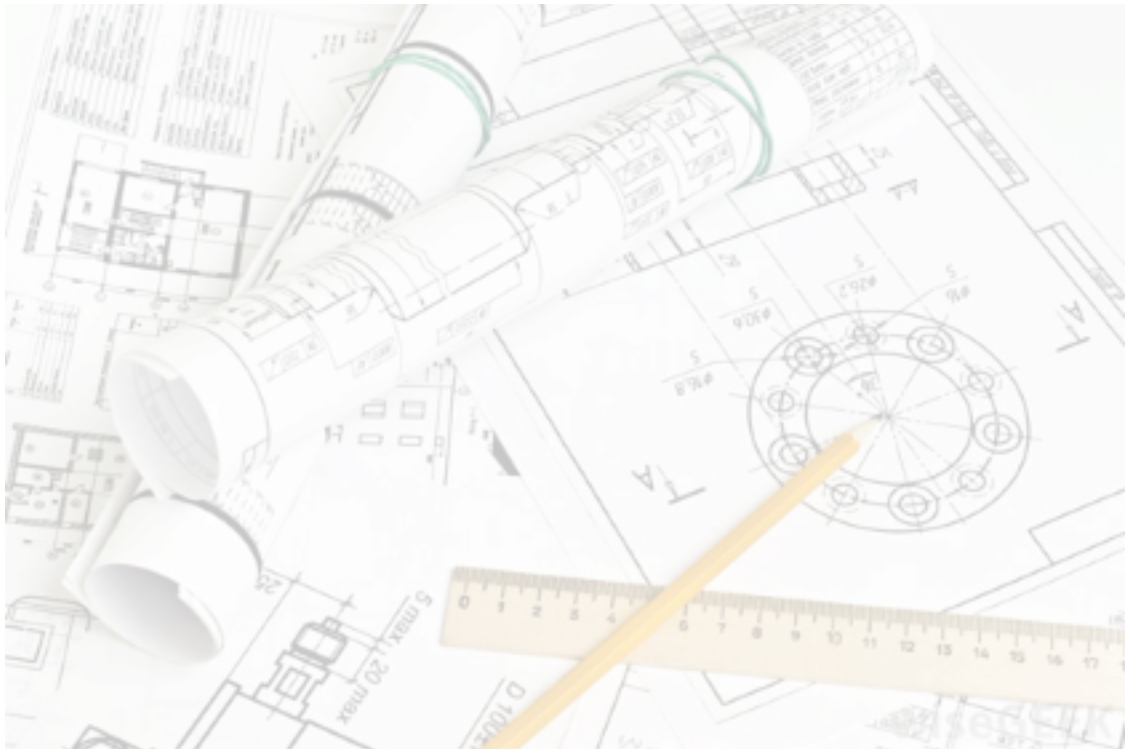


DRAFTSMAN (CIVIL)

MODEL QUESTION

PAPER 3



By Team

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1. The whole circle bearing of a line is 165° .

Its reduced bearing is

- (a) N 65° E
- (b) N 65° W
- (c) S 15° W
- (d) S 15° E

2. The angle between two mirrors of an optical square is equal to

- (a) 30°
- (b) 90°
- (c) 120°
- (d) none of these

3. When levelled, a level provides

- (a) Level line of sight
- (b) angular line of sight
- (c) inclined line of sight
- (d) none of these

4. The sum of interior angles of a pentagon is

- (a) 500°
- (b) 510°
- (c) 530°
- (d) 540°

5. The line joining places of equal declination are known as

- (a) Isometric lines
- (b) Fore bearing of line
- (c) Isogonicline
- (d) Back bearing of line.

6. In first angle projection method, the plan drawn at

- (a) above the elevation
- (b) right side of elevation
- (c) below the elevation
- (d) left side of elevation

7. The permissible error in prismatic compass survey is

- (a) 1 in 30
- (b) 1 in 340
- (c) 1 in 40
- (d) 1 in 240

8. The horizontal angle, which the magnetic meridian makes With the true meridian, is known as

- (a) Dip
- (b) Declination
- (c) Local attraction
- (d) Closing error

9. The accessory of a plane table, used for centering is

- (a) U-frame
- (b) Alidade
- (c) Trough compass
- (d) Spirit level

10. The latitude and departure, are negative in the

- (a) S.W. quadrant
- (b) S.E. quadrant
- (c) N.W. quadrant
- (d) N.E. quadrant

11. An imaginary line, lying throughout on the surface of the ground and preserving a constant inclination to the horizontal is called

- (a) a contour line
- (b) a contour gradient
- (c) level line
- (d) line of gentle slope

12. The main principle of surveying is to work from

- (a) higher level to lower level
- (b) lower level to higher level
- (c) the part to whole
- (d) whole to part

13. On a diagonal scale it is possible to read up to

- (a) one dimension only
- (b) two dimension only
- (c) three dimension only
- (d) four dimension only

14. 1 hectare is equal to

- (a) 100m^2
- (b) 10m^2
- (c) 1000m^2
- (d) 10000m^2

15. Reading of the metric levelling staff can be taken accurately up to:

- (a) 0.001 m
- (b) 0.005 m
- (c) 0.01 m
- (d) 0.05 m

16. The ring contours having higher values inwards represents

- (a) Pond
- (b) River
- (c) Valley
- (d) Hill

17. When the measured length is less than the actual length, the error is known as

- (a) Manual error
- (b) Negative error
- (c) Positive error
- (d) Instrumental error

18. An imaginary line joining the point of intersection of crosshairs of the diaphragm and the optical centre of the object glass, is known as

- (a) Axis of bubble tube
- (b) Axis of telescope
- (c) line of collimation
- (d) None of these

19. The errors in levelling due to earth's curvature are

- (a) Positive
- (b) Negative
- (c) Zero
- (d) None of these

20. The instrument which is used in plane tabling for obtaining, horizontal and vertical distances directly without resorting to chaining is known as

- (a) Plane alidade
- (b) Telescopic alidade
- (c) Plumbing fork
- (d) Fiducial edge

21. The horizontal distance between any two adjacent contours is known as

- (a) Contour interpolation
- (b) Contour interval
- (c) Contour gradient
- (d) Horizontal equivalent

22. The direct method of contouring is

- (a) a quick method
- (b) an accurate method
- (c) used for very large areas
- (d) none of the above

23. The height of instrument is equal to

- (a) R.L. of B.M. - back sight
- (b) R.L. of instrument axis back sight
- (c) R.L. of instrument axis + back sight
- (d) R.L. of B.M. + back sight

24. If the R.L. is 257 m and height of instrument is 258.650, then B.S. is.....

- (a) 0.650 m
- (b) 350 m
- (c) 1.650 m
- (d) 1.350 m

25. All the angles of a well conditioned or well shaped triangle are (a) $> 30^\circ$ and $< 120^\circ$

- (b) $> 45^\circ$ and $< 90^\circ$
- (c) $< 30^\circ$ and $> 120^\circ$
- (d) $< 45^\circ$ and $> 90^\circ$

26. Assuming that a draftsman can plot a distance as small as 0.25 mm and the scale of plotting, is 1 in 10,000, the distances in the field can be measured to the nearest

- (a) 0.025m
- (b) 0.25m
- (c) 2.5m
- (d) 25m

27. Any line which is normal to the plumb line at all the points is called

- (a) datum line
- (b) vertical line
- (c) horizontal line
- (d) none of these

28. The solid ground on which the foundations rest is called

- (a) Foundation bed
- (b) Subsoil
- (c) Footing
- (d) All the above

29. Which type scaffolding commonly used for stone masonry Works

- (a) Single scaffolding
- (b) Double scaffolding
- (c) Putlog scaffolding
- (c) Cantilever scaffolding

30. Designation for the size of door frame 890x2090 is

- (a) 8 DS 20
- (b) 8 DS 21
- (c) 9 DS 20
- (d) 9 DS 21

31. Footing consists in an eccentric footing for an exterior column, and a concentric footing for an interior column is

- (a) Strap footing
- (b) Cantilever footing
- (c) Combined footing
- (d) Both A and B

32. A caisson which is open at top and closed at bottom is called

- (a) Well caisson
- (b) Box Caisson
- (c) Pneumatic caisson
- (d) None of these

33. The slope of the roof opposite side of the wind direction is known as

- (a) Windward slope
- (b) Hill ward slope
- (c) Leeward slope
- (d) Both B and C

34. A corner stone having two faces made plane is known as

- (a) Queen closer
- (b) Quoin
- (c) King closer
- (d) Bat

35. The highest central Wedge shaped block used in the arch is (a) Top Voussoirs

- (b) Key stone
- (c) Crown
- (d) Haunch

36. The Vertical distance between highest point on the intrados and the springing line is called

- (a) Depth of arch
- (b) Rise of arch
- (c) Height of arch
- (d) All the above

37. The edge formed by the intersection of dormer window and pitched roof is known as

- (a) Gable end
- (b) Dormer end
- (c) Leaf end
- (d) None of these

38. Which window have two faces in two perpendicular direction

- (a) Dormer window
- (b) Corner window
- (c) Bay window
- (d) Gable window

39. A collapsible steel door is used for

- (a) Sheds
- (b) Compound gate
- (c) Public building
- (d) All the above

40. Strap hinges are mainly used for

- (a) Heavy door
- (b) Thin door
- (c) Internal door
- (d) Ledged door

41. Semicircular projection which is formed on the edge or surface of Wood is known as

- (a) Groove
- (b) Grounds
- (c) Bead
- (d) Housing

42. The edge of portion overhanging a vertical surface of known as

- (a) Shooting
- (b) Nosing
- (c) Wainscot
- (d) Housing

43. Lapped joint is the example of

- (a) Lengthening joint
- (b) Widening joint
- (c) Bearing joint
- (d) Angle joint

44. The bedding block is generally provided at the end of a truss (a) Ridge

- (b) Eave
- (c) Barge
- (d) Template

45. The maximum span of the lean to roof is

- (a) 2.1m
- (b) 2.4m
- (c) 3.0m
- (d) 3.5m

46. In Stone masonry, Some stones at regular intervals are placed right across the Wall, such stones are known as

- (a) Bond stone
- (b) Key stone
- (c) Course stone
- (d) Heads

47. The exposed vertical surfaces at the right angles to the door frame is known as

- (a) Post
- (b) Jamb
- (c) Reveal
- (d) Horn

48. Right angled columnar projection from a wall is known as

- (a) Offset
- (b) Finial
- (c) Facing
- (d) None of these

49. Daylight factors in living room is

- (a) 0.313%
- (b) 0.625%
- (c) 2.5%
- (d) 1.9%

50. Minimum rear setback for a residential building at panchayat area

- (a) 2.0m
- (b) 1.5m
- (c) 1.2m
- (d) 3.0m

51. Generally "Schist" is a

- (a) Metamorphic rock
- (b) Igneous rock
- (c) Sedimentary rock
- (d) None of these

52. Which is the harmful ingredients in brick earth

- (a) Lime
- (b) Iron pyrites
- (c) Alkalies
- (d) All the above

53. In which ingredients imparts quick setting property to the cement

- (a) Lime
- (b) Silica
- (c) Alumina
- (d) Calcium sulphate

54. Proportion of mortar is used for cement concrete roads

- (a) 1:2
- (b) 1:4
- (c) 1:6
- (d) 1:8

55. An example of highly refractory timber

- (a) Sal Wood
- (b) Teak Wood
- (c) Deodar
- (d) Mango tree

56. The age of good trees for felling varies from

- (a) 25 to 50 year
- (b) 25 to 75 year
- (c) 50 to 100 year
- (d) 100 to 300 year

57. The capacity of wood to absorb water vapours from air is called

- (a) Warping
- (b) Swelling
- (c) Sap
- (d) None of these

58. Which is known as "the richest iron ore"

- (a) Hematite
- (b) Limonite
- (c) Magnetite
- (d) Siderite

59. A material which cannot be cut by a sharp tool is known as

- (a) Hard material
- (b) Tough material
- (c) Ductile material
- (d) Brittle material

60. The process of heating the steel to make it soft so that it can be easily worked out is called

- (a) Annealing
- (b) Quenching
- (c) Nitriding
- (d) Hardening

61. When final coat of paint has not sufficient opacity, this defect is known as

- (a) Bloom
- (b) Running
- (c) Grinning
- (d) Flashing

62. "Charcoal" is an example of

- (a) Solid fuels
- (b) Liquid fuels
- (c) Gaseous fuels
- (d) Organic fuels

63. The product obtained by slaking of quicklime is

- (a) Slaked lime
- (b) Hydrated lime
- (c) Lump lime
- (d) Both A and B

64. The maximum percentage of impurities in white lime

- (a) 95%
- (b) 22%
- (c) 5%
- (d) 10%

65. The combination of tread and riser is known as

- (a) Stair
- (b) Step
- (c) Flier
- (d) Going

66. For earthwork excavation under water, the rate is to be increased by

- (a) 20%
- (b) 30%
- (c) 10%
- (d) 5%

67. A pipe which is installed in the house drainage to preserve water seal on traps is called

- (a) Anti-Syphonage
- (b) Soil pipe
- (c) Cowel
- (d) Vent pipe

68. In the case of cantilever beam, maximum bending moment occurs at

- (a) Fixed end
- (b) Free end
- (c) Middle of the beam
- (d) Anywhere on the beam

69. Initial setting time of ordinary cement is nearly,

- (a) 5 minutes
- (b) 10 minutes
- (c) 30 minutes
- (d) 50 minutes

70. The steel used in reinforcing concrete work is:

- (a) Stainless steel
- (b) Chromium steel
- (c) High speed steel
- (d) Mild steel

71. Simple stress is often called:

- (a) Direct stress
- (b) Transverse stress
- (c) Total stress
- (d) None of these

72. The internal resistance which the body offers to meet with the load or external force is called:

- (a) Pressure
- (b) strain
- (c) stress
- (d) None of these

73. As per building bye laws, the plans shall be prepared on a scale not smaller than:

- (a) 1 in 3000
- (b) 1 in 2000
- (c) 1 in 200
- (d) 1 in 400

74. The major structural component of a road composed of stone aggregate is:

- (a) Sub grade
- (b) Base course
- (c) Surfacing
- (d) Wearing surface

75. Intensity of rainfall is

- (a) Total rainfall in a period
- (b) Rainfall per unit area
- (c) Volume of water collected per unit time
- (d) Depth of rainfall per unit time which it fell

76. The railway station at which a track Inlets plain line is called:

- (a) Flag station
- (b) Junction
- (c) Wayside station
- (d) Terminal station

77. Barometer is used to measure:

- (a) Fluid Pressure
- (b) Atmospheric pressure
- (c) Difference in pressure between two points
- (d) Pressure in water channels etc.

78. Enoscope is used to measure:

- (a) Vehicle acceleration
- (b) Spot speed
- (c) Signal setting
- (d) Overtaking distance

79. A culvert has span usually less than:

- (a) 3m
- (b) 6m
- (c) 4m
- (d) 9m

80. An outlet provided in Water pipe for tapping Water mainly in case of a fire:

- (a) Relief valve
- (b) Reflux Valve
- (c) Fire hydrant
- (d) Sluice valve

81. Gayatriputzha is the tributary of which river?

- (a) Periyar
- (b) Bharathapuzha
- (c) Chaliyar
- (d) Pampa

82. International Day of the Girl Child is on

- (a) September 11
- (b) October 11
- (c) December 12
- (d) March 27

83. The term 'Genetics' was first used by:

- (a) Gregor Mendel
- (b) Watson Crick
- (c) Lord Kelvin
- (d) W. Bateson

84. Which acid is present in Rice?

- (a) Capric acid
- (b) Formic acid
- (c) Ascorbic acid
- (d) Phytic acid

85. The working principle of Optical Fibre Cable (OFC) is:

- (a) Scattering
- (b) Total internal reflection
- (c) Dispersion
- (d) Interference

86. Which award is considered as Nobel prize of computing?

- (a) Turing prize
- (b) Pulitzer prize
- (c) Abel prize
- (d) Magssassay award

87. Food for Work Programme was introduced during the

- (a) Fourth Plan
- (b) Fifth Plan
- (c) Sixth Plan
- (d) Seventh Plan

88. Who was the Prime Minister of India when Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana (PMRY) was started?

- (a) Narasimha Rao
- (b) Rajiv Gandhi
- (c) Indira Gandhi
- (d) Jawaharlal Nehru

89. Balika Samridhi Yojana was launched by:

- (a) Rajiv Gandhi
- (b) I.K. Gujral
- (c) Manmohan Singh
- (d) Indira Gandhi

90. RLEGP stands for

- (a) Regional Landless Employment Guarantee Programme
- (b) Rural Labour Employment Guarantee programme
- (c) Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme
- (d) Regional Labour Employment Guarantee Programme

91. The Mullaperiyar Dam is located in which river

- (a) Periyar
- (b) Pambar
- (c) Bharathapuzha
- (d) Kunthipuzha

92. Who is the only person to have Won two un shared Nobel Prizes in two different fields?

- (a) Marie Curie
- (b) Linus Pauling
- (c) J. Bardeen
- (d) Frederic Sanger

93. Who is the author of Christumatha Nirupanam?

- (a) K.V. Simon
- (b) Samuel Mateer
- (c) Chattampi Swamikal
- (d) Herman Gundert

94. ECG is an instrument used in the study of:

- (a) Lungs
- (b) Heart
- (c) Brain
- (d) Liver

95. Who was the first scientist to become member of Indian parliament?

- (a) A.P.J. Abdul Kalam
- (b) Meghnad Saha
- (c) O. M. Namibiar
- (d) E. Sreedharan

96. Which Article of the Constitution allows the state to restrict or regulate religious practices?

- (a) Article 21 A
- (b) Article 25
- (c) Article 39
- (d) Article 41

97. Which of the following Writs can be used against a person believed to be holding a public office he is not entitled to hold? (a) Mandannus (b) Quo Warranto (c) Habeas corpus (d) Certiorari

98. 'Privy Purse' was abolished by which one of the following constitution Amendment Act

- (a) 25th
- (b) 26th
- (c) 42nd
- (d) 44th

99. Which of the following Kerala leader is called 'Delhi Gandhi'?

- (a) Vakkom Abdul Khadar Moulavi
- (b) K. Kelappan
- (c) V.K. Krishna Menon
- (d) Neyyattinkara Krishnan Nair

100. Name the leader of Samyuktha Rasthreeya Sabha Agitation

- (a) K. Kelappan
- (b) N.V. Joseph
- (c) Wakkom Abdul Khadar Moulavi
- (d) T.K. Madhavan