

Heartiest *Congratulations* To All Selected Candidates From **EverExam**



Maneesh Kumar
CPWD - 2018



Vaibhav Gupta
CPWD - 2018



Mehefuz Hossain
CPWD - 2018



Pooja Garg
CWC - 2018



Gaurvendra Singh
CWC - 2018



Kunal Panchal
MES - 2018



Satyam Gupta
BRO - 2018



Gaurav Pandey
BRO - 2018



Rajbhadur Prajapati
BRO - 2018



Suman Shankar
BRO - 2018

Many More....

60+ Selection In Civil **SSC JE 2018**



TELEGRAM CHANNEL **EVEREXAM TECH**

DOWNLOAD EVEREXAM APP



GET IT ON
Google Play



SSC JE MAINS 2020

→ **STARTING**
13 APRIL

→ **VALIDITY**
5 MONTHS

• **LIVE**
ONLINE CLASSES

FEE @ 2999/-

WITH
FREE TEST SERIES

ANY QUERIES JUST CALL NOW

8595517959

Install Everexam App Now



GET IT ON
Google Play



FOUNDATION BATCH 2021

ALL STATE AE/JE EXAMINATION

(THEORY) QUESTIONS PRACTICE BATCH

VALIDITY 1 YEAR

DURATION 400+HOURS

STARTING 15 APRIL 2021

~~**FEE 8999/-**~~

FEE 3199/-

ANY QUERIES JUST CALL NOW (8595517959)

Install Everexam App Now





RAJASTHAN JE / RAJASTHAN POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

QUESTIONS PRACTICE BATCH

- ➡ Starting **20 April 2021**
- ➡ Duration **100 Hours**
- ➡ Validity **4 Months**

Fee @ 399/-

RAJASTHAN JE

THEORY CLASSES

- ➡ Recorded Class
- ➡ Duration **250 Hours**
- ➡ Validity **4 Months**

Fee @ 1498/-

ANY QUERIES JUST CALL NOW 8595517959

Install Everexam App Now



GET IT ON
Google Play

Q :) Which of the following soil types is suitable for sprinkler irrigation?

A: When land is steep and soil is easily erodible

B: When the crops are deeply rooted

C: When soil of low permeability is used

D: When water table is very low

Q :) Which is NOT a method of controlled flooding in irrigation methods?

A: Contour

B: Ring basin

C: Check basin

D: Border strip

Q :) Which of the following methods of irrigation do not use open ditches for water delivery?

A: Sub-irrigation

B: Trickle irrigation

C: Furrow irrigation

D: Check irrigation

Q :) Which of the following IS code provides, guidelines for “Design of sediment ejector for irrigation and power channels”?

A: IS : 6004 – 1980

B: IS : 12269 – 2010

C: IS : 4031 – 2012

D: IS : 456 – 2000

Q :) Command area which includes both cultivable and uncultivable area is known as

A: Cultivable command area

B: Gross command area

C: Net command area

D: Extensive command area

Q :) Available moisture in soil can be computed as-

A: Field capacity – Permanent wilting point

B: Field capacity – Readily moisture available

C: Field capacity + Permanent wilting point

D: Field capacity + Readily moisture available

Q :) In drip irrigation system, which one of the following emitters is not based on definitions by American society of agricultural engineers (ASAE)?

A: Emitter

B: Pulsating emitter

C: Long path emitter

D: Multi-outlet emitter

Q :) When crops are grown on ridges, running on the sides of the ditches, then the kind of irrigation adopted is called as:

- A: Drip**
- B: Flood**
- C: Furrow**
- D: Check**

Q :) In furrow irrigation the depth of furrows from ground level is kept as:-

A: 40 to 50 cm

B: 5 to 10 cm

C: 10 to 20 cm

D: 20 to 30 cm

Q :) Irrigation canals are generally aligned along

A: Contour line

B: Watershed line

C: Valley line

D: Parallel to valley line

Q :) A channel aligned nearly parallel to the natural drainage of an area is called

A: Side slope channel

B: Contour channel

C: Water shed channel

D: Ridge channel

Q :) Mixed cropping is eliminated, where

A: Irrigation is not ensured

B: Irrigation is assured

C: Where trained farmers are not available

D: When agricultural known-how is not available

Q :) Superfluous water refers to-

A: Water in the unsaturated zone in excess of hygroscopic and capillary water which moves over the soil under favorable drainage conditions

B: Water held by surface tension in the capillary spaces and as a continuous film around the particles

C: Water held in static state with the atmospheric water vapour

D: Water which drains down so deep that plant roots cannot draw it.

Q :) Combined use of surface and sub-surface water in judicious manner to derive maximum benefit is termed as.....

A: Conjunctive use of water

B: Balanced use of water

C: Over usage of water

D: Effective use of water

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

A: Area / Outlet factor

B: Outlet factor/area

C: Area \times outlet factor

D: None of the above

Q :) If the duty of a crop is 864 hectare/cumec and the base period is 120 days, then what is the delta of the crop?

A: 60 cm

B: 120 cm

C: 100 cm

D: 90 cm

Q :) The duty of water at the outlet is known as

A: Time factor

B: Capacity factor

C: Outlet factor

D: None of the above

Q :) The depth of rice root zone is

A: 90 cm

B: 80 cm

C: 70 cm

D: 60 cm

Q :) The ratio between the area of a crop irrigated and the quantity of water required during its entire period of the growth is known as:

A: Delta

B: Duty

C: Base period

D: Crop period

Q :) The water utilizable by plants is available in soils mainly in the form of:

A: Gravity water

B: Capillary water

C: Hygroscopic water

D: Chemical water

Q :) Frequency of irrigation is the time interval since last irrigation, when moisture content is close to optimum (minimum) and has to be brought to

A: Saturation limit

B: Field capacity

C: Wilting point

D: Average of field capacity and wilting

Q :) A discharge of cumec of water is applied to a field, with area of 20 hectares for 6 hours, with water application efficiency of 70%. The water depth stored in the root zone of the crop is

A: 25 cm

B: 36 cm

C: 51 cm

D: 70 cm

Q :) Water application efficiency is ratio of

A: Water delivered to fields and water diverted to canals

B: Water stores in root zone to water delivered to fields

C: Water required for leaching to water delivered

D: Water stored in root zone to field capacity

Q :) A tile drain is laid below a cropped land to remove excess irrigation water. The drainage coefficient of this drain is usually expressed as

A: Centimeter of water depth removed from the drainage area per day

B: m³ of water removed per second

C: Percentage of applied water, which is intercepted by the drain

D: Hectares of the drainage are drained per second

Q :) Water table drops by 3 m in an irrigable land of 50 hectares. If porosity and specific retention are 0.30 and 0.10 respectively the change in storage in hectare-meter is

A: 60

B: 45

C: 30

D: 15

Q :) The gross commanded area for a distributary is 6000 hectares, 80% of which is culturable irrigable. The intensity of irrigation for kharif season is 25%. The area to be irrigated in Kharif season is Hectares.

A: 600

B: 1200

C: 2400

D: 4800

Q :) For irrigation purposes, the p-H value of water should be:

A: Between 3 and 6

B: Between 6 and 8.5

C: Between 8.5 and 11

D: More than 11

Q :) Which is not an estimate for consumptive use?

A: Blaney-Criddle equation

B: Manning's equation

C: Hargreaves class A pan evaporation method

D: Penman's equation

Q :) The top of the capillary zone

A: Lies below the water table at every point

B: Lies above the water table at every point

C: Coincides the water table at every point

D: None of these

Q :) A persian wheel with an average discharge of 230 litre/minute irrigates 1 hectare wheat crop in 50 hours. The average depth of irrigation will be nearly:

A: 4 cm

B: 5 cm

C: 6 cm

D: 7 cm

Q :) The amount of irrigation water required to meet the evapotranspiration needs of the crop during its full growth is called

A: Variable irrigation requirement

B: Effective irrigation requirement

C: Consumptive irrigation requirement

D: Net irrigation requirement

Q :) The ratio of the water delivered into the fields from the outlet point of a channel to the water pumped into the channel at the starting point is defined as:

A: Efficiency of water-application

B: Efficiency of water use

C: Efficiency of water use

D: Efficiency of water storage

Q :) The variation in duty of water from the head of a main canal (M) to that in the field (F) is:

A: Duty of water at M can be greater or less than duty of water at F

B: Duty of water at M is always equal to duty of water at F

C: Duty of water at M is always less than duty of water at F

D: Duty of water at M is always greater than duty of water at F

Q :) Which of the following crops has longest base period in regard in regard to irrigation?

A: Sugarcane

B: Cotton

C: Maize

D: Rice

Q :) Delta of sugarcane is normally considered:

A: 50 cm

B: 60 cm

C: 90 cm

D: 150 cm

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

A: Sides only

B: Bed only

C: Whole perimeter

D: None of these

Q :) If the discharge in a canal equals to $70 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$ with its silt factor $\sqrt{2}$, the velocity of flow in canal as per Lacey's theory is:

A: 0.5 m/s

B: 0.75 m/s

C: 1.0 m/s

D: 1.25 m/s

Q :) The uplift pressure on upstream floor of a hydraulic structure determined by Bligh's theory as compared to Khosla's theory is:

A: Same

B: More

C: Less

D: None of the above

Q :) If the flood discharge flowing in a river is $3600 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$, its perimeter as per Lacey's theory is likely to be:

A: 360 m

B: 300 m

C: 285 m

D: 285 m

D: 270 m

Q :) For a discharge of $2.01 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$ and silt factor $f = 0.85$ using lacey's theory, the velocity is

A: 0.467 m/s

B: 2.567 m/s

C: 4.667 m/s

D: 6.777 m/s

Q :) Irrigation canals are generally aligned along

A: Ridge line

B: Contour line

C: Valley line

D: Straight line

Q :) The silt factor in Lacey's theory is given as

A: $f = 4.75 \sqrt{m_r}$

B: $f = 7.45 \sqrt{m_r}$

C: $f = 1.76 \sqrt{m_r}$

D: $f = 1.56 \sqrt{m_r}$

Q :) Thickness of concrete lining is governed by:

A: Requirement of imperviousness

B: Requirement of imperviousness & Structural strength

C: Thumb rule for providing nominal thickness

D: Slope of bank

Q :) Which one of the following is not the requirement of an ideal regime condition: In Lacey's regime theory?

A: The discharge in the channel is constant and the flow should be uniform

B: The channel flows through the same soil grade, as that of the sediment entering the channel from the headwork's

C: The sediment grade and its amount entering the channel is constant

D: The silt grade should consist of clay-sized particles

Q :) If V_0 is the critical velocity of a channel, its silt transporting power, according to Kennedy is proportional to-

A: $V_0^{1/2}$

B: $V_0^{3/2}$

C: $V_0^{5/2}$

D: $V_0^{7/2}$

Q :) In Lacey's theory of canals the relationship between slope, silt factor and discharge is-

$$\text{A: } f = \frac{S^{5/3}}{3340 Q^{1/6}}$$

$$\text{B: } S = \frac{f^{5/3}}{3340 Q^{1/6}}$$

$$\text{C: } f = \frac{f^{1/3}}{3340 Q^{1/6}}$$

$$\text{D: } S = \frac{S^{5/6}}{3980 Q^{1/6}}$$

Q :) A lined alluvial canal is best designed on the basis of

A: Lacey's formula

B: Kennedy's formula

C: Continuity equation

D: Manning's formula

Q :) Lining of a canal is necessary

A: To minimize the seepage losses in canal

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

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

D: All of the above

Q :) According to Lacy, regime theory is applicable to channel in:

A: Initial regime

B: True regime

C: Final regime

D: Both (b) and (C)

Q :) Usually a canal in filling is provided with a side slope of

A: 1 : 1

B: 1.25 : 1

C: 1.5 : 1

D: 2 : 1

Q :) The design capacity of an irrigation canal is usually controlled by:

A: Kor demand of rabi crops

B: Kor demand of kharif crops

C: Average rabi demand

D: Average kharif demand

Q :) The design capacity of an irrigation canal is usually controlled by:

A: Kor demand of rabi crops

B: Kor demand of kharif crops

C: Average rabi demand

D: Average kharif demand

Q :) According to Lacey's theory, the bed slope given by

- A:** $\frac{f^{4/3}}{3340 Q^{1/2}}$
- B:** $\frac{f^{2/3}}{3340 Q^{1/4}}$
- C:** $\frac{f^{5/3}}{3340 Q^{1/6}}$
- D:** $\frac{f^{1/3}}{3340 Q^{1/6}}$

Where f is silt factor and Q is discharge in m³/s.

Q :) As per Lacey's theory, the silt factor is:-

A: Directly proportional to average size

B: Inversely proportional to average particle size

C: Directly proportional to square root of average particle size

D: Not related to average particle size

Q :) Which of the following conditions is not satisfying the regime condition as suggested by lacey's theory?

A: Discharge is constant

B: Flow is uniform

C: Silt grade and silt change is variable

D: Soli is incoherent alluvium

Q :) Pressure relief values are provided in lined canal when

A: Canal is in full cutting

B: Canal is in full banking

C: Canal is in partial cutting and banking

D: Canal is in barrel from in aqueduct

Q :) Assertion (A): The design of all non-circular sections is based upon setting a hydraulically equivalent section

Reason (R) : The chart of hydraulic elements is very useful in sewer design

A: Both A and R true and R is the correct explanation of A

B: Both A and R are true but R is not a correct explanation of A

C: A is true but R is false

D: A is false but R is true

Q :) Garret's diagram are used to

A: Separate base flow from total runoff

B: Correct inconsistency in rainfall data

C: Determine reservoir capacity

D: Design channels