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Q :) The process by which precipitation is caught and held by foliage, twigs and branches of the trees, shrubs and other vegetation, and lost by evaporation, never reaching the surface of the ground is known as

A : Interception

B : Perception

C : Infiltration

D : Evapotranspiration

Q :) The irrigation method where only one-fifth to one-half of the land surface is wetted by water resulting in less evaporation and less pudding of soil is called _____ .

A : Border irrigation method

B : Basin flooding

C : sprinkler irrigation method

D : furrow irrigation method

Q :) The conjunctive use of water in a basin means:

A : Combined use of water for irrigation and hydropower generating

B : Use of water by farmers cooperative. depth of drain below thaw ground surface

C : Use of water for irrigating both Rabi and Kharif crops

D : Combined use of surface and ground water resources

Q :) Which of the option is hygroscopic water

A : Water which represent the majority available for plant uptake

B : Water held tightly as film around individual soil particles and unavailable to plant

C : Water which ponds up on soil surface

D : Water which is available tlo drain through soil by gravity

Q :) Symon's rain gauge does not consist of-

A : funnel

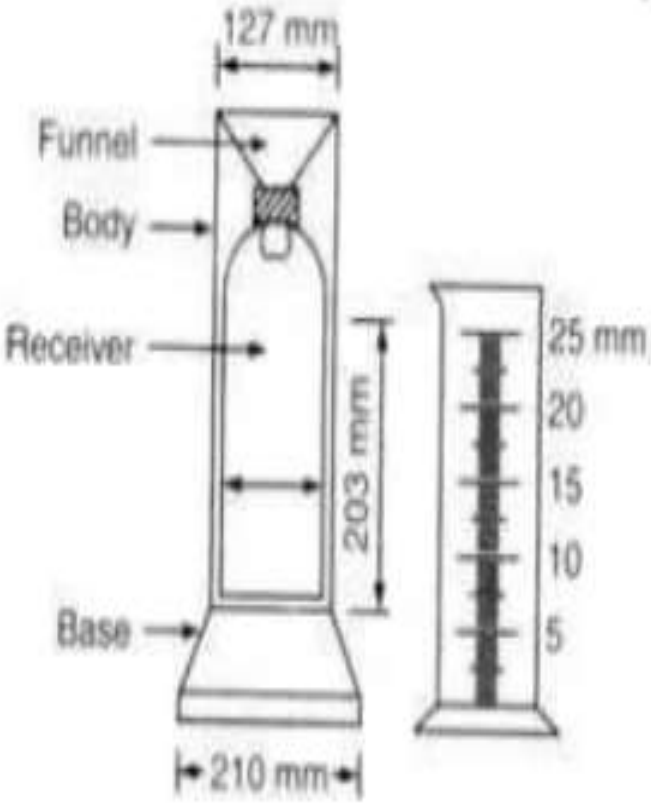
B : cylindrical zinc bottle

C : base

D : rotating drum

SYMON'S RAIN GAUGE

- It gives the total rainfall that has occurred at a particular period.
- It essentially consists of a circular collecting area 127 mm in diameter connected to a funnel.
- The funnel discharges the rainfall into a receiving vessel.
- The funnel and the receiving vessel are housed in a metallic container.



Q :) The water application efficiency does NOT depend upon:

A : method of application.

B : type of soil.

C : climatic condition.

D : geometry of the conveyance system.

Q :) A hydrological study conducted in a small town revealed that the intensity of rainfall is more than the infiltration capacity of soil. The infiltration rate in this case will be:

A : > rate of rainfall

B : = infiltration capacity

C : = rate of rainfall

D : > infiltration capacity

Q :) The quantity of water consumed in evaporation, transpiration and metabolic process during crops growth, including water consumed by accompanying wed growth is known as

A : Conveyance Water use

B : water application use

C : plant Growth Use

D : Consumptive Water Use

Q :) The outlet discharge for a particular crop is given by :

A : Area / outlet factor

B : Outlet factor

C : Area × outlet factor

D : None of the above

Q :) What is the classification of irrigation water having the following characteristics: Concentration of Na, Ca and Mg are 24, 5 and 3 milli-equivalents per litre, respectively?

A : Low sodium water

B : Very high sodium water

C : High sodium water

D : Medium sodium water

Q :) Duty of canal water will be less if

A : Area irrigated is more

B : Water supply required is less

C : Water supply required is more

D : None of these

Q :) The ratio of irrigated area under rabi and kharif crops is called

A : Overlap ratio

B : Crop ratio

C : Kor ratio

D : Rotation ratio

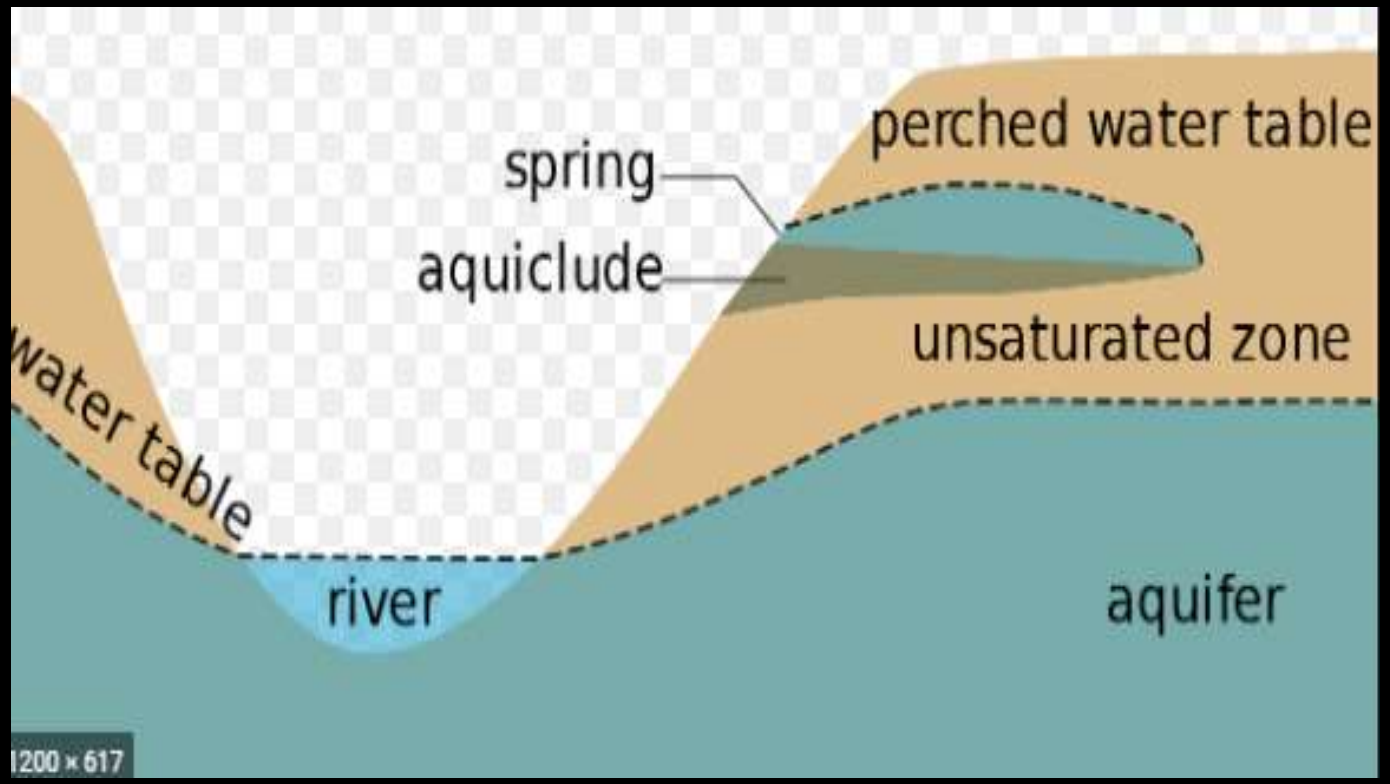
Q :) A perched aquifer is found within a/an .....

A : Aquiclude

B : Unconfined aquifer

C : Confined aquifer

D : Aquitard aquifer



Q :) Berms are used to _____

A : Reduce seepage loss

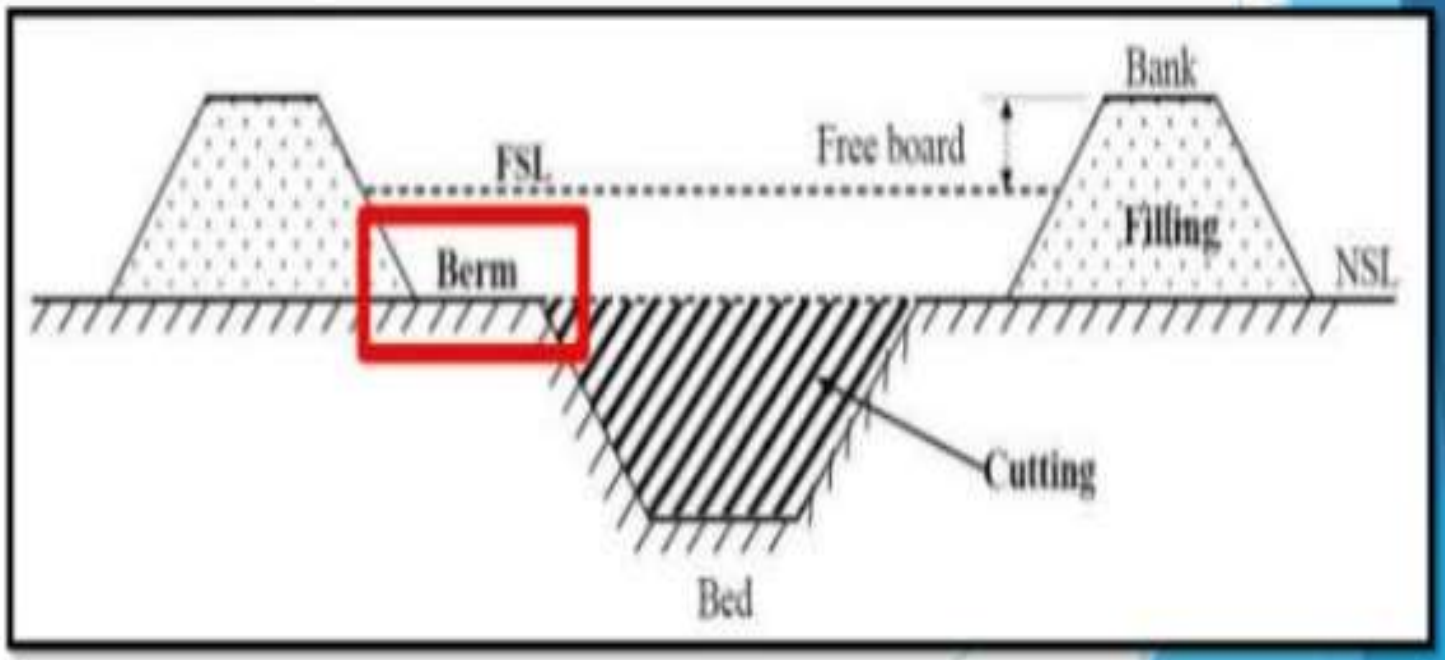
B : Increase weight of dam

C : Increase shear strength

D : Increase factor of safety

2. BERM

- Berm is the horizontal distance left at ground level between the toe of the bank and top edge of cutting.
- Berm is provided additional strength to bank and help in safe guarding them against breaches.
- It is also provided for future widening of channel.



Q :) As per IS 10430 - 2000, the range of rogosity coefficient of a brick-tile-lined canal is.

A : 0.00001 - 0.002

B : 0.18 - 0.20

C : 0.018 - 0.020

D : 0.001 - 0.0013

Q :) According to khosla, the exit gradient of the surface flow:

A : None of the above

B : Depends upon b/d ratio

C : Is independent of the b/d ratio

D : Is independent of the depths of d/s cut off walls

Q :) Which of the following formulas has been used by Lacy's theory to determine the actual generated channel velocity?

A : Kutter's formula

B : General regime

C : Manning's formula

D : Chezy's formula

Q :) Which of the following is the correct assumption of the kennedy's theory?

A : Shape of regime channel is semicircular.

B : Silt is in suspension due to buoyancy force.

C : Silt is in suspension due to eddy formed from bottom of channel.

D : Silt is in suspension due to eddy formed from wetted perimeter of channel.

Q :) Lacey's regime velocity is proportional to where, R - Hydraulic mean radius in m S - Slope :

A : $R^{1/2}\ S^{3/4}$

B : $R^{3/4}\ S^{1/2}$

C : $R^{3/4}\ S^{1/3}$

D : $R^{2/3}\ S^{1/3}$

Q :) Why do we need to do the lining of the canal

A : To minimize seepage looses in canal

B : To prevent erosion of bed and sides due to high velocities

C : To decrease the discharge in the canal section by increasing the velocity

A : Only A

B : Only A and B

C : Only C

D : All A, B and C

Q :) lacey's silt factor for medium silt whose average grain size is 0.25 mm, is likely to be:

A : 0.66

B : 0.77

C : 0.88

D : 0.99

Q :) Kennedy, in his silt theory, assumed that the silt is kept in suspension due to eddies generated from

A : Bed only

B : Sides only

C : Whole perimeter

D : All of the above

Q :) The relation between manning's 'n' and chezy 's' 'C' is given by

A : $C = \frac{R^{1/6}}{n}$

B : $C = \frac{R^{2/3}}{n}$

C : $C = \frac{R^{1/3}}{n}$

D : $C = \frac{R^{1/4}}{n}$

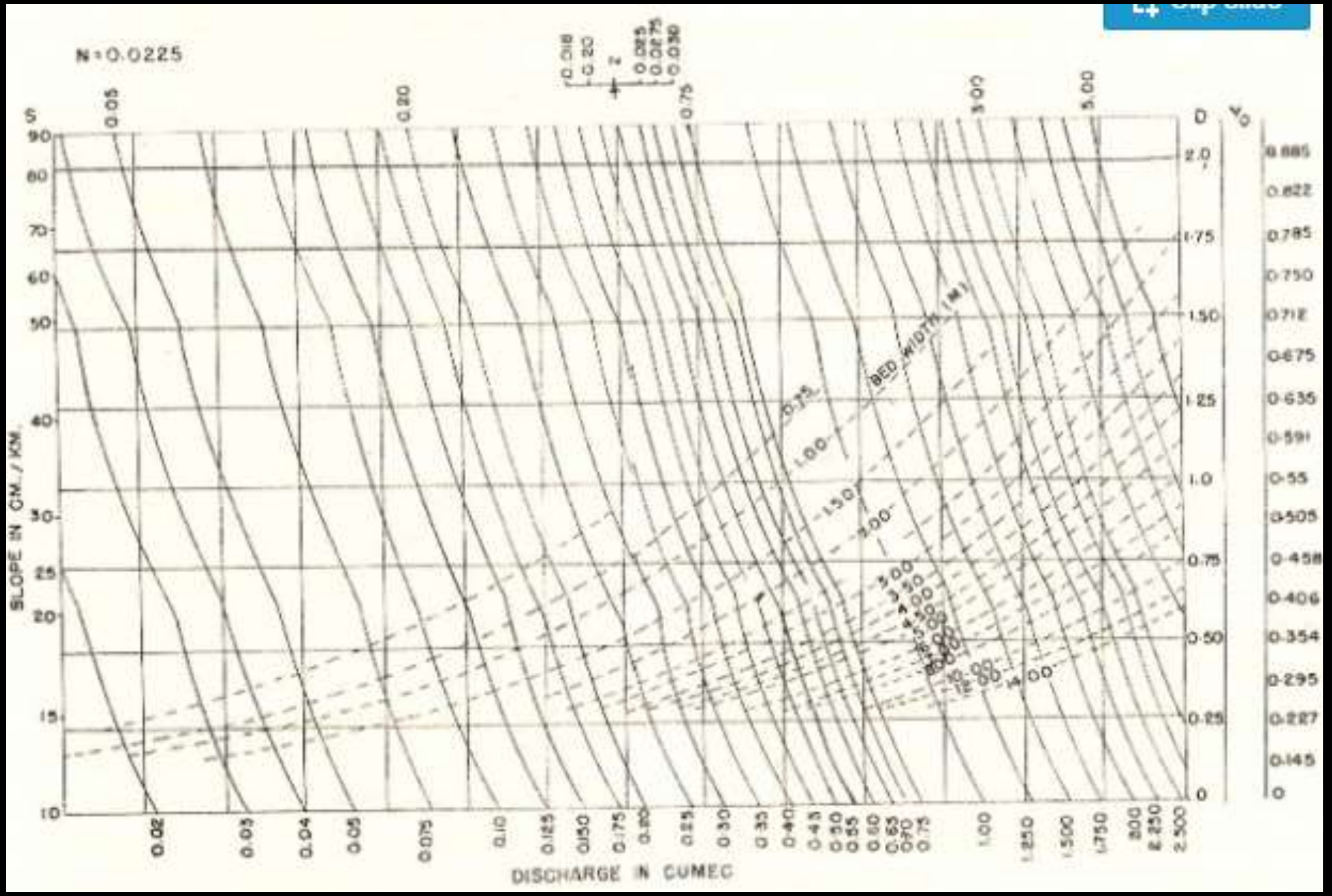
Q :) Garret's diagram are used to

A : Separate base blow from total runoff

B : Correct inconsistency in rainfall data

C : Determine reservoir capacity

D : Design channels


N = 0.0225
S
Z
D
Y_o
SLOPE IN CM. / KM.
DISCHARGE IN CUMEC
BED WIDTH (M)

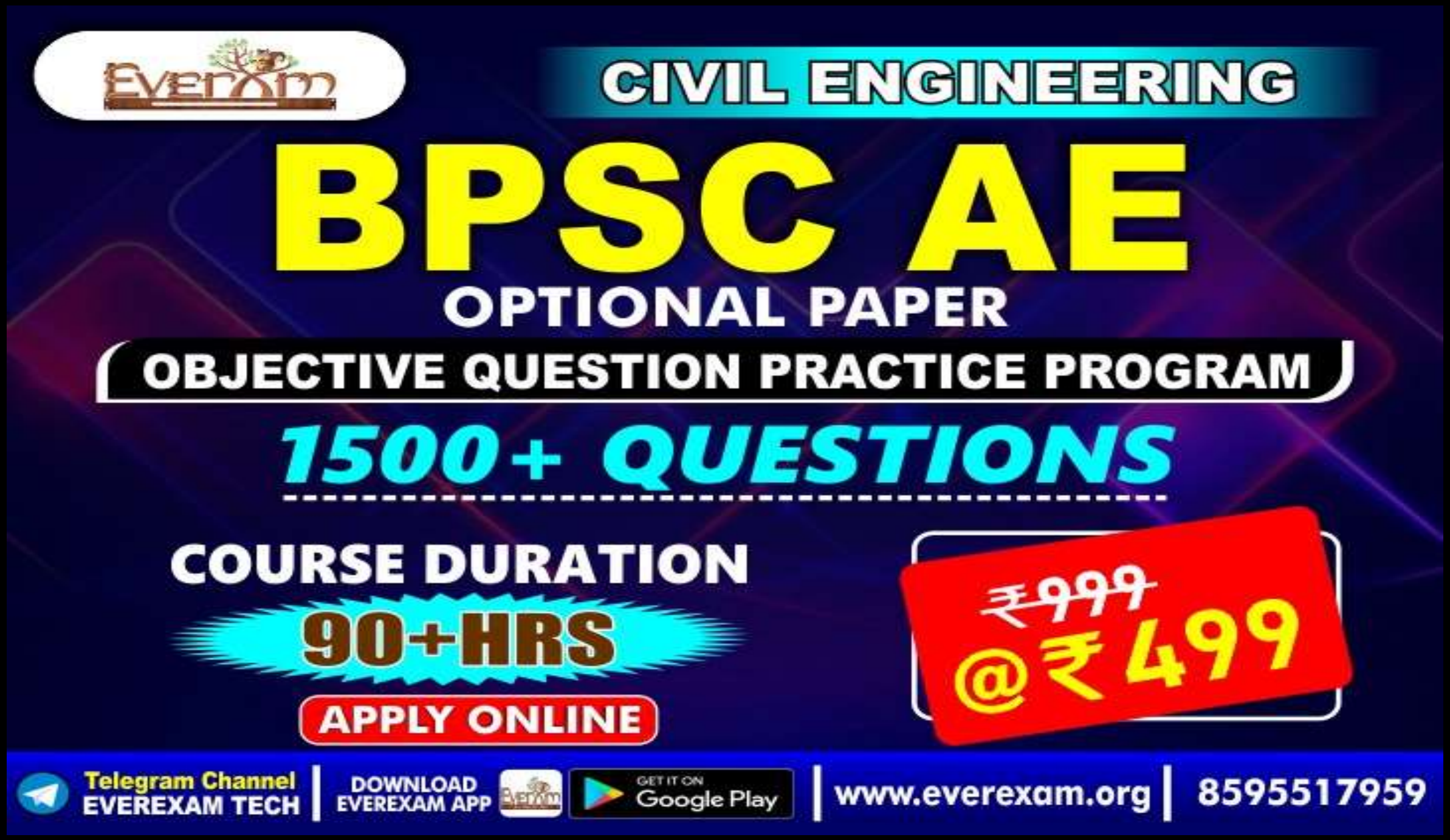
Q :) Temporary spurs are also called

A : Barrages

B : Weirs

C : Bunds

D : Canals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