × 150 mm

C : 150 × 50 × 50 mm

D : 150 × 150 mm

Q :) Which of the following is the important factor that affects the shrinkage of cement concrete?

A : Quantity of concrete

B : Size of coarse aggregates

C : Size of the fine aggregate

D : Amount of water added during mixing of concrete

Q :) Creep deformation is a property of any material to deform under the influence of

A : Thermal stresses

B : Moisture related

C : Mechanical stresses

D : Stresses due to wind loads

Q :) Assertion A : Pozzolana is added to cement to increase early strength.

Reason R : It reduces the heat of hydration.

Which of the following is correct?

A : A is true but R is false.

B : Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.

C : A is false but R is true

D : Both A and R are true, but R is not a correct explanation of A.

Q :) Which of the following acts as retarder for the concrete?

A : Calcium chloride

B : Calcium lignosulphonate

C : Calcium stearate

D : Aluminium powder



Q :) The slope of a bending moment diagram gives.....

A : Compressive force

B : Shear force

C : Couple

D : Tensile force

Q :) The point of contraflexure is the point at which _____ changes its sign.

A : Torsional moment

B : Shear force

C : Bending moment

D : All of the options

Q :) The slope at the fixed end of a cantilever beam will be :

A : Zero

B : Maximum

C : Minimum

D : Negative

Q :) The bending moment acting on the plane of an element will cause the following type of stress on the plane :

A : Transverse shear stress

B : Axial stress

C : Tensile stress

D : Normal stress

Q :) Maximum bending moment occurs at a point where:

A : S.F. is either zero or change sign

B : S.F. is maximum

C : Transverse loading is zero

D : At the centre of the beam span

Q :) Moment distribution method of structural analysis is applicable to:

A : Stable but statically indeterminate structure

B : Stable but statically determinate structures

C : Unstable but statically indeterminate structure

D : Unstable but statically determinate structures

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