



NWDA 2021

CIVIL ENGINEERING

1st August, 2021

**Official Questions Paper
with Detailed Solutions**

SECTION : ENGLISH

1. In the given question, a sentence has been split into four parts. There are four parts marked P, Q, R and S which have been jumbled up. Rearrange these parts to make a grammatically correct and meaningful sentence without changing the first part.

Even though I

P. I went to the

Q. to the beach,

R. library to study.

S. would rather go

A. QPSR

B. PSQR

C. SQPR

D. RSPQ

Ans. C

2. Read the sentence to find out whether there is any grammatical error in it. The error, if any will be in one part of the sentence. The option of that part is the answer. If there is no error, the answer is 'No error'. (Ignore the errors of punctuation, if any).

He was surprised by the swiftness of the move.

A. He was surprised

B. by the swiftness

C. of the move

D. No error

Ans. D

3. Choose from the following options, the Synonym of the given word:-

ASTUTE

A. Gullible

B. Fatuous

C. Shrewd

D. Ignorant

Ans. C

4. Choose from the following options, the antonym of the given word:-

Abstain

A. Decline

B. Avoid

C. Consume

D. Refrain

Ans. C

5. Choose from the following, the appropriate option to correctly complete the given idiom/phrase:-

A rolling stone _____ no moss.

A. gets

B. wears

C. bites

D. gathers

Ans. D

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SECTION : GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

1. Kalahari Desert is located in which among the following places?

- A. China
- B. Europe
- C. Botswana
- D. None of these

Ans. C

2. Who among the following had presented the First Budget of independent India to the Constituent Assembly?

- A. Jawaharlal Nehru
- B. R.K Narayan
- C. R.K. Shanmukham Chetty
- D. None of these

Ans. C

3. Leukemia is characterized by abnormal increase of which of the following cells?

- A. Plasma
- B. White blood cells
- C. Red blood cells
- D. None of these

Ans. B

4. Caldera is a term associated with which among the following options?

- A. Moon
- B. Sea
- C. Volcano
- D. Forest

Ans. C

5. The famous book "Cry, the Peacock" is written by:-

- A. Twinkle Khanna
- B. Anita Desai
- C. Arundhati Ray
- D. Jhumpa Lahiri

Ans. B

6. Which among the following is the chemical name of Chloroform?

- A. Acetic acid
- B. Trichloromethane
- C. Calcium carbonate
- D. Sodium bicarbonate

Ans. B

7. Who among the following had launched special edition of Khadi watches on the 72nd death anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi?

- A. Nitin Gadkari
- B. Ajit Powar
- C. Ram Vilas Paswan
- D. None of these

Ans. A

8. Who among the following won the mixed doubles title of Australian Open 2020?

- A. Barbora Krejckova and Nikola Pietrangeli
- B. Barbora Krejckova and Rajeev Ram
- C. Bethanie Mattek-Sands and Jamie Murray
- D. Gabriela Dabrowski and Henri Kontinen

Ans. A

SECTION : LOGICAL REASONING

1. Complete the analogy using the correct option from the following.

Psychologist : human mind : : Entomologist : ?

- A. Stars
- B. Maps
- C. Insect
- D. Coin

Ans. C

2. Choose the correct option that will replace the question mark (?) in the given number series.

2, 13, 67, 271, ?, 1639, 1645

- A. 813
- B. 817
- C. 815
- D. 819

Ans. B

3. Find the odd one out among the given options.

- A. 225
- B. 324
- C. 144
- D. 263

Ans. D

4. A student went to take tuition from a Physics tutor. He went 90 m to the east from his home and then turned right. He then went 20 m and again turned right and went to a friend's house which is 30 m from that point. From his friend's house, he went 100 m towards north to reach his tutor's home. How far is his tutor's home from his home?

- A. 90 m
- B. 100 m
- C. 70 m
- D. 140 m

Ans. B

5. Ritesh is thrice as old as Nimesh and 11 years older than Hitesh. If Hitesh is 31 years old, how old is Nimesh?

- A. 14 years
- B. 21 years
- C. 18 years
- D. 12 years

Ans. A

6. In the question, two statements are given, followed by two conclusions, I and II. You have to consider the statements to be true even if it seems to be at variance from commonly known facts. You have to decide which of the given conclusions, if any, follows from the given statements.

Statement:-

- A: All clocks are watches.
- B: Some clocks are alarm.

Conclusion:-

I: Some alarm are watches.

II: All watches are alarm

A. Only conclusion (I) follows

B. Only conclusion (II) follows

C. Both conclusion follow

D. Neither conclusion (I) nor conclusion (II) follows

Ans. A

7. Study the following information carefully and answer the questions.

In a certain code language,

'Reach Is For Stars' is written as 'su rd mo lp'

'Nothing Is Out Of Reach' is written as 'ka su hu lk lp'

'For Love Of Life' is written as 'lk mo go ma'

'Nothing Like Life Is' is written as 'lp go hu ne'

What does the code 'ka' stand for in the given code language?

A. Love

B. Reach

C. Like

D. None of these

Ans. D

SECTION : QUANTITATIVE APTITUDE

1. The incomes of A and B are in the ratio 3 : 2 and their expenditures are in the ratio 5 : C. If each saves ₹ 5000. Find A's income.

A. ₹ 30000

B. ₹ 20000

C. ₹ 40000

D. ₹ 60500

Ans. A

2. A and B enter into a partnership. A contributed ₹ 5000 for 8 months and B ₹ 6000 for 5 months. Find A's share in a total profit of ₹ 8400.

A. ₹ 4800

B. ₹ 2400

C. ₹ 3600

D. ₹ 5600

Ans. A

3. A person buys a book for ₹ 85 and sells it for ₹ 98.60. Find its profit per cent?

A. 8%

B. 12%

C. 16%

D. 18%

4. Find the average of 14, 19, 16, 24, 20.
- A. 15.6
B. 18.6
C. 22.2
D. 12.8

Ans. B

5. A can finish a work in 8 days and B can do the same work in 24 days. In how many days they together can complete the work?
- A. 4 days
B. 6 days
C. 7 days
D. 10 days

Ans. B

6. A train travels at 48 km/h. How many metres will it travel in 15 min?
- A. 850 m
B. 900 m
C. 1200 m
D. 740 m

Ans. C

7. An unbiased dice is thrown. What is the probability of getting a multiple of 3?
- A. $\frac{1}{3}$
B. $\frac{1}{4}$
C. $\frac{2}{3}$
D. $\frac{1}{2}$

Ans. A

8. By how much is $\frac{3}{4}$ of 52 lesser than $\frac{2}{3}$ of 99?
- A. 27
B. 33
C. 39
D. 66

9. Find the sum of first 100 even numbers.
- A. 10100
B. 10125
C. 10150
D. 10175

Ans. A

10. The value of $x - y$ when $x = 2$ and $y = -2$ is:-
- A. -16
B. -14
C. 16
D. 18

Ans. B

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Sol. General layout of a new colony or town showing roads, market, hospital, river, etc are called as Index plan

4. Which of the following is/are the unit of measurement for Reinforced Brick Work?

- A. cubic meter
- B. square centimeter
- C. square meter
- D. all of these

Ans. A

Sol.

- Brick masonry - cu.m
- Honey combed brickwork - sq.m
- 10cm or half brickwork - sq.m
- Reinforced brickwork - cu.m
- Formwork - sq.m
- Reinforcement - quintal
- Damp proof course - sq.m

5. Which one of the following is the value of dismantled materials of a built up property at the end of its utility period?

- A. Municipal value
- B. Scrap value
- C. Salvage value
- D. Market value

Ans. B

Sol. Scrap value is the value of dismantled materials of property at the end of its utility period and absolutely useless except for scale as scrap , Scrap value is usually considered as 10% of cost of construction and Scrap value is also known as junk value

6. No deduction shall be made for openings like ventilators, flues etc. having opening up to _____ in section.

- A. 0.1 sqm
- B. 1 sqm
- C. 0.001 sqm
- D. 10 sqm

Ans. A

Sol. No deduction shall be made for openings like ventilators, flues etc. having opening up to 0.1sqm in section.

7. Which among the following is a correct principle of surveying?

- A. Working from part to whole
- B. Working from whole to part
- C. To locate old stations for reference points
- D. Working from part to part

Ans. B

Sol. Two basic principles of surveying are:

- Always work from whole to the part, and
- To locate a new station by at least two measurements (Linear or angular) from fixed reference points.

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13. What is the sum of angle of intersection in a simple circular curve?

- A. to give the clear picture of profile of route
- B. to determine the bearing of line
- C. to obtain angle between objects
- D. all of these

Ans. A

Sol. Profile levelling is the process of levelling along a fixed line to determine the elevations of the ground surface along the line. Profile levelling is also known as longitudinal sectioning.

14. Rotation of earth around the sun created _____ variation in magnetic declination.

- A. Secular
- B. Annual
- C. Diurnal
- D. Irregular

Ans. B

Sol. Rotation of earth around the sun created annual variation in magnetic declination.

15. Which of the following is the least count of self reading staff?

- A. 1mm
- B. 15mm
- C. 10mm
- D. 5mm

Ans. D

Sol. Levelling staff: It is a self-reading graduated wooden rod having a rectangular cross-section. The lower end of the rod is shod with metal to protect it from wear and usually point of zero measurements from which the graduations are numbered. Staff are either solid (having a single piece of 3-meter height) or folding staff (of 4-meter height into two or three pieces) The least count of a levelling staff is 5 mm. Levelling used with a levelling instrument to determine the difference in height between points or heights of points above a vertical datum.

16. For plane table survey plumbing fork is used along with _____.

- A. chain
- B. tape
- C. plumb-bob
- D. tripod stand

Ans. C

Sol. The pointed arm is placed on the table and the other arm, with a plumb bob attached, is kept below the table. Plumbing fork with a plumb bob is used in large scale surveying for Centring of plane table and for Transferring of ground point.

17. _____ objects can be plotted accurately using plane table.

- A. Irregular
- B. Normal
- C. Balanced
- D. Both Normal and Balanced

Ans. A

Sol. The observations and plotting are done simultaneously, hence there is no risk of omitting necessary details.

- The errors and mistakes in plotting can be checked by drawing check lines.
- Irregular objects can be plotted accurately as the lay of land is in view.
- It is most rapid and useful for filling in details.

Sol. Active sensors emit energy in order to scan objects and areas whereupon a sensor then detects and measures the radiation that is reflected or backscattered from the target. RADAR and LiDAR are examples of active remote sensing where the time delay between emission and return is measured, establishing the location, speed, and direction of an object.

Passive sensors gather radiation that is emitted or reflected by the object or surrounding areas. Reflected sunlight is the most common source of radiation measured by passive sensors. Examples of passive remote sensors include film photography, infrared, charge-coupled devices, and radiometers.

22. Which among the following is an example of source of energy in passive system for remote sensing?
- A. Laser
B. Sun rays
C. Synthetic Aperture Radar
D. All of these

Ans. B

Sol. Passive sensors gather radiation that is emitted or reflected by the object or surrounding areas. Reflected sunlight is the most common source of radiation measured by passive sensors. Examples of passive remote sensors include film photography, infrared, charge-coupled devices, and radiometers.

23. What does EDM stand for?
- A. Electromagnetic Distance Measurement
B. Electrical Distance Meter
C. Electronic Datum Meter
D. Electrical Datum Measurement

Ans. A

Sol. The electronic distance meter (EDM) is an essential surveying tool. The principle of operation is the same among various EDM devices such as the stand alone EDM device, the theodolite mounted EDM unit and the coaxial design integrated with a total station.

24. Contours can be interpolated by which of the following method(s)?
- A. Estimation
B. Arithmetic calculation
C. Graphical method
D. All of these

Ans. D

Sol. There are three methods of Interpolation of Contours are as below:

- Graphical Method.
- Arithmetic Method.
- Estimation Method

25. Which among the following factor(s) affect the evaporation process?
- A. Solar Energy
B. Wind Speed
C. Vapour Pressure Deficit
D. All of these

Ans. D

Sol. The rate of evaporation is affected by the following factors:

- Temperature: The rate of evaporation increases with an increase in temperature.
- Surface area: The rate of evaporation increases with an increase in surface area.
- Humidity: The amount of water vapour present in the air is called humidity.
- Solar Energy
- Vapour Pressure Deficit
- Wind Speed

26. Foundation is broadly classified into which of the following?

- A. Only deep foundation
- B. Only shallow foundation
- C. Both deep and shallow foundation
- D. None of these

Ans. C

Sol. Foundations may be broadly classified under two heads:

- shallow foundations
- deep foundations.

According to Terzaghi, a foundation is shallow if its depth is equal to or less than its width. In the case of deep foundations, the depth is equal to or greater than the width.

27. South-western monsoon season that includes cultivation of crops such as rice, maize, jowar, bajra, groundnut, cotton is also known as _____.

- A. Rabi Season
- B. Kharif Season
- C. December to February Season
- D. April to June Season

Ans. B

Sol. The crops that are sown in the rainy season are called Kharif crops (also known as the summer or monsoon crop) in India.

- Kharif crops are usually sown with the beginning of the first rains in July, during the southwest monsoon season.
- The main monsoon season in India runs from June to September.
- The Kharif crops include rice, maize, sorghum, pearl millet/bajra, finger millet/ragi (cereals), arhar (pulses), soybean, groundnut (oilseeds), cotton, etc.
- The crops grown in winter from November to April are known as the rabi crops

28. Which among the following structures are built to retain vertical or nearly vertical earth banks or other materials?

- A. Support walls
- B. Sheet walls
- C. Side walls
- D. Retaining walls

Ans. D

Sol. A *retaining wall* is a structure that retains (holds back) any material (usually earth) and prevents it from sliding or eroding away.

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29. What is the ultimate bearing capacity of soil?
- A. maximum bearing capacity of soil at which the soil fails by shear
 - B. net increase in the pressure at foundation
 - C. soil pressure that can be applied safely
 - D. gross soil pressure that can be applied safely

Ans. A

Sol. The ultimate bearing capacity of a foundation denotes maximum bearing capacity of soil at which the soil fails by shear.

30. From the following which one is the ratio of mass of fluid to its volume?
- A. Mass Density
 - B. Height Density
 - C. Specific Heat
 - D. Specific Volume

Ans. A

Sol. The mass density or density of a material is defined as its mass per unit volume. The symbol most often used for density is 'ρ' (rho). Mathematical Expression is: SI unit of density is Kgm⁻³. The density of a material varies with temperature and pressure.

- Specific gravity = weight density of fluid/ weight density of the standard fluid
- Specific volume = 1/Density
- Specific Weight = weight/volume
- Mass Density = mass/volume

31. What do you call a Pressure measured relative to perfect vacuum?
- A. Gauge pressure
 - B. Absolute pressure
 - C. Vapour pressure
 - D. Atmospheric pressure

Ans. B

Sol. Pressure measured relative to perfect vacuum is termed as Absolute Pressure Measurement. Perfect vacuum is a condition where there is no matter present in the atmosphere and hence nil air pressure exists in that region.

32. On which of the following principle does Pitot Tube work?
- A. Hazen Williams Equation
 - B. Darcy Weisbach Equation
 - C. Bernoulli's Equation
 - D. All of these

Ans. C

Sol. The pitot tube is a differential pressure measuring device. The pitot tube installed in the flow stream measures the direct pressure at the contact pitot tube hole and a second measurement is required, being of static pressure. The difference between the two measurements gives a value for dynamic pressure.

33. With respect to accuracy in measurement of flow at low discharge, a triangular weir is _____ a rectangular weir.
- A. more accurate than
 - B. 0.5 times accurate as
 - C. 0.75 times accurate as
 - D. less accurate than

Ans. A

Sol. Advantage of triangular weir over rectangular weir: A triangular weir is preferred to a rectangular weir due to following reason. (1) The expression for discharge for a right angled V- notch or weir is very simple. (2) For measuring low discharge, a triangular weir gives more accurate results than a rectangular weir. (3) In case of triangular weir, only one reading, (H) is required for the computation of discharge.

34. Weir is used to measure which of the following?

- A. Flow rate of liquid
- B. Pressure of liquid
- C. Static Head of liquid
- D. None of these

Ans. A

Sol. Weir is a physical structure of masonry constructed across the channel width to calculate the discharge of the channel section.

35. From the following, which is an advantage of Irrigation?

- A. Reduced span for cultivation
- B. Less variety of crop for cultivation
- C. Increased salinity of farm land
- D. Increased crop success and yield

Ans. D

Sol. Advantages of Irrigation

- Increase of food production.
- Modify soil or climate environment – leaching.
- Lessen risk of catastrophic damage caused by drought.
- Increase income & national cash flow.
- Increase labor employment.
- Increase standard of living.
- Increase value of land.
- National security thus self sufficiency.

36. What is impact of irrigation on economic development?

- A. Only Positive
- B. Only Negative
- C. Both positive as well as negative
- D. Neither positive nor negative

Ans. C

Sol. Both positive as well as negative.

Advantages of Irrigation

- Increase of food production.
- Modify soil or climate environment – leaching.
- Lessen risk of catastrophic damage caused by drought.
- Increase income & national cash flow.
- Increase labor employment.
- Increase standard of living.
- Increase value of land.

41. Area irrigated per unit discharge of water is referred as which of the following?

- A. Duty of water
- B. Crop water requirement
- C. Irrigation capacity
- D. Kor watering

Ans. A

Sol. The term duty means the area of land that can be irrigated with unit volume of irrigation water. Quantitatively, duty is defined as the area of land expressed in hectares that can be irrigated with unit discharge, that is, 1 cumec flowing throughout the base period, expressed in days.

42. What does lining of canal network ensure?

- A. Better Weed Control and Canal Maintenance
- B. Reduction in delta of crops
- C. Increase in delta of crops
- D. Reduction in base period of crops

Ans. A

Sol. Canal lining is the process of reducing seepage loss of irrigation water by adding an impermeable layer to the edges of the trench. Canal linings are also used to prevent weed growth, which can spread throughout an irrigation system and reduce water flow.

43. What do you call a component of spillway that reduces erosion at the river bed by converting storm water runoff into sheet flow?

- A. Exit channel
- B. Energy dissipator
- C. Outlet
- D. Sluice

Ans. B

Sol. A spillway is a structure used to provide the controlled release of water from a [dam](#) or [levee](#) downstream,

44. What is the purpose of constructing a dam across a stream?

- A. Storage of upstream water for irrigation
- B. Form rain and storm
- C. Create flood
- D. All of these

Ans. A

Sol. Dam, structure built across a stream, a river, or an estuary to retain water. Dams are built to provide water for human consumption, for irrigating arid and semiarid lands, or for use in industrial processes.

45. Construction of water resources project such as dam can also result into which of the following?

- A. Famines and droughts
- B. Flood control
- C. Water scarcity
- D. None of these

Ans. B

Sol. A dam is a barrier that stops or restricts the flow of [surface water](#) or underground streams. [Reservoirs](#) created by dams not only suppress floods but also provide water for activities such as [irrigation](#), [human consumption](#), [industrial use](#), [aquaculture](#), and [navigability](#).

46. What does diversion structures or diversion head works contain?
- A. Barrage
B. Canal Head Regulator
C. River Training Works
D. All of these

Ans. D

Sol. The components of diversion headworks are:

- Weir or barrage
- Canal head regulator
- Divide Wall
- Fish Ladder
- Scouring Sluices Under sluices
- Silt excluder
- Silt ejector
- Marginal embankment or dikes
- Guide bank
- Silt pocket or trap

47. Scouring action or scour holes in a dam project should be inspected since they can endanger downstream structures such as which of the following?
- A. Only river headworks
B. Only canal network
C. Both river headworks and canal network
D. None of these

Ans. A

Sol. only river headworks

48. For what purpose, flumes in canal networks are used?
- A. To dissipate energy
B. To measure flow rate of water
C. To act as an intake point of water in canal
D. To act as outlet point of water in canal

Ans. B

Sol. Flumes are flow measuring devices that works on the principle of forming a critical depth in the channel by either utilizing a drop or by constricting the channel. These two forms of flumes for flow measurement are described below.

49. In which of the following terms is precipitation of water measured?
- A. Depth (in mm or inches)
B. Volume (litre or cubic metre)
C. Time (minutes, hour)
D. None of these

Ans. A

Sol. The instrument which is used to measure the rainfall is called rain gauge. Rainfall is generally measured in millimetres.

50. Which device is used to measure the volume of water that fall onto horizontal surface?

- A. Fathometer
- B. Rain or Precipitation gauge
- C. Osmoscope
- D. None of these

Ans. B

Sol. A rain gauge (also known as an udometer, pluviometer, ombrometer, and hyetometer) is an instrument used by meteorologists and hydrologists to gather and measure the amount of liquid precipitation over an area in a predefined area, period of time.

51. In Thiessen polygon method, the average depth of rainfall calculation needs _____.

- A. coordinates of rainfall
- B. area of polygon surrounding the rain gauge station
- C. number of raindrops
- D. previous season rainfall intensity

Ans. B

Sol.

- Arithmetic Mean
- Thiessen Polygon Method
- Iso-Hyetal Method

52. Turbulence of wind may affect the rain gauge reading in which of the following cases?

- A. Rain gauge is placed on a raised platform
- B. Rain gauge is placed below the obstacle
- C. Rain gauge is placed below the ground level
- D. All of these

Ans. A

Sol. Rain gauge is placed on a raised platform.

53. By which method one can determine the average depth of rainfall over an area?

- A. Isogonal Method
- B. Symon's Method
- C. Arithmetic Mean Method
- D. All of these

Ans. C

Sol. The usual techniques of determining average depth of rainfall over an area,

- Arithmetic mean
- Thiessen polygon
- isohyetal method

54. Which of the following device is used to measure potential evapotranspiration?

- A. Odometer
- B. Lysimeter
- C. Nephelometer
- D. None of these

Ans. B

Sol. Evapotranspirometers can be used for the estimation of the potential evaporation of the soil or of the potential evapotranspiration of plant-covered soil, if the soil moisture is kept at field capacity.

55. In irrigation engineering, evapotranspiration is also referred as which of the following?

- A. Combined Use
- B. Paleo Water
- C. Consumptive Use
- D. None of these

Ans. C

Sol. Consumptive water use is water removed from available supplies without return to a [water resource](#) system (e.g., water used in manufacturing, agriculture, and [food preparation](#) that is not returned to a stream, river, or [water treatment](#) plant).

56. Using which parameters hydrographs are constructed?

- A. Stream discharge vs Time
- B. Time vs Area
- C. Distance vs Time
- D. Stream discharge vs area

Ans. A

Sol. A hydrograph is a graph showing the rate of flow (discharge) versus time past a specific point in a river, channel, or conduit carrying flow. The rate of flow is typically expressed in cubic meters or cubic feet per second (cms or cfs).

57. When discharge in a stream exceeds the capacity of a channel in a particular reach, the condition is called as _____.

- A. Stream flow
- B. Flood
- C. Drought
- D. Famine

Ans. B

Sol. Floods occur when the discharge of the stream becomes too high to be accommodated in the normal stream channel. When the discharge becomes too high, the stream widens its channel by overtopping its banks and flooding the low-lying areas surrounding the stream. The areas that become flooded are called floodplains.

58. Which among the following rocks are formed by cooling and solidifying of the rock masses from their molten magmatic condition of the material of the earth?

- A. Igneous Rocks
- B. Sedimentary Rocks
- C. Metamorphic Rocks
- D. None of these

Ans. A

Sol. Igneous rock, any of various crystalline or glassy rocks formed by the cooling and solidification of molten earth material. Igneous rocks constitute one of the three principal classes of rocks, the others being metamorphic and sedimentary.

59. Basalt is an example of which one among the following?

- A. Metamorphic Rocks
- B. Sedimentary Rocks
- C. Igneous Rocks
- D. All of these

Ans. C

Sol. Basalt is a dark-colored, fine-grained, igneous rock composed mainly of plagioclase and pyroxene minerals. It most commonly forms as an extrusive rock, such as a lava flow, but can also form in small intrusive bodies, such as an igneous dike or a thin sill. It has a composition similar to gabbro.

60. Among the following which rocks represent a bedded or stratified structure?

- A. Sedimentary Rocks
- B. Igneous Rocks
- C. Metamorphic Rocks
- D. None of these

Ans. A

Sol. Stratification, the layering that occurs in most sedimentary rocks and in those igneous rocks formed at the Earth's surface, as from lava flows and volcanic fragmental deposits. Stratification (or bedding) is expressed by rock layers (units) of a general tabular.

61. Which among the following belongs to the category of sedimentary rocks?

- A. Sand Stones
- B. Lime Stones
- C. Mud Stones
- D. All of these

Ans. D

Sol. Common sedimentary rocks include sandstone, limestone, and shale. These rocks often start as sediments carried in rivers and deposited in lakes and oceans. When buried, the sediments lose water and become cemented to form rock. Tuffaceous sandstones contain volcanic ash.

62. Identify the stages of concrete production.

- (A) Batching or measurement of materials
 - (B) Mixing
 - (C) Compacting
 - (D) Curing
- A. Only (A)
 - B. Only (B)
 - C. (A), (B), (C) and (D)
 - D. Only (A) and (C)

Ans. C

Sol. The stages of concrete production are:

- Batching or measurement of materials.
- Mixing.
- Transporting.
- Placing.
- Compacting.
- Curing.
- Finishing.

63. _____ of the concrete is the process to get rid of the entrapped air and voids, elimination of segregation occurred and to form a homogeneous dense mass.

- A. Foundation
- B. Compaction
- C. Slabs
- D. Beams

Ans. B

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