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Q : 1) Permanent adjustment of theodolite are _____

- (1) The axis of plate level must be \perp^r to vertical axis**
- (2) The line of collimation must be at parallel to the horizontal axis.**
- (3) The horizontal axis must be perpendicular to vertical axis.**
- (4) The axis of the telescope level must be parallel to the line of collimation.**

A : 1, 3, 4

B : 1, 2, 3

C : 2, 3, 4

D : 1, 2, 3, 4

Q : 2) Which one is the correct sequence for the temporary adjustment of the theodolite?

A : Centering, elimination of parallax, levelling and setting.

B : Centering, setting, elimination of parallax and levelling.

C : Setting, centering, levelling and elimination of parallax.

D : Setting, levelling, elimination of parallax and centering.

Q : 3) Which method of surveying distance and elevation involves measuring the vertical angle to the graduation on staff using the principle of trigonometry?

A : Traversing

B : Trigonometrical

C : Triangulation

D : Tacheometry

Q : 4) While using a theodolite, how to change the reading on the horizontal circle while measuring an horizontal angle?

A : Upper clamp is tightened and lower clamp is loosened.

B : Both, upper and lower clamp are tightened.

C : Both, upper and lower clamp are loosened.

D : Upper clamp is loosened and lower clamp is tightened.

Q : 5) Select the incorrect statement from following:

A : In the total station, the angles and distance are recorded in the digital form.

B : The total station has all facilities of tacheometer operated electronically

C : The total station is operated through the control panel.

D : The total station cannot measure horizontal distance less than 2 km.

Q : 6) If 'e' is the closing error in the bearing for a 5 sided traverse, then what will be correction in the bearing of 5th line?

A : $0.8 e$

B : $0.5 e$

C : e

D : $0.2 e$

Q : 7) Correction of length due to reduction to mean sea level is _____

A : Directly proportional to measured length

B : Directly proportional to radius of the earth

C : Inversely proportional to measured length

D : Inversely proportional to height above mean sea level.

Q : 8) In the case of dumpy level, the two peg test is performed to ensure that:

A : Horizontal cross hairs in a plane perpendicular to the vertical axis

B : Horizontal cross hairs is parallel to the bubble tube axis

C : The axis of the bubble tube is perpendicular to the vertical axis

D : Line of collimation of the telescope is parallel to the bubble tube axis

Q : 9) _____ In this method, two rays are drawn from two station whose location is already plotted on sheet in the direction of point whose location is to be drawn. The rays where cut is the location of the point to be plotted.

A : Radiation method

B : Traversing

C : Resection method

D : Intersection method

Q : 10) Detailed plotted in plane table surveying is generally one by:

A : Resection

B : Both (a) and (d)

C : Traversing

D : Radiation

Q : 11) _____ can be defined as the process of locating the instrument station occupied by the plane table by drawing rays from the stations whose positions are already plotted on the drawing sheet

A : Traversing

B : Intersection method

C : Resection

D : Radiation method

Q : 12) Which of the following methods of contouring is most suitable for large scale maps when ground surface is regular.

A : Direct method

B : Square method

C : X-section method

D : Tacheometric method

Q : 13) Contour interval depends on the various factor which of the following is correct?

- 1. If scale is large, the contour interval is kept large so that there is no overlapping of the contours.**
- 2. Cost of work increase with small contour interval**
- 3. For a flat ground, the contour interval is small but for a steep slope, the contour interval is large**
- 4. Lesser the time, lesser the contour interval**
- 5. Large the fund, lesser the contour interval**

A : 1, 2, 3

B : 2, 3, 4, 5

C : 2, 3, 5

D : 1, 2, 3, 4, 5

Q : 14) Which of the following statements are CORRECT for contour map?

- I. Parallel contour shows uniform slope**
- II. Very closed contour shows steep slope**
- III. Very closed contour shows flat area**
- IV. Two contours at different elevation cut at right angle.**

Options:

A : I, II and IV

B : I and II

C : I, III and IV

D : II and IV

Q : 15) Choose the INCORRECT characteristic of a contour from among the following.

A : A watershed line crosses the contours at right angles.

B : The direction of steepest slope is along the longest distance between the contours.

C : Two contour lines touch in the case of a vertical cliff.

D : In the direct method of contouring, the contours are not interpolated.

Q : 16) Which of the following types of resolution corresponds to the smallest difference in radiant energy detected by a sensor.

A : Spectral resolution

B : Radiometric resolution

C : Temporal resolution

D : Spatial resolution

Q : 17) A smart station is used to indicate:

A : A total station with software to calculate and display quantities

B : Total station with an electromagnetic distance measuring equipment

C : A total station with an integrated GPS module

D : A total station attached

Q : 18) The curve composed of two arcs of different radii having their centres on the opposite side of the curve, is known

A : A simple curve

B : A compound curve

C : A reverse curve

D : A vertical curve

Q : 19) Simpson's rule for calculating areas states that the area enclosed by a curvilinear figure divided into an even number of strips of equal width, is equal to

A : Half the width of a strip, multiplied by the sum of two extreme offsets, twice the sum of remaining odd offsets, and thrice the sum of the even offsets.

B : One third the width of a strip, multiplied by the sum of two extreme offsets, twice the sum of remaining odd offsets, and time the sum of the even offsets

C : One third the width of a strip, multiplied by the sum of two extreme offsets, four times the sum of the remaining odd offsets, and twice the sum of the even offset

D : One sixth the width of a strip, multiplied by the sum of the two extreme offsets, twice the sum of remaining off offsets and four times the sum of the even offsets.

Q : 20) Prismatic compass is considered more accurate than a surveyor's compass, because

A : It is provided with a better magnetic needle

B : It is provided with a sliding glass in the object vane

C : Its graduations are in whole circle bearings

D : It is provided with a prism to facilitate reading of its graduated circle

Q : 21) In reciprocal levelling, the error which is not completely eliminated, is due to

A : Earth's curvature

B : Non-adjustment of line of collimation

C : Refraction

D : Non-adjustment of the bubble tube

Q : 22) Removal of parallax, may be achieved by focusing

A : The objective

B : The eye-piece

C : The objective and the eye-piece

D : None of these

Q : 23) The direction of steepest slope on a contour, is

A : Along the contour

B : At an angle of 45° to the contour

C : At right angles to the contour

D : None of these

Q : 24) The longitudinal section of the surface of bubble tube is

A : Straight

B : Circular

C : Parabolic

D : Elliptic

Q : 25) In case of reduction of levels by the height of instrument method,

A : $\sum \text{B.S.} - \sum \text{F.S.} = \text{difference in R.L.S of the first station and last station}$

B : $\sum (\text{R.L.} + \text{I} + \text{F.S.}) - \text{First R.L.} = \sum (\text{H.I.} + \text{No. R.L.s.})$

C : Both (a) and (b) above

D : Neither (a) nor (b)

Q : 26) The main plate of a transit is divided into 1080 equal divisions. 60 divisions of the vernier coincide exactly with 59 divisions of the main plate. The transit can read angles accurate upto

A : 5"

B : 10"

C : 15"

D : 20"

Q : 27) A traverse deflection angle is

A : Less than 90°

B : More than 90° but less than 180°

C : The difference between the included angle and 180°

D : The difference between 360° and the included angle

Q : 28) The Random errors tend too accumulate proportionally to

A : Numbers of operations involved

B : Reciprocal of operations involved

C : Square root of the number operation involved

D : Cube root of the number of operation involved

Q : 29) Which one of the following procedures for getting accurate orientation is the most distinctive feature of the art of plane tabling

A : Radiation

B : Intersection

C : Traversing

D : Resection

Q : 30) Diurnal variation of magnetic declination is

A : Greater at equator than nearer the poles

B : Less at equator than nearer the poles

C : Less in summer than in winter

D : Same at all latitudes and during different months.

Q : 31) If the smallest division of a vernier is longer than the smallest division of its primary scale, the vernier is known as

A : Direct vernier

B : Double vernier

C : Retrograde vernier

D : Simple vernier

Q : 32) The 'point of curve' of a simple circular curve, is

A : Point of tangency

B : Point of commencement

C : Point of intersection

D : Mid-point of the curve

Q : 33) For orientation of a plane table with three points A, B and C, Bessel's drill is

A : Align b through a and draw a ray towards c, align a through c and draw a ray towards b, finally align c through the point of intersection of the previously drawn rays

B : Align c through a and draw a ray towards b, align a through c and draw a ray towards b, finally align a, through the point of intersection of the previously, drawn rays

C : Align c through b and draw a ray towards a, align b through c and draw a ray towards a, finally align a, through the point of intersection of the previously drawn rays

D : In the first two steps any two of the points may be used and a ray towards the third point, which is sighted through the point of intersection of previously drawn rays in the final step.

Q : 34) Ramsden eye-piece consists of

A : Two convex lenses short distance apart

B : Two concave lenses short distance apart

C : One convex lens and one concave lens short distance apart

D : Two plano-convex lenses short distance apart, with the convex surfaces facing each other.

Q : 35) The tangent to the liquid surface in a level tube, is parallel to the axis of the level tube at

A : Every point of the bubble

B : Either end of the bubble

C : The mid-point of the bubble

D : No where

Q : 36) If a tacheometer is fitted with an anal-latic lens

A : Additive constant is 100, multiplying constant is zero

B : Multiplying constant is 100, additive constant is zero

C : Both multiplying and additive constant are 100

D : Both multiplying and additive constants are 50

Q : 37) Which one of the following mistakes/error may be cumulative + or –

A : Bad ranging

B : Bad straightening

C : Erroneous length of chain

D : Sag

Q : 38) The orthographical projection of a traverse leg upon the reference meridian, is known as

A : Departure of leg

B : Latitude of the leg

C : Co-ordinate of the leg

Q : 39) Surveys which are carried out to depict mountains, rivets water bodies, wooded areas and other culture details, are known as

A : Cadastral surveys

B : City surveys

C : Topographical surveys

D : Guide map surveys

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Q : 40) If d is the distance between equidistant odd ordinates, the Simpson's rule for the areas, is

$$A : \frac{d}{2} [h_1 + h_n + 2(h_3 + h_5 + \dots + h_{n-2}) + 4(h_2 +$$

Q : 41) Grid lines are parallel to

A : Magnetic meridian of the central point of the grid

B : Line representing the central true meridian of the grid

C : Geographical equator

D : None of these.

Q : 42) If L is in kilometres, the curvature correction is

A : $58.2 L^2$ mm

B : $64.8 L^2$ mm

C : $74.8 L^2$ mm

D : $78.4 L^2$ mm.

Q : 43) Transition curves are introduced at either end of a circular curve, to obtain

A : Gradually decrease of curvature from zero at the tangent point to the specified quantity at the junction of the transition curve with main curve

B : Gradual increase of super-elevation from zero at the tangent point to the specified amount at the junction of the transition curve with main curve

C : Gradual change of gradient from zero at the tangent point to the specified amount at the junction of the transition curve with main curve

D : None of these.

Q : 44) Perpendicularity of an offset may be judged by eye, if the length of the offset is

A : 5 m

B : 10 m

C : 15 m

D : 20 m.

Q : 45) Angles to a given pivot station observed from a number of traverse stations when plotted, the lines to the pivot station intersect at a common point

A : Angular measurements are correct and not the linear measurements

B : Linear measurements are correct and not the angular measurements

C : Angular and linear measurements are correct and not the plotting of traverse

D : Angular and linear measurements and also plotting of the traverse are correct.

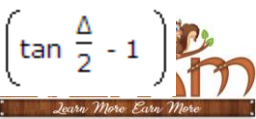
Q : 46) While measuring with a metallic tape of 30 m length pull should be applied

A : 1 kg

B : 2 kg

C : 3 kg

D : 4 kg



Q : 47) The ratio of the radius and apex distance of a curve deflecting through Δ° , is

A : $\left(\sec \frac{\Delta}{2} - 1 \right)$

B : $\left(1 - \sec \frac{\Delta}{2} \right)$

C : $\left(\cos \frac{\Delta}{2} - 1 \right)$

D : $\left(\tan \frac{\Delta}{2} - 1 \right)$

Q : 48) For preparation of a contour plan for a route survey

A : Method of squares is used

B : Method of trace contour is used

C : Method of cross profile is used

D : Indirect method of contouring is used.

Q : 49) The zero of the graduated circle of a prismatic compass is located at

A : North end

B : East end

C : South end

D : West end.

Q : 50) Bergschrund is a topographical feature in

A : Plains

B : Water bodies

C : Hills

D : Glaciated region

Q : 51) To orient a plane table at a point P roughly south of the mid-point of two inaccessible conical hill stations A and B in the plains, a point C is selected in line with AB and table is oriented at C by bringing ab in line with AB. A ray is then drawn towards P and at P the table is oriented by back ray method. The orientation so obtained, is

A : Unique and correct

B : Incorrect

C : Manifold and correct

D : Not reliable.

Q : 52) Profile levelling is usually done for determining

A : Contours of an area

B : Capacity of a reservoir

C : Elevations along a straight line

D : Boundaries of property

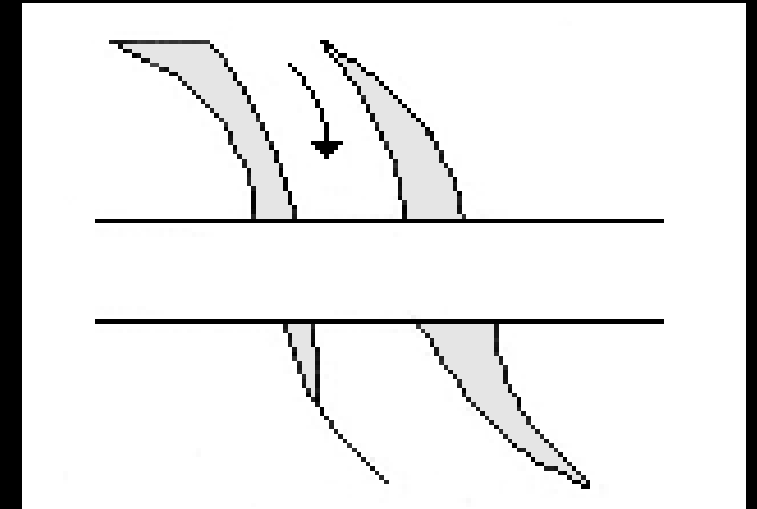
Q : 53) The conventional sign shown in below figure represents a

A : Road bridge

B : Railway bridge

C : Canal bridge

D : Aquaduct



Q : 54) For indirect ranging, number of ranging rods required, is

A : 1

B : 2

C : 3

D : 4

Q : 55) Correction per chain length oof 100 links along a slope having a rise of 1 unit in n horizontal units, is

A : $\frac{100}{n^2}$

B : 100 m^2

C : $\frac{100}{n^3}$

D : $\frac{100}{n}$

Q : 56) The operation of resection involves the following steps

- 1. Rough orientation of the plane table**
- 2. The three lines form a triangle of error**
- 3. Drawing lines back through the three control points**
- 4. Select a point in the triangle of error such that each ray is equally rotated either clockwise or anti clockwise**
- 5. The points obtained by three rays is the correct location.**

The correct sequence is

A : 1, 3, 2, 4, 5

B : 1, 2, 3, 4, 5

C : 1, 4, 3, 2, 5

D : 1, 4, 2, 3, 5

Q : 57) The ratio of the length of long chord and the tangent length of a circular curve of radius R deflecting through angle Δ , is

A : $\sin \frac{\Delta}{2}$

B : $\cos \frac{\Delta}{2}$

C : $\tan \frac{\Delta}{2}$

D : $2 \cos \frac{\Delta}{2}$

Q : 58) Designation of a curve is made by :

A : Angle subtended by a chord of any length

B : Angle subtended by an arc of specified length

C : Radius of the curve

D : Curvature of the curve.

Q : 59) Perpendicular offset from a tangent to the junction of a transition curve and circular curve is equal to

A : Shift

B : Twice the shift

C : Thrice the shift

D : Four times the shift.

Q : 60) The approximate formular for radial or perpendicular offsets from the tangent, is

A : $\frac{X}{2R}$

B : $\frac{X^2}{2R}$

C : $\frac{X}{R}$

D : $\frac{X^2}{R}$

Q : 61) The line of collimation method of reduction of levels, does not provide a check on

A : Intermediate sights

B : Fore sights

C : Back sights

D : Reduced levels.

Q : 62) You have to observe an included angle with better accuracy than what is achievable by a vernier, you will prefer the method of

A : Repetition

B : Reiteration

C : Double observations

D : Exactness.

Q : 63) If the plane table is not horizontal in a direction at right angles to the alidade, the line of sight is parallel to the fiducial edge only for

A : Horizontal sights

B : Inclined sights upward

C : Inclined sight downward

D : None of these.

Q : 64) The chord of a curve less than peg interval, is known as

A : Small chord

B : Sub-chord

C : Normal chord

D : Short chord.

Q : 65) The line of sight is kept as high above ground surface as possible to minimise the error in the observed angles due to

A : Shimmering

B : Horizontal refraction

C : Vertical refraction

D : Both shimmering and horizontal refraction.

Q : 66) The smaller horizontal angle between the true meridian and a survey line, is known

A : Declination

B : Bearing

C : Azimuth

D : Dip.

Q : 67) Accidental or compensating errors of length L are proportional to

A : L

B : \sqrt{L}

C : $3\sqrt{L}$

D : $1/\sqrt{L}$

Q : 68) Number of subdivisions per metre length of a levelling staff is

A : 100

B : 200

C : 500

D : 1000

Q : 69) Prolongation of chain line across an obstruction in chain surveying, is done by

A : Making angular measurements

B : Drawing perpendiculars with a chain

C : Solution of triangles

D : All the above.

Q : 70) While measuring the distance between two points along upgrade with the help of a 20 m chain, the forward end of the chain is shifted forward through a distance

A : $20 (\sin \theta - 1)$

B : $20 (\cos \theta - 1)$

C : $20 (\sec \theta - 1)$

D : $20 (\operatorname{cosec} \theta - 1)$

Q : 71) The operation of revolving a plane table about its vertical axis so that all lines on the sheet become parallel to corresponding lines on the ground, is known

A : Levelling

B : Centering

C : Orientation

D : Setting.

Q : 72) In a closed traverse, sum of south latitudes exceeds the sum of north latitudes and the sum of east departures exceeds the sum of west departures, then, the closing line will lie in

A : North-west quadrant

B : North east quadrant

C : South-east quadrant

D : South-west quadrant.

Q : 73) A sewer is laid from a manhole A to a manhole B, 250 m away along a gradient of 1 in 125. If the reduced level of the invert at A is 205.75 m and the height of the boning rod is 3 m, the reduced level of the sight rail at B, is

A : 208.75 m

B : 202.75 m

C : 206.75 m

D : 211.75 m

Q : 74) The length of a traverse leg may be obtained by multiplying the latitude and

A : Secant of its reduced bearing

B : Sine of its reduced bearing

C : Cosine of its reduced bearing

D : Tangent of its reduced bearing.

Q : 75) An internal focussing type surveying telescope, may be focussed by the movement of

A : Objective glass of the telescope

B : Convex-lens in the telescope

C : Concave lens in the telescope

D : Plano-convex lens in the telescope.

Q : 76) The boundary of water of a still lake, represents

A : Level surface

B : Horizontal surface

C : Contour line

D : A concave surface.

Q : 77) The sag of 50 m tape weighing 4 kg under 5 kg tension is roughly

A : 0.043 m

B : 0.053 m

C : 0.063 m

D : 0.083 m

Q : 78) The angle of intersection of a contour and a ridge line, is

A : 30°

B : 45°

C : 60°

D : 90°

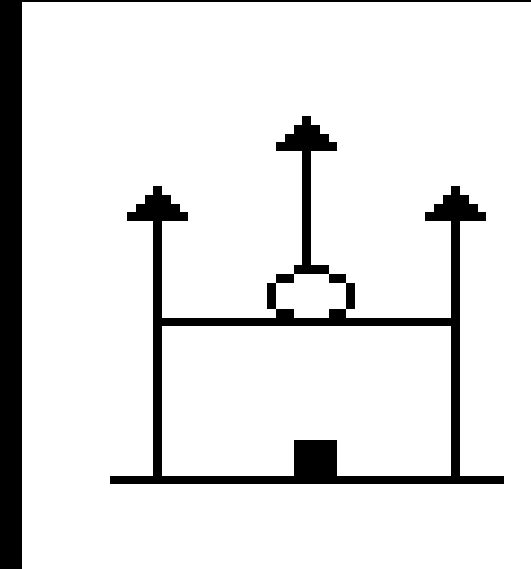
Q : 79) is a conventional sign of

A : Mosque

B : Temple

C : Church

D. Idgah



Q : 80) In horizontal angles, the error due to imperfect levelling of the plate bubble is

A : Large when sights are nearly level

B : Large for long sights

C : Less for steeply inclined sights

D : Large for steeply inclined sights.

Q : 81) The magnetic bearing of a line is 32° and the magnetic declination is $10^{\circ} 15'$ W. The true bearing is

A : $21^{\circ} 45'$

B : $42^{\circ} 15'$

C : $42^{\circ} 15'$ W

D : $21^{\circ} 45'$ W

Q : 82) An imaginary line lying throughout on the surface of the earth and preserving a constant inclination to the horizontal, is called

A : Contour line

B : Contour gradient

C : Level line

D : Line of gentle slope.

Q : 83) Pick up the correct statement from the following :

A : Spherical aberration may be reduced by diminishing the aperture

B : Spherical aberration may be minimised by replacing the single lens by a combination of the lenses.

C : In telescope objectives, a combination of convex lens and concave lens is used.

D : In eyepieces, two plano-convex lenses placed at a certain distance apart are used

E : All the above

Q : 84) A dumpy level was set up at mid-point between pegs A and B, 80 m apart and the staff readings were 1.32 and 1.56. When the level was set up at a point 10 m from A on BA produced, the staff readings obtained at A and B were 1.11 and 1.39. The correct staff reading from this set up at S should be

A : 1.435

B : 1.345

C : 1.425

D : None of these.

Q : 85) In tangential tacheometry, an ordinary level staff is used

A : Leaning towards the instrument for inclined sights upward

B : Leaning away from the instrument for inclined sights downwards

C : Vertical in all cases

D : None of these.

Q : 86) The staff intercept will be

A : Greater farther off the staff is held

B : Smaller, farther off the staff is held

C : Smaller, nearer the staff is held

D : Same, wherever the staff is held.

Q : 87) Horizontal distances obtained tacheometrically are corrected for

A : Slope correction

B : Temperature correction

C : Refraction and curvature correction

D : All the above

Q : 88) Surveys which are carried out to provide a national grid of control for preparation of accurate maps of large areas, are known

A : Plane surveys

B : Geodetic surveys

C : Geographical surveys

D : Topographical surveys.

Q : 89) Whole circle bearing of a line is preferred to a quadrantal bearing merely because

A : Bearing is not completely specified by an angle

B : Bearing is completely specified by an angle

C : Sign of the correction of magnetic declination is different in different quadrants

D : Its trigonometrical values may be extracted from ordinary tables easily.

Q : 90) Tilt of the staff in stadia tacheometry increases the intercept if it is

A : Away from the telescope pointing down hill

B : Towards the telescope pointing up-hill

C : Away from the telescope pointing up-hill

D : None of these.

Q : 91) To orient a plane table at a point with two inaccessible points, the method generally adopted, is

A : Intersection

B : Resection

C : Radiation

D : Two point problem.

Q : 92) The combined effect of curvature and refraction over a distance L kilometres is

A : $67.2 L^2$ mm

B : $76.3 L^2$ mm

C : $64.5 L^2$ mm

D : None of these.

Q : 93) A lens or combination of lenses in which the following defect is completely eliminated is called aplanatic

A : Spherical aberration

B : Chromatic aberration

C : Coma

D : Astigmatism.

Q : 94) The theodolites used for making tacheometric observations by optical wedge system, are

A : Provided with stadia hairs in front of eye piece

B : Not provided with stadia hairs at all

C : Fitted with a glass wedge inside the telescope

D : Fitted with a glass wedge in front of telescope.

Q : 95) If 50 m point of a 100 m tape is 50 cm off line, and 50 m sections are straight, an error is generated equal to

A : $\frac{1}{10,000}$

B : $\frac{1}{15,000}$

C : $\frac{1}{20,000}$

D : $\frac{1}{25,000}$

Q : 96) Under ordinary conditions, the precision of a theodolite traverse is affected by

A : Systematic angular errors

B : Accidental linear errors

C : Systematic linear errors

D : Accidental angular errors.

Q : 97) Stadia tacheometry was discovered by James Watt in the year.

A : 1670

B : 1770

C : 1870

D : 1900

Q : 98) The properties of autogenous curve for automobiles are given by

A : True spiral

B : Cubic parabola

C : Bernoulli's Lemniscate

D : Clothoid spiral

Q : 99) If $+ 0.8\%$ grade meets $- 0.7\%$ grade and the rate of change of grade for 30 m distance is 0.05, the length of the vertical curve will be

A : 600 m

B : 700 m

C : 800 m

D : 900 m

Q : 100) Location of contour gradient for a high way is best set out from

A : Ridge down the hill

B : Saddle down the hill

C : Bottom to the ridge

D : Bottom to the saddle.

Q : 101) The angle of intersection of a curve is the angle between

A : Back tangent and forward tangent

B : Prolongation of back tangent and forward tangent

C : Forward tangent and long chord

D : Back tangent and long chord.

Q : 102) The defect of a lens whereby rays of white light proceeding from a point get dispersed into their components and conveyed to various foci, forming a blurred and coloured image is known as

A : Chromatic aberration

B : Spherical aberration

C : Astigmatism

D : Coma.

Q : 103) If i is the stadia distance, f is the focal length and d is the distance between the objective and vertical axis of the theodolite, the multiplying constant, is

A : f/i

B : i/f

C : $(f + d)$

D : f/d

Q : 104) It is more difficult to obtain good results while measuring horizontal distance by stepping

A : Up-hill

B : Down-hill

C : In low undulations

D : In plane areas.

Q : 105) Permanent adjustments of a level are

A : 2 in number

B : 3 in number

C : 4 in number

D : 6 in number

$$\frac{D}{2} = \frac{D}{2} \left[\frac{A_1 + A_n}{4} + A_2 + A_3 + \dots + A_{n-1} \right]$$

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Q : 106) The trapezoidal rule of volumes V of an embankment divided into a number of sections equidistant D, is given by

$$\text{A : } V = D \left[\frac{A_1 + A_n}{2} + A_2 + A_3 + \dots + A_{n-1} \right]$$

$$\text{B : } V = \frac{D}{2} \left[\frac{A_1 + A_n}{4} + A_2 + A_3 + \dots + A_{n-1} \right]$$

$$\text{C : } V = \frac{D}{2} [A_1 + A_n + 2(A_2 + A_3 + \dots +$$

Q : 107) The surface of zero elevation around the earth, which is slightly irregular and curved, is known as

A : Mean sea level

B : Geoid surface

C : Level surface

D : Horizontal surface.

Q : 108) The representation of general topography of a very flat terrain is possible only

A : By drawing contours at large interval

B : By drawing contours at small interval

C : By giving spot levels at large interval

D : By giving spot levels to salient features at close interval.

Q : 109) In case of a direct vernier scale

A : Graduations increase in opposite direction in which graduations of the main scale increase

B : Smallest division is longer than smallest division of the main scale

C : Graduations increase in the same direction in which graduations of the main scale increase

D : None of these.

Result : **SSC JE 2019**

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