Basic Civil & Environmental Engineering

On line examination Multiple Choice Questions

Unit-I

Q.1 Which branch deals with study of development, design, construction and maintenance of roadways, railways, airway and waterway is called as……..

(a) Transportation Engineering (b) Structural Engineering

(c) Irrigation Engineering (d) Environmental Engineering

Q.2 The distance between inner face of two parallel rails is known as ……..

(a) Track (b) Gauge

(c) Sleeper (d) Ballast

Q.3 Which gauge is not used in India as railways gauge?

(a) Narrow gauge (b) Medium gauge

(c) Broad gauge (d) Meter gauge

Q.4 For Broad gauge the distance between inner faces of two parallel rails is …….

(a) 1m (b) 1.678m

(c) 1.676m (d) 1.687m

Q.5 For narrow gauge the distance between inner faces of two parallel rails is …….

(a) 0.762m (b) 1.675m

(c) 1m (d) 0.767m

Q.6 For meter gauge the distance between inner faces of two parallel rails is …….

(a) 1.010m (b) 0.999m

(c) 1.100m (d) 1m

Q.7 The capital cities of the various states are connected to each other by …….

(a) Cement concrete road (b) Tar road

(c) State highway (d) National highway

Q.8 Which type of road connect district place to taluka place?

(a) Other district road (b) State highway

(c) Major district road (d) Village road

Q.9 Which type of road connect taluka place to villages?

(a) Major district road (b) State highway

(c) Other district road (d) Village road

Q.10 Road connecting district places in the state is known as ……..

(a) Major district road (b) Other district road

(c) State highway (d) Village road

Q.11 Which types of material is used in construction of expressway

(a) asphalt (b) Bitumen

(c) Tar (d) Cement concrete

Q.12 The road pavements which cannot change their shape without rupture are known as ……..

(a) Tar pavement (b) Flexible pavement

(c) rigid pavement (d) Earthen pavement

Q.13 The road pavements which cannot change their shape without rupture are known as……..

(a) rigid pavement (b) Flexible pavement

(c) Earthen pavement (d) Tar pavement

Q.14 The road pavements which can change their shape without rupture are known as……..

(a) Tar pavement (b) Earthen pavement

(c) Flexible pavement (d) rigid pavement

Q.15 The common example of rigid pavement is …….

(a) earthen road (b) Water bound macadam road

(c) Tar road (d) Cement concrete road

Q.16 One of the applications of transportation engineering is ……

(a) Useful in planning new towns in better way

(b) Geological formation over vast areas can be studied

(c) Remote areas and rural areas become accessible and communicable

(d) Floods can be monitored and flood damage can be accessed

Q.17 The necessity of the road is ------.

(a) Quick and easy transport (b) Improving irrigation in country

(c) Useful Planning of cities (d) Rehabilitation of people

Q.18 The branch which deals with the study of soil, its behavior and application as an engineering material is known as-----.

(a) Foundation Engineering (b) Irrigation Engineering

(c) Structural Engineering (d) Geotechnical Engineering

Q.19 The branch which deals with the study of different type's foundations, design, construction of foundation is known as------.

(a) Structural Engineering (b) Irrigation Engineering

(c) Foundation Engineering (d) Geotechnical Engineering

Q.20 The portion of structure constructed below the ground is known as-----.

(a) Base (b) Super structure (c) Foundation (d) Plinth

Q.21 The function of foundation is-----.

(a) To increase load of structure (b) To increase settlement of structure

(c) To increase stability of structure (d) To increase base of structure

Q.22 The application of geotechnical engineering is------.

(a) Determination of water quality (b) Determination of pollution

(c) Determination of cost (d) Determination of soil properties

Q.23 The branch which deals with the study of water supply, waste water and different types of pollution control is known as---------.

(a) Foundation Engineering (b) Irrigation Engineering

(c) Ground water Engineering (d) Environmental Engineering

Q.24 Drinking water is supplied to domestic purpose------.

(a) Before treatment (b) From dam

(c) From well (d) After treatment

Q.25 The branch which deals with determination of approximate cost of construction before construction is known as--------.

(a) Costing (b) Surveying

(c) Quantity surveying (d) Valuation

Q.26 The branch which deals with determination of the present fair value of property is known as ---------

(a) Leveling (b) Costing

(c) Surveying (d) Valuation

Q.27 The necessity of valuation of property is ----------.

(a) For fixing boundaries of property (b) For construction on property

(c) Buying and selling of property (d) for insurance of property

Q.28 The value of dismantled material of property at the end of its utility period is known as ----------.

(a) Salvage value (b) Book value

(c) Market value (d) Scrap Value

Q.29 The value of property mentioned in the account book at the time of purchase and can be obtained done by deprecation is known as ----------.

(a) Salvage value (b) Book value

(c) Market value (d) Scrap Value

Q.30 The value of property which may be obtained at any time is known as -------.

(a) Salvage value (b) Book value

(c) Market value (d) Scrap Value

Q.31 The branch of civil Engineering which deals with the study of zones of probable seismic intensity in the different areas is known as ---------.

(a) Earthquake Engineering (b) Geotechnical Engineering

(c) Foundation Engineering (d) Environmental Engineering

Q.32 Seismic map of India has been prepared by which department ----------.

(a) Geological (b) Meteorological

(c) Survey (d) Irrigation

Q.33 The point on the Earths surfaces where we feel earthquake is known as ---------.

(a) Hypocenter (b) Seismic Center

(c) epicenter (d) earthquake center

Q.34 The point where movement first occurs in the fault when earthquake occurs is known as ---------.

(a) Hypocenter (b) epicenter

(c) Seismic Center (d) earthquake center

Q.35 The branch of civil engineering which deals with the provision of good infrastructure facilities which help in rapid growth of particular area is known as ---------.

(a) Earthquake engineering (b) Infrastructure Development

(c) Foundation Engineering (d) Environmental Engineering

Q.36 Infrastructure facilities for last development and growth of the area at many places in Maharashtra is provided by

(a) ICICI (b) HDFC (c) MIDC (d) SBI

Q.37 Choose correct statement------.

(a)Road are not suitable for all type of traffic (b) Roadways are suitable for any distance

(c) Roadway carries more load (d) Roadways are economical

Q.38 The members placed transversely for supporting the rails are known as-----.

(a) stones (b) gauge

(c) fixtures (d) sleepers

Q.39 Which method is used in design of structure?

(a)Rankin's method (b) Newton-Rap son method

(c) Working stress method (d) Priestess method

Q.40 The practical application of Structural Engineering------.

(a)Design of pavement (b) Determination of Bearing capacity

(c) Design of Tar road (d)Design of structural element

Q.41 The science of collecting information about the features of earth and other objects without having physical contact with them is known as-----.

(a) Sensor technology (b) Ariel photography

(c) Photogrammetric (d) Remote sensing

Q.42 Remote sensing involves use of------.

(a)Electrochemical energy (b) Elelectromagnetic energy

(c) Thermal energy (d)Heat energy

Q.43 A phenomenon in which a part of the incident electromagnetic radiation passes through matter is known as------.

(a)Transmission (b) Scattering

(c) flections (d)Transition

Q.44 A phenomenon in which a part of the incident electromagnetic radiation is absorbed by the matter is known as-------.

(a) Transmission (b) Absorption (c) Reflection (d) Scattering

Q.45 A phenomenon in which the incident electromagnetic is scattered because of rough surface is known as-------.

(a) Transmission (b) Scattering (c) Reflection (d) Transition

Q.46 A phenomenon in which a part of the incident electromagnetic radiation is reflected back from the surface of the matter is known as-------.

(a) Transmission (b) Scattering (c) Absorption (d) Reflection

Q.47 The practical application of Remote sensing is -------.

(a) Average estimation and cost prediction

(b) Average estimation and material prediction

(c) Average estimation and water yield prediction

(d) Average estimation and crop yield prediction

Q.48 Generation of electricity can be possible at low cost using------.

(a) Hydro-electric power plant (b)Atomic power plant

(c) Thermal power plant (d) Nuclear power plant

Q.49 Bearing capacity of soil is used in design of--------.

(a) Foundation (b) Column (c) Beam (d) Floor

Q.50 choose the correct group of the function of Project Management ------.

(a) Planning, organizing, staffing (b) Coasting, accounting, finance

(c) Drawing, specifications, quality (d) Resources, labour, money

Q.51 Role of the civil engineer in construction of building :

(a) Design of turbines

(b) Finding the foundation details

(c) Maintenance of construction equipments

(d) Express way construction

Q.52 Role of the civil engineer in construction of Dams :

(a) Mass rapid transit system

(b) Design of turbines

(c) Hydraulic and Geotechnical instruments

(d) Catchment area studies

Q.53 Role of the civil engineer in construction of expressway:

(a) Maintenance of construction equipments

(b) Design of cross-section

(c) Design software

(d) Designing layout of underground internet cables, telephone line

ANSWERS

1. (a)	2. (b)	3. (b.)	4.(b)	5. (a)	6. (d)	7. (d)	8. (c)	9. (c)	10. (c)
11. (d)	12. (c)	13(a)	14. (c)	15. (d)	16. (c)	17. (d)	18. (d)	19. (c)	20. (c)
21. (c)	22. (d)	23. (d)	24. (d)	25. (c)	26. (d)	27. (c)	28. (d)	29. (b)	30. (d)
31. (a)	32. (c)	33. (c)	34. (a)	35. (a)	36. (c)	37. (b)	38. (d)	39. (c)	40. (d)
41. (d)	42. (a)	43. (a)	44. (b)	45. (b)	46. (d)	47. (d)	48. (a)	49. (a)	50. (a)
51.(b)	52.(d)	53.(b)							

On line examination Multiple Choice Questions

UNIT I

Q.1 The method of taking measurement of the relative positions of the various points on, above or beneath for preparing or plants

(a) Project management (b) Fluid mechanics
(c) Surveying (d) Town planning

Ans : (c)

Q.2 Practical application of surveying in construction field is:

(a) Environmental studies
(b) Monitoring of water resources
(c) Investigation of rock
(d) Contour maps can be prepared which give the correct idea of ground profile

Ans: (d)

Q.3 The part of the building above the ground level:

(a) Sub structure (b) Super Structure
(c) Composite Structure (d) Road structure

Ans: (b)

Q.4 The lower part of building below the ground level:

(a) Sub structure (b) Super Structure
(c) Composite Structure (d) Road structure

Ans: (a)

Q.5 The branch of civil engineering, which deals with monitoring the project using management principles, is:

(a) Transportation engineering (b) Project management
(c) Infrastructure development (d) Town planning

Ans: (b)

Q.6 The project manager uses tools like :

(a) CPMR (b) REPT
(c) PERT (d) CPMO

Ans: (c)

Q.7 Civil engineering project involves three 'Ms' and two 'ts' which are :

(a) more, move, matter, and tall, top
(b) Men, money, material, and time of start, time of finish
(c) More men, money and time, top
(d) More, move, material and thank, tall

Ans: (b)

Q.8 One of the application of project management is;

(a) Planning all the project activates with respect of time, so that resources are used optimally
(b) Finding out level difference between various points on the ground surface
(c) Determining the capacity of various reservoir
(d) Failure analysis of collapsed structure

Ans: (a)

Q.9 A branch of basic area of civil engineering which deals with the design , development, construction , and maintenance of the roadways , railways , airport, inland navigation facilities at harbor , locks , tunnels and bridge is

(a) Construction engineering
(b) Structural engineering
(c) transportation engineering
(d) Geotechnical and foundation engineering

Ans: (c)

Q.10 One of the application of transportation engineering is :

(a) Arranging of timely procurement of material and developing labour as and when required
(b) Remote area and rural areas become accessible and communicable if connected by proper means of transportation
(c) Dimensional analysis and models studies help in solving complex problems of fluid flow
(d) determine the capacity of reservoir

Ans: (b)

Q.11 Road connecting the capital cities of the various states in the country are called as

(a) NH (b) SH (c) MDR (d) VR

Ans: (a)

Q.12 The road having the width varying from 7m to 10m connect the national highway and the district places in the states are known as:

(a) NH (b) SH (c) MDR (d) VR

Ans: (b)

Q.13 Road which connects district places to the taluka place are known as:

(a) NH (b) SH (c) MDR (d) VR

Ans: (c)

Q.14 The road which connects any village to the district are known as:

(a) NH (b) SH (c) MDR (d) VR

Ans: (d)

Q.15 The Kuchcha roads in which earth is the main constituent of road and probably provided in village area is:

(a) WBM (b) Earth road
(c) Bituminous road (d) cement concrete road

Ans: (b)

Q.16 The road which consists broken pieces of stones of varying sizes from 25 mm to 75 mm that are laid in three layers on the prepared sub-grade is :

(a) WBM (b) Earth road
(c) Bituminous road (d) cement concrete road

Ans: (a)

Q.17 The road in which first all, WBM surface is prepared and then smaller chips of stones, size varying sizes from 16 mm to 20 mm with bitumen are laid in the thickness varying from 30 mm to 40 mm is:

(a) WBM (b) Earth road
(c) Bituminous road (d) cement concrete road

Ans: (c)

Q.18 The road pavements which can change their shape to some without rupture are know as :

(a) Flexible pavement (b) Rigid pavement
(c) Tight pavement (d) Subgrade

Ans: (a)

Q.19 The road pavements which cannot change their shape without rapture rupture are known as:

(a) Flexible pavement (b) Rigid pavement
(c) Tight pavement (d) Subgrade

Ans: (b)

Q.20 One of the necessity of road is :

(a) Quick and easy transportation of men, material, food grains, vegetables and other goods from one place to another.
(b) it ensures water supply crops during periods of less rainfall or during summer when water is not available.
(c) Rehabilitation of old structures.
(d) For **finding** the thickness of various layers of pavement.

Ans: (a)

Q.21 The branch of civil engineering which deals with the design, construction and maintenance of railways tracks for safe and efficient movements of trains is called.

(a) Highway engineering (b) Construction engineering
(c) Railway engineering (d) Irrigations engineering

Ans: (c)

Q.22 A clear distance between inner faces of rail is termed as :

(a) Rail (b) Sleeper
(c) Gauge (d) Ballast

Ans: (c)

Q.23 When the clear horizontal distance between the inner faces of two parallel rails forming a track is 1676mm (1.67m) or (5' -6") then the gauge is called :

(a) Meter gauge (b) Narrow gauge
(c) Broad gauge (d) Gauge

Ans: (c)

Q.24 When the clear horizontal distance between the inner faces of two parallel rails forming a track is 1000mm(1.000m or 3' -3"/8) the gauge is known as :

(a) Meter gauge (b) Narrow gauge
(c) Broad gauge (d) Gauge

Ans: (c)

Q.25 When the clear horizontal distance between the inner faces of two parallel rails forming a track is 765mm(0.765 m or 2' -6") the gauge is known as :

(a) Meter gauge (b) Narrow gauge
(c) Broad gauge (d) Gauge

Ans: (b)

Q.26 Broad gauge is suitable under the following condition :

(a) When sufficient funds are available for the railway project
(b) When sufficient funds are available for the railway project are inadequate.
(c) When the prospects of revenue are not very bright
(d) When there is sharp carves, steep gradients, narrow bridges and tunnels etc.

Ans: (a)

Q.27 Meter gauge is suitable under the following condition :
(a) When sufficient funds are available for the railway project
(b) When sufficient funds are available for the railway project are inadequate.
(c) When the prospects of revenue are not very bright
(d) When there is sharp carves, steep gradients, narrow bridges and tunnels etc.

Ans: (b)

Q.28 Narrow gauge is suitable under the following condition :
(a) When sufficient funds are available for the railway project
(b) When sufficient funds are available for the railway project are inadequate.
(c) When the prospects of revenue are not very bright
(d) When there is sharp carves, steep gradients, narrow bridges and tunnels etc.

Ans: (d)

Q.29 The branch of basic area of civil engineering, which deals with the study and the behavior of the fluids and gases at rest or in motion is known as :
(a) Irrigation Engineering (b) Fluid mechanics
(c) Geothermal engineering (d) Foundation engineering

Ans: (b)

Q.30 The branch of fluid mechanics which deals with study and behavior of fluid at rest:
(a) Fluid statics (b) Fluid kinematics
(c) Fluid dynamics (d) Fluid

Ans: (a)

Q.31 The branch of Fluid mechanics which deals with the study and behavior of fluids in motion without considering the pressure is termed as:
(a) Fluid statics (b) Fluid kinematics
(c) Fluid dynamics (d) Fluid

Ans: (b)

Q.32 The branch of Fluid mechanics which deals with the study and behavior of fluids in motion with consideration of pressure forces , causing motion is termed as:
(a) Fluid statics (b) Fluid kinematics
(c) Fluid dynamics (d) Fluid

Ans: (c)

Q.33 A substance which is capable of flowing and undergoing continuous deformation on whenever subjected to the shear stress is defined as:
(a) Fluid statics (b) Fluid kinematics
(c) Fluid dynamics (d) Fluid

Ans: **(d)**

Q.34 One of the application of fluid mechanics is:
(a) Dimensional analysis and model studies help in solving complex problems of fluid flow
(b) It helps to control devices
(c) Design of structural elements
(d) The classification of soils can be done be studying the soil profile

Ans: **(a)**

Q.35 The branch or basic area of civil engineering which deals with the development of water resources and proper arrangement of distribution of water from the source developed is known as:
(a) Construction engineering (b) Railway engineering
(c) Highway engineering (d) Irrigation engineering

Ans: **(d)**

Q.36 One of application of irrigation engineering is:
(a) Development of water resources at right places
(b) Water supply, drainage, gas line and roadwork can laid at a particular slope or gradient
(c) Areas which are connected by proper means of transport can be developed fast
(d) Basic concept and index properties of soil can be studied

Ans: **(a)**

Q.37 The branch or basic area of civil engineering which deals with the planning designing of structural member of building such as columns, beams, slab, footing etc is known as:
(a) Construction engineering (b) Structural engineering
(c) Transportation engineering (d) Geothermal engineering

Ans: **(b)**

Q.38 One of the methods of design of structure engineering is:
(a) Working stress method (b) Design of proper foundation
(c) Plinth area estimation (d) Plate load test on ground

Ans: **(a)**

Q.39 One of the application of structural engineering is :
(a) For finding the thickness of various layers of pavement
(b) Design of structural elements
(c) To determine the bearing capacity of soil
(d) Probable cost of the work before construction

Ans: **(b)**

Q.40 The branch or basic area of civil engineering which deals with the study of soil, its behavior when the external load is applied to it and its application as an engineering material is known as:
(a) Construction engineering (b) Structural engineering
(c) Transportation engineering (d) Geothermal engineering

Ans: **(d)**

Q.41 The bearing capacity of soil can be determined by:
(a) Working Stress method (b) Design of proper foundation
(c) Pinth area estimation (d) Plate load test on ground
Ans: (d)

Q.42 One of the application of geothermal engineering is:
(a) Safe bearing capacity or ultimate bearing capacity of soil can be determined

(b) Failure analysis of collapsed structure
(c) It helps to study flood control devices
(d) It is used to design spillways
Ans: (a)

Q.43 The branch or basic area of civil engineering which deals with the planning design construction maintenance, renovation of footings, foundation walls , pile foundation and other structural member which acts as foundation of various structure is known as:
(a) Geothermal engineering (b) Foundation engineering
(c) Transportation engineering (d) Irrigation engineering
Ans: (b)

Q.44 Foundation of engineering is related with the knowledge and study of:
(a) Structural engineering (b) Environmental engineering
(c) Construction engineering (d) Geothermal engineering
Ans: (d)

Q.45 Different types of Foundation are:
(a) Wall foundation, shallow foundation, deep foundation
(b) Structure foundation, shallow foundation, deep foundation
(c) Building foundation, shallow foundation, deep foundation
(d) Column foundation shallow foundation, deep foundation
Ans: (a)

Q.46 The part of structure below ground level is called as :
(a) Wall (b) Column c) Foundation (d) Plinth
Ans: (c)

Q.47 Foundation engineering makes use of the knowledge of behavior of the soil obtained from geo-technical engineering and determines:
(a) Club rate estimate
(b) Proper type of foundation
(c) Proof consultancy
(d) Plinth area estimate
Ans: (b)

Q.48 One of the application of foundation engineering is :
(a) Design of proper foundation
(b) Classification of soil
(c) Rehabilitation of old structure

(d) Design of gates to control flood water

Ans: **(a)**

Q.49 Foundation of building structure is designed to serve the following purpose :

(a) Settlement of structure should be uniform throughout the area of foundation

(b) Basic concepts and index properties of soils can be studied

(c) Design of structural element

(d) Determining the capacity of reservoir

Ans: **(a)**

Q.50 A branch or basic area of civil engineering which deals with water supply, disposal of waste water generated from domestic and industrial use and environmental pollution control is known as :

(a) Structural engineering (b) Environmental engineering

(c) Geotechnical engineering (d) irrigation engineering

Ans: **(b)**

Q.51 One of the application of environmental engineering is :

(a) To treat and supply the water

(b) To determine capacity of soil

(c) If helps for assessing the capability of sub – grade of road

(d) Failure analysis of collapsed structure.

Ans: **(a)**

Q.52 One of the use of environmental engineering is :

(a) To determine detailed estimate

(b) To control pollution and protect human life

(c) To determining the capacity of reservoir

(d) Rehabilitation of old structure

Ans: **(b)**

Q.53 Branch of environmental engineering which deals with the treatment of domestic and industrial waste water is known as :

(a) Water Supply (b) Sanitary Engineering

(c) Quantity Surveying (d) Irrigation Engineering

Ans: **(b)**

Q.54 The water supply and treatment of water supply comes under the part of :

(a) Sanitary Engineering (b) Quantity Surveying

(c) Irrigation Engineering (d) Environmental engineering

Ans: **(d)**

Q.55 Waste water in the big cities is carried away by network of pipelines called as :

(a) Network of pipes (b) Water mains

(c) Sewer (d) cement pipe

Ans: **(c)**

Q.56 The part of environmental engineering which deals with air pollution, sound pollution thermal pollution and water pollution etc as :

(a) Sanitary Engineering (b) Environmental pollution

(c) water supply (d) Environmental engineering

Ans: (b)

Q.57 Presence in outdoor atmosphere, of one or more contaminants, such as dust , fumes, gases, mist, smoke, odour or vapour in quantities with characteristics and such duration has to be injurious to human, plant or animal life or to property or which reasonably interfaces with the comfortable enjoyment of life is known as:

(a) Water pollution (b) Noise pollution
(c) Air pollution (d) Land pollution

Ans: (c)

Q.58 Unwanted sound is called:

(a) Noise (b) Green house effect
(c) Acid rain (d) Ozone depletion

Ans: (a)

Q.59 A branch or Basic area of Civil engineering which deals with measurements of items of construction multiplies it by the present market rates so as to know the probable cost of the construction is known as:

(a) Surveying (b) Quantity surveying
(c) Advance surveying (d) GIS

Ans: (b)

Q.60 A procedure or mathematical method of working out the probable out the probable cost of construction based upon the measurement of various items of the construction work is known as :

(a) Quantity Engineering (b) Estimate
(c) Design (d) Trial pit

Ans: (b)

Q.61 A detailed estimate is prepared in ---------- stages :

(a) One (b) Two
(c) Three (d) Four

Ans: (b)

Q.62 One of the type of estimate is :

(a) Cube rate estimate (b) Square rate estimate
(c) Circle rate estimate (d) Line rate estimate

Ans: (a)

Q.63 The cost of each item of construction work is determined in a format called as :

(a) Revised estimate (b) Supplementary estimate
(c) Abstract sheet (d) Construction sheet

Ans: (a)

Q.64 One of the practical application of quantity surveying is :

(a) Probable cost of the work before construction.
(b) Intensity of stresses on soil strata at different depths underneath
(c) Failure analysis of collapsed structure
(d) To know safe bearing capacity

Ans: (a)

Q.65 Branch of quantity surveying which deals with the assessing the present fair value of a property known :

(a) Quantity surveying (b) Estimation
(c) Valuation (d) Surveying

Ans: (c)

Q.66 One of the necessity of valuation is :

(a) Design of proper foundation
(b) Buying and selling the property
(c) Water supply
(d) Sanitary engineering

Ans: (b)

Q.67 One of the type of value is :

(a) Salvage value (b) Stand value
(c) Gate value (d) Insurance

Ans: (a)

Q.68 The value of dismantled materials of a property at the end of its utility period is known as :

(a) Scrap value (b) Salvage value
(c) Market value (d) Book value

Ans: (a)

Q.69 The value at the end of its utility period without being dismantled is known as :

(a) Scrap value (b) Salvage value
(c) Market value (d) Book value

Ans: (b)

Q.70 The value or amount of a property, which may be obtained at any time from the open market is known as :

(a) Scrap value (b) Salvage value
(c) Market value (d) Book value

Ans: (c)

Q.71 The value or amount mentioned in the account book at the time of purchase and can be obtained on deduction done by depreciation is known as :

(a) Scrap value (b) Salvage value
(c) Market value (d) Book value

Ans: (d)

Q.72 Scrap value is about---------- of its total cost of construction.

(a) 10% (b) 20% (c) 30% (d) 40%

Ans: (a)

Q.73 A branch or basic of civil engineering which deals with the study of zones of probable seismic intensity upon the different area so that any preventive care can be taken against earthquake is known as :

(a) Foundation engineering (b) Geotechnical engineering
(c) Earthquake engineering (d) Soil mechanics

Ans: (c)

Q.74 Earthquakes are produced by sudden release tremendous amounts of energy within the earth by a sudden movement at a point called :

(a) Hypocenter (b) Epicenter

(b) Centre (d) Seismic center

Ans: (c)

Q.75 The point on the surface of the earth directly above the hypocenter is called:

(a) Hypocenter (b) Epicenter

(b) Centre (d) Seismic center

Ans: (b)

Q.76 An earthquake map of Indian has been prepared by the ---------- Department showing zones liable to severe, moderate and minor earthquake.

(a) Meteorological (b) Survey

(c) Irrigation (d) Geotechnical

Ans: (a)

Q.77 There is vertical and horizontal wave like motion of the ground in case of the earthquakes. The most destructive force in the horizontal direction because:

(a) Vertical motion is much greater than horizontal

(b) Vertical motion and horizontal motion are zero

(c) Horizontal motion are much greater than vertical wave motion.

(d) Horizontal and vertical motion are equal.

Ans: (c)

Q.78 Which is one of the preventive cares that taken against earthquake:

(a) The maximum foundation pressure under dead and live loads combined with seismic forces shall not exceed by 10% of the normal sage bearing pressure.

(b) An earthquake map of India has been prepared by the meteorological department showing zones liable to severe, moderate and minor earthquakes.

(c) Seismic forces very rapidly with time. Therefore, they impose a dynamic loading on building.

(d) During an earthquake, the ground may move horizontally in any direction and up and down, shifting the building foundation correspondingly.

Ans: (a)

Q.79 Branch or basic area of civil engineering which deals with provision of good infrastructure facilities which help for the rapid growth of a particular area is known as :

(a) Highway engineering (b) irrigation Engineering (c) Infrastructure Development (d) Surveying

Ans: (c)

Q.80 _____Provides the infrastructural facilities at many places in Maharashtra where there is fast development and growth of areas.

(a) MIDC (b) KIDC (c) CIDC (d) DIDC

Ans: (a)

Q.81 Remote sensing is a modern technique of _____

(a) Landscaping (b) Surveying

(c) Irrigation (d) Town Planning

Ans: (b)

Q.82 Remote sensing in a surveying uses a sensor system that transfers and receives the energy in the form of :

(a) Infrared (b) Electromagnetic

(c) U.V Rays (d) Magnetic Waves

Ans: (b)

Q.83 Remote sensing is used to collect the information about :

(a) Agriculture, Forestry, archeology environment, water resources management, transportation, etc.

(b) Innovation processes and element for their contemporary normal building procedure.

(c) To determine the bearing capacity of soil.

(d) Probable cost of the work before construction.

Ans: (a)

Q.84 _____ mainly deals with the planning aspects and industries in such a way that resources are conserved and utilized in the best possible manner.

(a) Surveying (b) Quantitative Surveying

(c) Town planning (d) Environmental engineering

Ans: (c)

Q.85 Town planning is an integral part of _____ of an area

(a) Infrastructure Development (b) Economic Development

(c) Road Development (d) Automation Development

Ans: (a)

Q.86 Town planning helps to reduce illegal construction in the area by formation _____

(a) Economic control (b) Development control

(c) Road Control (d) Automation control

Ans: (b)

Q.87 As per new government policies, government is promoting the development of townships and _____ in various states.

(a) Special economic zone (b) Spot economic zone

(c) Special economic zones (d) Speed economic zones

Ans: (c)

Q.88 One of the need of automation in construction industry is:

(a) Increase in project speed (b) Ready mix concrete

(c) Provision of proper drainage system (d) Cube rates estimates

Ans: (b)

Q.89 One of the examples of automation in construction industry is :

(a) Increase in project speed (b) Ready mix concrete

(c) Provision of a proper drainage system (d) Cube rate estimate

Ans: (b)

Q.90 Following are automatic use in construction of road :

(a) Tower crane (b) Asphalt mixer and asphalt pavers

(c) Total station (d) Laser level

Ans: (b)

Q.91 ---------- is an example of automation in material movement

(a) Tower crane (b) Asphalt mixer and asphalt pavers

(c) Total station (d) Laser level

Ans: (a)

Q.92 The ---------- pick it up, swings and places at he required height.

(a) Tower crane (b) Asphalt mixer and asphalt pavers

(c) Total station (d) Laser level

Ans: (a)

Q.93 At large projects e.g. dams and tunnel construction, automation has happened in the use of earth moving equipments, thus---------- ton dumpers are common taking away large excavation debris.

(a) 25 or 30 (b) 5 or 10

(c) 15 or 20 (d) 1 or 5

Ans: (a)

Q.94 In ---------- construction, two man holes are dug at two places and then a tunnel is bored below the surface, without disturbing the surface.

(a) Trench less (b) trench

(c) Earth work (d) Excavation

Ans: (a)

Q.95 Sites can be surveyed with the use of modem instruments such as---------- having a PC connectivity and software.

(a) Leaser level (b) Auto level

(c) EDM (d) Total station

Ans: (d)

Q.96 Instrument ---------- Measures the profile of a structure, say, inside of tunnel and records the measurements on a CD. Then the instrument gives an engineering drawing of the tunnel profile

(a) Laser level (b) Profilo meter

(c) Auto level (d) EDM

Ans: (b)

Q.97 Branch or discipline coming under the basic areas in civil engineering is :

(a) Irrigation engineering (b) Water

(c) Land (d) Road

Ans: (a)

Q.98 Civil engineering is perhaps the only branch of engineering which is closely associated with two of the three basic human needs of :

(a) Shelter and food (b) Shelter and road

(c) Food and road (d) Food and waterway

Ans: (a)

Q.99 Civil engineer finds out probable cost of the project by ----------

(a) Surveying (b) Testing

(c) Estimation (d) Structural design

Ans: (c)

Q.100 These days, especially for big projects like express ways, water treatment plants sewage treatment plants etc. the responsibility of maintenance also entrusted to ---------- :

(a) Mechanical Engineer (b) Electrical Engineer

(c) Computer Engineer (d) civil Engineer

Ans: (d)

Q.101 The civil Engineer has to select proper site for construction of dam across a ---------- :

(a) Lake (b) Stream

(c) River (d) Spring

Ans: (c)

Q.102 ---------- area is that area of ground from where, all the rainfall falling on that area gets conveyed and stored at out common point.

(a) Catchment area (b) Topography

(c) Contour (d) Surveying area

Ans: (a)

Q.103 The total amount of water that can be stored in the reservoir is----------.

(a) Area capacity (b) Lake capacity

(c) Pound capacity (d) Reservoir capacity

Ans: (d)

Q.104 Hydraulic design of adjoining structures such as spillway, energy dissipater, canals is also carried out by

(a) Civil- Irrigation engineer (b) Civil - Hydraulic engineer

(c) Civil- Environmental engineer (d) civil – Geotechnical engineer

Ans: (a)

Q.105 If the dam is to be constructed for generation of hydro-electric power the planning designing and construction of power plant is a joint responsibility of :

(a) Civil Engineer, Chemical Engineer and Mechanical Engineer

(b) Civil Engineer, Electrical Engineer and Production Engineer

(c) Civil Engineer, Electrical Engineer and Mechanical Engineer

(d) Civil Engineer, Chemical Engineer and Production Engineer

Ans: (c)

Q.106 The most ---------- alignment shall be selected.

(a) Straight (b) Techno economical

(c) Cheaper in construction (d) Easy in construction

Ans: (b)

Q.107 Design of electrically operated trains is carried out by :

(a) Electrical Engineer and Mechanical Engineer

(b) Civil Engineer, and Mechanical Engineer

(c) Civil Engineer and Electrical Engineer

(d) Civil Engineer, and Electronic Engineer

Ans: **(a)**

Q.108 Design of signaling system is carried out by by :

(a) Electrical Engineer and Electrical Engineer
(b) Electronics Engineer and Civil Engineer
(c) Civil Engineer and Electrical Engineer
(d) Civil Engineer, and Mechanical Engineer

Ans: **(a)**

Q.109 Fabrication, maintenance of construction equipments, design and manufacture of buses trains is carried out by :

(a) Civil Engineer (b) Electrical Engineer
(c) Mechanical Engineer (d) Electronics Engineer

Ans: **(c)**

Q.110 One of the following adverse condition faced by civil engineer in construction is.

(a) Construction of structures in coastal areas across the valleys or on problematic soil.
(b) Communication between different trains.
(c) In fabrication of construction equipment.
(d) In design of signaling system.

Ans: **(a)**

Q.111 In---------- vertical measurement or level or elevations of relative positions of points are found out and then contour maps can be prepared so as to know the ground profile of earth surface.

(a) Surveying (b) leveling
(c) Estimation (d) Quantity Survey

Ans: **(b)**

Q.112 ----------maps can be prepared which gives the correct idea of ground profile.

(a) Contour map (b) Area map
(c) Site map (d) Survey

Ans: **(a)**

Q.113 Horizontal distance can be found out with the help of ----------.

(a) Optical square (b) Line ranger
(c) Chain (d) Dumpy level

Ans: **(c)**

Q.114 Carrying out the survey on lakes, rivers, nala and sea to study the bed profile. This is known as ----------

(a) Topographical survey (b) Land Survey
(c) Hydrographic Survey (d) Aerial Survey

Ans: **(c)**

Q.115 ---------- instrument is used for leveling.

(a) Chain (b) Ranging rod
(c) Dumpy level (d) Line ranger

Ans: **(c)**

Q.116 ---------- are used for aerial photography.
(a) Airplane or helicopter (b) Total station
(c) EDM (d) Digital planimeter
Ans: (a)

Q.117 Carrying survey in city areas as to locate details like open area ; streets, buildings, water supply and sewer line etc. This is known as:
(a) Chain survey (b) Compass survey
(c) City survey (d) Aerial survey
Ans: (c)

Q.118 Most advance method of surveying:
(a) Remote sensing (b) Aerial photography
(c) Hydrogological surveying (d) Chain surveying
Ans: (a)

Q.119 The part of superstructure existing between the ground level and floor level is known as:
(a) Lintel (b) Sill
(c) Plinth (d) Skirting
Ans: (c)

Q.120 Construction engineer basically is concerned with two parts as follows:
(a) Materials for construction and construction processes
(b) Materials for construction and surveying
(c) Surveying and construction processes
(d) Surveying and estimation
Ans: (a)

Q.121 In construction engineering, building structures are of three types as follows:
(a) Framed structure, load bearing structures and composite structure (b) Brick structure, stone structure, and composite structure
(c) Wood structure, plastic structure, load bearing structure
(d) Mud structure, framed structures, Composit strucure
Ans: (a)

Q.122 One name of type of road based upon material used for construction.
(a) WBM (b) NH
(c) SH (d) MDR
Ans: (a)

Q.123 One name of type of road based upon function and location.
(a) Earthen road (b) Water bound macadam road
(c) Cement concrete road (d) National highway
Ans: (d)

Q.124 One of the factor for site selection of factory building is:
(a) Site selection for factory should be away from care residential zone.
(b) Site selection for factory should be near from care residential zone.
(c) It should not be accessible.
(d) Raw material required should not be in vicinity.
Ans: (a)

Q.125 One of factor for site selection of residential building;
(a) It should be developed plot with roads, electricity and water
(b) It should not be located in residential zone.
(c) It should be in polluted area
(d) It should be near industrial zone.
Ans: (a)

Q.126 One of the use of Environmental engineering is:
(a) Pollution control (b) Population control
(c) Signal control (d) Vehicle control
Ans: (a)

Q.127 One of the use of Geotechnical engineering is
(a) For designing the earthen dam (b) for design of building
(c) For laying of railway tracks (d) Pollution control
Ans: (a)

Q.128 One of the use of structural engineering is:
(a) Rehabilitation of old structure (b)Treatment of water
(c) Surveying of land (d) Rehabilitation of people
Ans: (a)

Q.129 One of the use of foundation engineering is:
(a) Design of shallow foundation (b) Design of building
(c) Design of roof (d) R.C.C. design
Ans: (a)

Q.130 One of the difference between estimation and valuation of building is:
(a) Estimation gives the approximate cost of construction and valuation gives the present value of property already constructed.
(b) Estimation gives the cost of property and valuation gives of construction.
(c) Estimation gives quantity of construction and valuation give value of construction.
(d) Estimation give value of construction and valuation give approximant cost of construction.
Ans: (a)

Q.131 One of the difference between the flexible pavement and Rigid pavement .
(a) Flexible pavement can change their shape to some extent without rupture where as rigid pavement cannot.
(b) Flexible pavement thickness is less than rigid pavement.
(c) Flexible pavement is more stiff than rigid pavement
(d) Flexible pavement dose not take the shape of sub surface soil as that of rigid pavement
Ans: (a)

Q.132 Road constructed by using cement concrete is known as :
(a) Earth road (b) Bituminous road
(c) Cement concrete road (d) WBM
Ans: (c)

Q.133 Cement concrete road is :
(a) Flexible road (b) Rigid road
(c) WBM road (d) Strong road
Ans: (b)

Q.134 Bituminous road is : (a)
Flexible road (b) Rigid road
(c) Weak road (d) Strong road
Ans: (a)

Q.135 Ballast means : (a)
Sleeper (b) Rail
(c) Gauge (d) Crushed stones and metals
Ans: (d)

Q.136 Following are three gauges used in Indian Railway
(a) Narrow, Meter, broad gauge (b) Half meter, wide, narrow gauge
(c) Narrow, wide, broad gauge (d) Meter, short, broad gauge
Ans: (a)

Q.137 Parts of Railway track are
(a) Rail and Sleeper (b) Rail and saddle
(c) Sleeper and wood (d) Sleeper and gauge.
Ans: (a)

Q.138 The road having their surface consisting og bituminous material are known as:
(a) Earth road (b) WBM road
(c) Cement Concrete road (d) Bituminous road.
Ans: (d)

Q.139 The road having its wearing surface consisting of clean, crushed aggregate mechanically interlock by rolling and bound together with filler material and water laid on a prepared base course is called :
(a) Earth road (b) WBM road
(c) Cement Concrete road (d) Bituminous road.
Ans: (b)

Q.140 The road having its foundation and wearing surface consisting of one or two compacted layers of an ordinary soil is known as :
(a) Earth road (b) WBM road
(c) Cement Concrete road (d) Bituminous road.
Ans: (a)

Q.141 The position occupied by the center line of road in plan is called :
(a) Road alignment (b) Curve
(c) Gradient (d) Super elevation
Ans: (a)

Q.142 The rolled steel laid end to end in two parallel lines over sleepers to form a railway track are known as : :
(a) Sleepers (b) Rails
(c) Gauge (d) Ballast

Ans: **(b)**

Q.143 The members laid transversely under the rails for supporting and fixing them to the gauge distance apart are known as :

(a) Sleepers (b) Rails
(c) Gauge (d) Ballast

Ans: **(a)**

Q.144 Indian railways are divided into ---------- zones for convenience of operation and maintenance :

(a) Nine (b) Ten (c) Five (d) Two

Ans: **(a)**

Q.145 An----------is a procedure or mathematical method of working out the probable cost of construction based upon the measurement of various items items of the construction work as :

(a) Estimate (b) Survey
(c) Construction (d) laying

Ans: **(a)**

Q.146 One of the example of interdisciplinary approach in engineering :

(a) Power generation project (b) Survey
(c) Construction of wall (d) Construction of root

Ans: **(a)**

Q.147 In construction of express way design of software is done by :

(a) Civil engineer (b) Computer engineer
(c) Mechanical engineer (d) Electronic engineer

Ans: **(b)**

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (For Practise)

Q.1 Role of Civil Engineer in Construction of Dams

a) Catchment area studies

b) Design of Turbines

c) Hydraulic and Geotechnical instruments

d) Mass rapid transit system

Q.2 Role of Civil Engineer in Construction of Expressway

a) Design of cross section

b) Design of software

c) Designing layout of underground internet cables.

d) Maintenance of construction equipments

Q.3 One of the applications of Project management is

a) Planning all project activities w.r.t. time so that resources are used optimally

b) Finding level difference between various points on the ground surface

c) Determining reservoir capacity

d) Failure analysis of collapsed strcture.

Q.4 One of the applications of Transportation Engineering is

a) Timely procurement of material and deploying labour as per requirement

b) Remote and rural areas become accessible if connected by proper means of transport

c) Solving complex problems of Fluid flow.

d) Determining capacity of Reservoir

Q.5 Road connecting capital cities of various states in the country

a) NH b) SH c) MDR d) VR

Q.6 Road which connects District place to Taluka

a) NH b) SH c) MDR d) VR

Q.7 The roads which connect village to District Road are

a) NH b) SH c) MDR d) VR

Q.8 The road pavements which can change their shape are

a) Flexible pavements b) Rigid Pavements

c) Tight pavement d) Subgrade

Q.9 A clear distance between inner faces of rail is termed as

a) Sleeper b) Ballast c) Gauge d) Rail

Q.10 A substance capable of flowing and undergoing deformation when subjected to shear stress is defined as

a) Fluid Statics b) Fluid Kinematics c) Fluid Dynamics d) Fluid

Q.11 Branch of Civil Engineering which deals with study of soils is called as

a) Construction Engg b) Structural Engg c) Transport. Engg d) Geotech. Engg.

Q.12 Foundation Engineering is related with knowledge and study of

a) Structural Engg. b) Environmental Engg c) Construction Engg d) Geotech Engg

Q.13 One of the applications of Environmental Engg. is

a) To treat and supply the water b) To determine bearing capacity of soil

c) It helps for assessing capability of sub grade of road

d) Failure analysis of collapsed structure

Q.14 Water supply and treatment of water comes under part of

a) Sanitary Engg b) Quantity Surveying c) Irrigation Engg d) Environmental Engg

Q.15 One of the type of value is

a) Salvage value b) Stand value c) Gate value d) Insurance

Q.16 Earthquakes are produced by sudden release of tremendous amounts of Energy within the earth by a sudden movement at a point called

a) Hypocenter b) Epicenter c) Center d) Seismic center

Q.17 Following are automatic machines use in construction of roads

a) Tower crane b) Asphalt Mixers c) Total Station d) Laser Level

Q.18 Branch coming under basic areas in Civil Engg is

a) Irrigation Engg. b) Water c) Land d) Road

Q.19 Sites can be surveyed with the use of modern instruments such as_____ having a PC connectivity and software

a) Lase Level b) Total Station c) Auto level d) EDM

Q.20 Hydraulic design of adjoining structures such as spill way , Energy dissipater, canal is also carried out by

a) Civil- Irrigation Engineer b) Civil –Hydraulic Engineer

c) Civil-Environmental Engineer d) Civil – Geotech Engineer

Q.21 Following instrument is used for leveling

a) Chain b) Ranging Rod c) Dumpy Level d) Line Ranger

Q.22 Most advanced method of Surveying

a) Remote sensing b) Aerial Photography c) Hydrological survey d) Chain survey

Q.23 Road constructed by using cement concrete is

a) Earth Road b) Bituminous road c) Cement concrete road d) WBM

Q.24 Ballast means

a) Sleeper b) Rail c) Gauge d) Crushed stones

Q.25 In construction of Expressways design of software is done by

a) Civil Engineer b) Computer Engineer c) Mechanical Engineer d) Electronic Engineer

Q.26 Construction materials contributes about ____ cost of the total expenditure incurred in any construction

a) 30 to 50% b) 40 to 60% c) 20 to 30% d) 10 to 20 %

Q.27 Fire bricks are capable of withstanding intense heat without _____

a) Breaking b) Melting or Softening c) Crushing d) Burning

Q.28 All Bricks are soaked in water for_____hours before using them in construction work.

a) 14 b) 24 c) 06 d) 20

Q.29 One of the importance of frog in bricks is

a) Various courses are strongly bonded with the provision of frog in bricks.

b) Mortar is placed properly c) Water is more absorbed

d) Less sand is required in mortar

Q.30 Stones are classified as per classification of their

a) parent rock b) Composition c) Colour d) Texture

Q.31 Siliceous rocks, Argillaceous rocks, Calcareous rocks are classified as

a) Geological classification b) Physical Classification c) Chemical Classification

d) Classification based on Hardness

Q.32 One of the uses of stone is

a) For foundation, roofs and floors b) Painting c) Plastering d) Fitting

Q.33 The sand passing through IS sieve of size 4.75mm is termed as

a) Fine sand b) Medium sand c) Weak sand d) Coarse sand

Q.34) When P.C.C is reinforced with steel it is known as

a) R.C.C. b) P.C.C. c) P.S.C d) P.C.R.

Q.35 The term_____ is applied in individual concrete members of various types, which are cast in separate forms before they are placed in the structure.

a) Prestressed b) Precast c) P.C.C d) R.C.C

Q.36 The cement concrete blocks which are cast in rectangular shape mould, hollow or solid on site or in factory are called as

a) Blocks b) Precast Blocks c) Paving Blocks d) Fabricated Blocks

Q.37 In construction _____ could be used in smart buildings for environmental control, security and structural heath monitoring strain measurement in bridges using embedded fiber optic sensors.

a) Eco friendly material b) Security material and system

c) Strain material and system

Q.38 One of the eco friendly material is

a) Bamboo b) Cement c) sand d) Paint

Q.39 The factor of safety of _____ is suitable for temporary structure

a) 5 to 10 b) 2 to 6 c) 2 to 3 d) 1.5 to 2

Q.40 The settlement of base is mainly due to straining of the soil mass either by

a) Elastic distortion or volume change b) Load

c) Superstructure d) Pressure

Q.41 _____ are used to distribute concentrated load from the superstructure over a wider area so as to enable the soil bed to provide safe and un yielding support.

a) Spread Footing b) Combined Footing c) Cantilever footing d) Mat Footing

Q.42 _____ Footing are used to support individual columns.

a) Strip Footing b) Isolated footing c) Grillage footing d) Mat

Q.43 When piles transfer the load by means of only skin friction without any end bearing then these are called

a) pile b) End bearing pile c) Friction Pile d) Stratum Pile

Q.44 The minimum live load to be considered for design depends upon

a) Weight b) Type of Building c) Wind d) Roof

Q.45 The construction in which load of the structure is transferred to the walls as, roof and floors are directly supported on walls is known as

a) Load bearing construction b) Frame Structure c) Composite d) Loaded structure

Q.46 _____ Structure is suitable only when hard strata available at shallow depth

a) Load Bearing b) Frame Structure c) Composite d) Loaded

Q.47 Load bearing walls are _____ than non load bearing walls

a) Thiner b) Thicker c) Longer d) Smaller

Q.48 The old construction in Pune like Shaniwarwada is Example of

a) Load bearing b) Frame structure c) Composite d) Loaded

Q.49 Stone masonry is costly if stone is not available _____

a) Locally b) Far c) Less d) Low

Q.50 Brick masonry is_____

a) Less costly b) Costly c) Heavy d) Light

Q.51 In surveying relative positions of two points are located by measurements from at least _____ points

a) 1 b) 2 c) 3 d) 4

Q.52 Topographic maps normally drawn to scale of

a) 1cm=2.5km to 1cm=0.25km. b) 1:2500 to 1:500

c) 1:50000 to 1:250,000 d) 1:1000

Q.53 Cadastral maps are drawn to scale of

a) 1:1000,1;2000,1:500 and 1:25000 b) 1:50000 to 1:250000

c) 1:2500 to 1:500 d) 1cm=2.5km.

Q.54 Conventional instruments are mechanically operated with certain calibration or graduations to take readings. Therefore these are time consuming and are _____

a) more accurate b) More precise c) Less accurate d) Good

Q.55 In _____ the line of site of Theodolite and EDM are parallel to each other

a) Telescope mounted instrument b) Total Station

c) Distomat d) Geodimeter

Q.56 The_____ is trade name of EDM manufactured by LEICA company of Switzerland

a) Distomat b) Short range EDM c) Medium range EDM d) Long Range EDM

Q.57 In EDM surveyor or observer aims the target station or prism through____

a) Levelling head b) Optical Plummet c) Control panel d) Aiming Telescope

Q.58 One of the uses of Theodolite is

a) To find horizontal and vertical angles b) To make plan

c) To draw contour d) To find area

Q.59 _____ has three leveling screws in theodolite

a) Tribranch b) Base Plate c) Optical Plummet d) Clamp screw

Q.60 _____ is used in finding areas of irregular figures on sheet.

a) Cmpass b) Optical square c) Theodolite d) Planimeter

Q.61) An Electronic____ means an EDM and digital Theodolite built as one unit

a) Digital Theodolite b) Digital Planimeter c) Total Station d) LASER

Q.62 In Total station there is a data recording module which is also called as

a) Electronic Field book b) Field Book c) Recorder d) Memory

Q.63 _____ Software is used for structural designing of various structural members.

a) MS Projet and Prima vera b) GIS c) FEM Software d) Staad-Pro

Q.64 One of the applications of GPS

a) Spacecraft operations and Military applications

b) To find BM

c) To find RL d) To find Bearing

Q.65 _____ Means any surface of which exact elevation is known

a) Horizontal Line b) Datum c) Level Surface d) Horizontal Surface

Q.66 An arbitrary assumed surface from which vertical distances are measured is

a) Datum surface b) Level Line c) Horizontal Line d) Horizontal Surface

Q.67 In Dumpy _____ is provided on telescope to make images of object look clear and distinct

a) Focusing screw b) Eye Piece c) Object glass d) Telescope

Q.68 A_____ is straight rectangular piece of wood or metal with graduations marked from bottom to top

a) Levelling Staff b) Ranging Rod c) Tripod stand d) Dumpy

Q.69 In dumpy accurate leveling is done with the help of

a) Foot screws b) Dumpy level c) Telescope d) Tripod tand

Q.70 Permanent BM are established by local govt authorities like_____ by referring nearby GTS BM

a) Dept.of Survey of India b) PWD or Irrigation c) Water Supply d) Survey Dept.

Q.71 The_____ reading is the first staff reading taken on point of known elevation

a) BS b) FS c) BB d) FB

Q.72 In simple leveling there is no _____

a) CP b) FS c) BS d) IS

Q.73 RLs of contour lines goes on increasing from outside to inside indicates _____

a) Hill b) Depression c) Sloping Ground d) Flat Surface

Q.74 By means of_____ the nature of the ground can be shown in topographic map

a) Contour lines b) Horizontal Equivalent c) Station d) Contour Interval

Q.75 A series of straight parallel and equally spaced contours represent a_____

a) Plane Surface b) Steep Slope c) Uniform Slope d) Depression

Q.76 One of the use of contour map is

a) To see intervisibility between two points b) To check horizontal angle

c) To check bearing d) To calculate distance

Q.77 _____ is surrounding or control conditions in which all living organisms exist

a) Environment b) Ecology c) Biotic d) Abiotic

Q.78 _____ are self non nourishing organisms

a) Producers b) Consumers c) Decomposers d) Manmade

Q.79 There are _____ basic types of food chains observed in any kind of ecosystem

a) 1 b) 2 c) 3 d) 4

Q.80 In the Forest eco system herbivorous such as ants ,flies, beetles,spiders Elephants etc. feeding on plants and trees are called

a) Primary Consumers b) Secondary Consumers c) Tertiary Consumers d) Decomposers

Q.81 The_____ lake eco system include green photosynthetic organisms,phyto planktons,macrophytes

a) Producers b) Consumers c) Decomposers d) Food Chain

Q.82 _____ are characterized by their high concentration of salts and mineral

a) Ocean b) River c) Stream d) Pond

Q.83 _____ cycle is perhaps the very basis for sustenance of life on the Earth and hence it is the most important of all natural cycles

a) Hydrological b) Carbon c) Nitrogen d) Sulphur

Q.84 By fixation , nitrogen get converted in to various compounds, mainly in to _____

a) Nitrates and Ammonia b) Complex Compound

c) Simple Compound d) Urea

Q.85 _____ is present and is the main constituents of proteins in plants and animals

a) Nitrogen b) Carbon c) Sulpher d) Phosphorus

Q.86 Oxygen turns bluish at_____ temp.

a) 183˚C b) 185˚C c) 150˚C d) 120˚C

Q.87 _____ are the most important natural resources on the Earth They provide various materials like wood and are most important for ecological balance of earth

a) Forest resource b) Water Resources c) Mineral Resource d) Food Resources

Q.88 If mining is done for shallow depth it is called

a) Surface Mining b) Man made mining c) Sub-surface mining d) Level mining

Q.89 Erosion which takes place due to human activities such as mining,deforestation,over grazing is known as

a) Geological erosion b) Man induced erosion c) Erosion d) Movement

Q.90 One of the remedies for sustainable resource utilization is____

a) More efficient energy use and use of renewable energy

b) Do not use public transport

c) No need of water arrangement

d) Waste of water

Q.91 Farm animal manure ,crop residues,etc is example of

a) Garbage b) Rubbish c) Agricultural d) Industrial wastes

Q.92 _____ is the solid and semi solid waste matters of community except night soil

a) Refuse b) Rubbish c) Garbage d) Industrial wastes

Q.93 In _____ process of mechanical composting the material is ground in two stages in hammer mill, the non compostable in organic materials are separated by strong sifting action on circular swinging sieves

a) Buhler b) Dano c) Tollemache d) Nosil

Q.94 Fly ash can be used in

a) Bricks b) Stones c) Soil d) Land

Q.95 In_____ method the e-waste is buried in the land or stacked above the land in controlled manner

a) Land fill b) Incineration c) Trenching d) Composting

Q.96 The e-waste is buried in land or stacked above the land in controlled manner the method is known as

a) Land fill b) Incineration c) Composting d) Trenching

Q.97 The manufacture of _____ is the main use of waste paper

a) Paper b) sheet c) Thick sheet d) Paper Board

Q.98 3R's principal meant

a) Reduce,Reuse and recycle b) Return,respect, Reuse

c) Respect,Refill, Reuse d) Reduce,Reuse,Rate

Q.99 The_____ method of EIA is adopted for a project of considerable magnitude

a) Ad hoc method b) Network Method c) Matrix Method d) overlay method

Q.100 _____ waste is produced by manufacturing industries which are solid or semi solid

a) Garbage b) Rubbish c) Industrial waste d) Agricultural waste