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## SURVEYING LECTURE - 7 || SSC JE PYQ|| BY MOOLCHAND SIR

Q : 1) In a vertical curve, an upgrade of $3 \%$ is followed by a downgrade of $2 \%$. The rate of change of grade is $\mathbf{0 . 0 6 \%}$ per 20 m chain. The length of the vertical curve will be:
A : 83.33 chains
B : 41.66 chains
C : 44 chains
D : 22 chains

Q: 2) Correct length of a 100 m tape, weighing 24 N when pull of 200 N is applied at the ends is freely suspended is
A : 100.12 m
B : 100.06 m
C : 99.88 m
D : 99.94 m

## SURVEYING LECTURE - 7 || SSC JE PYQ|| BY MOOLCHAND SIR

Q : 3) A 30-m steel tape was standardized at $20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. The tape was used when the ambient temperature was $40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. A 30-m length measured with the tape will actually be (taken coefficient of expansion of tape material as $15 \times 10^{-6}$ )
A : 30.09 m
B : 30.009 m
C : 29.991 m
D : 29.91 m

Q : 4) What was/is the standard length (in ft.) of Gunter's chain and in how many parts was/is it sub-divided?
A : 66,100
B : 60,100
C : 66, 50
D: 60, 50

Q : 5) Optical square is based on which of the following principles:
A : Double refraction
B : Refraction
C : Reflection
D : Double Reflection

## SURVEYING LECTURE - 7 || SSC JE PYQ|| BY MOOLCHAND SIR

Q:6) If the difference of the fore and back bearing of the line is $\mathbf{1 8 0}^{\circ} \mathbf{3 0}{ }^{\prime}$ then there is effect of:
A : Magnetic declination
B : Local attraction
C : Dip
D : None of the above

## SURVEYING LECTURE - 7 || SSC JE PYQ|| BY MOOLCHAND SIR

$Q: 7$ ) Two straight lines $A B$ and $B C$ have bearings 145 and $82^{\circ}$ respectively and intersect at B and are connected by a curve of radius $\mathbf{2 0 0} \mathbf{~ m}$. The deflection angle is:
A : 63.00
B : 1.38
C : 2.44
D : 60.00

B : $\mathbf{1 5 1}^{\circ}$
C : $49^{\circ}$
D : 229º

Q:9) The sum of exterior angles for a hexagon is:
A: 720
B: 1440
C: 900
D: 1080

## SURVEYING LECTURE - 7 || SSC JE PYQ|| BY MOOLCHAND SIR

Q : 10) When the whole circle bearing of a traverse line is between $90^{\circ}$ to $180^{\circ}$, then A : The latitude is positive and departure is negative
B : The departure is positive and attitude is negative
C : Both latitude and departure and positive
D : Both latitude and departure are negative

Q: 11) The bearing of line CD is $140^{\circ}$, and the angle CDE is $116^{\circ}$. The bearing of line $D E$ is:
A : $66^{\circ}$
B : $65^{\circ}$
C: $106^{\circ}$
D: 76º

Q:12) The point at which both foresight and back sight are taken during the course of leveling is called as:
A : Intermediate site
B : Benchmark
C : Station
D : Change point

## SURVEYING LECTURE - 7 || SSC JE PYQ|| BY MOOLCHAND SIR

Q : 13) The R.L. of the point $A$ which is on the floor is 100 m and back sight reading on $\mathbf{A}$ is $\mathbf{2 . 4 5 5} \mathbf{~ m}$. If the foresight reading on the point $B$ which is on the ceiling is 2.745 $m$, the R.L. of point $B$ will be
A : 94.80
B : 99.71
C : 100.29
D : 105.20

## SURVEYING LECTURE - 7 || SSC JE PYQ|| BY MOOLCHAND SIR

Q: 14) Keeping the instrument height as 1.5 m , length of staff 4 m the slope of he ground as 1 in 10, the sight on the down-slope, must be less than m.

A: 15
B : 20
C : 25
D:30

## SURVEYING LECTURE - 7 || SSC JE PYQ|| BY MOOLCHAND SIR

Q:15) When differential leveling is done in order to connect a bench mark to a starting point of the alignment of any road, railway, canal project, it is called
A : Profile leveling
B : Cross-section leveling
C : Reciprocal leveling
D : Fly leveling

Q:16) While measuring the distance between the two points, If $L$ is in kilometers, the correction for curvature of earth is
A : $48.3 \mathrm{~L}^{2} \mathrm{~mm}$
B : $55.2 \mathrm{~L}^{2} \mathrm{~mm}$
C : $62.4 \mathrm{~L}^{2} \mathrm{~mm}$
D : $78.4 \mathrm{~L}^{2} \mathrm{~mm}$

Q : 17) The instrument that is used for measurement of angles:
A : geodimeter
B : Tellurometer
C : Sextant
D : telescope

Q:18) Two point and three point problems are the methods of

1. Resection
2. Orientation
3. Radiation
4. Intersection

The correct answer are
A : Both 1 and 2
B : Both 1 and 3
C : Both 1 and 4
D: 1, 2 and 3

## SURVEYING LECTURE - 7 || SSC JE PYQ|| BY MOOLCHAND SIR

Q : 19) Consider the following characteristics of contours :

1. A uniforms slope is indicated when contour lines are uniformly spaced.
2. Contour lines cannot end anywhere bit can close on themselves.
3. A set of closed contours indicates a depression or a summit, according to the lower or higher values being respectively inward.
Which of the above statements are correct?
A : 1 and 2 only
B : 1, 2 and 3
C: 1 and 3 only
D : 2 and 3 only

Q:20) Anallactic lens provided in a tacheometer is
A: Concave lens
B : Convex lens
C : Plano convex lens
D : Plane lens

## SURVEYING LECTURE - 7 || SSC JE PYQ|| BY MOOLCHAND SIR

Q : 21) Which of these actually represent(s) self-reading levelling staff?
a. Solid staff
c. Folded staff

A: A only
B : A, B and C
C: B, C and D
D : D only
b. telescopic staff
d. Target staff

## SURVEYING LECTURE - 7 || SSC JE PYQ|| BY MOOLCHAND SIR

Q: 22) The line passing through the intersection of the horizontal and vertical cross hairs and optical centre of the object glass and its continuation is called :
A : The line of sight
B : The line of collimation
C : The line of sight as well as the line of collimation
D : The axis of level tube

Q : 23) If the latitude and departure of a line are 100 m and 45.83 m , then the length of the line is-
A : 54.17 m
B : 110.0 m
C : 154.83 m
D : 88.9 m

Q : 24) For a tacheometer, the additive and multiplicative constants are respectively
A: Zero and 100
B : 100 and zero
C : 100 and 100
D : Zero and 1

Ever 10 Congratulations 70 All Selected



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