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UPPSC AE

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Q :) The main function of a divide wall is to

a. Control the silt entry in the canal

b. Prevent river floods from entering the canal

c. Separate the undersluices from weir proper

d. Provide smooth flow at sufficiently low velocity

Q :) Silt excluders are constructed on the

a. River bed upstream of head regulator

b. River bed downstream of head regulator

c. Canal bed upstream of head regulator

d. Canal bed downstream of head regulator

Q :) Which of the following canal structures is used to remove surplus water from an irrigation channel into a natural drain ?

a. Canal fall

b. Canal outlet

c. Canal escape

d. Canal regulator

Q :) A straight glacis type fall with a baffle platform and a baffle wall is called

a. Vertical dropfall

b. Glacis fall

c. Montague type fall

d. Inglis fall

Q :) The ratio of rate of change of the discharge of an outlet to the rate of change of the discharge of distributing channel is called

a. Proportionality

b. Flexibility

c. Setting

d. sensitivity

Q :) The drainage water intercepting the canal can be disposed of by passing the canal below the drainage in

- a. Aqueduct and syphon aqueduct**
- b. Aqueduct and super passage**
- c. Super passage and canal syphon**
- d. Level crossing**

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

a.Meander belt to meander length

b.Meander length to meander belt

c.Curved length along the channel to the direct axial length of the river reach

d.Direct axial length of the river reach to curved length along the channel

Q :) A repelling groyne is aligned

a. Pointing upstream

b. Pointing downstream

c. Perpendicular to bank

d. Parallel to bank

Q :) Length and width of a meander are proportional to

a. Discharge

b. (discharge)^{1/2}

c. (discharge)^{2/3}

d. (discharge)²

Q :) Garret's diagrams have been drawn for

a. A semi-circular channel

b. A trapezoidal channel with side slope $\frac{1}{2}$ H: 1V

c. A trapezoidal channel with side slope 1H: $\frac{1}{2}$ V

d. Semi-elliptical channel

Q :) Select the correct statements.

- a. A meander increases the river length but a cut off reduces the river length.**
- b. A cutoff increases the river length but a meander reduces the river length.**
- c. Both meander and cutoff increase the river length.**
- d. Both meander and cutoff decreases the river length.**

- Q :) cross-regulators in main canal are provided to**
- a. Regulate water supply in the off-taking channel**
 - b. Regulate water supply in the main channel**
 - c. Regulate excessive flood water**
 - d. Head up water for adequate supply into the off-taking channel**

Q :) Rigid boundary canals, whose bed and banks are made with non-erodible materials, are in

a. True regime

b. Permanent regime

c. Final regime

d. None of above

Q :) The discharge passing over an ogee spillway is given by

a. $CLH^{3/2}$

b. $CHL^{3/2}$

c. $CLH^{5/2}$

d. $CLH^{1/2}$

Q :) Hydrodynamic pressure due to earthquake acts at a height of

a. $3H/4\pi$ above the base

b. $3h/4\pi$ below the water surface

c. $4H/3\pi$ above the base

d. $4H/3\pi$ below the water surface

Q :) In the empty condition of reservoir and with the elementary profile of a dam, the vertical stress at heel and toe respectively are given by

a. $0 \text{ and } \frac{W}{2B}$

b. $\frac{W}{2B} \text{ and } 0$

c. $\frac{2W}{B} \text{ and } 0$

d. $0 \text{ and } \frac{2W}{B}$

Where B is base width and W is selfweight of unit length of dam

Q :) The maximum possible height of a safe dam having an elementary profile is

a. $\frac{f}{W\sqrt{G+1}}$

b. $\frac{f}{W\sqrt{G}}$

c. $\frac{f}{W(G+1)}$

d. $\frac{f}{W\sqrt{G+1}}$

Where f = allowable stress of dam material

G = specific gravity of dam material

W = unit weight of water

Q :) In case of non-availability of space due to topography, the most suitable spillway is

a. Straight drop spillway

b. Shaft spillway

c. Chute spillway

d. Ogee spillway

Q :) In a chute spillway, the flow is usually

a. Uniform

b. Subcritical

c. Critical

d. Super critical

Q :) If there are two canals taking off from each flank of a river, then there will be

a. One divide wall and one undersluice

b. One divide wall and two undersluices

c. Two divide walls and one undersluice

d. Two divide walls and two undersluices

Q :) 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 to the axis of weir

Q :) According to khosla's theory the exit gradient in the absence of a downstream cutoff is

a.0

b.Unity

c.Infinity

d.Very large

Q :) Which of the following types of falls use parabolic glacis for energy dissipation ?

a. Vertical drop fall

b. Glacis fall

c. Montague type fall

d. Inglis fall

Q :) An aggrading river is a

a. Silting river

b. Scouring river

c. Both silting and scouring river

d. Neither silting nor scouring river

Q :) The main cause of meandering is

a. Presence of an excessive bed slope in the river

b. Degradation

c. The extra turbulence generated by the excess of river sediment during floods

d. None of the above



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BPSC AE

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