

67/2014

Maximum : 100 marks

Time : 1 hour and 15 minutes

1. Conventional signs and symbols are in constant use on :
(A) Large Scale Drawing (B) Sketching
(C) Small Scale Drawing (D) Free-hand Drawing
2. Which of the following bricks are expected to have highest percentage of water absorption by its dry weight?
(A) Common Building Bricks (B) Engineering Bricks
(C) Heavy Duty Bricks (D) Fire bricks
3. The minimum crushing strength of a first class brick is :
(A) 3 N/mm² (B) 5.5 N/mm²
(C) 7 N/mm² (D) 10.5 N/mm²
4. Fine earthenware which is white, thin and semi-transparent is called :
(A) Porcelain (B) Terra-cotta
(C) Plaster of Paris (D) Pebble dash
5. Sand passing through a screen with clear openings of 3.175 mm is known as :
(A) Fine Sand (B) Gravelly Sand
(C) Pebble Sand (D) Coarse Sand
6. The heating of limestone to redness in contact with air is known as :
(A) Hydration (B) Calcination
(C) Softening (D) Oxidation
7. Le-Chatelier apparatus is used to determine :
(A) Fineness of cement (B) Soundness of cement
(C) Hardness of cement (D) Softness of cement

8. The compound formed within about 24 hours after the addition of water to cement is :
- (A) Tricalcium aluminate (B) Dicalcium aluminate
(C) Dicalcium silicate (D) Tricalcium silicate
9. The inert material of cement concrete mix is :
- (A) Water (B) Aggregate
(C) Cement (D) Admixture
10. Type of thin reinforced concrete construction where cement mortar matrix is reinforced with many layers of continuous and relatively small diameter wire-meshes is :
- (A) Precast concrete (B) Prestressed concrete
(C) Fibre concrete (D) Ferrocement
11. Slump test for concrete is carried out to determine :
- (A) Strength (B) Durability
(C) Workability (D) Hardness
12. The decay of timber caused by alternate wetting and drying is called :
- (A) Dry rot (B) Wet rot
(C) Druviness (D) Foxiness
13. The timber which is fully or partly covered with resin is known as :
- (A) Impreg timber (B) Compreg timber
(C) Fibre board (D) Hard board
14. Soil formed by the accumulation of decaying and chemically deposited vegetable matter under conditions of excessive moisture is :
- (A) Alluvial soil (B) Aeoline soil
(C) Colluvial soil (D) Cumulose soil
15. The foundation in which a cantilever beam is provided to join two footings is known as :
- (A) Strap footing (B) Strip footing
(C) Combined footing (D) Raft footing

16. The bearing capacity of a waterlogged soil, may be improved by :
- (A) Grouting (B) Chemical action
(C) Drainage (D) Compaction
17. Pile used to transfer load through water or soft soil to a suitable bearing stratum is :
- (A) Friction pile (B) Bearing pile
(C) Anchor pile (D) Uplift pile
18. The horizontal course provided to strengthen a wall of irregular small stone is known as :
- (A) Lacing course (B) String course
(C) Blocking course (D) Frieze course
19. The bond in which a header course is introduced after several stretcher courses is :
- (A) English bond (B) Flemish bond
(C) Raking bond (D) Facing bond
20. The method of adding certain water proofing compounds to the concrete mix, to make it impermeable is known as :
- (A) Integral damp proofing (B) Guniting
(C) Membrane damp proofing (D) Grouting
21. The external jamb of a door or window opening at right angles to the wall face is :
- (A) Horn (B) Reveal
(C) Mullion (D) Transom
22. Window project outside the external wall of a room to admit more light and ventilation and improve appearance is :
- (A) Corner window (B) Dormer window
(C) Clerestory window (D) Bay window
23. The process of joining two pieces of timber at an angle is known as :
- (A) Mitring (B) Scribing
(C) Housing (D) Nosing
24. A roof has slopes in all four directions but a plane surface is formed at the top is known as :
- (A) Hip roof (B) Mansard roof
(C) Deck Roof (D) Gambrel roof

25. Stair in which the stringer as well as the hand rail is continuous with no newel post at the landing is :
- (A) Geometrical stair (B) Bifurcated stair
(C) Dog-legged stair (D) Quarter-turn stair
26. The horizontal wooden or steel members to support the common rafters of a roof when the span is large is :
- (A) Wall plate (B) Post plate
(C) Ridge piece (D) Purlin
27. The formation of very loose mass of plastered surface due to poor bond between successive coats is :
- (A) Peeling (B) Flaking
(C) Blistering (D) Crazeing
28. The imaginary line joining the intersection of cross-hairs at diaphragm to the optical centre of the object glass and its continuation is :
- (A) Line of sight (B) Axis of telescope
(C) Horizontal axis (D) Datum line
29. An imaginary line joining the points of equal elevation on the surface of the earth represents :
- (A) Horizontal line (B) Level line
(C) Contour line (D) Plumb line
30. The bearing of a line in the direction of progress of survey is called :
- (A) Fore bearing (B) Back bearing
(C) Reduced bearing (D) Magnetic bearing
31. During rainy season reservoir attains maximum water level. It is known as :
- (A) F.R.L. (B) H.F.L.
(C) F. T. L. (D) All of these
32. Instrument used for finding the area of irregular plane figure is :
- (A) Pantagraph (B) Clinograph
(C) Clinometer (D) Planimeter

33. When flood occurs, the flood water just by giving proper direction, the system of irrigation so obtained is known as :
- (A) Inundation canal system (B) Perennial canal system
(C) Lift irrigation system (D) Flow irrigation system
34. The part of the stored water in the reservoir basin which is not generally available for use is known as :
- (A) Gross storage (B) Net storage
(C) Dead storage (D) Live storage
35. The final ground surface after completion of earthwork in the construction of road is :
- (A) Base course (B) Base-coat
(C) Formation (D) Sub-crust
36. The granular material which is used in packing under and around the sleeper for transferring the load to the formation is :
- (A) Block (B) Dector
(C) Goods stock (D) Ballast
37. Extensively used plate laying method in India is :
- (A) Side method (B) American method
(C) Telescopic method (D) Group index method
38. A long continuous structure carrying the road or railway line, over dry valley is :
- (A) Under bridge (B) Viaduct
(C) Trestle bridge (D) Through bridge
39. The cluster of piles which are driven around the piers, to protect them against the floating objects is :
- (A) Dolphin (B) Dike
(C) Cribs (D) Fender
40. The incidental expenses of a miscellaneous character which cannot be reasonably predicted during preparation of the estimate is indicated by the term :
- (A) Lump-sum (B) Work-charged
(C) Substituted item (D) Contingencies

41. Line of collimation and axis of telescope are :
- (A) Parallel (B) Perpendicular
(C) Inclined (D) Coincide
42. Which of the following one is best suitable for accurate measurement of distance?
- (A) Steel tape (B) Steel band
(C) Invar tape (D) Metallic tape
43. In order to determine the additional details such as boundaries of fields, houses and other property the surveying preferred is :
- (A) Location surveying (B) Cadastral surveying
(C) Reconnaissance surveying (D) Topographical surveying
44. The error in measured length due to sag of chain is known as :
- (A) Negative error (B) Compensating error
(C) Instrumental error (D) Positive error
45. In an optical square, the angle between the index sight and horizon sight is :
- (A) 45° (B) 105°
(C) 120° (D) 90°
46. When the whole circle bearing of two lines AB and AC are 38° and 273° respectively then the included angle BAC will be :
- (A) 235° (B) 93°
(C) 125° (D) none of the above
47. At the magnetic pole, the amount of dip is :
- (A) 60° (B) 90°
(C) 45° (D) 0°
48. The value of deflection angle is in between :
- (A) 0° to 180° (B) 0° to 45°
(C) 0° to 360° (D) 0° to 90°
49. In steep and broken ground, the most suitable method of contouring is :
- (A) By cross-section (B) By squares
(C) By spot leveling (D) By tachometre

50. _____ method is used for plotting the distant and inaccessible objects.
- (A) Radiation (B) Resection
(C) Two point problem (D) Intersection
51. In theodolite, reading both the verniers eliminates :
- (A) Eccentricity error (B) Personal error
(C) Instrumental error (D) Observational error
52. A set of curves having centers on the same side is known as _____ curve.
- (A) Transition curve (B) Compound curve
(C) Reverse curve (D) Simple curve
53. For topographical work, the common values of the contour interval adopted is :
- (A) 0.1 m to 0.5 m (B) 0.5 m to 0.7 m
(C) 3 m to 25 m (D) None of the above
54. If the fore and back bearings of the line AB not equal to 180° , it indicate :
- (A) Local attraction exists on station A
(B) Local attraction exists on station B
(C) Local attraction exists on both A and B
(D) All the above
55. The latitude and departure of a traverse line are both positive when the whole circle bearing of the line lies in the :
- (A) First quadrant (B) Fourth quadrant
(C) Second quadrant (D) Third quadrant
56. A brick which is half as wide as a full brick, is called :
- (A) King closer (B) Queen closer
(C) Beveled closer (D) Mitered closer
57. All points on the line of sights are _____ from the surface of the earth.
- (A) Equidistant (B) Parallel
(C) Not equidistant (D) Inclined

58. Calculate the correction for refraction, for a distance 600 m :
- (A) 0.002 m (B) 0.06 m
(C) 0.006 m (D) 0.004 m
59. 1 square mile is equal to _____ Square kilometers.
- (A) 2.59 Sq km. (B) 5.29 Sq km.
(C) 40.47 Sq km. (D) 6.4516 Sq km.
60. Which of the following one is example for reflecting instrument?
- (A) Abney's level (B) Sextant
(C) Clinometers (D) Compass
61. A good brick clay contains _____ Percent of alumina.
- (A) 50% to 60% (B) 40% to 80%
(C) 20% to 30% (D) 1% to 3%
62. The amount of water which flows over the surface of the earth after all the losses have taken place is called :
- (A) Maximum flood discharge (B) Precipitation
(C) Hydrograph (D) Run-off
63. Granite is example for :
- (A) Igneous rock (B) Metamorphic rock
(C) Sedimentary rock (D) Calcareous rock
64. A camber consisting of two straight slopes joining at the centre is called :
- (A) Composite camber (B) Sloped camber
(C) Barallel camber (D) Curved camber
65. In _____ curves their convexity upward.
- (A) Concave curve (B) Valley curve
(C) Summit curve (D) Ridge curve
66. The revolving line which generate the surface of the cone is called :
- (A) Axis (B) Generator
(C) Apex (D) Vertex