

164/24

Question Booklet Sl. No.

Question Booklet Alpha Code

A

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Total Number of Questions : 100

Time : 90 Minutes

Maximum Marks : 100

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

1. The Question Paper will be given in the form of a Question Booklet. There will be four versions of Question Booklets with Question Booklet Alpha Code viz. **A, B, C & D**.
2. The Question Booklet Alpha Code will be printed on the top left margin of the facing sheet of the Question Booklet.
3. The Question Booklet Alpha Code allotted to you will be noted in your seating position in the Examination Hall.
4. If you get a Question Booklet where the alpha code does not match to the allotted alpha code in the seating position, please draw the attention of the Invigilator **IMMEDIATELY**.
5. The Question Booklet Serial Number is printed on the top right margin of the facing sheet. If your Question Booklet is un-numbered, please get it replaced by new Question Booklet with same alpha code.
6. The Question Booklet will be sealed at the middle of the right margin. Candidate should not open the Question Booklet, until the indication is given to start answering.
7. Immediately after the commencement of the examination, the candidate should check that the Question Booklet supplied to him/her contains all the 100 questions in serial order. The Question Booklet does not have unprinted or torn or missing pages and if so he/she should bring it to the notice of the Invigilator and get it replaced by a complete booklet with same alpha code. This is most important.
8. A blank sheet of paper is attached to the Question Booklet. This may be used for rough work.
9. **Please read carefully all the instructions on the reverse of the Answer Sheet before marking your answers.**
10. Each question is provided with four choices **(A), (B), (C)** and **(D)** having one correct answer. Choose the correct answer and darken the bubble corresponding to the question number using Blue or Black Ball Point Pen in the OMR Answer Sheet.
11. **Each correct answer carries 1 mark and for each wrong answer 1/3 mark will be deducted. No negative mark for unattended questions.**
12. No candidate will be allowed to leave the examination hall till the end of the session and without handing over his/her Answer Sheet to the Invigilator. Candidates should ensure that the Invigilator has verified all the entries in the Register Number Coding Sheet and that the Invigilator has affixed his/her signature in the space provided.
13. Strict compliance of instructions is essential. Any malpractice or attempt to commit any kind of malpractice in the Examination will result in the disqualification of the candidate.

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1. In the following solid objects which has 5 triangular faces ?
A) Pentagonal prism
B) Pentagonal pyramid
C) Hexagonal pyramid
D) Hexagonal prism
2. The tool used to draw vertical lines by sliding along T-square
A) Protractor
B) Flexi curve
C) Compass
D) Set square
3. The conversion of 600 mm in 1 : 20 scale is related with normal scale is
A) 30 cm
B) 3 cm
C) 6 cm
D) 60 cm
4. Where is the front elevation placed in first angle projection ?
A) Above the plan
B) Below the plan
C) Right side to the plan
D) Left side to the plan
5. In the given choices which one is a four-sided figure in which all the sides are equal but not at right angle ?
A) Trapezium
B) Rectangle
C) Rhombus
D) Square
6. Which of the following statement is not true ?
A) Dimension lines should not cross other lines
B) Centre lines should not be used as dimension lines
C) Dimension lines are continuous thick lines
D) Hidden lines may be avoided for dimensioning purposes
7. The sizes of letters and numerals in drawing for Sub-titles and headings are
A) 12, 13, 14 and 15
B) 6, 8, 10 and 12
C) 2, 3, 4 and 5
D) 3, 4, 5 and 6
8. The scale which shows only two consecutive units is
A) Diagonal scale
B) Vernier scale
C) Plain scale
D) Isometric scale
9. Which of the following rules related to measurement is false ?
A) The measurement should be for the finished item of work
B) The method of measurement may not be uniform
C) The dimensions should be entered in the order of L, B & D or Height or Thickness
D) The description of item should be self explanatory

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10. An estimate is preparing from the following data Drawing, Rate and
- A) Labours
 - B) Specification
 - C) Materials
 - D) Transportation
11. The tolerances in measurements and calculations for weights should be
- A) 1 tonne
 - B) 0.1 tonne
 - C) 0.01 tonne
 - D) 0.001 tonne
12. Some changes or additional works due to material deviation of a structural nature from the originally approved design, a _____ estimate is prepared.
- A) Revised estimate
 - B) Complete estimate
 - C) Supplementary estimate
 - D) Quantity estimate
13. _____ is the amount paid every year towards the capital invested by a party.
- A) Annuity
 - B) Mortgage
 - C) Sinking fund
 - D) Capital value
14. The measurement of brick work should be taken to nearest
- A) 0.04 m
 - B) 0.03 m
 - C) 0.02 m
 - D) 0.01 m
15. Rate analysis of any item depends on Labour, cost of material and
- A) escalation in cost
 - B) miscellaneous
 - C) sundries
 - D) contractors profit
16. The term _____ is used to designate a procedure of valuing an item on the basis of the materials and labours used actually.
- A) sub work
 - B) prime work
 - C) hour work
 - D) day work
17. The term _____ is used to denote the actual amount incurred in producing a commodity.
- A) price
 - B) value
 - C) cost
 - D) money
18. For painting, areas should be worked out
- A) nearest to 1.25 m²
 - B) nearest to 1.0 m²
 - C) nearest to 0.25 m²
 - D) nearest to 1.5 m²

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48. Recommended slump of concrete for road construction is
A) 20 to 40 mm
B) 40 to 50 mm
C) 80 to 150 mm
D) 90 to 100 mm
49. The diagonal piece of timber used to give rigidity to the framework is known as
A) Sheeting
B) Bracing
C) Ledger
D) Ranger
50. Beam is used for the span is more than 20 m and load is heavy is called
A) Rolled steel Joist
B) Floor Beam
C) Lintel
D) Plate girders
51. Which stone joint is used in structures like sea wall where lateral pressure is more ?
A) Butt joint
B) Rebated joint
C) Tabled joint
D) Rusticated joint
52. Which is useful for large number of people or vehicles are to be moved from floor to floor ?
A) Stair
B) Ramp
C) Ladder
D) Lift
53. The most accurate and common method for measuring distance with a chain or tape is called
A) Chaining
B) Pacing
C) Ranging
D) Odometer
54. Revenue chain is commonly used for measuring field in
A) Topographical survey
B) City survey
C) Cadastral survey
D) Location survey
55. The size of chain survey field book is
A) 20 cm × 20 cm
B) 20 cm × 12 cm
C) 120 cm × 20 cm
D) 20 cm × 1.2 cm

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63. In a ranging process the surveyor gives a signal to the assistant, 'both hands above head and then brought down' it means
- A) Correct
 - B) Fix the rod
 - C) Moves slowly
 - D) Continue to move to the left
64. Which instrument is a combination of EDM, electronic theodolite and micro processor ?
- A) Total Station
 - B) Tacheometer
 - C) Distomite
 - D) Tellurometer
65. GPS stands for
- A) Global Positioning System
 - B) Global System Post
 - C) Geographic Positioning System
 - D) None of these
66. _____ is used for orienting the plane table to magnetic north.
- A) Spirit level
 - B) Alidade
 - C) Plumb bob
 - D) Compass
67. Which method of irrigation is called trickle irrigation ?
- A) Furrow
 - B) Sprinkler
 - C) Drip
 - D) Border strip
68. What is the name of the impervious barrier constructed across a perennial river to raise the water level on the upstream side ?
- A) Barrage
 - B) Weir
 - C) Notch
 - D) Mouth piece

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69. What is the total depth of water required by a crop during the entire period in the field ?

- A) Duty
B) Base period
C) Delta
D) Crop period

70. Which crops are sown in autumn season and harvested in spring season ?

- A) Kharif
B) Zaid
C) Rabi
D) None of these

71. What is the name for accumulation of water in the form of an artificial lake ?

- A) Spill ways
B) Barrages
C) Groynes
D) Reservoir

72. When does hydrograph called as unit hydrograph ?

- A) 1 cm of runoff from rainfall
B) 3 cm of runoff from rainfall
C) 1 mm of runoff from rainfall
D) 3 mm of runoff from rainfall

73. Where did the Central Road Research Institute started ?

- A) Lucknow
B) Nagpur
C) New Delhi
D) Mumbai

74. What is the restriction given to lengthy straight routes while setting road alignment ?

- A) Minimum
B) Maximum
C) Depends on gradient
D) Depends on rise and fall

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75. Which alternative road is provided to divert traffic to avoid obstruction ?

- A) Ring
- B) Loop
- C) Trunk
- D) By pass

76. What is another name of continuous bay method in cement concrete road construction ?

- A) Alternate
- B) Strip
- C) Expansion
- D) Traverse

77. What is the process for filling the ballast around the sleepers ?

- A) Creep
- B) Turn table
- C) Boxing
- D) Coning

78. What is the length of bull-headed rail ?

- A) 16.7 m
- B) 18.29 m
- C) 18.6 m
- D) 19.2 m

79. Which warning signal is first seen by the driver in railway station ?

- A) Disc signal
- B) Home signal
- C) Outer signal
- D) Routing signal

80. Which foundation is provided for heavy works at a depth of 12 m to 15 m below the level of standing water surface ?

- A) Raft
- B) Caisson
- C) Cofferdam
- D) Combined

A

81. The horizontal tunnels constructed at shallow depths along the banks of the river to intercept the ground water table are called
- A) Springs
B) Canals
C) Lakes
D) Infiltration galleries
82. The growth of population may be conveniently represented by
- A) Straight line curve
B) Semi-logarithmic curve
C) Logistic curve
D) All of the above
83. For an area developed in haphazard way, the type of layout used for the distribution of pipe is known as
- A) Dead end system
B) Ring system
C) Grid iron
D) Radial system
84. For the sewers of diameter less than 600 mm the type of joint preferred is
- A) Collar joint
B) Spigot and socket joint
C) Bandage joint
D) Mechanical joint
85. The privy pit should be located at least _____ from the well or other ground water supply.
- A) 50 m
B) 10 m
C) 3 m
D) 30 m
86. The spacing of manholes for pipes having a diameter greater than 2 m is
- A) 150 – 200 m
B) 90 – 150 m
C) 300 m
D) 45 – 90 m
87. The capacity of a strained body for doing work on the removal of the straining force is called
- A) Resilience
B) Strain energy
C) Impact energy
D) Proof stress

Space for Rough Work

