### Adda 247

shortshayari.in

# WELCOME To Adda 247

जो अपनी ज़िंदगी मे कुछ पाना चाहते है वो समुंदर में भी पत्थरो के पुल बना लेते है।

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Which of the following is the main reason to provide frog in the bricks?

- (a) Print manufacture's name
- (b) Form keyed joint between brick and mortar
- (c) Improve thermal insulation
- (d) Reduce the weight of brick





Tempering is the process used in the manufacturing of .....

(a) bricks

(b) bitumen

(c) cement

(d) paints





Which of the following is burnt in the Hoffman's kiln during the process of manufacturing?

- (a) Bitumen
- (b) Bricks
- (c) Clinker
- (d) Varnishes





- Which of the following tests are used for testing of tiles?
- 1. Breaking strength test
- 2. Impact test
- **3. Transverse strength test**
- 4. Water absorption test
- (a) 1 and 3 only
- (b) 1, 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1, 2 and 4 only
- (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4





- Which of the following is the most important characteristic of the alumina in the brick earth?
- (a) Maintain plasticity
- (b) Increase strength of bricks
- (c) To manufacture impermeable bricks
- (d) Reduce wrapping when heated







What is the thickness of one and half brick wall made up of standard modular brick?

(a) 20

**(b)** 30

(c) 40

(d) 50





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- In Portland cement, the  $C_3S$  and  $C_2S$  present in their impure form are called as:
- (a) alite and celite
- (b) belite and felite
- (c) alite and belite
- (d) alite and felite





When cement is tested for fineness by Blaine's air permeability method as described in IS4031-1968, the specific surface of cement shall NOT be less than \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) 225 mm<sup>2</sup>/kg
- (b)  $2250 \times 10^2 \text{ mm}^2/\text{kg}$
- (c)  $225 \times 10^4 \text{ mm}^2/\text{kg}$
- (d)  $225 \times 10^6 \text{ mm}^2/\text{kg}$



- Rapid hardening Portland cement can be obtained by:
- A. Higher fineness of grinding
- B. Higher C<sub>2</sub>S and lower C<sub>3</sub>S content
- (a) Statement A is true B is false
- (b) Statement B is true A is false
- (c) Both statement are true
- (d) Both statement are false





- The compound constituent of cement abbreviated by C<sub>3</sub>A represents:
- (a) tricalcium alumino ferrite
- (b) tricalcium aluminate
- (c) tricalcium silicate
- (d) dicalcium silicate





- Which of the following compound affects the ultimate strength of cement?
- (a) Dicalcium silicate
- (b) Tetracalcium alumino-ferrite
- (c) Tricalcium aluminate
- (d) Tricalcium silicate



A sample of wet soil has a mass of 12 kg. On oven drying the mass reduces to 10 kg. then water content of the soil is:

(a) 2.0%

(b) 20.0%

(c) 16.67%

(d) None of the above





- Thixotropy of soils refers to
- (a) Gain of strength of soil with passage of time after it has been remoulded
- (b) Loss of strength of soil with passage of time after it has been remoulded
- (c) Thickening of soil particies with water
- (d) None of these



To determine the liquid limit, in the flow curve the water content is plotted on:

(a) X-axis

(b) Y-axis

(c) On any axis

(d) None of the above





The plastic limit and liquid limit of a soil sample are 35% and 70% respectively. The percentage of soil fraction with grain size finer than 0.002 mm is 25. The activity ratio of the sample is:

(a) 0.6

(b) 1.0 (c) 1.4

(c) 1.4 (d) 1.8





Atterberg limit tests were carried on a certain soil with the following results:

- (i) Liquid Limit = 40%
- (ii) Plastic Limit = 25%
- (iii) Shrinkage Limit = 10%
- The value of plasticity index is:
- (a) 30%
- **(b)** 15%
- (c) 25%
- (d) 40%





The hydraulic gradient between two adjacent equipotential lines is given by:

(a)  $\frac{\Delta h}{\Delta L}$ (b)  $\Delta h \times \Delta L$ (c)  $\sqrt{\Delta h \times \Delta L}$ (d)  $\frac{\Delta h}{0.5\Delta L}$ 





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A loose uniform sand with rounded grains has effective grains size of 0.05 cm. Co-efficient of permeability of the sand is .....

- (a) 0.25 cm/sec
- (b) 0.5 cm/sec
- (c) 1 cm/sec
- (d) 1.25 cm/sec







The property of a soil which permits water to percolate through it, is called ......

- (a) moisture content
- (b) permeability
- (c) capillarity
- (d) none of these





- The property of soil which permits the seepage of water is known as:
- (a) Capillarity
- (b) Permeability
- (c) Consolidation
- (d) Porosity





The hydraulic head that would produce a quick sand condition in a sand stratum of thickness 1.8m, specific gravity 2.65 and void ratio 0.65 is equal to:

- (a) 1.0 meter
- (b) 1.2 meter
- (c) 1.6 meter
- (d) 1.8 meter







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### **USE MAX DISCOUNT CODE Y579**

# The notch angle for maximum discharge over a triangular notch is (a) 30°

**(b)** 60°

(c) 90°

(d) 120°



In a hydraulic jump occurring in a horizontal rectangular channel the sequent depths are 0.25 m & 1.25 m. The energy loss in the jump is

(a) 0.25 m

(b) 1.0 m

(c) 1.25 m

(d) 1.50 m





- Which of the following is not a dimension less number
- (a) Darcy Weisbach friction factor f
- (b) Coefficient of drag C<sub>D</sub>
- (c) Manning's coefficient n
- (d) Coefficient of Velocity C<sub>V</sub>



## n factor f



- The grade of concrete not recommended by IS 456 : 2000, is
- (a) M20
- **(b)** M60
- (c) M80
- (d) M90





If the sum of the percentage amount of coarse retained is 694.5, then calculate the fineness modulus of coarse aggregate.

- (a) 70.86
- (b) 69.45
- (c) 0.6945
- (d) 6.945





**Max Discount** 

As per the recommended method by the Indian standard, which of the following is NOT required as an input parameter for concrete mix design?

- (a) Fineness modulus of sand
- (b) Maximum size of aggregate
- (c) Workability
- (d) Characteristic strength





According to I.S. specifications for M 150 mixed concrete, the local bond stress is.....

(a) 30 kg/cm<sup>2</sup>
(b) 10 kg/cm<sup>2</sup>
(c) 20 kg/cm<sup>2</sup>
(d) 5 kg/cm<sup>2</sup>





According to IS 456, nominal concrete mixed can be used up to what grade of concrete?

(a) M15

(b) M20

(c) M5

(d) M10





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Concrete in the member represented by a core test shall be considered acceptable if the average equivalent cube strength of the cores is equal to at least q percent of the cube strength of the grade of concrete, where q (%) is:



(a) 95
(b) 85
(c) 65

(d) 75





The maximum shear stress occurs on the filament which makes an angle with the horizontal plane equal to

(a) 30°

**(b)** 45°

(c) 60°

(d) 90°





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- In a Mohr's circle of  $\sigma \tau$  plane ( $\sigma$  = normal stress,  $\tau$  = shear stress), the vertical diameter represents
- (a) Maximum shear stress
- (b) Maximum normal stress
- (c) Principal stress
- (d) Minimum normal stress







The angle between the principal plane and the plane of maximum shear is:

(a) 45°

**(b) 90°** 

(c) 135°

(d) 60°







For such element only under normal stress, the radius of Mohr circle is:

(a) σ (b) σ/2 (c) 2σ

(d) 0.6*σ* 





A stress element is subjected to tensile stress of 5 MPa on both the principal planes. The radius of Mohr Circle corresponding to this element will be

(a) 10 MPa

(b) 7.5 MPa

(c) 5 MPa

(d) Zero





What is the relation between equivalent length  $(L_e)$  and actual length (I) for a column with one end fixed and the other free?

- (a) (Le = 3l)
- **(b)**  $L_e = 2.5l$
- (c)  $\left(L_e = \frac{1}{4}\right)$ (d)  $L_e = 2l$



- For canal lining \_\_\_\_\_ type of cement is used.
- (a) Quick setting
- (b) Pozzolana
- (c) Sulphate resisting
- (d) Rapid hardening





- As per Lacey's theory, the silt factor is:
- (a) Directly proportional to average size
- (b) Inversely proportional to average particle
- (c) Directly proportional to square root of average particle size
- (d) Not related to average particle size



### If the sediment size is 0.81 mm the silt factor will be

(a) 1.721

(b) 1.010

(c) 0.900

(d) 1.584





According to Khosla's theory, the exit gradient in the absence of a downstream cutoff is-

(a) Zero

(b) Unity

(c) Infinity

(d) Very large





- Lining of a canal is necessary-
- (a) To prevent erosion of bed and sides due to high velocities
- (b) To minimize the seepage of losses
- (c) To increase the discharge by increasing
- (d) All of the above





- A series of closely spaced contours lines represents a:
- (a) Steeply sloped
- (b) Overhang cliff
- (c) Vertical cliff
- (d) Flat





The vertical distance between any two consecutive contours is called \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) Vertical equivalent
- (b) Horizontal equivalent
- (c) Contour interval
- (d) Contour gradient



### **Contour interval is:**

- (a) Inversely proportional to the scale of the map
- (b) Directly proportional to the flatness of ground
- (c) Larger for accurate works
- (d) Larger if the time available is more







When several contours coincide, it indicates .....:

- (a) A vertical cliff
- (b) A valley
- (c) A ridge
- (d) A saddle





The partial safety factor for field welding is-

(a) 1.25

(b) 1.5

(c) 1.1

(d) 1





### The minimum size of fillet weld is-

(a) 3mm

(b) 2mm

(c) 5mm

(d) 1mm





When a tension member consists of two channel sections, the allowance for rivet hole is made for two holes from:

- (a) Each web
- (b) Each flange
- (c) Each web or one hole from each flange whichever is more
- (d) Each web or one hole from each flange whichever is less





A steel plate is 30 cm wide and 10 mm thick. A rivet of nominal diameter of 18 mm is driven. The net sectional area of plate is

- (a) 18.00 cm<sup>2</sup>
- (b) 28.20 cm<sup>2</sup>
- (c) 28.05 cm<sup>2</sup>
- (d) 32.42 cm<sup>2</sup>







A steel plate of 300 mm width and 10 mm thick has diameter of the bolt hole as 20 mm. The net section of the plate is-

- (a) 1800 mm<sup>2</sup>
- (b) 2800 mm<sup>2</sup>
- (c) 3000 mm<sup>2</sup>
- (d) 2700 mm<sup>2</sup>





- What type of water when used continuously for drinking would cause harmful damage to teeth and bones?
- (a) Water with excessive hardness
- (b) Water with excessive chloride
- (c) Water with excessive fluoride
- (d) Water with excessive sulphure







The permissible limit of arsenic in drinking water as per the guidelines of WHO is

- (a) 0.01 ppm
- (b) 0.01 ppb
- (c) 0.05 ppm
- (d) 0.05 ppb





As per Indian standard (IS 10500 2012) of drinking water specification concentration of iron in drinking water should not exceed.

- (a) 0.5 mg/L
- (b) 0.4 mg/L
- (c) 0.3 mg/L
- (d) 0.2 mg/L





The acceptable limit (mg/l) of total dissolved solids for drinking water is

(a) 250

**(b)** 500

(c) 1000

(d) 1500





### Which chemical affect kidney when exceeds its value?

(a) Nitrate

(b) Fluoride

(c) Copper

(d) Cadmium





### For drinking water quantity of fluoride required is:

(a) Zero

(b) 0.3

(c) 0.8

(d) 2.0





### The product of H<sup>+</sup> ions and OH<sup>-</sup> ions in a strong alkali is (a) 0 (b) 1 (c) 10<sup>-1</sup> (d) 10<sup>-14</sup>



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