Civil Engineering Sample MCQ

Course :CE5974 Bridge Engineering

Q1 The end supports of a bridge superstructure are known as

(a) wing walls
(b) piers
(c) abutments
(d) bed blocks

Q2 A road causeway is a pucca dip which allows floods to pass over it. It may have opening or vents for low water to flow is known as
(a) Submersible bridge
(b) Aqueduct
(c) Bascule bridge
(d) Viaduct

Q3 Importance of Bridges are..
(a) To reduce the travel time.
(a) To reduce accidents arising day by day.
(c) To minimize congestion on roads.
(d) All of the above

Q4 The bridge which does not allow the high flood water to pass over it, is known as

(a)High Level Bridge
(b)Through bridges
(c)Deck Bridges
(d)Submersible bridges

Q5 The bridges more than two or more span and it is used where unyielding foundations are available is called as .....

(a) Continuous bridges
(b)Through bridges
(c)Cantilever bridges
(d)Simple bridges

Q6 Interruption due to submersible bridge is not more than _____ times/ year.

a) 3
b) 4
c) 5
d) 6

Q7 Which one of the following are not the types of open piers ?

a) Abutment Pier
b) Pile Bent
c) Cylindrical Pier
d) Trestle Pier

Q8 Sinking operations in well foundation, as the well sinks deeper, the skin friction on sides increases. In order to overcome skin friction and buoyancy, additional weight is applied on the platform. The loading platform is known as

a) Chiselling
b) Grabbing
c) Kentledge
d) None of the above

Q9 In Bridges types of bearing used for RCC beam upto 6 m to 12 m span are

a) Slide plate bearing 7.5 mm copper plate welded to plate sliding over one another
b) Direct bearing with steel Plate
c) Roller Bearing
d) Roller and Rocker

Q10 Types of Causeway are

a) High Level and Low Level
b) High Level
c) Low Level
d) None of the above

Answers : Q1 (c), Q2 (a), Q3 (d), Q4 (a), Q5 (a), Q6(**d**), Q7(**a**), Q8(**c**), Q9(**b**), Q10(**a**).

Course: CE5964 Transportation Engineering

Q1 Transportation by _____ is the slowest among the four modes of transportation.

a) Water
b) Air
c) Roads
d) Railway

Q2 Depending on weather, roads can be used during different seasons of the year

a) All Weather Road
b) Fair Weather Road
c) All Weather Road and Fair Weather Road
d) None of the Above

Q3 The size of the key map should not exceed

a) 594 mm x 841 mm (A1)
b) 420 mm x 594 mm (A2)
c) 297mm x 420 mm (A3)
d) 210 mm x 297 mm (A4)

Q4 According to IRC specification, the width of roadway for National Highway (Single Lane) in Plain Rolling Terrain are

a) 14 m
b) 12 m
c) 9.0 m
d) 7.0 m

Q5 A hydrocarbon material of either natural or pyrogenous origin, found in gaseous, liquid, semi-solid or solid in the state and completely soluble in carbon disulphide is called

a) Aggregates
b) Bitumen
c) Soil
d) Cement

Q6 For an effective administration, Indian railway system has been divided into

a) Seven Railway Zone
b) Eight Railway Zone
c) Nine Railway Zone
d) Ten Railway Zone

Q7 Staggered rail joint are generally provided

a) On Curves
b) On Tangents
c) On Bridges
d) In Tunnels

Q8 Coning of Wheels

a) Prevents lateral movements of wheels
b) Provided smooth running of trains
c) Avoid excessive wear of liner faces of rail
d) All the above

Q9 Pick up the incorrect statement from the following

a) Sleepers hold the rails at proper gauge on straights
b) Sleepers provide stability to the permanent way
c) Sleepers act as an elastic cushion between rails and ballast
d) None of the above

Q10 Which one of the following are not the types of Superstructure ?

a) Abutments
b) Girders
c) Arches
d) Footpath

Answers : Q1(**a**), Q2(**c**), Q3(**d**), Q4(**b**), Q5(**b**), Q6(**c**) ,Q7(**a**) ,Q8(**d**) ,Q9(**d**), Q10(**a**)

Course: CE2905 Building Materials And Components Drawing

Q1 A good building stone absorbs water less than

a) 5%
b) 10%
c) 15%
d) 20%

Q2 The standards size of masonry bricks are

a) 18 cm x 8 cm x 8 cm
b) 19 cm x 9 cm x 9 cm
c) 20 cm x 10cm x 10 cm
d) 21 cm x 11 cm x 11 cm

Q3 Lime mortar is generally made with

a) White Lime
b) Quick Lime
c) Fat Lime
d) Hydraulic Lime

Q4 With Storage strength of cement

a) Increases
b) Decreases
c) Remains the same
d) None of these

Q5 Stair is means of _____ communication

a) Vertical
b) Horizontal
c) Perpendicular
d) None of these

Q6 Minimum number of steps/ fights should be_____.

a) 05 nos
b) 04 nos
c) 03 nos
d) 02 nos

Q7 Materials used for fabricating frame

a) Wood
b) Cement Concrete
c) Aluminium
d) All the above

Q8 Minimum size of external door for residential building _____.

a) 1000 mm x 2000 mm
b) 900 mm x 2000 mm
c) 750 mm x 2000 mm
d) None of the above

Q9 The lean to roof is suitable for maximum span of _____.

a) 1.00 m
b) 2.00 m
c) 3.00 m
d) 4.00 m

Q10 The building in plain, hot, moderate rainfall, no snowfall region, the type of roof recommended is _____.

a) Lean to Roof
b) Curved Roof
c) Flat Roof
d) None of the above

Answers : Q1(**a**), Q2(**b**), Q3(**d**), Q4(**b**), Q5(**a**), Q6(**c**) ,Q7(**d**) ,Q8(**a**) ,Q9(**c**), Q10(**c**)

Course:CE 5967 Contracts and Accounts

Q.1 A Tender is in the nature of

- **a)** Proposal
- **b)** An offer
- **c)** As invitation to offer
- **d)** Contract

Q.2 Global tender is invited at

- **a)** State level
- **b)** National level
- **c)** International level
- **d)** None of above

Q.3 Schedule A is having details of

- **a)** Labours supplied
- **b)** Machineries supplied
- **c)** Material supplied by department
- **d)** None of above

Q.4 Earnest money deposit is taken in percentage of

- **a)** 5%
- **b)** 8%
- **c)** 2%
- **d)** 3%

Q.5 Security deposit is taken in percentage of

- **a)** 6%
- **b)** 8%
- **c)** 10%
- **d)** 5%

Q.6 Earnest money is to be given

- **a)** Along with tender
- **b)** After accepting tender
- **c)** Before accepting tender
- **d)** During execution

Q.7 Validity period of tender is

- **a)** Between 15 to 30 days
- **b)** 0 to 30 days
- **c)** 30 to 60 days

d) 30 to 90 days

Q.8 Schedule B consists of

a) Labour detail
b) Material detail
c) Machinery detail
d) List of various items of work

Q.9 Power of an arbitrator is to

a) Declare award
b) Stop work
c) Give penalty
d) Impose punishment

Q.10 Defect liability period is for

a) 10 months
b) 14 months
c) 16 months
d) 6 to 12 months

Answers : Q1 (c) , Q2 (c), Q3 (c), Q4 (c) . Q5 (d), Q6 (a) ,Q7 (d) ,Q8 (d) ,Q9 (a), Q10 (d) .

CE 5963 WATER SUPPLY & SANITARY ENGINEERING

Q1. Out of the followings which is surface source of water

a) Spring b) tube well c) open well d) pond

Q2. The smaller size natural depression formed within surface of earth filled with water is called as

a) Pond b) lake c) well d) pothole

Q3. More appropriate method of population forecasting is

a) Arithmetic increase b) Geometric increase c) incremental increase d) logistic curve ans.

Q4. Consumption of water in cold climate is -------- than in hot climate.

a) Less b) more c) constant d) fluctuating

Q5. sp gr of water is ------ than sp gr of sand

a) Less b) more c) same d) cannot say

Q6. colloidal particles are removed by the process of

a) Aeration b) plain sedimentation c) sedimentation with coagulation d) filtration

Q7. The water treatment plant at Amravati implements method of disinfection using

a) Potassium permanganate b) liquid chlorine c) gas chlorine d) ultra violet rays

Q8. pH value of battery acid is

a) 6 b) 4 c) 3 d)1

Q9. The waste from vegetable market is called as

a) Sewage b) garbage c) refuse d) raw waste

Q10. The trap provided at the rear of bathroom unit is

a) Nahani trap b) floor trap c) gully trap d) intercepting trap

Answer :- Q1(d), Q2 (a), Q3 (c), Q4 (a), Q5 (a), Q6 (c), Q7 (c), Q8 (d), Q 9 (b), Q10 (c)

CE5973 Adv. Concrete Technology

1 The property of the ingredients to separate from each other while placing the concrete is called
a) Segregation b) Compaction c) Shrinkage d) Bulking

2 Sands of zone-I are:
a) Course b) Medium c) Medium to fine d) Fine

3 The addition of steel fibers are in the range of…
a) 0-6% b) 10% c) 15-20% d) 20%-25%

4 Maximum nominal size of aggregates to be used in concrete may be as large as possible within the limits prescribed by
a) IS 465-2010 b) IS 456-2000 c) IS 513-1999 d) IS 465-2000

5 An ultrasonic pulse velocity test is an
a) Ex-situ, non-destructive test b) In-situ, non-destructive test c) Ex-situ, destructive

test d) In-situ, destructive test

6 When the motion of the particles of a medium are at right angles to the direction of wave motion, the wave being transmitted is called a …
a) Lamb wave b) Shear wave c) Surface wave d) Longitudinal wave

7 Which among the following is not a type of Non-destructive testing?
a) Ultrasonic testing b) Visual testing c) Compression test d) Profoscope

8 What is a non-destructive test?
a) Non-destructive tests are applications for detecting flaws in materials without impairing their usefulness
b) Non-destructive tests are applications for detecting flaws that impair the use of the materials such as pressure testing
c) Non-destructive tests are applications for detecting flaws in materials with impairing their usefulness
d) Non-destructive tests are applications for detecting flaws that do not impair the use of the materials such as pressure testing

9 What is an accelerator?
a) Which speed up the final set of concrete b) Which delays the initial set of concrete c) Which speed up the initial set of concrete
d) Which delays the final set of concrete

10 The light-weight concrete is prepared by…
a) Mixing Portland cement with sawdust in specified proportion in the concrete
b) Using coke-breeze, cinder or slag as aggregate in the concrete
c) Mixing aluminium in the concrete d) Mixing steel in the concrete

Answers:

Que	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Ans	a)	a)	a)	b)	b)	d)	c)	a)	c)	b)

CE3905 CONSTRUCTION PROCESS

Question No. 01
Cast iron piles

(A) Are suitable for works under sea water

(B) Resist shocks or vibrations

(C) Are suitable for use as batter piles

(D) Are useful for heavy vertical loads

Question No. 02 The form work from the slabs excluding props, can be

removed only after

(A) 1 day

(B) 4 days

(C) 7 days

(D) 14 days

Question No. 03 The process of filling hollow spaces of walls before plastering, is known

(A) Hacking

(B) Dubbing ou

(C) Blistering

(D) Peeling

Question No. 04 The platform at the end of a series of steps, is known as

(A) Platform

(B) Relief

(C) Rest

(D) Landing

Question No. 05The pile which supports the load due to friction between pile face and surrounding soil, is generally known as

(A) Bearing pile

(B) Friction pile

(C) Sheet pile

(D) Battered pile

Question No. 06 Pick up the correct statement from the following:

(A) A mortar joint having a concave finishing in brick masonry, is called keyed joint

(B) A mortar joint projecting beyond the face of a masonry wall, is called tucked joint

(C) A mortar joint having a recess in it, is called ruled joint

(D)all of above

Question No. 07 The 9 cm x 9 cm side of a brick as seen in the wall face, is generally known as

(A)Stretcher

(B) face

(C) front

(D)Header

Question No. 8 Pick up the correct statement from the following:

(A) D.P.C. should be continuous

(B) D.P.C. should be of good impervious material

(C) D.P.C. may be horizontal or vertical

(D) All the above

Question No. 09 *A wall constructed with stones to protect slopes of cuttings in natural ground from the action of weathering agents, is called*

(A) Retaining wall

(B) Breast wall

(C) Buttress

(D) Parapet wall

Question No. 10 For different layers of cement concrete floor. Pick up the incorrect statement from the following:

(A) The lowest layer consists of consolidated ground

(B) A 10 cm thick clean sand is laid on consolidated ground

(C) A 10 cm lime concrete (1 : 4 : 8) is laid on clean sand

(D) A 10 cm thick cement concrete (1 : 2 : 4) is laid on top layer

ANSWERS

Que	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Ans	d)	c)	b)	d)	b)	d)	d)	d)	a)	d)

----------Course:CE 3907 Elementary Surveying

1. Plane and geodetic surveying are classifications of surveying based on:

a) Methodology

b) Earth's curvature

c) Object of survey

d) Instrument

2. EDM stands for:

a) Errorless Distance Measurement

b) Electronic Direct Measurement

c) Electronic Distance Measurement

d) Errorless Direct Measurement

3. In the triangulation method, the whole area is divided into:

a) Scale triangles

b) Triangles

c) Obtuse triangles

d) Well-conditioned triangles

4. An offset is a _____ distance of an object measured from the survey line.

a) Lateral

b) Horizontal

c) Normal

d) Inclined

5. The process of a location of intermediate points on a survey line is:

a) Aligning

b) Extending

c) Ranging

d) Offsetting

6. In a reduced bearing system, bearing is measured from:

a) Nearest one (North or South)

b) South

c) West

d) North

7. Covert the WCB 0f $230^0$30' to Quadrantal bearing

a) N$230^0$30E

b) S$50^0$30W

c) S$50^0$30E

d) S$39^0$30W

8. Which of the below is used for levelling a plane table?

a) Plumb bob

b) Spirit level

c) Compass

d) U-frame

9. How many ways are there to orient a plane table?

a) 1

b) 3

c) 2

d) 4

10. Polar planimeter is used to measure

a) Volume

b) Area of irregular figure

c) Area of regular figure

d) None of the above

ANSWERS

Que	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Ans	b)	c)	d)	a)	c)	a)	b)	b)	c)	b)

COURSE : CE4952 CONSTRUCTION MANAGEMENT

Q1	A Milestone chart
	(A) Shows the interdependencies of various jobs
	(B) Depicts the delay of jobs, if any
	(C) Points outgoing ahead of schedule of jobs, if any
	(D) None of these
Q2	Completion of an activity on CPM network diagram, is generally known
	(A) Event
	(B) Node
	(C) Connector
	(D) All the above
Q3	While scheduling a project by C.P.M.
	(A) A project is divided into various activities
	(B) Required time for each activity is established
	(C) Net work is drawn by connecting the activities and the events
	(D) All the above
Q4	If a is the optimistic time, b is the pessimistic time and m is most likely time of an activity, the expected time of the activity, is
	(A) (a + m + b)/6
	(B) (a + 2m + b)/6
	(C) (a + 4m + b)/6
	(D) (a + 5m + b)/6
Q5	A dummy activity
	(A) Is artificially introduced
	(B) Is represented by a dotted line
	(C) Does not consume time
	(D) All the above
Q6	Crash project duration is obtained by summing the
	(A) Normal durations for all the activities
	(B) Crash durations for all activities
	(C) Crash durations for all the activities along the critical path obtained by taking into account the normal duration for all the activities
	(D) Crash durations for all the activities along the critical path obtained by taking into account the crash duration for all the activities
Q7	Earliest finish of an activity is always
	(A) Greater than earliest event time of the following node
	(B) Less than earliest event time of the following node
	(C) Less than or equal to earliest event time of the following node
	(D) Greater than or equal to earliest event time of the following node
Q8	Critical path lies along the activities having total float
	(A) Positive
	(B) Negative
	(C) Zero
	(D) Same
	(D) All the above
Q9	In time-cost optimization of a project, crashing is done.
	(A) On all the activities
	(B) On all the activities lying on the critical path
	(C) Only on activities lying on the original critical path and having flatter cost slopes
	(D) On original critical activities and those that become critical at any stage of crashing in the order of ascending cost slope
Q10	Which of the following does not represent an activity?
	(A) Site located
	(B) Foundation is being dug
	(C) The office area is being cleaned
	(D) The invitations are being sent

Answers : Q1 (D) , Q2 (D), Q3 (D), Q4 (C) . Q5 (D), Q6 (D) ,Q7 (C) ,Q8 (C) ,Q9 (D), Q10 (A) .

Course: CE3909 Hydraulics

1. study if properties of water at rest is known as

a. hydrostatic
b.hydrokinematric
c. hydrodynamic
d. none of the above

2. Specific gravity of pure water is

a. Less than 1
b. greater than 1
c. equal to 1
d. 0

3. Atmospheric pressure is

a. 760 mm of mercury
b. 550 mm of mercury
c. 710 mm of mercury
d. 800 mm of mercury

4. Pressure intensity on vertical immerse surface

a. Decreased with depth
b Increases with depth
c. Constant at all depth
d. Increases or decreases with depth

5. When path line of different liquid particles do not cross each other then it is called

a. Laminar flow
b. turbulent flow
c. transition flow
d. none of the above

6. If a is the coress section area and v is velocity of the flow then

a. discharge = a * v
b. discharge = a/v
c. discharge = v / a
d. discharge = a +v

7. If v1 is the velocity of flow in smaller pipe and v2 is the velocity in larger pipe of compound pipe, then headloss =

a. (v1 - v2) (v1 - v2) / 2g
b. 0.5 v2 / g
c. (v1 - v2) / 2g
d. (v2 - v1) / 2g

8. If b is the bottom width and d is the depth of water in rectangular channel then wetted perimeter is

a. d + 2b
b. b+ d
c. b + 2d
d . 2 (b + d)

9. If a is the vertical dimension of orifice and h is the depth of water over the orifice then for small orifice

a. h < 5a
b. h > 5a
c. h < 10a
d. h > 10 a

10. The filling of water in suction pipe , impeller and casing while starting the pump is known as .

a. impounding
b. lifting
c. priming
d. delivering

1. a 2.c 3.a 4.b 5.a 6.a. 7.a 8.c 9.b 10.c

----------**Course:CE 3908 Surveying and Levelling**

1. The last reading taken from the instrument is called:

a) End sight

b) Free sight

c) Fore sight

d) Back sight

2. Reciprocal levelling is used when,

a) Flat terrain

b) Obstacles are there

c) BM not visible

d) Highway construction

3. Contours can be found in a _____ map.

a) Political

b) Topographical

c) Physical

d) Thematic

4. Which of the below methods is used for interpolating contour points between 2 points?

a) Arithmetic calculation

b) Using measuring tapes

c) Taking pictures of area

d) Using a theodolite

5. Which unit in total station processes data collected?

a) Data collector

b) EDM

c) Storage system

d) Microprocessor

6. In levelling operation

a) when the instrument is being shifted, the staff must not be moved

b) when the staff is being carried forward, the instrument must remain stationary

c) both (a) and (b)

d) neither (a) nor (b).

7. The multiplying constant is denoted by

(a) f/i
(b) i/f
(c) i x f
(d) i = f

8. The additive constant is denoted by

a) f - d
b) f +d
c) f/d
d) f =d

9. The size of the theodolite is defined according to the

a) diameter of graduated horizontal circle
b) length of the telescope
c) height of the standard
d) all above.

10. For improved accuracy, the included angle is measured by the

a) reiteration method
b) repetition method
c) deflection angle method
d) all above.

ANSWERS

Que	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Ans	c)	b)	b)	a)	d)	c)	a)	b)	a)	b)

CE 5972, EPC

Environmental pollution Control

Q1. What is total % of oxygen in air.

(a) 12
(b) 21
(c) 78
(d) 87

Q.2 What is permission limit of fluoride in water in ppm

(a) 0.5 to 1.5
(b) Greater than 1.5
(c) Greater than 2.0
(d) All the above

Q.3 …….. is the Advance Wastewater treatment

(a) Sedimentation
(b) Flocculation
(c) Electro dialysis
(d) Aeration

Q.4 which of the following is air pollution Control Equipment

(a) Electrostatic Precipitator
(b) stack
(c) blower
(d) None of above

Q. 5 ……. is the particulate matter

(a) Wax
(b) Rubber
(c) Dust
(d) None of above

Q. 6 Why it is difficult to recycle plastics

(a) It is very hard
(b) It comes in different sizes
(c) It is adhesive
(d) It contains different types of polymers resins

Q.7 …….. is not treatment and disposal method of solid wastes

(a) Compacting
(b) Incineration
(c) Composting
(d) Sanitary Landfills

Q. 8 Unit of measurement of Noise pollution is

(a) Newton
(b) ppm
(c) db
(d) None of above

Q.9 Control of Noise pollution at receiver end is by using

(a) Masks
(b) Ear plugs
(c) Hand gloves
(d) None of above

Q.10 …… is the protection law for Air pollution in India

(a) The Air (prevention and control of pollution) Act 1981
(b) Law of pollution, 1876
(c) Law of pollution, 2020
(d) All the above

Ans: Q.1 (b), Q.2 (a), Q.3. (c), Q.4 (a), Q.5 (c), Q. 6 (d), Q. 7 (a), Q.8 (c), Q.9 (b), Q.10 (a)