

## Soil and Water Conservation Department

### Mock Test

**Disclaimer: This question paper is only for information purpose and intended only for test practice. It does not in any way vouch for the correctness, difficulty level or the pattern of the questions used.**

- 1 Q Choose the option which is farthest in meaning to the word: sham
- A Victory  
B Laughable  
C Genuine  
D Tragedy
- 2 Q Choose appropriate pair of words to complete the sentence. The \_\_\_\_ reached between the enemies won the \_\_\_\_ of the observers.
- A accord, accolade  
B victory, decoration  
C peace, hearts  
D pitch, enmity
- 3 Q Fill in the blank with the right option that follows accepted syntactical constructions. A reward was offered \_\_\_\_\_.
- A to whoever would provide information about the militants.  
B to whomever would provide information about the militants.  
C to whosoever would provide information about the militants.  
D to whomsoever would provide information about the militants
- 4 Q In tests for AIDS, a false positive result indicates that people have AIDS, when, in fact, they do not; a false negative result indicates that people do not have AIDS, when, in fact, they do., To detect AIDS most accurately, doctors should use the laboratory test that has the lowest proportion of false positive results.  
Which of the following, if true, supports the suggestion above?
- A The accepted treatment for AIDS does not have damaging side effects.  
In treating AIDS patients, it is essential to begin treatment as early as possible, since even a week of delay can be fatal.  
B  
The proportion of inconclusive test results is equal for all laboratory tests used to detect AIDS.  
C  
D All laboratory tests to detect AIDS have the same proportion of false negative results.
- 5 Q From among the following, choose the word which is misspelt.
- A Bleary  
B Alluvium  
C Cavalry  
D Catharsus
- 6 Q Explain the meaning of the phrase: time and tide waits for no man
- A man cannot stop time and hence should not procrastinate  
B never venture in the water during high tides  
C being on time is important  
D tides changes in a timely manner
- 7 Q प्रश्नात दिलेल्या शब्दास विरुद्ध अर्थाचा शब्द दिलेल्या पर्यायातून निवडा:  
अत्यावश्यक

- 8 Q A आवश्यक  
B अनावश्यक  
C अनाठायी  
D अनिवार्य  
ते त्याला म्हणाले, कोण रे तू ? या वाक्यातील प्रश्नार्थक सर्वनाम ओळखा.
- 9 Q A ते  
B तू  
C त्याला  
D कोण  
खाली दिलेल्या म्हणीचा योग्य अर्थ दर्शविणारा पर्याय निवडा: हाजीर तो वजीर
- 10 Q A तो हजर तो वजीर होता  
B जो वेळेला हजर असतो त्याचा फायदा होतो.  
C वेळेला महत्व आहे.  
D तुम्ही हजर असलात तर जिंकलात  
दिलेल्या पर्यायातून म्हणीचा योग्य अर्थ निवडा.  
अकाळी जे फळ येते, ते लवकर गळून पडते
- 11 Q A भलत्याच वेळी केलेले काम फलदायक होत नाही.  
B सकाळच्या वेळेस जी फळे पिकतात ती लवकर गळून पडत नाहीत.  
C सकाळच्या वेळेस जी फळे पिकतात ती लवकर गळून पडतात.  
D दिलेले प्रत्येक काम हे सावकाश करावे नाहीतर त्या कामाचा दर्जा खालावतो.  
अ) सूर्य एखाद्या दीवशी न उगवले तर खरे कौतुक !  
ब) सूर्य एखाद्या दिवशी न उगवले तर खरे कौतुक !  
वरीलपैकी कोणते वाक्य व्याकरणानुसार योग्य आहे.
- 12 Q A फक्त अ  
B फक्त ब  
C दोन्ही अ आणि ब  
D दोन्हीही अ आणि ब नाही  
समानार्थी शब्द ओळखा: वेल
- 13 Q A कवन  
B सारमेय  
C वल्लरी  
D वपू  
In which town or city will you find the famous monument of Bibi Ka Maqbara ?  
खालीलपैकी कुठल्या शहरात "बीबी का मकबरा" हे सुप्रसिद्ध स्मारक आहे?
- 14 Q A Nashik  
नाशिक  
B Pune  
पुणे  
C Aurangabad  
औरंगाबाद  
D Satara  
सातारा  
Which company acquired the global phone business of Nokia?  
कोणत्या कंपनीने नोकियाचा जागतिक फोन व्यवसाय संपादन केला आहे?
- A Google  
B Samsung  
C Huawei

- 15 Q D Microsoft  
Microsoft  
Which is India's largest state, by area?  
भारताचे कोणते राज्य सर्वात मोठ्या क्षेत्रफळाचे आहे?
- A Rajasthan  
राजस्थान
- B Madhya Pradesh  
मध्यप्रदेश
- C Maharashtra  
महाराष्ट्र
- D Uttar Pradesh  
उत्तर प्रदेश
- 16 Q In India, as per Environment Protection Act, coastal land upto a distance of \_\_\_\_\_ from the High Tide Line is declared as Coastal Regulatory Zone.  
भारतात, पर्यावरण संरक्षण कायदानुसार, भरतीच्या रेषेपासून \_\_\_\_\_ अंतरापर्यंत किनार्यावरील जमीन कोस्टल किंवा कोस्टल नियामक झोन म्हणून घोषित केले आहे. कोस्टल
- A 200 mts  
200 मीटर
- B 250 mts  
250 मीटर
- C 500 mts  
500 मीटर
- D 1000 mts  
1000 मीटर
- 17 Q Which of the following is NOT one of the Fundamental Duties described by the Indian Constitution for its citizens?  
संविधानाद्वारे वर्णिलेल्या मूलभूत कर्तव्यांपैकी खालीलपैकी कोणते कर्तव्य भारताच्या नागरिकांसाठी बांधील नाही?
- A To develop a scientific temper  
वैज्ञानिक स्वभाव विकसित करणे
- B To protect natural environment  
नैसर्गिक पर्यावरण संरक्षणासाठी
- C To support and engage in charity  
धर्मादाय कार्याचे समर्थन करणे आणि त्याला वाहून घेणे
- D To defend one's country  
देशाचे रक्षण करण्यासाठी
- 18 Q India has recently committed to cut its carbon emissions intensity by 2030. What is the reduction target that India has set for itself?  
भारताने 2030 पर्यंत आपल्या कार्बन उत्सर्जनाची तीव्रता कमी करण्यासाठी कटिबद्ध असल्याचे जाहीर केले आहे. भारताने त्या आपल्यासाठी जे लक्ष्य निर्धारित केलेले आहे ते किती आहे?
- A 25 percent  
25 टक्के
- B 50 percent  
25 टक्के
- C 30 percent  
30 टक्के
- D 35 percent  
35 टक्के

- 19 Q A man is facing North. He then turns left. He then turns right. He then turn right again. He then does an about turn. Finally he turns left. Which direction is he now facing?  
 एक पुरुष उत्तरे कडे तोंड करून उभा आहे. नंतर तो डाव्या बाजूला वळतो. नंतर तो उजव्या बाजूला वळतो. परत तो उजव्या बाजूला वळतो. नंतर तो पूर्ण मागे वळतो. शेवटी तो डाव्या बाजूला वळतो. आता त्याचे तोंड कोणत्या दिशेला आहे?
- A North  
 उत्तर  
 B South  
 दक्षिण  
 C East  
 पूर्व  
 D West  
 पश्चिम
- 20 Q At 2:00 p.m., my watch shows time as 3:00 p.m. Every hour, my watch moves ahead by 90 minutes instead of 60 minutes. On the same day, what time will my watch show when the actual time is 5:00 p.m. ?  
 दुपारी 2:00 p.m. वाजता माझ्या घडयाळात 3:00 p.m. वाजले आहे असे दाखवते. प्रत्येक तासात माझे घडयाळ 60 मिनिटा ऐवजी 90 मिनिटे पुढे जाते. तर त्याच दिवशी संध्याकाळी 5:00 p.m. वाजता, माझ्या घडयाळात किती वाजले असतील?
- A 6:00  
 6:00  
 B 6:30  
 6:30  
 C 7:00  
 7:00  
 D 7:30  
 7:30
- 21 Q A, B, C and D sit on a bench. A is not at the corner. B is in the middle. C is not sitting adjacent to A. Who sits next to C?  
 A, B, C, आणि D एका बाकावर बसले आहेत. A हा कोपण्यात नाही. B मध्ये बसला आहे. C हा A च्या शेजारी बसलेला नाही. मग C जवळ कोण बसले आहे?
- A B and D  
 B आणि D  
 only D  
 फक्त D  
 B only B  
 फक्त B  
 C A and D  
 A आणि D  
 D A आणि D
- 22 Q 4 statements (P, Q, R and S) are given. Choose the option in which the third statement is a logical conclusion of the first two statements.  
 (P) All cars are fast.  
 (Q) All automobiles are fast.  
 (R) All automobiles are cars.  
 (S) All cars are automobiles.
- चार विधाने (P,Q,R,S) दिलेली आहे. दिलेल्या पर्यायामध्ये जर पहिल्या दोन विधानांचा तर्कनिष्कर्ष तिसरे विधान आहे, तर कोणता पर्याय बरोबर आहे.  
 (P) सर्व कार जलद आहेत.  
 (Q) सर्व ऑटोमोबाइल जलद आहेत.  
 (R) सर्व ऑटोमोबाइल कार आहेत.  
 (S) सर्व कार ऑटोमोबाइल आहेत.

- PQR  
A PQR  
PQS  
B PQS  
QRP  
C QRP  
RPQ  
D RPQ

23

Q

A question is followed by two statements marked A and B.

Question

Is P shorter than Q?

Statements

A. If R is shorter than P then Q is shorter than P.

B. Q is shorter than R.

एका प्रश्नाला दोन विधाने आहेत. 'A' आणि 'B'

प्रश्न:

'P' हा 'Q' पेक्षा बुटका आहे का?

विधान:

A) जर 'R' हा 'P' पेक्षा बुटका असेल तर 'Q' हा 'P' पेक्षा बुटका आहे.

B) 'Q' हा 'R' पेक्षा बुटका आहे.

Question can be answered with the help of statement A alone.

A प्रश्नाचे उत्तर फक्त 'A' विधानाने होऊ शकेल

Question can be answered with the help of statement B alone.

B प्रश्नाचे उत्तर फक्त 'B' विधानाने होऊ शकेल

Question cannot be answered even with the help of both the statements.

C प्रश्नाचे उत्तर दोन्ही विधानाने होऊ शकत नाही

Question can be answered only with the help of both the statements together.

D प्रश्नाचे उत्तर फक्त दोन्ही विधानाने (A आणि B) होऊ शकेल

24

Q

A is the father of B. C is the son of D. If A is the husband of D, then C is A's \_\_\_\_\_

'A' हे 'B' चे वडील आहे. आणि 'C' हा 'D' चा मुलगा आहे. जर 'A' हा 'D' चा नवरा आहे, तर 'C' हा 'A' चा कोण?

A son

मुलगा

daughter

B मुलगी

son-in-law

C जावई

grandson

D नातू

25

Q

Laxmi has 25 marbles more than Meena; Meena has 50 marbles less than Neeta and Neeta has 20 marbles more than Prajakta. Which of the following statement is true?

लक्ष्मी जवळ मीना पेक्षा २५ गोट्या जास्त आहेत. मीना जवळ नीता पेक्षा ५० गोट्या कमी आहेत. आणि नीता जवळ प्राजक्ता पेक्षा २० गोट्या जास्त आहेत. तर कोणते विधान बरोबर आहे?

Laxmi has 10 marble more than Prajakta

A लक्ष्मी कडे प्राजक्ता पेक्षा १० गोट्या जास्त आहेत.

- B Laxmi has 5 marble less than Prajakta  
लक्ष्मी कडे प्राजक्ता पेक्षा ५ गोऱ्या कमी आहेत.
- C Prajakta has 40 marbles less than Neeta  
प्राजक्ता कडे निता पेक्षा ४० गोऱ्या कमी आहे.
- D Laxmi has 5 marbles more than Prajakta  
लक्ष्मी कडे प्राजक्ता पेक्षा ५ गोऱ्या जास्त आहेत.

26

Q

A cube is cut into four equal parts on each of its 3 axis. When disintegrated, how many small cubes are formed?

एक ठोकळा 4 समान भागात तीन अक्षामध्ये कापला आणि त्याचे विघटन केले तर किती लहान ठोकळा तयार होतील ?

- A 9
- B 16
- C 27
- D 64

27

Q

A person counts from 5 to 150. How many times does he come across the digit '1'?

5 ते 150 अंक मोजले असता आपण ते मोजताना किती वेळा 1 ह्या अंकाला मोजतो?

- A 74
- B 69
- C 85
- D 76

28

Q

What comes next in the series : 1, 2, 4, 7, 11, 16, \_\_\_\_

खालील मालिका पूर्ण करा.

1, 2, 4, 7, 11, 16, \_\_\_\_

- A 20
- B 21
- C 22
- D 23

29

Q

What comes next in the series : M, T, W, T, F, S, \_\_\_\_

खालील मालिका पूर्ण करा.

M, T, W, T, F, S, \_\_\_\_

- A M
- B J
- C S
- D W

- 30 Q What comes next in the series : 1, 1, 2, 8, 3, 27, 4, \_\_\_\_  
खालील मालिका पूर्ण करा.  
1, 1, 2, 8, 3, 27, 4, \_\_\_\_
- A 5  
B 25  
C 64  
D 16
- 31 Q The volumetric strain produced in a sphere is how much times the strain in its diameter?
- A two  
B three  
C four  
D One and a half
- 32 Q The moment of inertia of a rectangular section about the base is
- A twice the moment of inertia about the centroidal axis  
B three times the moment of inertia about the centroidal axis  
C four times the moment of inertia about the centroidal axis  
D none of these
- 33 Q In a fixed beam, the slopes at the ends are
- A minimum  
B maximum  
C same as at the centre  
D zero
- 34 Q A rectangular section has dimensions of 10 cm x 20 cm. The ratio of the moment of inertia about x-axis passing through its centroid to the moment of inertia about y-axis passing through its centroid is equal to
- A 8  
B 4  
C 6  
D 2
- 35 Q Rainfall mass curve shows the variation of
- A rainfall intensity with time  
B rainfall intensity with cumulative rainfall  
C rainfall excess with time  
D cumulative rainfall with time
- 36 Q Thiessen polygon method is used
- A to determine the parameters of the aquifer  
B to locate the depth of water table  
C to compute the average depth of rainfall  
D to drive the ordinates of unit hydrograph
- 37 Q The unit hydrograph is the graphical relation between
- A total rainfall and total runoff  
B total rainfall and the direct runoff  
C effective rainfall and the total runoff

- 38 Q D effective rainfall and the direct runoff  
The infiltration capacity of the given soil
- A increases with increase in the initial soil moisture  
B decreases with increase in the initial soil moisture  
C is independent of the initial soil moisture  
D none of these
- 39 Q The syphon well drop is ideal for
- A low discharges and low drops  
B low discharges and large drops  
C high discharges and low drops  
D high discharges and high drops
- 40 Q On the presence of which of the following, does the turbidity in water depend?
- A suspended solids  
B suspended solids and colloidal solids  
C any material capable of preventing light  
D intensity of colouration
- 41 Q Higher pH for water is undesirable, because
- A it corrodes zinc, copper and lead pipes  
B it induces sour taste  
C it renders chlorination less effective  
D it promotes growth of iron and sulphur bacteria
- 42 Q BOD test is not well suited to industrial wastes, because
- A it is a slow process  
B toxic chemicals produce wrong results  
C the waste lacks in nutrients  
D oxidation is incomplete
- 43 Q Over flow rate of a sedimentation tank is
- A discharge / plan area  
B discharge / area of longitudinal section  
C discharge / cross sectional area  
D discharge / (plan area  $\times$  liquid depth)
- 44 Q Air valves are provided at
- A saddles  
B summits  
C dead ends  
D regularly at 1 km intervals
- 45 Q The valve that is most commonly provided on rising mains is
- A pressure relief valve  
B blow off valve  
C reflux valve  
D sluice valve
- 46 Q The length of the main sewer leading to treatment or disposal units is called
- A lateral  
B branch sewer  
C trunk sewer  
D outfall sewer



- 47 Q A lamphole is helpful in
- A illuminating sewer line
  - B cleaning sewer line
  - C repairing
  - D testing sewers
- 48 Q The primary operations in a Trickling Filter are
- A sorption + biological oxidation
  - B filtration + aeration
  - C oxidation + nitrification
  - D aerobic + anaerobic oxidation
- 49 Q Sludge digestion is
- A disposal of sludge
  - B dilution of sludge
  - C stabilisation of sludge
  - D removal of waste products from sludge
- 50 Q Honey combed structure is found in
- A gravels
  - B coarse sands
  - C fine silts and clays
  - D highly plastic clays
- 51 Q Into how many subdivisions, shall the coarse grained soils be divided for classification purposes?
- A one
  - B two
  - C three
  - D four
- 52 Q The minimum water content at which the soil just begins to crumble when rolled into threads of 3 mm diameter is known as
- A shrinkage limit
  - B plastic limit
  - C liquid limit
  - D consistency limit
- 53 Q Plasticity index is obtained as the difference between
- A liquid limit and shrinkage limit
  - B shrinkage limit and plastic limit
  - C liquid limit and plastic limit
  - D none of these
- 54 Q The slope of the flow curve obtained in liquid limit test is called
- A liquidity index
  - B plasticity index
  - C toughness index
  - D flow index
- 55 Q The water content at which the soil changes from liquid state to plastic state is known as
- A plastic limit
  - B liquid limit
  - C shrinkage limit
  - D none of these
- 56 Q The property of the soil which permits it to be deformed rapidly without volume change, rupture and elastic rebound is termed as

		A ductility
		B malleability
		C elasticity
		D plasticity
57	Q	Coefficient of percolation has a value
		A less than the coefficient of permeability
		B equal to the coefficient of permeability
		C greater than the coefficient of permeability
		D none of these
58	Q	The water which the soil particles freely adsorb from atmosphere by the physical forces of attraction, and is held by the force of adhesion is known as
		A contact moisture
		B hygroscopic water
		C adsorbed water
		D contact moisture, hygroscopic water and adsorbed water
59	Q	Coefficient of permeability of a soil
		A increases with the decrease in temperature
		B increases with increase in temperature
		C does not depend upon temperature
		D none of these
60	Q	Quick sand is
		A pure silica sand
		B a condition in which cohesion is decreased quickly
		C a sand which can act as a quick filter
		D a condition in which cohesionless soil loses its shear strength due to the upward flow of water
61	Q	Flow through an earth dam is a case of
		A unconfined flow
		B confined flow
		C unconfined flow and confined flow
		D none of these
62	Q	The total discharge from two wells situated near to each other is
		A sum of the discharges from individual wells
		B greater than the sum of the discharges from the wells
		C less than the sum of the discharges from the wells
		D none of these
63	Q	The rate of flow of water through a vertical strip of aquifer of unit width and extending the full saturation height under unit hydraulic gradient is known as
		A coefficient of permeability
		B storage coefficient
		C specific retention
		D coefficient of transmissibility
64	Q	A flownet may be used for the determination of
		A exit gradient
		B seepage flow rate
		C seepage pressure
		D exit gradient, seepage flow rate and seepage pressure
65	Q	Through a point in a loaded soil, the normal stress is the maximum on
		A major principal plane

- 66 Q B minor principal plane  
C plane making an angle of 45 degree with principal plane  
D none of these  
The time required for full dissipation of pore water pressure will depend on
- 67 Q A thickness of soil sample only  
B co-efficient of permeability of soil only  
C both thickness and co-efficient of permeability only  
D none of these  
The ratio of settlement at any time 't', to the final settlement is called as
- 68 Q A percentage settlement  
B partial settlement ratio  
C degree of consolidation  
D residual consolidation  
The most effective method for compacting sand is by using
- 69 Q A pneumatic rollers  
B sheep foot rollers  
C steeltired rollers  
D vibration  
The stress developed at a point in a soil mass due to a concentrated load which is applied at the ground surface is inversely proportional to
- 70 Q A depth of concerned point from the ground surface  
B square of the depth of concerned point from the ground surface  
C cube of the depth of concerned point from the ground surface  
D square root of depth of concerned point from the ground surface  
Which of following is the result of the rise in water table upto the ground surface?
- 71 Q A reduction of pore water pressure but no change in total stress  
B decrease of pore water pressure and decrease in total stress  
C increase of pore water pressure and increase in total stress  
D increase of pore water pressure and decrease in total stress  
The value of cohesion of saturated clay will be \_\_\_\_\_ the value of unconfined compression strength.
- 72 Q A two times  
B equal to  
C half of  
D zero times  
The net bearing pressure which can be used for the design of foundations, is
- 73 Q A gross safe bearing capacity  
B ultimate bearing capacity  
C net safe settlement pressure  
D net allowable bearing pressure  
The deformations of soils under a circular or square footing are
- 74 Q A one dimensional  
B two dimensional  
C three dimensional  
D none of these  
The minimum settlement that is to be observed for ending the plate load test is
- A 10 mm  
B 15 mm  
C 20 mm  
D 25 mm

- 75 Q The minimum co-efficient of lateral friction for a highway is
- A 1
  - B 0.5
  - C 0.4
  - D 0.15
- 76 Q For sight distance calculation 'Time of perception' and reaction depends on
- A speed of the vehicle
  - B gradient of road
  - C alertness of driver
  - D nature of pavement
- 77 Q The weight of a vehicle affects the design of
- A camber and gradient of a road
  - B pavement thickness and gradient of a road
  - C cross drainage works and tunnels
  - D permissible speed of vehicle
- 78 Q When lime is added to soil, it
- A increases grain size due to electrolytic and chemical action
  - B lowers plastic limit and increases liquid limit
  - C enders soil brittle
  - D reduces binding action
- 79 Q Bitumen stabilisation acts as a
- A hydrophilic medium
  - B adhesive for coarse grains and water proofing agent for fine grains
  - C destroyer of organic matter and hence more strength
  - D thin cover that gets oxidised in a few days
- 80 Q Cement concrete road can be laid over
- A any surface of ground
  - B an earthen road subjected to traffic for 1 year
  - C a WBM road of thickness greater than 150 mm and subjected to traffic for a month
  - D any block top road in use at least for 2 weeks
- 81 Q Tractive resistance of a railway line is only one fifth of the pneumatic tyre on metalled road. This is due to the
- A flat slopes on railway track
  - B steel wheel to steel rail has least friction
  - C vacuum braking system
  - D cushioning developed in the track
- 82 Q Heaved railway track is formed because of
- A formation of poor drainage properties
  - B ballast with no interlocking action
  - C sleeper that cannot keep the gauge
  - D rails that developed corrugations
- 83 Q Creep is principally due to
- A wave motion of rails due to moving trains
  - B rigid holding of track
  - C motions in either direction as on a single track
  - D longer lengths of rails
- 84 Q One important principle of interlocking is
- A points should be capable only when the signal is set 'on'
  - B signal should be set 'off' unless all the points are set for it

- 85 Q C two different signals when set 'off' should not cause confusion  
D up signals should interlock down signals and vice versa  
Which of the following is/are the reason(s) for the popularity of bricks as construction material?  
A. They are cheap and available locally at all places  
B. They are durable and possess fairly good strength and lighter than stones  
C. They have very good insulating property against heat and sound
- 86 Q A only A  
B only A and B  
C only B and C  
D A, B and C  
The process of heating the lime stone to redness in contact with air is termed
- 87 Q A carbonation  
B oxidation  
C hydration  
D calcination  
A pile commonly used to reduce seepage and control the uplift pressures under hydraulic structures is known as
- 88 Q A sheet pile  
B friction pile  
C bearing pile  
D compaction file  
A cast-in-situ concrete pile with one or more enlarged bulbs on its stem is called
- 89 Q A vibro pile  
B franki pile  
C under reamed pile  
D simplex file  
The safe bearing capacity under dynamic loads such as in machine foundations is taken to be
- 90 Q A more than that for static loads  
B same as that for static loads  
C less than that for static loads  
D depends on the weight of machine  
The compressive strength of first class and second class bricks should not be less than
- 91 Q A  $40 \text{ kg/cm}^2$   
B  $50 \text{ kg/cm}^2$   
C  $80 \text{ kg/cm}^2$   
D  $100 \text{ kg/cm}^2$   
The base period of a '6 h' unit hydrograph of a basin is '84 h'. Then, the base period of a '12h' unit hydrograph of the same basin will be
- 92 Q A 90 h  
B 84 h  
C 72 h  
D 168h  
If 'P' is the effort required to lift a load 'W', then mechanical advantage (M.A.) is given by
- A  $P/W$   
B  $PW$   
C  $W/P$   
D  $1/PW$

- 93 Q The percentage elongation of a material from a direct tensile test indicates
- A ductility
  - B strength
  - C yield stress
  - D ultimate strength
- 94 Q The slope of the bending moment (B.M) diagram changes its sign, when
- A B.M. changes its sign
  - B S.F. is maximum
  - C S.F. changes its sign
  - D rate of lading changes suddenly
- 95 Q Longitudinal cracks observed in timber beams are due to
- A high bending stresses
  - B application of concentrated loads over the beams
  - C shear failure between layers
  - D timber not being strong in compression
- 96 Q Within the elastic range of tensile test, the deviation from Hooke's law and some after effects may be noticed. This is due to which of the following factors?
- A The thermo elastic effect
  - B The material does not obey Hooke's law
  - C The yield stress is crossed
  - D The elastic limit is greater than ultimate strength
- 97 Q In a thick cylinder for internal fluid pressure, the hoop stress will be the maximum at
- A outer surface
  - B inner surface
  - C centre of the thickness
  - D at the centre of hollow portion
- 98 Q To avoid any possibility of tension occurring in masonry structures, the resultant of various forces at any level must pass through
- A the section
  - B the centre of the section
  - C middle third of the width or depth of the section
  - D a corner of the section
- 99 Q According to third Road development Plan, which of the following category of roads is included in the Secondary system?
- A Expressways
  - B National Highways
  - C Major District Roads
  - D Other District Roads
- 100 Q Which of the following method gives highest value of forecasted population?
- A The arithmetic increase method
  - B The geometric increase method
  - C The incremental increase method
  - D None of these