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Q1. What is the minimum permissible width of Staircase landing?

Answer: The minimum permissible width of Staircase landing should be equal to the width of the flight.

Q2. Summation of Tread and Riser must lie in between -

Answer: The Summation of Tread and Riser must lie between 400 mm to 450 mm.

Q3. What should be the maximum and minimum pitch in a good stair?

Answer: The maximum pitch in a good stair should be 40 degree and the minimum pitch in a good stair should be 25 degree.

Q4. What is the minimum permissible width of the staircase flight?

Answer: The minimum permissible width of the staircase flight is 900 mm.

Q5. How to calculate the Number of Riser when the number of the tread is known to you?

Answer: The formula for Number of Riser is -

Number of Riser = Tread + 1

Q6. What is the standard size of Tread and Riser for residential buildings?

Answer: The standard size of Tread is 250 mm and Riser is 150 mm for residential buildings.

Q7. The height between two floors is 3 meters (3000 mm) and Riser = 150 mm. Assume two flights in between the two floors. Now find the Number of tread and Riser?

Answer: We know, Number of Riser = Floor to floor distance / Riser height

$$= 3000 / 150 = \mathbf{20 \text{ Numbers}}$$

So Number of Riser is 20

Now, we know, Tread = Riser - 1 for one flight,

Here we have 2 flights.

$$\text{So, Tread} = \text{Riser} - 2 = 20 - 2 = \mathbf{18 \text{ Numbers}}$$

For Details Watch This Video: [Basic Points to Remember before about Staircase Design](#)

Q8. What is the minimum diameter of the Inlet and Outlet pipe for Septic tank construction?

Answer: The minimum diameter of the Inlet and Outlet pipe for Septic tank construction is 100 mm.

Q9. Which cement is suitable for use in massive concrete structures such as large dams?

Answer: Low Heat Cement is suitable for use in massive concrete structures such as large dams.

Q10. What is the Specific gravity of Portland cement?

Answer: The Specific gravity of Portland cement is 3.15

Q11. Which IS sieve size is used to determine the fineness of cement?

Answer: The IS sieve size is used to determine the fineness of cement is 90 micron.

Q12. What is the full form of TBM?

Answer: The full form of TBM is Tunnel Boring Machine.

Q13. Name the most common admixture which is used to accelerate the initial setting of concrete?

Answer: The most common admixture which is used to accelerate the initial set of concrete is Calcium Chloride.

Q14. Which IS code is used for Concrete work measurements?

Answer: The IS 1200 Part-2 is used for Concrete work measurements.

Q15. Compared to Mild steel, Cast iron has, (i) High Compressive Strength. (ii) High Tensile Strength. (iii) Low Compressive Strength. (iv) Low Tensile Strength

Answer: Compared to Mild steel, Cast iron has i) High Compressive Strength and Low Tensile Strength.

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Q16. What is the compressive strength of ordinary Portland cement after three days?

Answer: The compressive strength of ordinary Portland cement after three days shall not be less than 16 MPa.

Q17. Which instrument is used to measure the Specific gravity of liquids?

Answer: Hydrometer is used to measure the Specific gravity of liquids.

Q18. What is the effect on the Bulking of Sand with an increase in moisture content?

Answer: With an increase in moisture content, the bulking of sand first increases to a certain maximum value and then decreases.

Q19. Name the main constituent of cement which is responsible for initial / Early strength of cement?

Answer: The main constituent of cement which is responsible for initial / Early strength of cement is Tricalcium Silicate.

Q20. What is the standard mortar mixing ratio of Cement and sand for testing the Compressive and Tensile strength of cement?

Answer: The standard mortar mixing ratio of Cement and sand for testing Compressive and Tensile strength of cement is 1:3.

Q21. What is the normal consistency of ordinary Portland cement?

Answer: The normal consistency of ordinary Portland cement is about 30%. As per IS 4031 Part-4, Generally it ranges between 26 to 33 percent.

Q22. What is the proportion of cement and sand for the plaster of the septic tank?

Answer: The proportion of cement and sand for the plaster of septic tank is 1:3 (1 part cement and 3 part sand).

Q23. What is the basic purpose of retarders in concrete?

Answer: The basic purpose of retarders in concrete is to increase the initial setting time of cement paste in concrete.

Q24. What is the relation between Length and Width of Septic Tank?

Answer: If L is the length and W is the width of the septic tank, then

Minimum Length = 2 x Width and Maximum Length = 4 x width

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Q25. What is the minimum Crushing strength of a first-class brick?

Answer: The minimum Crushing strength of a first-class brick is 10.5 N/mm^2

Q26. Name the main constituent of cement which is responsible for the initial setting of cement?

Answer: The main constituent of cement which is responsible for the initial setting of cement is Tricalcium Aluminate.

Q27. Name the most commonly used retarder in concrete?

Answer: The most commonly used retarder in concrete is Gypsum.

Q28. What is the percentage of moisture content in a well-seasoned timber?

Answer: The percentage of moisture content in a well-seasoned timber is 10 to 12 percent.

Q29. What is the standard proportion of lime and sand in the mortar normally used in brick construction?

Answer: The standard proportion of lime and sand in the mortar normally used in brick construction is 1:2.

Q30. What is the proportion of cement and sand for the plaster of the septic tank?

Answer: The proportion of cement and sand for the plaster of septic tank is 1:3 (1 part cement and 3 part sand).

Q31. What is the allowable freeboard in a septic tank?

Answer: The allowable freeboard in a septic tank is 300 mm to 450 mm.

Q32. Among Deodar, Chir, Shishum, and Pine, Which of the following trees yields hardwood?

Answer: Shishum yields hardwood.

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Q33. What is the maximum water absorption for a good building stone aggregate?

Answer: The maximum water absorption for a good building stone aggregate is 5 percent.

Q34. What is the minimum crushing strength of a good building stone aggregate?

Answer: The minimum Crushing strength of a good building stone aggregate IS 100 MPa.

Q35. What causes the disease of dry rot in timber?

Answer: Lack of Ventilation causes dry rot in timber.

Q36. What is the percentage of moisture content in a well-seasoned timber?

Answer: The percentage of moisture content in a well-seasoned timber is 10 to 12 percent.

Q37. What is the average life of first-class timber?

Answer: The average life of first-class timber is more than 10 years.

Q38. What is the maximum percentage of water absorption of first-class brick?

Answer: The maximum percentage of water absorption of first-class brick is 20 percent.

Q39. What is the use of Le-Chatelier's device?

Answer: The Le-Chatelier's device is used for determining the soundness of cement.

For Details Watch This Video: [Basic Important Knowledge on Timber, Stone Aggregate, Cement for Civil Engineering Interview](#)

Q40. What is favorable concrete temperature limitation as per ASTM C 1064-86?

Answer: As per ASTM C 1064-86, the favorable concrete temperature limitation is from 26.7 degrees Celcius to 35 degrees Celcius.

Q41. Why we provide stirrups in Column?

Answer: We provide stirrups in the column because of mainly two important reasons. They are -

(a) To prevent from shear failure (b) To prevent from Buckling

Q42. What is the full form of HYSD bar?

Answer: The full form of #HYSD bar is High Yield Strength Deformed bars.

Q43. How many tamping strokes allowable for a #slump test?

Answer: The tamping strokes allowable for a slump test is 25 for every layer.

Q44. After what temperature use of ICE is recommended for concrete?

Answer: The use of ICE is recommended for concrete after 35 degrees Celcius.

Q45. What is the relation between Water and Strength of #Concrete?

Answer: Water is inversely proportional to the Strength of Concrete. That means, with the Increase in Water in Concrete, there is a decrease in the Strength of Concrete.

Q46. What is the full form of #CPVC?

Answer: The full form of CPVC is Chlorinated Poly Vinyl Chloride.

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Q47. Name the Plasticizers used for Self Compacting #Concrete?

Answer: As per IS 10262: 2019 Clause-8.3 (c), Poly Carboxylate Ethers (PCE) is an admixture that is used as Plasticizers (Water reducing admixture) to reduce water in Self Compacting Concrete (SCC).

Q48. How much water reduction is possible with Poly Carboxylate Ethers (PCE)?

Answer: As per IS 10262: 2019 Clause-8.3 (c), Use of high range water reducing admixture like polycarboxylate ether-based high range water reducing admixture (water reduction > 30 percent) and sometimes also using a viscosity modifying admixture (VMA) in appropriate dosages.

Q49. What is the desirable size of Fines for Self Compacting #Concrete?

Answer: As per IS 10262: 2019 Clause-8.3 (a), the desirable size of Fines for Self Compacting Concrete is 0.125 mm or 125 Micron.

Q50. What is the amount of Fines preferable for Self Compacting #Concrete?

Answer: As per IS 10262: 2019 Clause-8.3 (a), Sufficient amount of fines (< 0.125 mm) preferably in the range of 400 kg/m³ to 600 kg/m³, inclusive of suitable quantities of fine aggregate and mineral admixtures like fly ash in suitable proportions, may be used for flowability while ensuring compliance with engineering properties particularly shrinkage.

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