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APPSC Exam

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Simplifying
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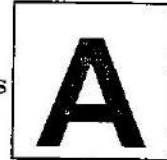
SD/049

2012

SUBJECT

Paper - II

Series



Time : 150 Minutes

Max. Marks : 150

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Please check the Test Booklet and ensure that it contains all the questions. If you find any defect in the Test Booklet or Answer Sheet, please get it replaced immediately.
2. The Test Booklet contains 150 questions. Each question carries one mark.
3. The Test Booklet is printed in four (4) Series, viz. A B C D . The Series, A or B or C or D is printed on the right-hand corner of the cover page of the Test Booklet. Mark your Test Booklet Series A or B or C or D in Part C on side 1 of the Answer Sheet by darkening the appropriate circle with Blue/Black Ball point pen.

Example to fill up the Booklet Series

If your Test Booklet Series is A, please fill as shown below :



If you have not marked the Test Booklet Series at Part C of side 1 of the Answer Sheet or marked in a way that it leads to discrepancy in determining the exact Test Booklet Series, then, in all such cases, your Answer Sheet will be invalidated without any further notice. No correspondence will be entertained in the matter.

4. Each question is followed by 4 answer choices. Of these, you have to select one correct answer and mark it on the Answer Sheet by darkening the appropriate circle for the question. If more than one circle is darkened, the answer will not be valued at all. Use Blue/Black Ball point pen to make heavy black marks to fill the circle completely. Make no other stray marks.

e.g. : If the answer for Question No. 1 is Answer choice (2), it should be marked as follows :



1. The size of title block of all sizes of drawing sheets in mm
 - (1) 185×65
 - (2) 180×70
 - (3) 140×140
 - (4) 120×140
2. For A₁ size sheet the number of zones suggested by ISI along the length and width are _____, _____ respectively.
 - (1) 10, 10
 - (2) 12, 8
 - (3) 20, 18
 - (4) 30, 10
3. Large size prints are folded to a final size of
 - (1) 200×287 mm
 - (2) 197×267 mm
 - (3) 210×297 mm
 - (4) 310×197 mm
4. Comparative scale is used to measure
 - (1) Similar units
 - (2) Dissimilar units
 - (3) Both (1) and (2)
 - (4) None
5. Diagonal scales are used to measure
 - (1) One unit
 - (2) Two units
 - (3) Three units
 - (4) None
6. Scale of chords is used to measure
 - (1) Chords
 - (2) Distances
 - (3) Angles
 - (4) All
7. A polygon is a plane figure having more than _____ straight lines
 - (1) 2
 - (2) 6
 - (3) 10
 - (4) 4
8. A surface is represented by
 - (1) Continuous surface
 - (2) Closed figure
 - (3) Both (1) and (2)
 - (4) None

A

(4)

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9. In second quadrant, the top view and front view both will be _____ xy line.
- (1) above
 - (2) below
 - (3) cannot be ascertained
 - (4) exactly on
10. A straight line represents its _____ length in that plane to which it is parallel
- (1) True
 - (2) Apparent
 - (3) Diminished
 - (4) Cannot be ascertained
11. When a line is parallel to both Horizontal plane and vertical plane, it has
- (1) Horizontal trace
 - (2) Vertical trace
 - (3) Both (1) and (2)
 - (4) None
12. The traces of planes are
- (1) Points
 - (2) Straight lines
 - (3) Planes
 - (4) None
13. To represent a solid in orthographic projections, atleast _____ views are necessary
- (1) One
 - (2) Two
 - (3) Three
 - (4) Four
14. When the axis of the solid is parallel to both horizontal plane and vertical plane, the view that reveals the true shape of the base is
- (1) Front
 - (2) Top
 - (3) Side
 - (4) All
15. An oblique solid is one which has its axis _____ to its base.
- (1) Parallel
 - (2) Perpendicular
 - (3) Inclined
 - (4) None

16. Point where the line or extension of line meets the vertical plane is
- (1) Horizontal trace
 - (2) Vertical trace
 - (3) Inclined trace
 - (4) None
17. When the axis of the regular cone is perpendicular to Horizontal plane, the top view will be
- (1) Circle
 - (2) Triangle
 - (3) Point
 - (4) None
18. In Engineering drawings, invisible lines are shown as
- (1) Thin lines
 - (2) Thick lines
 - (3) Discontinuous lines
 - (4) None
19. Hatching is used to represent
- (1) Rough plane
 - (2) Sectional plane
 - (3) Both (1) and (2)
 - (4) None
20. In case of foundation on black cotton soil, the most suitable method to improve the bearing capacity of soil is by
- (1) increasing the depth
 - (2) draining the soil
 - (3) replacing the poor soil
 - (4) compacting the soil
21. The minimum depth foundation below the surface ground level is
- (1) 60 cm
 - (2) 80 cm
 - (3) 100 cm
 - (4) 120 cm
22. For a rectangular foundation of width b , the eccentricity of the load should not be greater than
- (1) $b/3$
 - (2) $b/4$
 - (3) $b/5$
 - (4) $b/6$

23. For supporting a heavy structure in a sandy soil, the type of foundation generally preferred is
- (1) strap footing
 - (2) pier footing
 - (3) raft footing
 - (4) combined footing
24. The type of masonry in which the stones of the same height are used and the courses are also of the same height is called
- (1) random rubble masonry
 - (2) coursed rubble masonry
 - (3) uncoursed rubble masonry
 - (4) ashlar fine masonry
25. The minimum thickness of a wall in stone masonry cannot be less than
- (1) 10 cm
 - (2) 20 cm
 - (3) 35 cm
 - (4) 50 cm
26. When a brick is cut off lengthwise, the cut out bricks are called
- (1) queen closer
 - (2) king closer
 - (3) corbal
 - (4) bat
27. If after every three or four stretchers, one header is used in a brick masonry wall, then the bond so formed will be called as
- (1) English garden wall bond
 - (2) Flemish garden wall bond
 - (3) Stretcher bond
 - (4) Herring Bone Bond
28. An external corner in brick masonry is called
- (1) quoin
 - (2) jamb
 - (3) sleeper wall
 - (4) parapet
29. When D.P.C. is to be laid over large areas, the material preferred is
- (1) cement concrete
 - (2) mastic asphalt
 - (3) bitumen felt
 - (4) strips of lead
30. The D.P.C. is provided for efficiency, at
- (1) just below the ground level
 - (2) the window sill level
 - (3) any where in the wall
 - (4) below the top most floor level

31. Generally in W.C., kitchens and bathrooms, the type of door used is
- (1) ledged and braced type
 - (2) flush type
 - (3) partly glazed and partly paneled
 - (4) fully glazed
32. In a residential building, the width of a door should not be less than
- (1) 1.2 m
 - (2) 0.9 m
 - (3) 0.6 m
 - (4) 0.75 m
33. The window provided on the sloping roof of a building is called as
- (1) Dormer Window
 - (2) Clear-storey Window
 - (3) Bay Window
 - (4) Sky light Window
34. If the height between the floors is 3.64 m and riser is 14 cm, the number of treads will be
- (1) 27
 - (2) 26
 - (3) 25
 - (4) 13
35. In public buildings, the minimum tread width should be
- (1) 15 cm
 - (2) 20 cm
 - (3) 30 cm
 - (4) 40 cm
36. The projection of tread beyond the riser is called as
- (1) stringer
 - (2) nosing
 - (3) pitch
 - (4) baluster
37. Half turn stairs change their direction through
- (1) 180°
 - (2) 160°
 - (3) 90°
 - (4) 45°
38. The height of hand railing above the tread should be generally in between
- (1) 40 cm to 50 cm
 - (2) 60 cm to 75 cm
 - (3) 75 cm to 80 cm
 - (4) 100 cm to 120 cm

39. A triangular space between the back of the arch ring and a horizontal plane tangent to it at the crown is known as
- (1) launch
 - (2) spandril
 - (3) crowndril
 - (4) skewbacks
40. The first voussoir at the springing level on either side of the arch is called
- (1) springer
 - (2) spandril
 - (3) launch
 - (4) crown
41. The lower half portion of the arch, from the springing to the mid-way to the crown, from either side is called as
- (1) launch
 - (2) spandril
 - (3) extrados
 - (4) intrados
42. The roof having slope in all four directions is called
- (1) hip-pitch roof
 - (2) shed roof
 - (3) gambrel roof
 - (4) north light roof
43. Lower edge of the inclined roof surface is called
- (1) pitch
 - (2) eaves
 - (3) cleat
 - (4) gable
44. The members laid horizontally to support the common rafters and to transmit the load to the truss walls are called as
- (1) purlins
 - (2) rafters
 - (3) ridge piece
 - (4) eaves board

45. In the king post truss, the member used to prevent the sagging of tie beam and connected with the ridge is called
- (1) collar
 - (2) rafter
 - (3) king post
 - (4) strut
46. Which of the following pointing is extensively used in brick work and stone masonry face work?
- (1) Tuck pointing
 - (2) Flush pointing
 - (3) Struck pointing
 - (4) V-grooved pointing
47. Which bond creates better appearance?
- (1) English bond
 - (2) Flemish bond
 - (3) Both English and Flemish bonds
 - (4) None
48. The course of stone which is laid at the top wall so as to protect the wall from rain water
- (1) Cornice
 - (2) Coping
 - (3) Weathering
 - (4) Corbel
49. The vertical members in scaffolding are known as
- (1) Standards
 - (2) Ledgers
 - (3) Rakers
 - (4) Braces
50. The vertical shores should be removed at least after _____ days of construction of new work.
- (1) 4
 - (2) 15
 - (3) 10
 - (4) 7
51. In which of the following, the intrados is given a slight rise or camber
- (1) Flat arch
 - (2) Inverted arch
 - (3) Pointed arch
 - (4) Segmented arch
52. Tube separators are provided in
- (1) RCC lintels
 - (2) Steel lintels
 - (3) Wooden lintels
 - (4) Stone lintels

53. The total area of the window openings should be atleast _____ percent of the floor area of the room.
- (1) 10
 - (2) 25
 - (3) 8
 - (4) 15
54. The horizontal projection of head or sill beyond the face of the frame of a door is called
- (1) Sash
 - (2) Rebate
 - (3) Style
 - (4) Horn
55. The vertical member employed to sub-divide a door or window opening vertically is
- (1) Transom
 - (2) Louver
 - (3) Mullion
 - (4) Panel
56. The process of preparing a rectangular portion on the edge of a timber piece so as to receive another timber piece which is also similarly cut is known as
- (1) Rebating
 - (2) Veneering
 - (3) Nosing
 - (4) Sawing
57. The joint used for work of superior nature is
- (1) Butt joint
 - (2) Rebated joint
 - (3) Splayed joint
 - (4) Ploughed and tongued joint
58. The most common type of joint used in carpentry is
- (1) Halved joint
 - (2) Housed joint
 - (3) Mortise and tenon joint
 - (4) Dovetail joint
59. The stairs useful where total width of space available for staircase is equal to twice the width of Steps
- (1) Dog legged stair
 - (2) Open newel stair
 - (3) Either (1) or (2)
 - (4) None
60. For spans greater than _____, it becomes economical to use steel trusses
- (1) 4 m
 - (2) 8 m
 - (3) 12 m
 - (4) 16 m

61. The truss which has become obsolete, mainly because of its somewhat ugly appearance is
- (1) King post truss
 - (2) Queen post truss
 - (3) Mansard truss
 - (4) Steel truss
62. A concrete floor in which marble chips are used as aggregates and which when polished with Carborundum stone present a smooth surface is known as
- (1) Terrazzo flooring
 - (2) Linoleum flooring
 - (3) Marble flooring
 - (4) Moorum flooring
63. The first twenty years road development plan for India is also known as
- (1) Kolkata road plan
 - (2) Mumbai road plan
 - (3) Nagpur road plan
 - (4) Lucknow road plan
64. The maximum width of a vehicle as recommended by IRC is
- (1) 1.85 m
 - (2) 4.72 m
 - (3) 3.81 m
 - (4) 2.44 m
65. For a poorly graded sub-grade soil, thickness of sub-base of the pavement is
- (1) 10 cm
 - (2) 30 cm
 - (3) 25 cm
 - (4) 35 cm
66. Slewing operation is
- (1) Squaring of sleepers
 - (2) Checking of gauge
 - (3) Boxing and dressing of ballast
 - (4) Correcting alignment
67. Cant and Level board is provided to check
- (1) Tilting of rails
 - (2) Gradients of track
 - (3) Super elevation on curves
 - (4) Widening of gauge

68. The maximum value of super elevation provided on Indian Railways is
- (1) 165 mm
 - (2) 140 mm
 - (3) 190 mm
 - (4) 65 mm
69. The system of train operation followed in emergencies is
- (1) Absolute block system
 - (2) One engine system
 - (3) Time Interval system
 - (4) Pilot guard system
70. The most common type of spillway used in Gravity dams is
- (1) Ogee spillway
 - (2) Syphon spillway
 - (3) Side channel spillway
 - (4) Chute spillway
71. Cross drainage works are not required when the canal is completely
- (1) Ridge canal
 - (2) Side slope canal
 - (3) Contour canal
 - (4) Feeder canal
72. When the canal runs below the drain, the cross drainage work provided is called
- (1) Aqueduct
 - (2) Super passage
 - (3) Level crossing
 - (4) Syphon aqueduct
73. The type of dam recommended for a site with narrow gorge and steep and strong side slopes is
- (1) Gravity Dam
 - (2) Earth Dam
 - (3) Steel Dam
 - (4) Arch Dam
74. An outlet is a hydraulic structure which
- (1) is a device at the head of water course connecting it with distributing channel
 - (2) regulates supply of water from river to canal
 - (3) control entry of silt into distributory
 - (4) regulates supply of water from main canal to branch canal or distributory

75. Canal falls are provided when the general ground slope is
- (1) Flatter than the slope of the canal
 - (2) Steeper than the slope of the canal
 - (3) Equal to the slope of the canal
 - (4) Sometime equal to and sometimes flatter than the slope of the canal
76. Silt excluder is provided
- (1) in the canal on the down stream of the head regulator
 - (2) in the river on the down stream of the weir
 - (3) in the river adjacent to the head regulator
 - (4) in the river far off from the weir on upstream side
77. A run-of-river plant the one which
- (1) has a limited pondage
 - (2) has no pondage at all
 - (3) is a pumped storage plant
 - (4) is a high head plant
78. A canal which is aligned at right angles to the contours is called
- (1) Contour canal
 - (2) Watershed canal
 - (3) Side slope canal
 - (4) Branch canal
79. Levees are constructed
- (1) parallel to the river flow
 - (2) transverse to the river flow
 - (3) at some inclination to river flow
 - (4) sometimes parallel and sometimes transverse to river flow
80. A cross regulator is built
- (1) below the head of an offtaking canal at a suitable downstream location
 - (2) in a main canal downstream of an offtake canal or escape
 - (3) at the up stream of an offtake canal
 - (4) along the axis of the head of the offtaking canal
81. A level crossing is a type of cross drainage work consists of
- (1) One regulator only
 - (2) Two weirs only
 - (3) One weir and two regulators
 - (4) Two weirs and two regulators
82. The structure which serves the purpose of safety valve for a canal is
- (1) head regulator
 - (2) cross regulator
 - (3) canal escape
 - (4) canal fall

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83. For non-scouring velocity, of 5 m/sec, the type of sewers generally preferred to, is
- (1) cast iron sewers
 - (2) cement concrete sewers
 - (3) glazed bricks sewers
 - (4) stone ware sewers
84. The sewer which resists sulphide corrosion is
- (1) Brick sewer
 - (2) Cast iron sewer
 - (3) R.C.C. sewer
 - (4) Lead sewer
85. The sewer that unloads the sewage at the point of treatment is called
- (1) Main sewer
 - (2) Outfall sewer
 - (3) Branch sewer
 - (4) House sewer
86. The maximum diameter of sewers adopted in the designs is
- (1) 1.0 m
 - (2) 2.0 m
 - (3) 3.0 m
 - (4) 4.0 m
87. The maximum spacing of manholes specified by Indian standards in sewers upto 0.3 m diameter is
- (1) 20 m
 - (2) 30 m
 - (3) 45 m
 - (4) 75 m
88. The sewer which receive discharge from two or more main sewers, is known as
- (1) a trunk sewer
 - (2) an outfall sewer
 - (3) a main sewer
 - (4) an intercepting sewer
89. The suitable cross-section of sewer to carry combined flow is
- (1) circular
 - (2) egg shaped
 - (3) rectangular
 - (4) horse shoe shaped
90. The joint used for joining the plain ends of cast iron pipes is
- (1) flanged joint
 - (2) socket and spigot joint
 - (3) dresser coupling joint
 - (4) flexible joint

91. Asbestos pipes are joined by means of
- (1) flanged joint
 - (2) flexible joint
 - (3) dresser coupling joint
 - (4) simplex joint
92. Manholes are less common in
- (1) Cast iron pipes
 - (2) Steel pipes
 - (3) Hume steel pipes
 - (4) R.C.C. pipes
93. A device constructed on a sewer line to provide a connection between high level branch sewer to a low level main sewer is called
- (1) Lamphole
 - (2) Manhole
 - (3) Drop Manhole
 - (4) Deep manhole
94. A special weir by way of which excess waste water during storm is allowed to escape to a water course while the designed flow is permitted to flow to the intercepting sewer is known as
- (1) Overflow weir
 - (2) Leaping weir
 - (3) Non-overflow weir
 - (4) Adjustable weir
95. The most commonly adopted method of timbering of trench during layout and construction of sewer lines is
- (1) Vertical sheeting
 - (2) Runner sheeting
 - (3) Sheet piling
 - (4) Box Sheeting
96. As per ISI, rolled steel beam sections are classified into
- (1) two series
 - (2) three series
 - (3) four series
 - (4) five series
97. Factor of safety is the ratio of
- (1) yield stress to working stress
 - (2) tensile stress to working stress
 - (3) compressive stress to working stress
 - (4) bearing stress to working stress

98. Working shear stress on the gross area of a rivet as recommended by Indian Standards, is
- (1) 785 kg/cm²
 - (2) 1025 kg/cm²
 - (3) 2360 kg/cm²
 - (4) None of these
99. The strength of a riveted lap joint is equal to its
- (1) shearing strength
 - (2) bearing strength
 - (3) tearing strength
 - (4) least of (1), (2) and (3)
100. The most economical section for a column, is
- (1) rectangular
 - (2) solid round
 - (3) flat strip
 - (4) tubular section
101. The moment of the couple set up in a section of a beam by the longitudinal compressive and tensile force, is known as
- (1) bending moment
 - (2) moment of resistance
 - (3) flexural stress moment
 - (4) none of these
102. In rolled steel beams, shear force is mostly resisted by
- (1) Web only
 - (2) Flanges only
 - (3) Web and flanges together
 - (4) None of these
103. A strut is a
- (1) flexible member
 - (2) compression member
 - (3) torsion member
 - (4) tension member
104. The density of steel used in the structural members should be
- (1) 1 gm/mm³
 - (2) 6.4 gm/cm³
 - (3) 7.9 gm/cm³
 - (4) 13.6 gm/cm³
105. For rivet diameter upto 25 mm, the diameter of rivet hole is larger than the diameter of rivet by
- (1) 1 mm
 - (2) 5 mm
 - (3) 2 mm
 - (4) 2.5 mm

106. Efficiency of a riveted joint is defined as the ratio of
- (1) least strength of riveted joint to the strength of solid plate
 - (2) greatest strength of riveted joint to the strength of solid plate
 - (3) least strength of a riveted plate to the greatest strength of joint
 - (4) all the above
107. When two members of a structure are joined by rivets in the form of a lap joint, then the riveted joint may fail due to
- (1) shear failure of rivets
 - (2) tearing of plates
 - (3) bearing failure of plates
 - (4) all the above are correct
108. Generally the diameter of rivets used in structural member is not less than
- (1) 6 mm
 - (2) 12 mm
 - (3) 16 mm
 - (4) 20 mm
109. The failure of a column depends upon
- (1) weight of column
 - (2) length of column
 - (3) slenderness ratio
 - (4) cross sectional area of column
110. In riveted construction with 20 mm nominal rivet dia, the minimum width of lacing bar shall be
- (1) 65 mm
 - (2) 60 mm
 - (3) 55 mm
 - (4) 50 mm
111. Rolled steel angle sections are classified
- (1) equal angles
 - (2) unequal angles
 - (3) bulb angles
 - (4) all the above
112. An imaginary line along which rivets are placed is known as
- (1) rivet line
 - (2) gauge line
 - (3) back line
 - (4) plumb line
113. A steel beam supporting loads from the floor slab as well as from wall is termed as
- (1) Stringer beam
 - (2) Lintel beam
 - (3) Spandrel beam
 - (4) Header beam

114. The diameter of rivet hole with respect to the nominal diameter of the rivet should be
- (1) 1.5 to 2 mm more
 - (2) 2.5 to 3 mm more
 - (3) 0.5 to 1 mm more
 - (4) 3.0 to 3.5 mm more
115. The permissible axial tensile stress in mild steel power driven shop rivet is (in MPa)
- (1) 126
 - (2) 78.5
 - (3) 63.0
 - (4) 94.5
116. If " p and d " are the pitch and the gross diameter of rivets, the efficiency (η) of a riveted joint used in the design is
- (1) $\frac{p-d}{p}$
 - (2) $\frac{p+d}{p}$
 - (3) $\frac{p}{p-d}$
 - (4) $\frac{p}{p+d}$
117. A 30 m chain after measuring a distance of 6000 m was found to be 10 cm more than the designated length. If the chain was standardized before the commencement of survey then the true length is
- (1) 6020 m
 - (2) 6010 m
 - (3) 5990 m
 - (4) 5980 m
118. When a chain line encounters a river
- (1) chaining is obstructed but ranging is free
 - (2) ranging is obstructed but chaining is free
 - (3) both ranging and chaining are obstructed
 - (4) both ranging and chaining are free
119. If bearing of $AB = N 30^\circ W$, bearing of $BC = N 40^\circ E$, then $\angle ABC =$
- (1) 10°
 - (2) 70°
 - (3) 110°
 - (4) 170°
120. The magnetic bearing of a line is $N 88^\circ E$. Its true bearing is $S 89^\circ E$. Therefore, its magnetic declination
- (1) $2^\circ W$
 - (2) $3^\circ W$
 - (3) $3^\circ E$
 - (4) 91°

121. Isogonic lines are the lines having the same

- (1) elevation
- (2) bearing
- (3) declination
- (4) dip

122. The amount of correction due to local attraction at a place

- (1) is a constant for all bearings
- (2) varies with the bearing
- (3) changes from time to time
- (4) sometimes additive and sometimes subtractive

123. A change point is

- (1) the very first station
- (2) the last station
- (3) the intermediate station where F. S. and B. S. are taken
- (4) the station after which the instrument is shifted

124. "Cross-section" and "Longitudinal sectioning" is

- (1) simple levelling
- (2) differential levelling
- (3) profile levelling
- (4) check levelling

125. An invert is taken when the point is

- (1) having high elevation
- (2) above the line of sight
- (3) below the line of sight
- (4) below ground level

126. In a survey, it was recorded that

$$\sum \text{Rise} = 0, \text{ then}$$

- (1) the ground is sloping
- (2) it is continuously rising
- (3) it is continuously falling
- (4) the survey had many invert readings

127. Sensitiveness of bubble tube can be increased by

- (1) using viscous liquid
- (2) reducing length of tube
- (3) increasing diameter of the tube
- (4) reading internal radius of the tube

128. Reciprocal levelling eliminates

- (1) collimation error
- (2) collimation, curvature and refraction error
- (3) curvature and refraction error
- (4) collimation and curvature error fully and refraction error partly

129. Contour lines

- (1) end abruptly
- (2) cross each other
- (3) are uniformly spaced
- (4) close somewhere

130. Pick up the odd statement

- (1) contours give the topography of the area
- (2) intervisibility between two points can be judged from a contour map
- (3) quantities of earthwork can be computed from the contour map
- (4) for a vertical cliff, contours seem to cross each other

131. Surveys which are carried out to depict mountains, rivers, water bodies, wooded areas and other cultural details, are known as

- (1) cadastral surveys
- (2) city surveys
- (3) topographical surveys
- (4) guide map surveys

132. The slope correction for a length of 30 m along a gradient of 1 in 20, is

- (1) 3.75 cm
- (2) 0.375 cm
- (3) 37.5 cm
- (4) 2.75 cm

133. A well conditioned triangle has no angle less than

- (1) 20°
- (2) 30°
- (3) 45°
- (4) 60°

134. When the bubble of the level tube of a level, remains central

- (1) line of sight is horizontal
- (2) axis of the telescope is horizontal
- (3) line of collimation is horizontal
- (4) geometrical axis of the telescope is horizontal

135. The real image of an object formed by the objective, must lie

- (1) in the plane of cross hairs
- (2) at the centre of the telescope
- (3) at the optical centre of the eye-piece
- (4) anywhere inside the telescope

136. The line of collimation method of reduction of levels, does not provide a check on

- (1) intermediate sights
- (2) fore sights
- (3) back sights
- (4) reduced levels

137. During levelling, if back sight is more than foresight

- (1) The forward staff is at lower point
- (2) The back staff is at lower point
- (3) The difference in level, cannot be ascertained
- (4) None of these

138. The direction of steepest slope on a contour, is

- (1) along the contour
- (2) at an angle of 45° to the contour
- (3) at right angles to the contour
- (4) none of these

139. Invar tape is made of an alloy of _____ and steel

- (1) Aluminum
- (2) Copper
- (3) Brass
- (4) Nickel

140. A straight line joining a station on a main survey line and another station on another survey line, is called a _____ line.

- (1) subsidiary
- (2) tie
- (3) check
- (4) base

141. Walking over the area and observing its main features and boundaries, is known as

- (1) Supervision
- (2) Inspection
- (3) Reconnaissance
- (4) Field Survey

142. The angle between two plane mirrors of an optical square is

- (1) 45°
- (2) 30°
- (3) 60°
- (4) 90°

143. Fore and back bearings of a line whose end stations are free from local attraction, should differ by

- (1) 180°
- (2) 90°
- (3) 360°
- (4) 270°

144. At magnetic poles, dip of a magnetic needle is

- (1) 0°
- (2) 45°
- (3) 90°
- (4) 180°

145. The still water surface of a pond represents a _____ surface.
- (1) flat
 - (2) level
 - (3) horizontal
 - (4) vertical
146. In an internal focusing telescope, focusing is achieved by the movement of a _____ lens inside the telescope.
- (1) Double concave
 - (2) Convex
 - (3) Concave
 - (4) Plane convex
147. If R.L. of a B.M. is 200.000 m, back sight is 1.525 m and foresight is 3.285 m, R.L. of the forward station, is
- (1) 198.460 m
 - (2) 201.760 m
 - (3) 198.240 m
 - (4) 201.525 m
148. In rise and fall method a complete check is provided on _____ sights.
- (1) back
 - (2) fore
 - (3) intermediate
 - (4) all
149. Contours of different elevations cross each other in case of a
- (1) vertical cliff
 - (2) overhanging cliff
 - (3) ridge
 - (4) valley
150. In trapezoidal formula of areas, the line joining the ends of the ordinates are assumed
- (1) Semicircular
 - (2) Straight
 - (3) Parabolic
 - (4) Circular

A

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SD/049

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