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Engineering by practicing the exercises (including shortcut methods to solve problems) given below. 1000+ Top civil engineering MCQ for competitive exam. Q. 1 What is the density of steel? A. 7800 kg/m3 B. 7500 kg/m3 D. 8000 kg/m3 D. 8000 kg/m3 Q. 2 The
commonly used lime in white washing, is A. White lime B. Fat lime C. Hydraulic lime D. Quick lime Q. 3 For slaking of 10 kg of CaO, the theoretical amount of water is A. 2.2 kg B. 1.5 kg C. 3.2 kg D. None of these Q. 4 Plywood is made from A. Common timber B. Bamboo fibre C. Teak wood only D. Asbestos sheets Q. 5 A 1st class brick immersed in
water for 24 hours, should not absorb water (by weight) more than A. 10 % B. 15 % C. 20 % D. 25 % Click Here See More Building Construction MCQ for competitive exam. Q. 1 The bearing capacity of granite is generally A. 15 to 20 kg/cm2 B. 30 to 35 kg/cm2 C. 5 to 10
kg/cm2 D. 40 to 45 kg/cm2 O. 2 In grillage foundations a minimum 15 cm cover is provided on A. Ends of external beams B. Upper flange of top tier C. Lower beam of lower-tier D. None to these C. Lower beam of lower-tier D. None to these C. Lower beam of lower-tier D. The external beams B. Upper flange of top tier C. Lower beam of lower-tier D. None to these C. Lower beam of lower-tier D. The external beams B. Upper flange of the water table B. Vibrations caused by traffic movements
C. Mining in the neighborhood D. All the above Q. 4 The Auger boring method is not suitable for A. Cemented soil B. Vary soft soil C. Very hard soil D. All the above Q. 5 Dampness causes A. Bleaching of paints B. Crumbling of plaster C. Efflorescence D. Growth of termites Click Here to See More Building Construction MCQ Applied Mechanics MCQ.
Civil engineering MCO and applied mechanics MCO for competitive exam. O. 1 The frequency of oscillation on moon as compared to that on earth, will be A. 2.44 times less B. 3 
vibrations/sec, is A. 18.85 m/sec B. 1.885 m/sec B. 1.885 m/sec C. 188.5 m/sec C. 188.5 m/sec C. 188.5 m/sec D. 0.18845 m/se
equation of catenary is A. y = c tan x/c B. y = c tan x/c B. y = c sin x/c C. y = c cosh x/c D. y = c sinh x/c Q. 5 The moment of inertia of a triangular section (base b, height h) about centroidal axis parallel to the base, is A. bh3/3 B. bh3/36 C. b3h/12 D. bh3/2 Click Here See More Applied Mechanics MCQ Concrete Technology MCQ Civil engineering MCQ and concrete
technology MCQ for competitive exam. Q. 1 Permissible compressive strength of M 200 concrete grade is A. 200 kg/cm2 D. 150 kg/cm2 D. 150 kg/cm2 D. 150 kg/cm2 D. 170 kg/cm2 D. 150 kg/cm
Burning at high temperature B. Increased lime cement C. Finer grinding D. Higher content of tricalcium Q. 4 Sand requiring a high water cement ratio, belongs to A. Zone II B. Zone II B. Zone II D. Zone IV Q. 5 Minimum grade of concrete to be used in reinforced concrete as per IS: 4561978 is A. M 20 B. M 10 C. M 15 D. M 25 Click Here See More
Concrete Technology MCQ Design of Steel Structure MCQ Civil engineering MCQ and Design of steel structure MCQ for competitive exam. Q. 1 Net sectional area of the rivet holes C. Plus the area of the rivet holes D. None of these Q.
2 For a single section used as a tension member, the given area is assumed A. 30% to 40% in excess of the net area D. 50% to 60% in excess of the net area D. 50% to 60% in excess of the net area D. 50% to 60% in excess of the net area D. 50% to 60% in excess of the net area D. 50% to 60% in excess of the net area D. 50% to 60% in excess of the net area D. 50% to 60% in excess of the net area D. 50% to 60% in excess of the net area D. 50% to 60% in excess of the net area D. 50% to 60% in excess of the net area D. 50% to 60% in excess of the net area D. 50% to 60% in excess of the net area D. 50% to 60% in excess of the net area D. 50% to 60% in excess of the net area D. 50% to 60% in excess of the net area D. 50% to 60% in excess of the net area D. 50% to 60% in excess of the net area D. 50% to 60% in excess of the net area D. 50% to 60% in excess of the net area D. 50% to 60% in excess of the net area D. 50% to 60% in excess of the net area D. 50% to 60% in excess of the net area D. 50% to 60% in excess of the net area D. 50% to 60% in excess of the net area D. 50% to 60% in excess of the net area D. 50% to 60% in excess of the net area D. 50% to 60% in excess of the net area D. 50% to 60% in excess of the net area D. 50% to 60% in excess of the net area D. 50% to 60% in excess of the net area D. 50% to 60% in excess of the net area D. 50% to 60% in excess of the net area D. 50% to 60% in excess of the net area D. 50% to 60% in excess of the net area D. 50% to 60% in excess of the net area D. 50% to 60% in excess of the net area D. 50% to 60% in excess of the net area D. 50% to 60% in excess of the net area D. 50% to 60% in excess of the net area D. 50% to 60% in excess of the net area D. 50% to 60% in excess of the net area D. 50% to 60% in excess of the net area D. 50% to 60% in excess of the net area D. 50% to 60% in excess of the net area D. 50% to 60% in excess of the net area D. 50% to 60% in excess of the net area D. 50% to 60% in excess of the net area D. 50% to 60% in excess of the net area D. 50% to 6
the size of weld B. Plus the size of weld C. Minus the size of weld C. Minus the size of weld D. Plus twice the size of weld D. Plus twice the size of weld D. 8 d C. 2 d D. 8 d Q. 5 The shape factor of an isosceles triangle for bending about the axis parallel to the base is: A. 1.7
B. 2.0 C. 1.5 D. 2.34 Click Here See More Design of Steel Structure MCQ Strength of Materials MCQ Civil engineering MCQ and strength of materials MCQ for competitive exam. Q. 1 Deflection of a A. Cantilever beam, carrying a uniformly distributed load over span is WL3/8EI B. Simply supported beam carrying a concentrated load W at mid-span is
WL3/48EI C. Cantilever beam carrying a concentrated load W at its free end is WL3/3EI D. All the above Q. 2 From a circular plate A. 2.5 cm B. 0.5 cm C. 1.0 cm D. 1.5 cm Q. 3 If a rectangular beam measuring 10
× 18 × 400 cm carries a uniformly distributed load such that the bending stress developed is 100 kg/cm2. The intensity of the load per metre length, is A. 270 kg B. 260 kg C. 240 kg D. 250 kg Q. 4 If two tensile forces mutually perpendicular act on a rectangular parallelepiped bar are equal, the resulting elongation of the pipe, is A. (E/P) (1 - m) B.
(P/E) (1 + m) C. (P/E) (1 - m) D. (E/P) (m - 1) Q. 5 On a ladder resting on smooth ground and leaning against vertical wall, the force of friction will be A. Away from the wall at its upper end B. Upwards at its upper end B. Upwards at its upper end B. Upwards at its upper end Click Here See More Strength of
Materials MCQ RCC Structure MCQ Civil engineering MCQ and RCC Structure MCQ for competitive exam. Q. 1 The diameter of the main steel rods but not less than A. wl²/10 B. wl²/4 C. wl²/8 D. wl²/12 Q. 2 If P kg/m2 is the upward pressure on the slab of a plain
concrete footing whose projection on either side of the wall is a cm, the depth of foundation D is given by A. D = 0.0775 aP D. D = 0.0775 aP
section is changed C. Equal or less than 5 kg/cm2, no shear reinforcement is provided D. All the above Q. 4 For a continuous floor slab supported on beams, the ratio of end span length and intermediate span length, is A. 0.8 B. 0.6 C. 0.7 D. 0.9 Q. 5 In a singly reinforced beam A. Elastic moduli for concrete and steel have different values within the
limits of deformation of the beam B. Compression is borne entirely by concrete C. Steel possesses initial stresses when embedded in concrete D. Plane sections transverse to the centre line of the beam before bending remain plane after bending
Click Here See More RCC Structure MCQ Structure MCQ Structure MCQ Structure is A. 3 B. 5 C. 4 D. 6 Q. 2 If there are m unknown member forces, r unknown reaction components and j
number of joints, then the degree of static indeterminacy of a pin-jointed plane frame is given by A. m - r + 2j B. m + r - 2j C. m - r + 2j D. m + 2j D. m + r + 2j D. m + r + 2j D. m + r + 2j D. m + 2j D. m + 2
reaction components and 14 joints is A. 6 B. 5 C. 1 D. 4 Q. 5 Degree of kinematic indeterminacy of a pin-jointed plane frame is given by A. 2j - r B. j - 2r C. 3j - r D. 2j + r Click Here See More Structural Analysis MCQ Water Supply Engineering MCQ and Water Supp
well pipes may not be reduced by A. Reducing the flow velocity B. Using thicker pipes C. Reducing the draw down and the pumping rate D. Using screens having larger area of openings Q. 2 Recuperation test is carried out to determine A. Discharge from a well B. Turbidity of water C. pH value of water
D. Yield of well Q. 3 Pick up the correct statement from the following: A. Deposition of sediment in the reservoir, reduces the capacity of the reservoir B. Large solids carried along the river bed, is known as bed load C. The fine sediment from the
following. The underground sources of water, is from A. Infiltration wells B. Wells C. Springs D. Storage reservoirs Q. 5 Pick up the correct statement from the following: A. Waste water and leakage is 15% of total consumption B. Domestic use of water is 25% of total
consumption D. All the above Click Here See More Water Supply Engineering MCQ Civil engineering MCQ and estimation and costing MCQ for competitive exam. Q. 1 The rate of payment is made for 100 cu m (per % cu m) in case of Excavation in trenches for foundation B. Earth work in excavation C. Rock cutting D. All
the above Q. 2 The rate of an item of work depends on A. Specifications of materials B. Proportion of mortar C. Specifications of works D. All the above Q. 3 The main factor to be considered while preparing a detailed estimate, is A. Transportation of materials B. Availability of materials C. Quantity of the materials D. All the above Q. 4 Pick up the
correct statement from the following: A. The formal acceptance by the administrative department for incurring an expenditure involved to complete a work including incidental, establishment and travelling charges, is called actual cost C. The estimated value of the work
excluding the amount for contingencies, work charged establishment, tool and plants, is called work value D. All the above Q. 5 Brick walls are measured in sq. m if the thickness of the wall is A. 15 cm B. 20 cm C. 10 cm D. None of these Click Here See More Estimation and Costing MCQ Hydrology MCQ Civil engineering MCQ and Hydrology MCQ
for competitive exam. Q. 1 An aggrading river B. Silting river D. Both silting area C. Decreases the water-logging area C. Decreases the water-logging area D. None of the above C. Decreases the water-logging area D. None of the above C. Decreases the water-logging area D. None of the above C. Decreases the water-logging area D. None of the above C. Decreases the water-logging area D. None of the above C. Decreases the water-logging area D. None of the above C. Decreases the water-logging area D. None of the above C. Decreases the water-logging area D. None of the above C. Decreases the water-logging area D. None of the above C. Decreases the water-logging area D. None of the above C. Decreases the water-logging area D. None of the above C. Decreases the water-logging area D. None of the above C. Decreases the water-logging area D. None of the above C. Decreases the water-logging area D. None of the above C. Decreases the water-logging area D. None of the above C. Decreases the water-logging area D. None of the above C. Decreases the water-logging area D. None of the above C. Decreases the water-logging area D. None of the above C. Decreases the water-logging area D. None of the above C. Decreases the water-logging area D. None of the above C. Decreases the water-logging area D. None of the above C. Decreases the water-logging area D. None of the above C. Decreases the water-logging area D. None of the above C. Decreases the water-logging area D. None of the above C. Decreases the water-logging area D. None of the above C. Decreases the water-logging area D. None of the above C. Decreases the water-logging area D. None of the above C. Decreases the water-logging area D. None of the above C. Decreases the water-logging area D. None of the above C. Decreases the water-logging area D. None of the above C. Decreases the water-logging area D. None of the above C. Decreases the water-logging area D. None of the above C. Decreases the water-logging area D. None of the above C. Decreases the water-logging area D. Decrea
logging area Q. 3 The equation V = (1000 \text{ ID}10^2/60) \times (1.8T + 42) which is used for determining the velocity of ground water flow in metres per day is known as A. Slichter's formula D. Meinzer's formula D. Meinze
area raised to the power A. 3/4 B. 1/4 C. 1/2 D. 2/3 Q. 5 When the reservoir is full, the maximum compressive force in a gravity dam is produced A. At the heel B. At the toe C. Within the middle third of base D. At centre of base Click Here See More Hydrology MCQ Surveying and Levelling MCQ Civil engineering MCQ and Surveying and Levelling
MCQ for competitive exam. Q. 1 If the whole circle bearing of a line is 270°, its reduced bearing is A. W 90° B. N 90° W Q. 2 Pick up the correct statement from the following: A. The fifth tag from either end of the chain is numbered 5 B. The length of the brass handle is included in the length of chain C. The handles are on swivel
joints to prevent twisting of the chain D. All the above Q. 3 The process of determining the locations of the known stations is A. Traversing B. Radiation C. Intersection D. Resection Q. 4 Surveys which are carried out to depict mountains, rivers, water bodies, wooded areas and other
cultural details, are known as A. Cadastral surveys B. City surveys C. Topographical surveys D. Guide map surveys 
Surveying and Levelling MCQ Hydraulics and Fluid Mechanics MCQ civil engineering MCQ and Hydraulics and Fluid Mechanics MCQ for competitive exam. Q. 1 In open channels, the specific energy measured with respect to the datum
passing through the bottom of the channel D. Kinetic energy plotted above the free surface of water C. Total energy measured with respect to the datum passing through the bottom of the channel D. Kinetic energy plotted above the free surface of water C. Total energy measured with respect to the datum passing through the bottom of the channel D. Xinetic energy plotted above the free surface of water C. Total energy measured with respect to the datum passing through the bottom of the channel D. Xinetic energy measured with respect to the datum passing through the bottom of the channel D. Xinetic energy plotted above the free surface of water C. Total energy measured with respect to the datum passing through the bottom of the channel D. Xinetic energy plotted above the free surface of water C. Total energy measured with respect to the datum passing through the bottom of the channel D. Xinetic energy measured with respect to the datum passing through the bottom of the channel D. Xinetic energy measured with respect to the datum passing through the bottom of the channel D. Xinetic energy measured with respect to the datum passing through the bottom of the channel D. Xinetic energy measured with respect to the datum passing through the bottom of the channel D. Xinetic energy measured with respect to the datum passing through the bottom of the channel D. Xinetic energy measured with respect to the datum passing through the bottom of the channel D. Xinetic energy measured with respect to the channel D. Xinetic energy measured with respect to the channel D. Xinetic energy measured with respect to the channel D. Xinetic energy measured with respect to the channel D. Xinetic energy measured with respect to the channel D. Xinetic energy measured with respect to the channel D. Xinetic energy measured with respect to the channel D. Xinetic energy measured with respect to the channel D. Xinetic energy measured with respect to the channel D. Xinetic energy measured with respect to the channel D. Xinetic energy measured with re
center of gravity D. Above the 
2000 kg B. 4000 kg C. 8000 kg D. 1000 kg Q. 5 If a body floating in a liquid occupies a new position and remains at rest in this new position, when given a small angular displacement, the body is said to be in
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   equilibrium. A. None of these B. Neutral C. Stable D. Unstable Click Here See More Hydraulics and Fluid Mechanics MCQ Highway
Engineering MCQ Civil engineering MCQ and Highway Engineering MCQ for competitive exam. Q. 1 In case of construction is high C. Initial cost of construction is low D. Visibility during nights is high D. Visibility during nights is high Q. 2 If D is
the degree of a curve, the percentage reduction of gradient, is A. 0.01 D B. 0.04 D C. 0.03 D D.0.05 D Q. 3 Pick up the incorrect statement from the following: A. Highways may be provided both horizontal and vertical C. Highways may be provided vertical curves B. Highways may be provided both horizontal and vertical C. Highways may be provided vertical curves B. Highways may be provided both horizontal and vertical C. Highways may be provided vertical curves B. Highways may be provided both horizontal and vertical C. Highways may be provided vertical curves B. Highways may be provided both horizontal and vertical C. Highways may be provided vertical curves B. Highways may be provided both horizontal and vertical C. Highways may be provided vertical curves B. Highways may be provided both horizontal and vertical curves B. Highways may be provided both horizontal and vertical curves B. Highways may be provided both horizontal and vertical curves B. Highways may be provided both horizontal and vertical curves B. Highways may be provided both horizontal and vertical curves B. Highways may be provided both horizontal and vertical curves B. Highways may be provided both horizontal and vertical curves B. Highways may be provided both horizontal and vertical curves B. Highways may be provided both horizontal and vertical curves B. Highways may be provided by the curve and t
horizontal curves C. Highways are always constructed in straight line Q. 4 Pick up the correct statement from the following: A. Curve length should be at least 150 metres for a deflection angle of 5 degree B. For every degree decrease in the deflection angle, 30 metre length of curve to be increased C. Long tangent sections exceeding 3 km in length
should be avoided D. All the above Q. 5Minimum number of 50 kg cement bags per cubic metre of concrete for a mix corresponding to crushing strength 280 kg/cm2 at 28 days, are A. 6.5 B. 7.0 C. 7.5 D. 5.0 Click Here See More Highway Engineering MCQ Remote Sensing MCQ civil engineering MCQ and Remote Sensing MCQ for competitive examples are concreted for a mix corresponding to crushing strength 280 kg/cm2 at 28 days, are A. 6.5 B. 7.0 C. 7.5 D. 5.0 Click Here See More Highway Engineering MCQ civil engineering MCQ and Remote Sensing MCQ for competitive examples are concreted for a mix corresponding to crushing strength 280 kg/cm2 at 28 days, are A. 6.5 B. 7.0 C. 7.5 D. 5.0 Click Here See More Highway Engineering MCQ civil engineering MCQ and Remote Sensing MCQ for competitive examples are concreted for a mix corresponding to crushing strength 280 kg/cm2 at 28 days, are A. 6.5 B. 7.0 C. 7.5 D. 5.0 Click Here See More Highway Engineering MCQ for competitive examples are concreted for a mix corresponding to crushing strength 280 kg/cm2 at 28 days, are A. 6.5 B. 7.0 C. 7.5 D. 5.0 Click Here See More Highway Engineering MCQ for competitive examples are concreted for a mix corresponding to crushing strength 280 kg/cm2 at 28 days, are A. 6.5 B. 7.0 C. 7.5 D. 5.0 Click Here See More Highway Engineering MCQ for competitive examples are concreted for a mix corresponding to crush at 28 days, are a second for concrete for a mix corresponding to crush at 28 days, are a second for concrete for a mix corresponding to crush at 28 days, are a second for concrete for a mix corresponding to crush at 28 days, are a second for concrete for a mix corresponding to crush at 28 days, are a second for concrete for a mix corresponding to crush at 28 days, are a second for concrete for a mix corresponding to crush at 28 days, are a second for concrete for a mix corresponding to crush at 28 days, are a second for concrete for co
Q. 1 Pick up the correct definition from the following with response to GIS. A. The area features which are wholly contained within another area features is defined as connectivity C. Common boundary between two areas of a locality is known as
adjacency D. All of these Q. 2 The normal altitude of GPS satellite is about A. 24,400 km B. 16,200 km C. 36,100 km D. 20,200 km Q. 3 Geodimeter is based on: A. Propagation of modulated light waves B. High frequency radio waves C. Propagation of infrared radiation D. The visible light as carrier with frequency of the order of 5 × 1014 Hz A.
Propagation of modulated light waves Q. 4 The code based GPS receivers are generally used for: A. Land navigation B. Trans movement C. Vehicle tracking D. All of these Q. 5 Pick up the correct statement from the following: A. The variation of the refractive index with wave length, is called dispersion, B. The refractive index of a medium varies
according to the wavelength of the radiation, C. The splitting of colours of white light by passing through a prism is caused due to dispersion D. All of these Click Here See More Remote Sensing MCQ Surveying and Levelling MCQ Hydraulics & Fluid Mechanics MCQ
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