

Civil Engineering & Allied

Q-1	The test conducted by Vicat's apparatus is for			
	(A)	Fineness	(B)	Free lime
	(C)	Consistency	(D)	Soundness
Q-2	The phenomenon of evaporation from water surfaces from soil and from plants is generally known as			
	(A)	Vaporization	(B)	Boiling
	(C)	Transpiration	(D)	hydration
Q-3	The unit of strain is			
	(A)	No unit	(B)	millimeter
	(C)	Kg/cm ²	(D)	Kg/cm ³
Q-4	The steel used in RCC is			
	(A)	Chromium steel	(B)	Stainless steel
	(C)	Mild steel	(D)	Cast steel
Q-5	The energy stored in a material within elastic limit when it is under strain is called			
	(A)	Impact	(B)	Shock resilience
	(C)	Resilience	(D)	Elasticity
Q-6	The scale on which three dimensions can be measured is known as			
	(A)	Plain scale	(B)	Diagonal scale
	(C)	Chord scale	(D)	Vernier scale
Q-7	Galvanizing means covering iron with thin coat of			
	(A)	Tin	(B)	Glaze
	(C)	Zinc	(D)	Coal tar
Q-8	If the whole circle bearing of any line as observed by a prismatic compass is 120 ⁰ , its bearing on a surveyor's compass is			
	(A)	S 20 ⁰ E	(B)	S 60⁰ E
	(C)	N 120 ⁰ E	(D)	N 60 ⁰ E
Q-9	The permissible pH value for public supply is between			
	(A)	4.5 to 5.5	(B)	5.5 to 6.5
	(C)	6.5 to 8.5	(D)	8.5 to 10.5
Q-10	In ordinary residential public buildings the D.P.C. is provided at			
	(A)	Ground level	(B)	Water level
	(C)	Plinth level	(D)	None of the above

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Q-11	Plaster of Paris is obtained by calcining			
	(A)	Bauxite	(B)	Gypsum
	(C)	Kankar	(D)	Lime stone
Q-12	I.S.I. has specified the full strength of concrete after			
	(A)	7 days	(B)	14 days
	(C)	21 days	(D)	28 days
Q-13	The set of forces whose resultant is zero are known as			
	(A)	Equilibrium forces	(B)	Collinear forces
	(C)	Coplanar forces	(D)	Concurrent forces
Q-14	Plywood is specified by its			
	(A)	Weight	(B)	Volume
	(C)	Thickness	(D)	None of the above
Q-15	A prismatic compass is used to determine			
	(A)	Dip at a place	(B)	Declination of a line
	(C)	Whole circle bearing of a line	(D)	Quadrangle bearing of a line
Q-16	The survey in which the curvature of earth is ignored is called as			
	(A)	Plane survey	(B)	Geodetic survey
	(C)	Geological survey	(D)	Aerial survey
Q-17	A portion of a brick cut across the width is known as			
	(A)	Bed	(B)	Base
	(C)	Bat	(D)	Half brick
Q-18	D.P.C. may be			
	(A)	Vertical	(B)	Horizontal
	(C)	Both A and B	(D)	None of the above
Q-19	The rate of change of bending moment is equal to			
	(A)	Shear force	(B)	Deflection
	(C)	Slope	(D)	Poisson's ratio x deflection
Q-20	The unit of velocity in M.K.S. system can be express by			
	(A)	Metre/sec	(B)	Metre/sec ²
	(C)	Metre ² /sec ²	(D)	Radian/sec
Q-21	An obstacle which obstructs chaining but not ranging may be a			
	(A)	Building	(B)	Lake
	(C)	Hillock	(D)	Electric pole

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Q-22	Raft foundation are generally used, when the area required for individual footing is more than			
	(A)	25% of total area	(B)	30% of total area
	(C)	40% of total area	(D)	50% of total area
Q-23	In mild steel, carbon content is			
	(A)	Less than 0. 25%	(B)	Between 0.25 and 0.75%
	(C)	Between 0.75% and 1.5%	(D)	More than 1.5%
Q-24	A wall built to resist the pressure of earth filling is known as			
	(A)	Parapet wall	(B)	Retaining wall
	(C)	Buttress	(D)	None of the above
Q-25	At the equator, the amount of dip is			
	(A)	0°	(B)	45°
	(C)	60°	(D)	90°
Q-26	In an oil paint, the base common in use is			
	(A)	Red oxide	(B)	White oxide
	(C)	Oxide of iron	(D)	Whiting
Q-27	Liquids			
	(A)	Have no shape	(B)	Cannot be compressed
	(C)	Both (A) &(B)	(D)	None of the above
Q-28	Pressure measured with the help of piezometer tube is			
	(A)	Atmospheric pressure	(B)	Gauge pressure
	(C)	Absolute pressure	(D)	Vacuum pressure
Q-29	A type of foundation in which a cantilever beam is used for joining the two footings is			
	(A)	Raft footing	(B)	Strap footing
	(C)	Combined footing	(D)	Any of the above
Q-30	While preparing mortar, the binding material generally used is cement and			
	(A)	Lime	(B)	Cinder
	(C)	Surkhi	(D)	Fly ash
Q-31	The glass used for display windows of jewellery shops is			
	(A)	Sheet glass	(B)	Laminated glass
	(C)	Wired glass	(D)	Lead glass
Q-32	The ability of a material to deform without breaking is called			
	(A)	Resilience	(B)	Creep
	(C)	Plasticity	(D)	Elasticity

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Q-33	Which of the following soil has the finest grains?			
	(A)	Sand	(B)	Silt
	(C)	Fine sand	(D)	Clay
Q-34	Stone ware pipes are used for the house drainage system mainly because			
	(A)	They are the strongest	(B)	They are the cheapest
	(C)	Their interior surface is smooth and impervious	(D)	Their life is 100 years
Q-35	The part of a wall at the side of an opening in the masonry wall is called			
	(A)	quoin	(B)	Jamb
	(C)	Sleeper wall	(D)	Parapet
Q-36	The trunk of tree left after cutting all the branches is known as			
	(A)	plank	(B)	Log
	(C)	baulk	(D)	Batten
Q-37	The horizontal distance between two consecutive risers in a stair is known as			
	(A)	tread	(B)	Going
	(C)	landing	(D)	Stringer
Q-38	The weight of water per unit of volume of water is called			
	(A)	Moisture content	(B)	Density
	(C)	Unit weight of water	(D)	Degree of saturation
Q-39	The steel used for cutting tools is known as			
	(A)	Mild steel	(B)	High carbon steel
	(C)	Medium carbon steel	(D)	None of the above
Q-40	For large spans the most suitable type of roof preferred is			
	(A)	Flat roof	(B)	Slopy roof
	(C)	Shelled roof	(D)	Domes
Q-41	Evaporation from water surface			
	(A)	Increases with humidity	(B)	Decreases with humidity
	(C)	Is proportional to deficit of vapour pressure	(D)	Decreases with wind speed
Q-42	The maximum percentage of clay content for making good tiles, is about			
	(A)	20	(B)	30
	(C)	40	(D)	50

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Q-43	Rain gauges are used to			
	(A)	Measure volume of precipitation	(B)	Depth of rainfall
	(C)	Predict occurrence of rainfall	(D)	None of the above
Q-44	Two contours of different elevations do not cross each other except in case of a			
	(A)	Cliff	(B)	Ridge
	(C)	Overhanging cliff	(D)	Valley
Q-45	Shape of gravity dam is roughly			
	(A)	triangular	(B)	Square
	(C)	trapezoidal	(D)	Circular
Q-46	The strength of the concrete depends on			
	(A)	Aggregate shape	(B)	Aggregate grading
	(C)	Surface area of aggregate	(D)	All of the above
Q-47	Isohyets are			
	(A)	Areas of equal precipitation	(B)	Lines of equal precipitation on maps
	(C)	Lines of equal temperatures on maps	(D)	Lines of equal barometric pressure on maps
Q-48	When the pores of a soil are full of water then the soil will be called			
	(A)	Moist soil	(B)	Fully saturated soil
	(C)	Plastic soil	(D)	Hydrated soil
Q-49	Mercury is used in barometers because			
	(A)	It is a perfect liquid	(B)	Its volume changes with temperature
	(C)	It is a liquid metal	(D)	It gives less height of column for high pressure
Q-50	Concurrent forces are those forces whose lines of action			
	(A)	Lie on the same line	(B)	Meet at one point
	(C)	Meet on the same plane	(D)	None of the above
Q-51	C.C.A means			
	(A)	Gross commanded area	(B)	Culturable commanded area
	(C)	Irrigated area	(D)	Uncultivated area
Q-52	After casting, an ordinary cement concrete on drying			
	(A)	Shrinks	(B)	Expands
	(C)	Remains unchanged	(D)	Swells

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Q-53	A strut is a			
	(A)	Flexible member	(B)	Compression member
	(C)	Torsion member	(D)	Tension member
Q-54	The bulking of aggregate is due to			
	(A)	Moisture content	(B)	Voids
	(C)	Less compaction	(D)	All of the above
Q-55	A channel section consists of			
	(A)	Two webs	(B)	Two flanges
	(C)	Two webs and two flanges	(D)	One web and two flanges
Q-56	The road connecting the capitals of States is known as			
	(A)	National Highways	(B)	Provincial Highways
	(C)	State Highway	(D)	Express Highway
Q-57	Most common surface of water supply source is			
	(A)	Sea	(B)	River
	(C)	Pond	(D)	Lake
Q-58	Which of the following sources gives water relatively free from impurities?			
	(A)	River	(B)	Well
	(C)	Lake	(D)	Spring along the hill slope
Q-59	Dissolved impurity in water is			
	(A)	Silt	(B)	Clay
	(C)	Calcium carbonate	(D)	Algae
Q-60	Duty of canal water is calculated			
	(A)	Only at the outlet	(B)	Only at the headworks
	(C)	At any important point on the canal system	(D)	None of the above
Q-61	Which of the following will have the highest weight per cubic metre?			
	(A)	Plain concrete	(B)	Plain concrete(brick aggregate)
	(C)	Plain concrete breeze	(D)	Reinforced concrete
Q-62	In which system of units Newton is the unit of force?			
	(A)	F.P.S.	(B)	M.K.S.
	(C)	S.I.	(D)	C.G.S.

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Q-63	The foundation of a building is provided not to			
	(A)	Increase the bearing capacity of the soil	(B)	Load the bearing surface(subsoil) at a uniform rate
	(C)	Distribute the load over a larger area	(D)	Increase the overall stability of the structure
Q-64	Black cotton soil is unsuitable for foundations because of its			
	(A)	Low bearing capacity	(B)	Uncertain permeability
	(C)	Cohesive particles	(D)	Property to undergo volumetric changes due to variation of moisture content
Q-65	The highest point in an arch is known as			
	(A)	Key stone	(B)	Crown
	(C)	Ridge	(D)	King closer
Q-66	Acoustical materials			
	(A)	Reflect sound	(B)	Absorb sound
	(C)	Create sound	(D)	Increase sound
Q-67	The water from bathrooms ,kitchen etc. is called			
	(A)	Refuse	(B)	Sullage
	(C)	Sewage	(D)	Garbage
Q-68	Camber in the road is provided for			
	(A)	Effective drainage	(B)	Counteracting the centrifugal force
	(C)	Having proper sight distance	(D)	All of the above
Q-69	The property of fresh concrete, in which the water in the mix tends to rise to the surface while placing and compaction is known as			
	(A)	bleeding	(B)	Creep
	(C)	segregation	(D)	Shrinkage
Q-70	For the growth of the plants, the useful soil moisture is			
	(A)	Rain water	(B)	Gravity water
	(C)	Capillary water	(D)	Chemically treated water
Q-71	Under normal conditions ,the average domestic consumption in India per person per day in litres is			
	(A)	105	(B)	135
	(C)	180	(D)	215
Q-72	The process of keeping the soil moist for a certain period after its finishing is known as			
	(A)	Finishing of concrete	(B)	Curing of concrete

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	(C)	Placing of concrete	(D)	Compaction of concrete
Q-73	The process of evaluating the cost of construction of a project is called			
	(A)	estimate	(B)	Rough cost
	(C)	Actual cost	(D)	Workable cost
Q-74	As per Indian standard the length of one link in 30 metre chain should be			
	(A)	20 cm	(B)	30 cm
	(C)	40 cm	(D)	10 cm
Q-75	Light weight concrete is used for			
	(A)	Water tanks	(B)	Heat resistance
	(C)	Air conditioned buildings	(D)	Non load bearing buildings
Q-76	A dead load is			
	(A)	One that occurs due to dead bodies	(B)	One that does not exist actually
	(C)	One that remains constant	(D)	One that does not remain constant
Q-77	The type of foundation used on weaker soil is			
	(A)	Column footing	(B)	Grillage footing
	(C)	Raft footing	(D)	All the above
Q-78	The ratio between the total volume of voids and the total volume of solids is called			
	(A)	porosity	(B)	Void fraction
	(C)	Void ratio	(D)	Solid ratio
Q-79	Crop rotation means			
	(A)	Giving rest to cultivable land	(B)	Adding manure to land
	(C)	Growing different crops in successive seasons	(D)	None of the above
Q-80	The most commonly used damp proofing material is			
	(A)	bitumen	(B)	Cement concrete
	(C)	lime	(D)	Cement solution
Q-81	The cement becomes useless for concreting work when its moisture content exceeds			
	(A)	0.5%	(B)	1%
	(C)	2%	(D)	5%
Q-82	Pile foundation is provided			
	(A)	On soft rocks	(B)	On water logged soil

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	(C)	On compact soil	(D)	For multi-storeyed building only
Q-83	Brick floors are used in			
	(A)	workshops	(B)	Railway platforms
	(C)	Godowns	(D)	Verandahs
Q-84	For 1 bag of cement (50 kg) the quantity of water required is			
	(A)	100 kg	(B)	50 kg
	(C)	35 kg	(D)	10 kg
Q-85	Traversing is usually done by			
	(A)	Chain	(B)	Compass or theodolite
	(C)	Plane table	(D)	All of the above
Q-86	Force is			
	(A)	Scaler quantity	(B)	Linear quantity
	(C)	Vector quantity	(D)	Non measurable quantity
Q-87	Ground water is usually free from			
	(A)	Suspended impurities	(B)	Dissolved impurities
	(C)	Both (A) & (B)	(D)	None of the above
Q-88	The water that occurs below the surface of the earth is called			
	(A)	Ground water	(B)	Under ground water
	(C)	Sub surface water	(D)	All the above are correct
Q-89	Which operation cannot be done easily on mild steel?			
	(A)	Drilling	(B)	Punching
	(C)	Cutting	(D)	Hardening
Q-90	The total number of grades of concrete mixes as per IS 456 is			
	(A)	4	(B)	5
	(C)	6	(D)	7
Q-91	Gypsum is added to cement			
	(A)	After burning	(B)	Before burning
	(C)	After grinding	(D)	At the time of mixing of raw materials
Q-92	The unit of measurement for concrete work in R.C.C. is			
	(A)	Sq m	(B)	Cu m
	(C)	10 sq m	(D)	10 cu m
Q-93	The useful part of livable area of a building is also known as			
	(A)	Carpet area	(B)	Circulation area

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	(C)	Horizontal circulation area	(D)	Plinth area
Q-94	The number of steps in an ordinary flight of stair should not be less than			
	(A)	12	(B)	10
	(C)	15	(D)	20
Q-95	For carving ornamental and architectural beauty, the stone should be			
	(A)	Soft	(B)	Hard
	(C)	Heavy	(D)	Light
Q-96	Hollow bricks are used for			
	(A)	Ornamental design	(B)	Thermal insulation
	(C)	Reduction in cost	(D)	Earth quake resistant buildings
Q-97	Lower edge of the inclined roof surface is called			
	(A)	Pitch	(B)	Eves
	(C)	Cleat	(D)	Verge
Q-98	M100 grade of concrete has a mix of			
	(A)	1 :3: 6	(B)	1: 2: 4
	(C)	1 :2 :3	(D)	1 : 1 :2
Q-99	The liquid waste conveyed by a sewer is known as			
	(A)	Sewer	(B)	Sewerage
	(C)	Sewage	(D)	All the above are correct
Q-100	A manhole is generally provided at each			
	(A)	Bend	(B)	Junction and change in dia
	(C)	Change of gradient	(D)	All of the above