

BASIC CIVIL ENGINEERING (CBCS)

Sub. Code: 71813/59179

Day and Date: Wednesday, 23-03-2022

Total Marks: 50

Time: 11.00 am to 12.00 pm

Answer Key

		Correct Option	
Q. 1)	Prospect of building means.....	A	
	A) Positioning of doors & windows		B) Positioning of major axis
	C) Orientation of building		D) Overall economy
Q. 2)	The placing of various rooms or units of a structure in proper correlation of their functions and in due proximity with each other is known as _____	D	
	A) Aspect		B) Prospect
	C) Circulation		D) Grouping
Q.3)	The branch of Civil engineering which deals with artificial supply of water to the crops is termed as	A	
	A) Irrigation Engineering		B) Transportation Engineering
	C) Surveying		D) Fluid Mechanics
Q. 4)	If the wall or column under construction is near some other property, it will not be possible to spread the footing to both the sides of wall or column. In such case which footing is used?	B	
	A) Simple pad footing		B) Eccentric footing
	C) Isolated footing		D) Reinforced footing
Q. 5)	Foundations can be broadly classified under _____	A	
	A) Shallow & deep foundation		B) Pile foundation
	C) None of the mentioned		D) All of the mentioned
Q. 6)	D.P.C (Damp Proof Course) is mainly laid on:	D	
	A) Footing		B) Floor
	C) Foundation		D) Plinth
Q. 7)	Live loads, with time can vary in:-	D	
	A) Magnitude		B) Position
	C) Neither position nor magnitude		D) Position as well as magnitude
Q. 8)	As per aspect, which unit should be placed towards east direction	C	
	A) Study Room		B) Bed room
	C) Kitchen		D) Living room
Q. 9)	Concrete is ----- in compression and -----in tension	A	
	A) strong, Weak		B) Weak, Strong
	C) Weak, Weak		D) None of above

Q. 10)	_____ wall is constructed in order to support load other than its own.		C
	A) Load supporting	B) Load distributing	
	C) Load bearing	D) Load releasing	
Q. 11)	A _____ foundation is a special type of foundation, generally provided for columns of Bridges		A
	A) Caission	B) Grillage	
	C) Inverted arch	D) Combine	
Q. 12)	A _____ usually parallel to the plot boundaries of residential buildings and laid down by the Authority, beyond which nothing can be constructed towards the site boundaries.		A
	A) Building line	B) Control Line	
	C)Property Line	D)Boundary Line	
Q. 13)	The survey which is carried for areas covering small distance where the curvature of earth is not taken into account are known as:		C
	A)Preliminary survey	B) Geodetic Survey	
	C) Plane Survey	D) Final Survey	
Q. 14)	If Scale is 1Cm = 3 m , what is R.F ?		C
	A) 1:3	B) 1:30	
	C) 1:300	D)1:3000	
Q. 15)	The system in which Values of bearing are between 0° and 360° is called		A
	A) Whole Circle Bearing System	B) Quadrantal Bearing System	
	C) Reduced Bearing System	D) Both B and C	
Q. 16)	The 1 st reading taken On Bench Mark is called:		D
	A) End sight	B) Intermediate sight	
	C) Fore sight	D) Back sight	
Q. 17)	Main function of fastening is		A
	A)To join rails with sleeper	B)To join the two rails together	
	C)Both A and B	D)None of these	
Q. 18)	Angle between survey line and true meridian is called:		A
	A) True Bearing	B) Magnetic Bearing	
	C) Arbitrary Bearing	D) Survey line	
Q. 19)	Which is lowermost layer a of Rigid Pavement		C
	A)Sub- Base	B) Base Course	
	C)Subgrade	D) Concrete	
Q. 20)	If fore bearing of a line is 195°, what will be its back bearing ?		B
	A)35°	B) 15°	
	C)25°	D) 45°	
Q. 21)	The point which indicates shift of the instrument is called		D
	A)Bench mark	B)1st station	
	C)last station	D)Change point	
Q. 22)	Turning the foot screw and bringing the bubble at centre of bubble tube is called		D
	A) Focusing the Object glass	B) Focusing the Eyepiece	
	C) Centering	D) Leveling	
Q. 23)	What is the height of instrument, if elevation of benchmark is 300 m, back sight is 2.110 m, foresight is 1.835 m?		A

	A)302.110 m	B)301.835 m	
	C)297.89 m	D)298.165 m	
Q. 24)	Which of the following is a classification of pavements?		D
	A) Rigid pavement	B) Flexible pavement	
	C) Load pavement	D) Both of A and B	
Q. 25)	Water supply system includes		D
	A) Collection, transportation of water	B) Treatment of water	
	C) Distribution of water to consumers	D) All of these	