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**Q : 1) Which of the following hydraulic jumps usually develops in barrages and canal head regulators?**

**A : Weak and / or oscillating type**

**B : Undular**

**C : Strong**

**D : Steady**



**Q : 2) For effective control of silt energy into the canal, the sill of the head regulator should be**

**A : Below the sill of the under sluices**

**B : Above the sill of the under sluices**

**C : At the same level as the sill of under sluices**

**D : At the maximum flood level**

**Q : 3) Canal falls are provided when the available ground slope is**

**A : Flatter than the design bed slope of the canal**

**B : Flatter than the side slope of the canal**

**C : Steeper than the design bed slope of the canal**

**D : Steeper than the side slope of the canal**

**Q : 4) Silt excludes are provided**

**A : Near the canal head regulator**

**B : AT the lowest portion of the dam**

**C : Near the afflux bunch**

**D : Below the spillway**



**Q : 5) An outlet which maintains a constant discharge irrespective of fluctuation in the water levels of the supplying channel or water course, is known as**

**Which of the following canal outlets maintains a constant discharge?**

**A : Non-modular outlet**

**B : Flexible outlet**

**C : Rigid module**

**D : All of the above**

**Q : 6) The purpose of cross regulator in a canal is-**

**A : To regulate water supply in the off-taking**

**B : To head up water of adequate supply into the off-taking channel**

**C : To regulate water supply in the main channel**

**D : To regulate excessive flood water**

**Q : 7) Vertical drop fall is satisfactory for a height upto**

**A : 0.5 m**

**B : 1.5 m**

**C : 3.5 m**

**D : 5.0 m**



**Q : 8) A deflecting groyne in a river is**

**A : Inclined towards upstream**

**B : Inclined towards downstream**

**C : Perpendicular to the bank**

**D : None of these**

**Q : 9) A repelling groyne in a river is**

**A : Inclined towards downstream at  $30^\circ$**

**B : Inclined towards upstream at  $30^\circ$**

**C : Perpendicular to the bank**

**D : None of these**

**Q : 10) The adjustable proportional module is.**

**A : Modular outlet**

**B : Semi-modular outlet**

**C : Non-modular outlet**

**D : Open flume outlet**



**Q : 11) A divide wall is provided:**

**A : At right angle to the axis of weir**

**B : Parallel to the axis of weir and upstream of it**

**C : Parallel to the axis of weir and downstream of it**

**D : At an inclination of  $45^\circ$  to the axis of weir**

**Q : 12) Which of the following is a type of semi-modular outlet?**

**A : Submerged pipe outlet**

**B : Open flume outlet**

**C : Both (b) and (d)**

**D : Kennedy's gauge outlet**

**Q : 13) The device used for removing excess sediment from entering the canal at its head regulator is called**

**A : Sediment ejector**

**B : Sediment extractor**

**C : Sluice gate**

**D : Cross regulator**

**Q : 14) An outlet is said to be proportional if the flexibility is**

**A : Equal to zero**

**B : Less than unity**

**C : Equal to unity**

**D : More than unity**



**Q : 15) The ratio of the capacities of escape channel and parent channel should not be less than.**

**A : 20%**

**B : 30%**

**C : 40%**

**D : 50%**

**Q : 16) Pick up the correct sequence of the parts of canal system.**

**A : Head works – distributory - Branch canal-Minor**

**B : Head works – main canal – Branch canal distributory minor**

**C : Head works – main canal – branch canal – minor distributory**

**D : Head works branch canal – main canal distributory**

**Q : 17) In Montague-type fall?**

**A : A straight glacis is provided**

**B : A circular glacis is provided**

**C : A parabolic glacis is provided**

**D : No glacis is provided**

**Q : 18) The canal which is not supposed to do any irrigation is called:**

**A : Major distributory**

**B : Minor distributory**

**C : Branch canal**

**D : Main canal**



**Q : 19) The rise in the maximum flood level of the river upstream of the weir due to its construction is termed as**

**A : Waterway**

**B : Afflux**

**C : Freeboard**

**D : Retrogression**

**Q : 20) Which of the following structures is constructed to separate under sluices from the main weir?**

**A : Marginal bund**

**B : Divide wall**

**C : Head regulator**

**D : None of the above**

**Q : 21) The gross commanded area for a distributory area is 10,000 hectare. 75% of which can be irrigated. The intensity of irrigation for the Rabi season is 60%. If the average duty at the head of the distributory is 2,500 hectares per cumec for the rabi season, determine the discharge required at the head of distributory from average demand consideration.**

- A : 10 cumec**
- B : 1.8 cumec**
- C : 10 cumec**
- D : 25 cumec**
- E : 34 cumec**

**Q : 22) The cross drainages work where the bed level of the stream and the canal are more or less at the same level is called**

**A : Aqueduct**

**B : Siphon-aqueduct**

**C : Level crossing**

**D : Super passage**

**Q : 23) A ..... Is an irrigation structure constructed across a canal to lower down its water level and destroy the surplus energy liberated from the falling water which may otherwise scour the bed and banks of the canal**

**A : Canal falls**

**B : Head regulator**

**C : Canal escape**

**D : Canal outlets**



**Q : 24) Garret's diagram used for the design of irrigation channels contains-**

**A : Discharge plotted on the X-axis, slope on the primary Y-axis while water depth in the channel & critical velocity  $V_o$  on the secondary Y-axis**

**B : Discharge plotted on the X-axis, critical velocity  $V_o$  on the primary Y-axis while water depth in the channel & slope on the secondary**

**C : Water depth plotted on the X-axis, slope on the primary Y-axis while discharge in the channel & critical velocity  $V_o$  on the secondary Y-axis**

**D : Water depth plotted on the X-axis, critical velocity  $V_o$  on the primary Y-axis while discharge in the channel & slope on the secondary Y-axis.**

**Q : 25) The ratio of the rate of change of discharge of an outlet and parent channel, is known as**

**A : Efficiency**

**B : Sensitivity**

**C : Flexibility**

**D : Modular limit**

**Q : 26) In which of the following section a breast wall is usually provided?**

**A : Main canal**

**B : Under sluice**

**C : Head regulator**

**D : Weir**

**Q : 27) Aggrading rivers are**

**A : Silting rivers**

**B : Rivers in regime**

**C : Scouring rivers**

**D : Meandering rivers**

**Q : 28) The ratio of the rate of change of discharge of an outlet to the rate of change in level of water surface in a distributory at its normal depth, is known as:**

**A : Efficiency**

**B : Sensitivity**

**C : Flexibility**

**D : Modular limit**



**Q : 29) The foundation of a weir consists of a horizontal floor of 30 m length, an upstream pile of depth 8 m, and a downstream pile of depth 12 m. The creep length, according to bligh's creep theory is:**

**A : 110 m**

**B : 70 m**

**C : 50 m**

**D : 90 m**

**Q : 30) Spurs are provided**

**A : To train the flow of a river along a specified course**

**B : To confine the width of the river**

**C : Argillaceous**

**D : None of the above**

**Q : 31) The following data are available for a cross drainage project:**

Item	Canal	Drainage
FSL/HFL	105.00 m	104.00 m
Bed level	100.00 m	102.00 m
Discharge	80 m <sup>3</sup> /s	12 m <sup>3</sup> /s

**The most appropriate cross drainage works for this situation is:**

**A : Aqueduct**

**B : Siphon aqueduct**

**C : Siphon**

**D : Super passage**

**Q : 32) When an irrigation canal and a drainage having same bed level cross each other, the structure is called**

**A : Level crossing**

**B : Aqueduct**

**C : Super passage**

**D : None of these**

**Q : 33) \_\_\_\_\_ is aligned along a watershed and runs for most of its length on a watershed-**

**A : Ridge canal**

**B : Contour canal**

**C : Side slope canal**

**D : None of the above**

**Q : 34) Tortuosity of a meandering river is the ratio of**

**A : Meander length to width of the meander**

**B : Meander length of width of the river**

**C : Curved length along the river to the direct axial length of the river**

**D : Direct axial length of the river to the curved length along the river**



**Q : 35) The difference in level between the top of a bank and supply level in a canal, is called**

**A : Berm**

**B : Supply capacity**

**C : Height of bank**

**D : Free board**

**Q : 36) A facing of dry stone pitching laid on sloping face of earth to maintain the slope in position or too protect it from erosion, is called**

**A : Revetment**

**B : Embankment**

**C : Lining**

**D : Reinfor**

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