1. The roads connecting village with towns or cities are classified as
   (a) Major district road  (b) State highway  (c) Minor district road  (d) Village road

2. The rate of rise or fall of a road along its alignment is known as
   (a) Gradient  (b) Camber  (c) Side slope  (d) Super elevation

3. A road connecting one town with another
   (a) Highway  (b) Main road  (c) Trunk road  (d) Country road

4. An access from a road to private property is known as
   (a) Fly over  (b) By-pass road  (c) Loop road  (d) Drive way

5. The heights point on a carriageway its known as
   (a) Crown  (b) Camber  (c) Super-elevation  (d) Gradient

6. The slope of the line joining the crown and edge of the road surface is known as
   (a) Cross-fall  (b) Cross-slope  (c) Camber  (d) All of the above

7. As per I.R.C. maximum width of a vehicle should be
   (a) 2 metre  (b) 2.44 metre  (c) 3.8 metre  (d) 1.58 metre

8. The maximum allowable super elevation is
   (a) 1 in 12  (b) 1 in 18  (c) 1 in 15  (d) 1 in 30

9. In a concrete roads, the course which can be omitted is
   (a) Sub-grade  (b) Base course  (c) Base coat  (d) Wearing course

10. The thickness of the road surfacing depends upon the
    (a) Type of traffic  (b) Intensity of traffic  (c) Type of material  (d) All of the above

11. In a gravel road binding material used is
    (a) Cement  (b) Lime  (c) Clay  (d) Surkhi
12. The best example of rigid pavement is
   (a) Concrete road    (b) Bitumen road
   (c) Gravel road     (d) Water bound macadam road

13. The side slopes of embankment for a railway track is taken as:-
   (a) 4:1    (b) 2:1    (c) 1:2    (d) 1:4

14. Standard size of wooden sleepers for (meter gauge) track is:
   (a) 180 x 40 x 20 cm   (b) 100 x 20 x11 cm
   (c) 183 x 20 x 11 cm   (d) 183 x 20 x 11 meter

15. When the rail end rests on a joint sleepers, the joint is termed as:-
   (a) Extension Joint   (b) Expansion Joint
   (c) Independent Joint (d) Supported Joint

16. Dog spikes are used for fixing rail to the:-
   (a) Track    (b) Gauge    (c) Sleepers    (d) None of these

17. From the septic tank affluents are discharged into:-
   (a) Sump      (b) Effluent Treatment Plank
   (c) Soak Pit   (d) In the river

18. Which process takes place in trickling filters:-
   (a) Chemical Action  (b) Physical Action
   (c) Biological Action (d) Any of these

19. The allowable detention period in semitemtal tank is:-
   (a) Half an hour    (b) 1 to 2 hours
   (c) 1 to 3 hours    (d) 1 to 4 hours

20. Traps are used in household drainage system to ____________.
    (a) Prevent rodents  (b) Prevent entry of foul gases in the process
    (c) Prevent back flow of drained out water (d) None of these

21. The standard length of (Broad Gauge) track in India is:-
    (a) 12 Meter       (b) 11.8 Meter
    (c) 11 Meter       (d) Any of these

22. The expansion gap of ____________ is usually kept between the adjoining rail ends to
    allow for expansion for rails due to variation in temperature.
    (a) 2 to 4 mm    (b) 4 to 6 mm
    (c) 6 to 8 mm    (d) 8 to 10 mm

23. The total depth of water required to be supplied during the entire period of crop is known as
    ____________.
    (a) Kharif    (b) Rabi
    (c) Delta    (d) Alpha
24. The approximate percentage is loss of water in the field due to surface evaporation deep percolation and irregular distribution is _________.
   (a) 22%        (b) 10%        (c) 33%        (d) 40%

25. ________ are small measurements from chain line.
   (a) Units       (b) parallel    (c) Offset       (d) Dashes

26. The magnetic meridian at a point can be fixed by _________.
   (a) Theodolite (b) Surveyor’s compass (c) Magnetic Compass (d) None of these

27. The graduations in a prismatic compass are inverted and run clockwise having 0° at _________.
   (a) East        (b) West        (c) North       (d) South

28. When the plane table is not correctly oriented, the resistor will form a:-
   (a) Square      (b) Rectangle   (c) Triangle    (d) Circle

29. Temporary bridge is used at:-
   (a) Planes      (b) Hilly areas  (c) Flyovers    (d) Roads

30. Domes are used for:-
   (a) Floor       (b) Roof       (c) Walls       (d) Courtyard

31. Pridets are _________.
   (a) Cisterns   (b) Urinals     (c) Wash basins (d) Showers

32. In traditional Indian architecture ________ was used in place of cement in elevation.
   (a) Marble      (b) Kota Stone  (c) Sand Stone  (d) All of these

33. ________ material is used in floor nowadays.
   (a) Vitrified tiles (b) Laminated flooring (c) Wooden flooring (d) Any of these

34. RCC Stands for:-
   (a) Raw Cement Concrete (b) Reinforced Cast Cement (c) Reinforced Concrete Cement (d) None of these

35. ________ are must at construction site for safety of work.
   (a) Walls and Gate (b) Helmets (c) Coats (d) Gloves

36. A Octagonal rism has ________ sides at base.
   (a) Six        (b) Eight*      (c) Four       (d) Seven

37. Letters are inclined at ________ degrees to base.
   (a) 10         (b) 20          (c) 75*        (d) 90
38. A section plane is shown with ________.
   (a) Thick line (b) Thin line (c) Thin Chain line (d) Thick chain line

39. Scales are used ________ drawings.
   (a) Enlarged (b) Reduced (c) To scale (d) Any of these

40. The drawings are conventionally drawn internationally ________.
    (a) First angle (b) Third angle (c) Second angle (d) Fourth angle

41. Isometric drawings are at ________ degree from plane.
    (a) 5 (b) 30° (c) 15° (d) 45°

42. Beams are used to ________.
    (a) Support structure (b) Strengthen (c) Both (a) & (b) (d) None of these

43. A green building must also be ________.
    (a) Painted in green (b) Energy efficient (c) In green areas (d) Green

44. DPC stands for:-
    (a) Dark Paint Concrete layer (b) Damp Pile Concrete layer
    (c) Damp proof Course layer (d) Double Plinth Concrete

45. Foundation depth is ________ to height of structure.
    (a) Inversely Proportional (b) Directly Proportional
    (c) Not related (d) Always Equal

46. ________ is used for insects and termites.
    (a) DPC (b) Anti fungal (c) Anti termites (d) Anti bacterial

47. ________ on walls indicates darkness or leakage.
    (a) Dampness (b) Black fungus (c) White fungus (d) Any of these

48. Walls between rooms in a single story structure can be of ________.
    (a) Double brick (b) Single brick (c) Three rows of brick
    (d) Half brick width

49. Seismic load is checked for ________ resistance.
    (a) Darkness (b) Cyclone (c) Earthquake (d) Heat

50. Tunnel boring is widely used in metro construction site.
    (a) Level planes (b) Underground areas
    (c) High altitude for work (d) Above the road levels