

**Chettinad**

College of Engineering & Technology

Approved by AICTE, New Delhi and Affiliated to Anna University, Chennai.

Department of Civil Engineering**CE8404-CONCRETE TECHNOLOGY****Unit II - MCQ Bank**

1. What do you mean by admixtures?
 - a) **Ingredients which are added to in cement before or after concrete mix**
 - b) Ingredients which are added to make aggregates healthier
 - c) Ingredients added in cement to make it shinier
 - d) Ingredients added in concrete to make good workabilityANS: a) Ingredients which are added to in cement before or after concrete mix

2. Which of the following statement is incorrect about the function of admixtures?
 - a) To increase the strength of concrete by reducing the water content and by densification of concrete
 - b) To increase the durability of concrete to enhance its resistance to special conditions of exposure
 - c) **To increase the capillary flow of water through concrete and to increase its impermeability to liquids**
 - d) To control the alkali-aggregate expansion or alkali silica reactionANS: c) To increase the capillary flow of water through concrete and to increase its impermeability to liquids

3. Which of the following option doesn't come in chemical admixtures?
 - a) Plasticizers
 - b) **Pozzolanic**
 - c) Super plasticizer
 - d) AcceleratorsANS: b) Pozzolanic

4. Classification of admixtures are classified into _____ types.
 - a) 1
 - b) **2**
 - c) 3
 - d) 5ANS: b) 2

5. Which of the following option doesn't come in mineral admixtures?

- a) **Set retarders**
- b) Blast Furnace Slag
- c) Flyash
- d) Silica Fume

ANS: a) Set retarders

6. Admixtures which cause early setting, and hardening of concrete are called _____

- a) Plasticizers
- b) Retarders
- c) Super plasticizer
- d) **Accelerators**

ANS: d) Accelerators

7. What is the main function of set retarders?

- a) Increase curing rate
- b) **Slows curing rate**
- c) Improves workability at low w/c ratio
- d) Speeds up start of finishing operations

ANS: b) Slows curing rate

8. Super plasticizers reduce water requirement by _____ %.

- a) **12-30**
- b) 10-15
- c) 30-42
- d) 48

ANS: a) 12-30

9. Retarders are used to _____

- a) Offset the accelerating effect of cold weather on the setting of concrete
- b) **Offset the accelerating effect of hot weather on the setting of concrete**
- c) Offset the Retarding effect of cold weather on the setting of concrete
- d) Offset the Retarding effect of hot weather on the setting of concrete

ANS: b) Offset the accelerating effect of hot weather on the setting of concrete

10. Damp proofing _____ the process of water absorption.

- a) Increase
- b) **Slows**
- c) Doesn't affect
- d) Depends on the mixture

ANS: b) Slows

11. Damp proofing cracks along with the foundation.

- a) **True**
- b) False

ANS: a) True

12. Nomenclature of water proofing agent.

- a) PC
- b) **KIM**
- c) PCKIM
- d) WP

ANS: b) KIM

13. The addition of the admixture to the mix _____ the surface tension.

- a) **Lowers**
- b) Higher
- c) Don't affect
- d) No change

ANS: a) Lowers

14. Entrapped air normally exists in the form of relatively _____ air voids.

- a) Small
- b) Absent
- c) **Large**
- d) Medium

ANS: c) Large

15. What is water proofing admixtures?

- a) **Water repellent materials**
- b) Water fair material
- c) Water absorption material
- d) Water adsorption material

ANS: a) Water repellent materials

16. Water proofing admixtures are available in powder, paste or liquid and gaseous form.

- a) True
- b) **False**

ANS: b) False

17. Which one is not a chemically active pore filling material?

- a) Silicate of soda
- b) Aluminium
- c) **Chalk**
- d) Zinc

ANS: c) Chalk

18. Which one is not a chemically inactive pore filling material?

- a) **Aluminium**
- b) Chalk
- c) Talc
- d) Fullers earth

ANS: a) Aluminium

19. Entrapped air normally exists in the form of relatively _____ air voids.

- a) Small
- b) Absent
- c) **Large**
- d) Medium

ANS: c) Large

20. What are plasticizers?

- a) Which adds water for workability
- b) **Which reduces water for workability**
- c) Which decreases workability at the same water content
- d) Which oxidizes water for workability

ANS: b) Which reduces water for workability

21. Which one is an anionic surfactants?

- a) Polyglycol esters
- b) Hydroxylated carboxylic acids
- c) **Lignosulphonates**
- d) Carbohydrates

ANS: c) Lignosulphonates

22. What is the limitation of plasticizers?

- a) A good plasticizer is one which does not cause air-entrainment in concrete > .1-2%
- b) A good plasticizer is one which does not cause air-entrainment in concrete > 5%
- c) A good plasticizer is one which does not cause air-entrainment in concrete > 10-20%
- d) **A good plasticizer is one which does not cause air-entrainment in concrete > 1-2%**

ANS: d) A good plasticizer is one which does not cause air-entrainment in concrete > 1-2%

23. What is super plasticizers?

- a) Which adds water for workability
- b) Which reduces high range of water for workability**
- c) Which decreases workability at the same water content
- d) Which oxidizes water for workability

ANS: b) Which reduces high range of water for workability

24. What is accelerator?

- a) Which speed up the initial set of concrete**
- b) Which delays the initial set of concrete
- c) Which speed up the final set of concrete
- d) Which delays the final set of concrete

ANS: a) Which speed up the initial set of concrete

25. What is retender?

- a) Which speed up the initial set of concrete
- b) Which delays the initial set of concrete**
- c) Which speed up the final set of concrete
- d) Which delays the final set of concrete

ANS: b) Which delays the initial set of concrete