



SSC JE MAINS 2019

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Q :) A 30 m metric chain is found to be 0.1 m too short throughout the measurement. If the distance measured is recorded as 300 m, then the actual distance measured will be

- (a) 300.1 m**
- (b) 301.0 m**
- (c) 299.0 m**
- (d) 310.0 m**

Q :) Offsets are

- (a) Lateral measurements made with respect to main survey lines**
- (b) Perpendiculars erected from chain lines**
- (c) Taken to avoid unnecessary walking between stations**
- (d) Measurements which are not made at right angles to the chain line**

Q :) The true length of a line is known to be 200 m. When this is measured with a 20 m tape, the length is 200.80 m. The correct length of the 20 m tape is

- (a) 19.92 m**
- (b) 19.98 m**
- (c) 20.04 m**
- (d) 20.08 m**

Q :) Match List- (Corrections) with List-II (Name and select the correct answer

List-I	List-II
A. $-L(1-h/R)$	1. Sag correction
B. $-1/24(W/P)^2 \times L$	2. Pull correction
C. $\pm \alpha(T_f - T_s)L$	3. Temperature correction
D. $\pm (P - P_s)L/AE$	4. Mean sea level correction

(where the letters have their usual meaning)

Codes:

A B C D

(a) 4, 1, 3, 2

(b) 1, 4, 3, 2

(c) 4, 1, 2, 3

(d) 1, 4, 2, 3

Q :) The object of chain and cross-staff survey is to

- 1. Locate the boundaries of an area**
- 2. Plot the figure to a scale**
- 3. Find the area of the plot.**
- 4. Find the reduced levels of the plot**

Which of the above statements is / are correct?

- (a) 1, 2 and 3**
- (b) 1, 2, 3 and 4**
- (c) 1 and 2**
- (d) 4 alone**

Q :) What is the slope correction for a length of 30.0 m along a gradient of 1 in 20?

(a) 0.35 cm

(b) 3.75 cm

(c) 0.0375 cm

(d) 37.5 cm

Q :) A 20 m chain was found to be 10 cm too long after chaining a distance of 2000 m. It was found to be 18 cm too long at the end of the day's Work after chaining a total distance of 4000 m. What is the true distance if the chain was correct before the commencement of the day's work?

- (a) 4019 m**
- (b) 3962 m**
- (c) 4038m**
- (d) 3981 m**

Q :) Consider the following equipment's:

1. Tacheometer

2. Odometer

3. Passometer

4. Perambulator

Which of the above equipment's can be employed for measurement of horizontal distance?

(a) 1 and 2 only

(b) 1 and 3 only

(c) 2 and 3 only

(d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

Q :) Consider the following:

- 1. Line ranger**
- 2. Reciprocal ranging**
- 3. Random line method**
- 4. Optical square**

Which of these are the correct methods of ranging employed to solve the problem of vision obstructed but with chaining free?

- (a) 2 and 3 only**
- (b) 1, 2, 3 and 4**
- (c) 3 and 4 only**
- (d) 2 and 4 only'**

Q :) For setting out right angles, the instrument used is

- (a) Optical square**
- (b) Abney level**
- (c) Alidade**
- (d) Ceylon ghat tracer**

Q :) A rectangular plot of 16 km^2 in area is shown on a map by a similar rectangular area of 1 cm^2 . R.F. of the scale to measure a distance of 40 km will be:

(a) $1/1600$

(b) $1/400000$

(c) $1/400$

(d) $1/16000$

Q :) The magnitude of 'sag correction' during measurement of lengths by taping is proportional to the:

(a) Cube of the weight of the tape in kg per m run

(b) Cube root of the weight of the tape, in kg per m run

(c) Square of the weight of the tape, in kg per m run

(d) Square root of the weight of the tape, in kg per m run

Q :) If L is the length of the chain, W is the weight of the chain and T is the tension, the sag correction for the chain line is

(a) $W^2L^2/24T^3$

(b) $W^2L/24T^2$

(c) $W^2L^2/24T^2$

(d) $W^2L^3/24T^3$

Q :) For better accuracy in measuring and plotting the 23 sides of a triangle by triangulation, the angles of the triangle

(a) should not be more than 30°

(b) should not be less than 30° or more than 120°

(c) are not restricted in magnitude

(d) should not be less than 120°

Q :) Which of the following minor instruments are used for setting out right angles in chain surveying ?

- 1. Cross staff**
- 2. Optical square**
- 3. Prism square**
- 4. Auto level**

- (a) 2 and 3 only**
- (b) 1 and 2 only**
- (c) 2, 3 and 4. only**
- (d) 1, 2 and 3**

Q :) Hypotenusal allowance is given by the expression (adopting standard conventions)

(a) $(1 - \sec \theta) \times$ measured distance

(b) $(1 - \cos \theta) \times$ measured distance

(c) $(\sec \theta - 1) \times$ measured distance

(d) $(\cos \theta - 1) \times$ measured distance

Q :) The clogging of chain rings with mud introduces (with 'error defined in the standard way)

1. Negative cumulative error

2. Positive cumulative error

3. Compensating error

(a) 1 only

(b) 2 only

(c) 3 only

(d) 1, 2 and 3

Q :) The combined correction for curvature and refraction for a distance of 3400 m will be nearly

(a) 0.2 m

(b) 0.4 m

(c) 0.8

(d) 0.6 m

Q :) If "Fore bearing" of a line is S 49° 52' E (assuming there is no local attraction), the back bearing of the line will be

(a) S 52° 49' E

(b) S 49° 52' E

(c) N 49° 08' E

(d) N 49° 52' W

Q :) The direction of the magnetic meridian is established at each traverse station and the direction of the line is determined with reference to the magnetic meridian. This method of traversing is called.

- (a) Fast needle method**
- (b) Loose needle method**
- (c) Bearing method**
- (d) Fixed needle method**



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