Surveyor – Semester 4 Module 1: Cartographic projection

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1 : What is the purpose of the theory of cartographic projection?
A : Study of all types of distortion
B : Study of hills
C : Study of water bodies
D : Study of soil

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2 : What is the study and practice of making maps?
A : Hydrography
B : Topography
C : Cartography
D : Geography

---

3 : Where were the scientific foundations of cartographic laid?
A : Ancient Rome
B : Ancient India
C : Ancient Greece
D : Ancient Britain

---

4 : Which was considered to be the oldest cartographic projections?
A : Orthographic projection
B : Topographic survey
C : Geodetic survey
D : Gnomonic projection

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5 : What is the use of oblique and transverse projections?
A : Reduces distortion
B : Reduces wind velocity
C : Increases distortion
D : Increases wind velocity

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6 : Which are the special points of geographic co-ordination?
A : Poles
B : Longitudes
C : Altitudes
D : Latitudes

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7 : What is the condition for the oblique projection?
A : $0>\emptyset_0$
B : $0>\pi/2$
C : $0<\emptyset_0<\pi/2$
D : $0>\emptyset_0>\pi/2$

---

8 : Who degenerate in to circles?
A : Ellipses of distortion
B : Longitudes
C : Latitudes
D : Altitudes

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9 : Which is used to represents the great circle in orthodromic projection?
A : Rectangle
B : Ellipse
C : Parabola
D : Straight line

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10 : Which projection uses the equidistant parallel lines for showing the meridians?
A : Cylindrical
B : Conic
C : Azimuthal
D : Pseudo conic

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11 : Which is a particular case of azimuthal projection?
A : Isometric
B : Perspective
C : Conic
D : Cylindrical

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12 : Which projection uses the concentric circles for representing parallels?
A : Pseudo Cylindrical
B : Cylindrical
C : Poly conic
D : Pseudo conic

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13 : What are the factors on which the use and selection of cartographic projections depend?
A : Cost and scale
B : Purpose and cost
C : Purpose and scale
D : Cost and Purpose

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14 : Which is used for general cartographic surveys?
A : Small scale map
B : Large scale map
C : Medium scale map
D : Large scale and Medium scale maps

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15 : Which determine the nature of permissible distortion in the cartographic projection?
A : Purpose
B : Scale
C : Purpose and scale
D : Cost

---

16 : Which formulas give a general method for obtaining the derivatives of the projections?
A : x = f1(x,y) y = f2(x,y)
B : x = (x,y) y =(x,y)
C : x = f1(Ø,τ) y = f2(x,y)
D : x = f1(x,y) y = f2(Ø,τ)

---

17 : What is the expansion of TMP?
A : True Meridian Prediction
B : True Meridian Projection
C : Traverse Mercator Projection
D : Transverse Mercator Projection

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18 : How many secant lines are formed in the secant case of cylindrical projection?
A : 1
B : 3
C : 2
D : 5

---

19 : Which cylindrical projection is used in navigation?
A : The Gauss
B : The Mercator
C : Perspective
D : Azimuthal

---

20 : Which is the normal aspect of the conic projection ?
A : Traverse
B : Oblique
C : Polar
D : Parallel

---

21 : Which conic projections are most suitable for maps of mid latitude regions?
A : Polar
B : Oblique
C : Parallel
D : Transverse

---

22 : Which aspect of conic projection has an orientation between transverse between polar aspects?
A : Oblique
B : Parallel
C : Normal
D : Equatorial

---

23 : Which projections are especially suitable for territories that extend along parallels?
A : Cylindrical
B : Conic
C : Azimuthal
D : Pseudo conic

---

24 : Which is known as planar projection?
A : Conic
B : Azimuthal
C : Cylindrical
D : Oblique

---

25 : Which projections are used often for mapping polar regions?
A : Azimuthal
B : Conic
C : Oblique
D : Cylindrical

---

26 : Which aspect of planar projection has the plane oriented the perpendicular to the equatorial plane?
A : Polar
B : Normal
C : Oblique
D : Transverse

---

27 : Which projection preserves the property of Azimuthality?
A : Conic
B : Cylindric
C : Planar
D : Pseudo cylindric

---

28 : Which projections preserve directions from one or two points?
A : Cylindric
B : Azimuthal
C : Conic
D : Oblique

---

29 : Which is the most direct path between two locations across the surface of the globe?
A : Great circle
B : Great triangle
C : Geographic meridian
D : Azimuthal

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30 : Which is a good projection for plotting airline connections?
A : Conic
B : Azimuthal

C : Cylindric
D : Planar

---

31 : Which projections has concentric circles for parallels and their radii for meridians?
A : Planar
B : Cylindric
C : Conic
D : Azimuthal

---

32 : Which kind of data are to be used by GIS?
A : Spatial
B : Binary
C : Numeric
D : Complex

---

33 : What is the meaning of spatial data?
A : Decimal values
B : Positional values
C : Complex values
D : Graphic values

---

34 : What is the expansion to GIS?
A : Global information system
B : Global information scheme
C : Geographic information system
D : Geographic information scheme

---

35 : Which is known as spatial databases?
A : Concurrent data bases
B : Mono data bases
C : Geo data bases
D : Decimal values

---

36 : Which form of energy moves with the velocity of light?
A : Mechanical
B : Electromagnetic
C : Photo electric
D : Electric

---

37 : Which satellites are stationary in reference to the Earth?
A : Spot
B : Land stat
C : Geo - stationary
D : Polar orbiting

---

38 : Which indicates the object that is being studied?
A : Target
B : Source
C : Sensor
D : Satellite

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39 : Which remote devices collect and record the electromagnetic radiation?
A : Sensor
B : Satellite
C : GPS
D : GIS

---

40 : Which was the first Indian remote sensing satellite?
A : SEO - II
B : Bhaskara - I
C : Bhaskara - II
D : SEO - I

---

41 : Which is used to put the satellite into Earth orbit?
A : Sensors
B : Energy source
C : Radiation
D : Launch vehicle

---

42 : Which gives the user a frame work of obtain information?
A : GPS
B : GIS
C : DGPS
D : GNS

---

43 : What is the maximum values of the electric or magnetic field?
A : Amplitude
B : Altitude
C : Frequency
D : Wave length

---

44 : What is metal data?
A : Contour data
B : Meteorological
C : Data about data
D : Oceanic data

---

45 : Which is a network of satellites that determines specific co-ordinates on earth?
A : GPS
B : Digital theodolite
C : Auto level
D : Total station

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46 : Which normally includes attribute information?
A : GIS data
B : GPS data
C : CAD
D : GNS

---

47 : Which is a data base for geographic location?
A : GPS
B : GIS

C : DGPS
D : SMPS

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48 : Which is the information from CAD?
A : Data base
B : Drawing
C : Symbols
D : Signs

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49 : Which is a data base program?
A : GPS
B : DGPS
C : GIS
D : CAD

---

50 : Which is the source of energy of passive remote sensing?
A : Sun
B : Wind
C : Rain
D : Pressure

---

51 : Which acts as a medium for transmitting information from the target to the sensor?
A : Sensor
B : Target
C : Energy source
D : Atmosphere

---

52 : Which are acquired with the help of specially designed cameras. Which are mounted on the aircraft?
A : GIS
B : Aerial photography
C : GPS
D : DGPS

---

53 : Which is the technology of obtaining reliable information about objects through the photo images?
A : Photo grammetry
B : DGPS
C : GPS
D : GIS

---

54 : Which techniques is used for producing three dimensional co-ordinates from two dimensional photography?
A : DGPS
B : Photo grammetry
C : GIS
D : GPS

---

55 : Which are mounted on the satellites in satellite remote sensing?
A : Sensors
B : Camera
C : Telescope
D : GPS

---

56 : Which term is used to indicate the image formed by satellite in remote sensing?
A : Drawing
B : Data base
C : Digital image
D : Digital view

---

57 : Which is more generic frame work?
A : GIS
B : GPS
C : DGPS
D : GNS

---

58 : Which is the computer program that process data linked to certain places?
A : GNSS
B : GNS
C : GPS
D : GIS

---

59 : Who records the reflectance value from various objects and form a digital image?
A : Camera
B : GPS
C : Sensor
D : GNS

---

60 : Which process is used for the transmission of radio signals from the satellites in to the GPS receivers?
A : Triangulation
B : Trilateration
C : Translocation
D : Positioning

---

61 : Which computer program is utilised to view and handle data about geographic locations?
A : GIS
B : GPS

C : DGPS
D : SMPS

---

62 : Who creates "Layers" with many pieces of information for the same area?
A : GNS
B : GNSS
C : GPS
D : GIS data base

---

63 : Which is the velocity of satellite in space segment?
A : 5 km/s
B : 2 km/s
C : 3 km/s
D : 4 km/s

---

64 : How many nations attended in the internation Meridian conference?
A : 15
B : 20
C : 25
D : 28

---

65 : Who developed the GPS?
A : USA
B : India
C : Russia
D : Italy

---

66 : Which is the expansion of GPS?
A : Global Processing System
B : Global Positioning System
C : Geographic Processing System
D : Geographic Positioning System

---

67 : Which segments can use GPS receiver?
A : Navigation
B : Space
C : Control
D : User

---

68 : Which signal indicate the functioning of the space segment?
A : Navigation
B : Space
C : User
D : Control

---

69 : Which type of band can be used in the control segment?
A : S
B : N
C : M
D : K

---

70 : How many Orbit planes are available for satellites in space segment?
A : 6
B : 5
C : 4
D : 3

---

71 : Which is the main parameter used in Pseudo ranging?
A : Time
B : Distance
C : Velocity
D : Frequency

---

72 : Which is the path that an object in space follows as it circles the earth?
A : Trajectory
B : Orbit
C : Locus
D : Way

---

73 : Which object launched specifically to orbit the earth?
A : Satellite
B : Receiver
C : User segment
D : Control

---

74 : Which is the device that accepts incoming signals and converts them to a waste form?
A : Receiver
B : Control segment
C : User segment
D : Satellite

---

75 : What is the angle between the equatorial plane and the straight line?
A : Longitude
B : Graticule
C : Latitude
D : Bearing

---

76 : Which is the angle east or west from a reference Meridian to another Meridian?
A : Latitude
B : Longitude
C : Graticule
D : Bearing

---

77 : Which co-ordinate system enables every location on the Earth to be specified by a set of numbers or letters or symbols?
A : Geographic
B : Grid

C : Local
D : National

---

78 : Which is considered as a modern GPS technology?
A : GIS
B : GPS mode
C : Instantaneous mode
D : Kinematic positioning technique

---

79 : What type of antenna is used in GPS system?
A : Yagi
B : Helical array
C : Loop
D : Parabolic

---

80 : What is the grid formed by the Latitude and Longitude?
A : Graticule
B : Meridian
C : Longitude
D : Latitude

---

81 : Which is the inclination of orbit planes of satellites in space segment of GPS?
A : 50°
B : 45°
C : 55°
D : 40°

---

82 : What is Constellation?
A : Arrangement of GPS satellite
B : Arrangement of receivers
C : Locating of unknown point
D : Measuring the distance

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83 : When was the First GPS satellite deployed?
A : February 1978
B : January 1978
C : March 1978
D : April 1978

---

84 : Who operates the control segment of GPS?
A : Russian government
B : Italy
C : Indian Military
D : US Military

---

85 : Which classes of positioning techniques possess high precision?
A : Kinematic techniques
B : Real-Time
C : Viscous technique
D : Real time kinematic

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86 : Which was the first GPS instruments to be used for control surveying?
A : Macrometer V- 1000
B : TI 4100 GPS
C : Transit 1A
D : Transit 1B

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87 : When was the development of the transit system begin?
A : 1956
B : 1950
C : 1958
D : 1884

---

88 : Which was the first Satellite navigation system to be used operationally?
A : Transit
B : Grid
C : Propagation
D : Multi path

---

89 : What is the average accuracy of point positioning with the GPS?
A : ± 10 m
B : ± 15 m
C : ± 20 m
D : ± 25 m

---

90 : Which is the Orbit period of Satellite in the space segment of GPS?
A : 10 hrs
B : 20 hrs
C : 12 hrs
D : 24 hrs

---

91 : When the Internation Meridian conference was held?
A : 1864
B : 1844
C : 1884
D : 1874

---

92 : Which is the height of satellite from the Earth?
A : 20,200km
B : 20,000km

C : 20,100km
D : 20,250km

---

93 : Which segment is used for shaping the velocity of the satellite orbit?
A : User
B : Control
C : Space
D : Navigation

---

94 : Which is the principle of GPS?
A : Resection
B : Trilateration
C : Trisection
D : Traversing

---

95 : Satellite generates which type of signals?
A : Visible rays
B : Radio waves
C : X-rays
D : Cosmic waves

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96 : Which is having the same principle as that of determining position in GPS?
A : Compass
B : Traversing
C : Trisection
D : Resection

---

97 : What is the standard way to listing latitude and longitude?
A : DMS
B : DSM
C : SMD
D : SDM

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98 : Which is the process of determining the position by intersecting distance?
A : Trilateration
B : Triangulation
C : Translocation
D : Differential positioning

---

99 : What is the process of locating unknown points by the formation of triangles?
A : Triangulation
B : Trilateration
C : Translocation
D : Differential positioning

---

100 : Which refers to a stop-gap method where the coordinates of points are available in real time?
A : Viscous techniques
B : Kinematic
C : Real time kinematic
D : Real time

---

101 : What is the process of tracing something with the GPS?
A : Tracking
B : Triangulation
C : Translocation
D : Trilateration

---

102 : Which works on the principle of the measurement of distance between the receiver and the satellite?
A : Total station
B : GPS mode
C : Theodolite
D : Auto level

---

103 : What is the process of caching objects that hide in the world with GPS co-ordinates?
A : Triangulation
B : Trilateration
C : Geocaching
D : Tri location

---

104 : Which technique is based on using at least two GPS receivers?
A : GPS
B : DGPS
C : SMPS
D : DPS

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105 : How does troposphere affect the satellite signals?
A : Reflects the signals
B : Inversion occurs
C : Reduces velocity
D : Refracts the signals

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106 : Which of the following error occurs due to atmospheric conditions?
A : Signals multi path
B : User
C : Natural
D : Propagation

---

107 : What happens to the satellite signals as the density of the Ionosphere is high?

A : Velocity decreases
B : Signals strength increases
C : Velocity increases
D : Frequency reduces

108 : What is the science of measurement and description of features which affect the marine construction navigation, etc.,?
A : GPS
B : Hydrographic survey
C : Topography
D : Arial survey

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109 : Which is used synonymously to describe maritime cartography?
A : Topography
B : Aerial survey
C : Cadastral survey
D : Hydrography

---

110 : What is IHO?
A : International Hydrographic Organisation
B : Indian Hydrology Organisation
C : Indian Health Organisation
D : International Human Organisation

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111 : Which survey is used for the determination of shore lines?
A : Topographic
B : Compass
C : Hydrographic
D : Theodolite

---

112 : Which survey is used for establishing mean sea level?
A : Hydrographic
B : Chain
C : Compass
D : Tacheometry

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113 : What is the measurement of depth below the water surface?
A : Level
B : Bench mark
C : Sounding
D : Reduced level

---

114 : Which survey uses the sounding boat?
A : Tachometry
B : Levelling
C : Theodolite
D : Hydrographic

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115 : What is the weight attached to the lead line in Hydrographic survey?
A : Fathometer
B : Sounding lead
C : Sounding rod
D : Sounding boat

---

116 : What is the use of Fathometer?
A : Ocean sounding
B : Ocean levelling
C : Wind measuring
D : Ranging

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117 : What is the weight of sounding level in kg?
A : 4 to 12
B : 4 to 8
C : 4 to 6
D : 4 to 10

---

118 : Which is the process of keeping the survey vessel or boat on a known course ?
A : Conning
B : Ranging
C : Offsetting
D : Centering

---

119 : Which method of sounding is generally used for open seas up to 5 km off shore?
A : Two angles from the shore
B : Two angles from the boat
C : Conning the survey vessel
D : Tacheometry

---

120 : How a range line is marked in soundings ?
A : By signals
B : Angles
C : Lengths
D : Bearings

---

121 : Which is the most accurate method of locating the soundings ?
A : Range and time intervals
B : Range and one angle from the shore
C : Cross rope
D : Two angles from the shore

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122 : Which sounding method uses the three point problem for locating the boat ?
A : One angle from the shore & the other from the boat
B : Cross rope
C : Two angles from the shore
D : Two angles from the boat

---

123 : Which method is used to determine the periodical sounding at the same point?
A : Two angles from the shore
B : Intersecting ranges
C : Two angles from the boat
D : Cross rope

---

124 : What is the reduced level of the sub - marine surface in terms of the adopted datum?
A : Reduced sounding
B : Elevation
C : Datum surface
D : Bench mark

---

125 : What is L.W.O.S.T ?
A : Low water ocean spring tides
B : Low water optimum spring tides
C : Low water opposing spring tides
D : Low water ordinary spring tides

---

126 : What is the name of three armed protractor used for the plotting of sounding ?
A : Mini drafter
B : Junior drafter
C : Station pointer
D : Plotting scale

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127 : What is M.L.W.S ?
A : Mean Low Water Springs
B : Maximum Level of Water Spring
C : Mean Level of Water Springs
D : Mean Level of Water surface

---

128 : What is the use of station pointer in sounding ?
A : Ranging
B : Fixing
C : Plotting
D : Sighting

---

129 : What is the time that elapse between the generation of spring tide and its arrival at the place ?
A : Gross time
B : Age of tide
C : Net time
D : Mean time

---

130 : What is the cause of the tides?
A : Attractive force between earth and celestial bodies
B : Attractive force b/w the celestial bodies
C : Attractive force between sun and moon
D : Attractive force within the earth

---

131 : What is the name of device used to measure the height of high and low waters?
A : Altimeter
B : Height indicator
C : Tide gauge
D : Pressure gauge

---

132 : Which is the simplest type of tide gauge ?
A : Staff gauge
B : Float gauge
C : Weight gauge
D : Self registering gauges

---

133 : Which tide gauge gives a graphical record?
A : Float gauge
B : Staff gauge
C : Self registering gauges
D : weight gauge

---

134 : What is the least count of board of staff gauge?
A : 5 to 10 cm
B : 5 to 10m
C : 1 - 5 cm
D : 1 - 5 m

---

135 : What is the use of eco sounder?
A : To determine the depth of water
B : To measure the velocity of water
C : To determine the height of tide
D : To measure the intensity of tide

---

136 : Which device is used for determining the depth of the sea bed ?
A : Lagrangian
B : Altimeter
C : Current Meter
D : Eco Sounder

---

137 : What is SONAR?
A : Sound Navigation And Ranging
B : Satellite Navigation And Ranging
C : Sound Navigation and Reading
D : Sound Navigation and Recording

---

138 : Which an oceanographic device for flow measurement?
A : Pitot tube
B : Orifice meter

C : Eco sounder
D : Current meter

---

139 : Which current meter measures the displacement of an oceanographic drifter?
A : Lagrangian
B : Propeller type
C : Eulerian
D : Tilt current meter

---

140 : Which is the structure used to support an overhead power line?
A : Poles
B : Transmission tower
C : Sag template
D : Polygon

---

141 : Which term comes from the basic shape of the transmission tower?
A : Sag template
B : Pole
C : Pylon
D : Line

---

142 : Which is the actual distance between two adjacent towers?
A : Normal span
B : Actual span
C : Weight span
D : Wind span

---

143 : Which is called the design span?
A : Wind span
B : Weight span
C : Normal span
D : Actual span

---

144 : Which transmission towers has pegs set along the center line of route alignment?
A : Suspension
B : Angle
C : Transposition
D : Alternative

---

145 : Who issues recommendations on marks for towers?
A : The state civil aviation organization
B : CPWD
C : MES
D : The international civil aviation organisation

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146 : Which towers are needed each time the line takes a directional change?
A : Angle
B : Suspension
C : Alternative
D : Transposition

---

147 : Which towers are most common in the three phase line system?
A : Alternative
B : Transposition
C : Angle
D : Suspension

---

148 : Which phase includes the study of available maps of the area ?
A : Reconnaissance
B : Pole line
C : Final
D : Alignment

---

149 : Which shows the ground elevation along the line and the top elevation of the poles?
A : Plan
B : Section
C : Alignment
D : Profile

---

150 : What is the distance of transmission line poles from curbs?
A : 12 feet
B : 3 feet
C : 7 feet
D : 2 feet

---

151 : What is the distance of transmission line poles from fire hydrants?
A : 2 feet
B : 12 feet
C : 3 feet
D : 7 feet

---

152 : Which curve is obtained by plotting the sag at a minimum temperature?
A : Ground clearance
B : Hot curve
C : Cold curve
D : Support foot

---

153 : Which curve is obtained by plotting the sag at measure temperature against span length?
A : Hot curve
B : Ground clearance
C : Support foot
D : Cold curve

---

154 : Which is used for allocating the position and height of the supports correctly on the profile?
A : Tower
B : Pole

C : Sag Template
D : Lines

---

155 : Which curve is drawn to determine the up lift of conductor?
A : Support foot
B : Cold curve
C : Ground clearance
D : Cold curve

---

156 : Which tower is designed to support extra weight on a long distance line?
A : Transposition
B : Alternative
C : Angle
D : Suspension

---

157 : Which tower makes up the majority of the structure types on a high voltage line?
A : Angle
B : Suspension
C : Transposition
D : Alternative

---

158 : Which are important for the transport of large quantities of electricity over a long distance?
A : Templates
B : Poles
C : Lines
D : Towers

---

159 : What is the amount of overload factor of a suspension tower?
A : 1.05
B : 1.15
C : 1.10
D : 1.20

---

160 : What is the amount of overload factor for angle tower?
A : 1.15
B : 1.10
C : 1.20
D : 1.25

---

161 : Which foundation has its breadth greater than the depth?
A : Pile
B : Well
C : Shallow
D : Deep

---

162 : Which is the combination of rails, sleepers, ballast and subgrade?
A : Permanent way
B : Formation
C : Subgrade
D : Yard

---

163 : Which is the minimum distance between the running faces of the two rails?
A : Formation
B : Coning
C : Gauge
D : Super elevation

---

164 : Which is the subgrade prepared to relieve the ballast?
A : Yard
B : Formation
C : Permanent way
D : Gauge

---

165 : What is the distance between the running faces of broad gauge?
A : 0.610 m
B : 0.762 m
C : 1.676 m
D : 1.576 m

---

166 : Which is the first engineering survey for laying a new railway line?
A : Preliminary survey
B : Location survey
C : Final survey
D : Reconnaissance survey

---

167 : Which survey used to locate the centre line of the railway line?
A : Location survey
B : Preliminary survey
C : Reconnaissance survey
D : Construction survey

---

168 : What is the interval of centre line pegs driven along the centre line of the track?
A : 300 m
B : 30 m
C : 200 m
D : 20 m

---

169 : What is the distance between the BM along the alignment of railway?
A : 1 miles
B : More than 1 mile
C : 10 miles
D : Not more than 1/2 miles

---

170 : Which is preferred for the alignment of railway ?
A : Valley line
B : Ridge line
C : Depression
D : Hill

---

171 : Which is the next process of justification of alignment of railway ?
A : Marking of alignment
B : Reconnaissance
C : Preliminary survey
D : Location survey

---

172 : What are the members laid transversally under the rails?
A : Ballast
B : Spikes
C : Chain
D : Sleepers

---

173 : What are the granular materials of crushed stones provided under and around the sleepers?
A : Rails
B : Ballast
C : Sleepers
D : Sand

---

174 : What is the next stage of reconnaissance survey?
A : Selection of good alignment
B : Preliminary survey
C : Final survey
D : Marking of alignment

---

175 : What is the value of coning of wheels?
A : 1 in 10
B : 1 in 15
C : 1 in 20
D : 1 in 25

---

176 : Which is the other name of super elevation?
A : Gradient
B : Camber

C : Slope
D : Cant

---

177 : Which instrument is used in reconnaissance survey for measuring the magnetic bearing of alignment of railway?
A : Prismatic compass
B : Theodolite
C : Chain
D : Level

---

178 : Which map is prepared during the reconnaissance survey of railway?
A : Count our map
B : Index map
C : Cadastral map
D : Topographical map

---

179 : Which is the interval of cross levelling for the preliminary survey of alignment of railway?
A : 100 m
B : 50 m
C : 20 m
D : 10 m

---

180 : Which is the next step of preliminary survey?
A : Marking of alignment
B : Construction survey
C : Final survey
D : Estimating

---

181 : Which is the interval of masonry pillars for the centre line of alignment of railway?
A : 500 m
B : 1000 m
C : 100 m
D : 750 m

---

182 : Which is the next stage of final survey alignment?
A : Preparation of report
B : Construction survey
C : Fixing the alignment
D : Marking the alignment

---

183 : Which survey established the centre line of actual track to be laid?
A : Location survey
B : Preliminary survey
C : Reconnaissance survey
D : Construction survey

---

184 : Which rocks have clay as its base component?
A : Argillaceous
B : Calcareous
C : Siliceous
D : Stratified

---

185 : Which rocks show district signs of layers and can be split easily in to layers?
A : Argillaceous
B : Unstratified
C : Stratified
D : Igneous

---

186 : What is the percentage of clay in a good brick earth?
A : 20 to 30
B : 10 to 20
C : 35 to 50
D : 20 to 30

---

187 : What is the standard size of bricks as per Indian standards?
A : 20x10x10cm
B : 22.8x11.4x7.6cm
C : 20x9x9cm
D : 19x9x9cm

---

188 : What is the weight of an ordinary brick?
A : 3.2 kg
B : 3.5 kg
C : 3.8 kg
D : 2.8 kg

---

189 : What is the weight of alone bag of cement?
A : 30 kg
B : 58 kg
C : 38 kg
D : 50 kg

---

190 : What is the percentage of lime in cement?
A : 50-58
B : 60-67
C : 20-30
D : 10-15

---

191 : What is the length of Rotary kiln?
A : 90-100 m
B : 90-110 m
C : 90-120 m
D : 90-115 m

---

192 : Which lime is popularly known as fat lime?
A : High calcium
B : Slaked
C : Hydraulic
D : Quick

---

193 : What lime is known as caustic lime?
A : Quick
B : Slaked
C : Fat
D : Hydraulic

---

194 : What is the chemical formula for limestone?
A : CaO
B : $Ca(OH)_2$
C : CaO_2
D : $CaCo_3$

---

195 : Which lime is known as water lime?
A : Hydraulic
B : Slaked
C : Quick
D : Fat

---

196 : What is the value of fineness modulus of sand?
A : 1.5-2.0
B : 1.5-1.8
C : 1.5-2.5
D : 1.5-2.2

---

197 : Which aggregates have thickness small relative to width and length?
A : Rounded
B : Irregular
C : Flaky
D : Angular

---

198 : Which granular materials are chemically inert?
A : Aggregates
B : Cinders
C : Pozzolana
D : Ashes

---

199 : What is the value of specific gravity of good building stones?

A : 2.4 to 3.2
B : 2.4 to 2.8
C : 2.2 to 3.2
D : 2.2 to 2.8

---

200 : Which is the hard and durable building stone suitable for bridge abutments?
A : Marble
B : Limestone
C : Granite
D : Slate

---

201 : Which process is used for the kneading of clay for attaining plasticity?
A : Weathering
B : Drying
C : Tempering
D : Burning

---

202 : Which is used for the burning of raw materials of cements?
A : Rotary kiln
B : Clamp
C : Potters kiln
D : Reverberatory furnace

---

203 : Which product is obtained by the grinding of bricks?
A : Cinder
B : Pozzolana
C : Ashes
D : Surkhi

---

204 : What is the commonly used filler material in Engineering works?
A : Cinder
B : Pozzolana
C : Sand
D : Surkhi

---

205 : Which waste material is obtained from the thermal power stations?
A : Cinder
B : Pozzolana
C : Sand
D : Surkhi

---

206 : What is the mixture of both coarse and fine aggregates?
A : Irregular aggregates
B : All in Aggregates
C : Flaky aggregates
D : Rounded aggregates

---

207 : Which aggregates retained in is - 4.75 mm?
A : Fine
B : Coarse
C : Medium
D : All in aggregates

---

208 : Which is the nominal size of All in aggregates?
A : 20 mm
B : 10 mm
C : 15 mm
D : 25 mm

---

209 : Which distributes the load of a Structure on the wider area?
A : Arch
B : Root slab
C : Foundation
D : Lintel

---

210 : Which structural component provides a base for the Superstructure?
A : Foundation
B : Root slab
C : Lintel
D : Sunshade

---

211 : What is the generally adopted factor of safety for Building site?
A : 2 to 3
B : 2 to 4
C : 3
D : 3.5

---

212 : Which foundation covers the whole area in the form of a mat?
A : Grillage
B : Inverted Arch
C : Raft
D : Spread footing

---

213 : Which foundation has the arrangements like piles?
A : Deep foundation
B : Spread footing
C : Cantilever footing
D : Well foundation

---

214 : Which is also known as cantilever foundation?
A : Strap footing
B : Spread footing
C : Combined footing
D : Column footing

---

215 : Which footing distributes the load over larger area by Widening the base?
A : Cantilever
B : Spread
C : Steap
D : Combined

---

216 : What is the offsets on either side of the wall footing
A : 5 cm
B : 10 cm
C : 15 cm
D : 20 cm

---

217 : Which is the reason for over-burning of Superstructure?
A : Temperature
B : Rain
C : Dampness
D : Lateral Pressure

---

218 : What is the maximum height of wall that can be constructed in a day?
A : 1.8 m
B : 1.0 m
C : 1.2 m
D : 1.5 m

---

219 : What is the ratio between the ultimate bearing capacity and the safe bearing capacity of a soil?
A : Load factor
B : Factor of safety
C : Ultimate Load
D : Safe Load

---

220 : Which foundation you recommend for the soils having low bearing capacity to transmit load from steel columns?
A : Cantilever footing
B : Spread footing
C : Raft
D : Grillage

---

221 : Which footing is the most simplest and economical for brick pillars?
A : Trapezoidal
B : Square
C : Rectangular
D : Triangular

---

222 : Which is the maximum particle size of the fine aggregates?
A : 3.65 mm
B : 4.75 mm
C : 4.65 mm
D : 3.75 mm

---

223 : What is the maximum size of coarse aggregate in the M20 grade of concrete?
A : 20 mm
B : 40 mm
C : 10 mm
D : 15 mm

---

224 : Which bar has its surface roughened to increase the resistance to slipping?
A : Round
B : Deformed
C : Twisted
D : Plain

---

225 : Which beam has its one end fixed and other and free?
A : Simply Supported
B : Cantilever
C : Overhanging
D : Fixed

---

226 : Which beam has its one or both ends project beyond the supports?
A : Over hanging
B : Cantilever
C : Simply supported
D : Fixed

---

227 : How many days are required for the removal of form work of walls columns and vertical sides of beams?
A : 1-4
B : 1-2
C : 1-3
D : 1-5

---

228 : Which column has the slenderness ratio less than 32?
A : Individual
B : Long
C : Medium
D : Short

---

229 : Which slab is supported on all its four edges ?
A : Two - way
B : One - way
C : Cantilever
D : Simply supported

---

230 : Which is the PH value of water used for the preparation of R.C.C.?
A : 6-8
B : 5-6
C : 2-3
D : 4-6

---

231 : Which is the mix proportion of M15?
A : 1:1:2
B : 1:2:4
C : 1:3:6
D : 1:4:8

---

232 : Which is code deals with the construction of R.C.C. structures?
A : IS:456
B : IS:1139
C : IS:432
D : IS:226

---

233 : What is the maximum value of effective spam to the overall depth of a simply Supported one way slab?
A : 35
B : 30
C : 12
D : 20

---

234 : What is the maximum effective spam to the overall depth of a cantilever one way slab?
A : 10
B : 12
C : 15
D : 20

---

235 : What is the unit of measurement in MKS system for earthwork excavation in ordinary soil?
A : $10M^3$
B : M^3
C : M^2
D : $10M^2$

---

236 : Which Indicates incidental expense of miscellaneous character in an estimate?
A : Contingency
B : External services
C : Work-charged establishment
D : Centage charges

---

237 : Which is proposed as a guidance for the execution of work?
A : General specification
B : Brief specification
C : Rough cost Estimate
D : Detailed specification

---

238 : What are the essential drawing date required for the preparation of an Estimate?
A : Plan and Section
B : Elevation and Section
C : Plan and Elevation
D : Plan, Sectional Elevation and detailed drawings

---

239 : What is the useful area or the liveable area of a building?
A : Plinth
B : Circulation
C : Floor
D : Carpet

---

240 : Which is the built up covered area of a building measured at the floor level?
A : Floor area
B : Carpet area
C : Plinth area
D : Circulation area

---

241 : Which estimate is required to decide the financial position and policy for the administrative sanction?
A : Preliminary
B : Detailed
C : Supplementary
D : Revised

---

242 : What is the range of contingencies in an approximate or preliminary Estimate?
A : 5%-8%
B : 5%-7%
C : 5%-10%
D : 10%

---

243 : Which approval authorises the engineering department to take up the work?
A : Administrative
B : Technical
C : Expenditure
D : Schedule

---

244 : Which means the sanction of the detailed estimate by the competent authority of the engineering department?
A : Administrative sanction
B : Expenditure sanction
C : Technical sanction
D : Administrative approval

---

245 : Which estimate is prepared while the expenditure on a work exceeds by more than 10%?
A : Supplementary
B : Revised
C : Annual repair
D : Cubical content

---

246 : Which estimate is prepared while the original sanctioned estimate is exceeded by more than 5%?
A : Preliminary
B : Revised
C : Supplementary
D : Plinth Area

---

247 : Which estimate is prepared for the technical sanction of the competent authority?
A : Preliminary
B : Cubical content
C : Plinth area
D : Detailed

ANSWERS :

1:A; 2:C; 3:C; 4:D; 5:A; 6:A; 7:C; 8:A; 9:D; 10:A; 11:B; 12:D; 13:C; 14:A; 15:C; 16:A; 17:D; 18:C; 19:B; 20:C; 21:A; 22:A; 23:B; 24:B; 25:A; 26:D; 27:C; 28:B; 29:A; 30:B; 31:D; 32:A; 33:B; 34:C; 35:C; 36:B; 37:C; 38:A; 39:A; 40:B; 41:D; 42:B; 43:A; 44:C; 45:A; 46:A; 47:B;

48:B; 49:C; 50:A; 51:C; 52:B; 53:A; 54:B; 55:A; 56:C;
57:A; 58:D; 59:C; 60:B; 61:A; 62:D; 63:D; 64:C; 65:A;
66:B; 67:D; 68:A; 69:A; 70:A; 71:A; 72:B; 73:A; 74:A;
75:C; 76:B; 77:A; 78:D; 79:B; 80:A; 81:C; 82:A; 83:A;
84:D; 85:A; 86:A; 87:C; 88:A; 89:A; 90:C; 91:C; 92:A;
93:B; 94:B; 95:B; 96:D; 97:A; 98:A; 99:A; 100:C;
101:A; 102:B; 103:C; 104:B; 105:C; 106:A; 107:C;
108:B; 109:D; 110:A; 111:C; 112:A; 113:C; 114:D;
115:B; 116:A; 117:A; 118:A; 119:C; 120:A; 121:C;
122:D; 123:B; 124:A; 125:D; 126:C; 127:A; 128:C;
129:B; 130:A; 131:C; 132:A; 133:C; 134:A; 135:A;
136:D; 137:A; 138:D; 139:A; 140:B; 141:C; 142:B;
143:C; 144:A; 145:D; 146:A; 147:B; 148:A; 149:D;
150:D; 151:C; 152:C; 153:A; 154:C; 155:D; 156:A;
157:B; 158:D; 159:C; 160:A; 161:C; 162:A; 163:C;
164:B; 165:C; 166:D; 167:A; 168:A; 169:D; 170:B;
171:A; 172:D; 173:B; 174:A; 175:C; 176:D; 177:A;
178:B; 179:A; 180:C; 181:B; 182:A; 183:A; 184:A;
185:C; 186:A; 187:D; 188:A; 189:A; 190:B; 191:C;
192:A; 193:A; 194:D; 195:A; 196:C; 197:C; 198:A;
199:B; 200:C; 201:C; 202:A; 203:D; 204:C; 205:A;
206:B; 207:B; 208:B; 209:C; 210:A; 211:A; 212:C;
213:A; 214:A; 215:B; 216:A; 217:D; 218:D; 219:B;
220:D; 221:B; 222:B; 223:A; 224:B; 225:B; 226:A;
227:B; 228:D; 229:A; 230:A; 231:B; 232:A; 233:B;
234:B; 235:B; 236:A; 237:D; 238:D; 239:D; 240:C;
241:A; 242:C; 243:A; 244:C; 245:B; 246:B; 247:D;