Adda 247

WELCOME To Adda 247

राह संघर्ष की जो चलता है, वो ही संसार को बदलता हैं, जिसने रातों से है जंग जीती.. सुबह सूर्य बनकर वही चमकता है

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- A fall is constructed to
- (a) Overcome surplus energy
- (b) Destroy the surplus energy
- (c) Maintain surplus energy
- (d) Create surplus energy



- Sarda type fall was designed to:
- (a) Maximise the depth of cutting
- (b) Maintain the depth of cutting
- (c) Have no relation with depth of cutting
- (d) Minimise the depth of cutting



The main function of a diversion head works of a canal from a river is

- (a) To remove silt
- (b) To control floods
- (c) To store water
- (d) To raise water level





- In afflux, the rise in water level is due to -
- (a) Obstruction by the dam in the flow of water
- (b) Obstruction by the span of bridge
- (c) Obstruction by the water-way
- (d) Obstruction by the bridge in the flow of water





The volume of water held by a natural stream channel is known as

- (a) Bank storage
- (b) Useful storeage
- (c) Valley storage
- (d) Surcharge storage



- Wending technique is used -
- (a) To determine velocity of sea waves during Tsumani
- (b) To determine thickness of canal lining
- (c) To measure the volume of dredging material in harbours
- (d) To determine velocity of flow in shallow streams



- Meandering of a river generally occurs in which of the following stages?
- (a) Delta stage
- (b) Boulder stage
- (c) Trough stage
- (d) Rocky stage





- Which of the following is NOT a necessity of canal lining?
- (a) Minimising the seepage loss
- (b) Reducing the evaporation of water
- (c) Retarding the growth of weeds
- (d) Reducing maintenance of canal



The spacing between adjacent spurs in river training work is generally kept between ______ times the spur length

(a) 2 to 2.5

(b) 1 to 2

(c) 1.5 to 2.5

(d) 2.5 to 3.5





Use

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The main cause of meandering is due to the _____

- (a) Presence of an excessive bed slope in the river
- (b) Extra turbulence generated by the excess of rever sediment during floods
- (c) Degradation
- (d) None of the above







- A river training work is generally required when the river is:-
- (a) Aggrading type
- (b) Degrading type
- (c) Meandering type
- (d) Both (a) and (b)





- A flood wave in a river is an example of
- (a) Steady, non-uniform flow
- (b) unsteady, gradually varied flow
- (c) steady, spatially varied flow
- (d) unsteady, rapidly varied flow



Aggrading rivers are the rivers that are

(a) Scouring

(b) Silting

(c) Meandering

(d) Depleting in flow





- Tortuosity of a meandering river is always
- (a) Equal to 1
- (b) Greater than 1
- (c) Less than 1
- (d) Greater than 0.1





- How can we control waterlogging in agricultural land?
- (a) By increasing the intensity of irrigation
- (b) By lining of canals
- (c) By closing the nearby natural drains
- (d) By avoiding crop rotation



The Bligh's creep coefficient for light sand and mud is:

- (a) 18
- **(b)** 25
- (c) 10
- (d) 20





A tile drainage system draining 12 hectares flows at a design capacity for two days, following a storm. If the system is designed using a D.C. of 1.25 cm, how many cubic meters of water will be removed during this period?

(a) 12500 m³
(b) 3000 m²
(c) 1250 m³
(d) 1500 m³



- Land is said to be waterlogged when:
- (a) The soil pores in root zone get saturated with either by actual water table or by its capillary fringe.
- (b) There is flowing water over the land.
- (c) pH value of soil becomes as high as 8.5
- (d) The land is necessarily submerged under standing water.



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The condition of the land where the water table is at or near the ground level and becomes detrimental to the plant life is called as

- (a) Super saturation
- (b) Water logging
- (c) Flooding
- (d) Seepage flood







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- Which of the following is not a type of hard lining for a canal?
- (a) Shotcrete lining
- (b) Asphaltic concrete lining
- (c) Compacted earth lining
- (d) Boulder lining



- Which one of the following is not a cause of water-logging?
- (a) Excess tapping of the ground water
- (b) Excess rainfall
- (c) Frequent irrigation
- (d) High water table





In the assumption of Bligh's theory of seepage

(a) More weightage to horizontal creep as compared to vertical creep

(b) Less weightage to horizontal creep as compared to vertical creep

(c) Equal weightage to horizontal creep and vertical creep

(d) Head loss follows the sine curve



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- The velocity with which the water approaches a weir is called
- (a) Velocity of flow
- (b) Velocity of approach.
- (c) Velocity of whirl
- (d) Velocity of nappe





- Entry of silt into the canal is controlled by -
- (a) Silt excluder.
- (b) Silt extractor
- (c) Silt enjector
- (d) Head regulator





- Silt ejector is provided
- (a) In river in conjuction with canal head regulator
- (b) In the canal in the head reach.
- (c) At headworks
- (d) At oftaking canal head





- To form still water pocket in front of canal head, following is constructed:
- (a) Fish Ladder
- (b) Divide wall -
- (c) Dam
- (d) None of the above



- Find the tensile stress of a mild steel rod of 18 mm diameter. Given: ultimate load = 9.0 ton.
- (a) 0.03 Ton/sq.mm
- (b) 0.02 Ton/sq.mm
- (c) 0.05 Ton/sq.mm
- (d) 0.06 Ton/sq.mm



The moment of inertia of a rectangle of width d and depth b about its horizontal axis at mid-depth is

(a) db³/12
(b) bd³/12
(c) bd³/3

(d) $db^3/3$





Two beam of equal cross-sectional area are subject to equal bending moment. If one beam has square cross-section and the other ahs circular section, then

- (a) Both beams will be equally strong
- (b) Circular section beam will be stronger
- (c) Square section beam will be stronger
- (d) The strength of the beam will depend on the nature of aiding



If Z and I are section modulus and moment of inertia, the shear force F at a section is:





About an axis perpendicular to the circular section, moment of inertia is given by

(a) $\pi d^3/16$

(b) $\pi d^4/32$

(c) $\pi d^3/32$

(d) $\pi d^4/64$







The stress in any fibre in a beam subjected to bending depends upon

- (a) Distance of fibre from neutral axis .
- (b) Radius of curvature of neutral axis
- (c) Elasticity
- (d) None of the above



For a hollow shaft of external and internal diameters 10 cm and 5 cm respectively, the torsional sectional modulus will be approximately _____:

(a) 184 cm²

(b) 275 cm²

(c) 368 cm²

(d) 536 cm³





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 $\frac{\pi}{32} \left(D^{4} d^{4} \right)$ D12

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