

Program: BE CIVIL Engineering

Curriculum Scheme: Revised 2012

Examination: Fourth Year Semester VII

Course Code: CEC 703 and Course Name: Irrigation Engineering

Time: 1 hour

Max. Marks: 50

=====

Note to the students:- All the Questions are compulsory and carry equal marks .

Q1.	A minor irrigation scheme, involves command area, equal to or less than:
Option A:	100 hectares
Option B:	500 hectares
Option C:	1000 hectares
Option D:	2000 hectares.
Q2.	The first hydro-electric work in India was undertaken at:
Option A:	Darjeeling
Option B:	Kerala
Option C:	Chirapunji
Option D:	Punjab
Q3.	Which of the following methods of irrigation is also known as "Irrigation by plots" method?
Option A:	Free flooding
Option B:	Border flooding
Option C:	Check flooding
Option D:	Basin flooding
Q4.	Super-fluous water is also called
Option A:	capillary water
Option B:	gravitational water
Option C:	hygroscopic water
Option D:	supercritical flowing water
Q5.	The amount of irrigation water required to fulfil the evapo-transpiration and minor metabolic plant needs per unit of cropped area is called:
Option A:	consumptive use
Option B:	consumptive irrigation requirement
Option C:	net irrigation requirement
Option D:	Gross irrigation requirement

Q6.	The 8000 hectares of gross commanded area of an irrigation project includes 20% of reserved forests, user lands, roads, etc. The pastures and fallow lands are 10%. If the intensity of irrigation is 50%, the area to be irrigated is:
Option A:	4000 hectares
Option B:	3200 hectares
Option C:	2800 hectares
Option D:	1200 hectares
Q7.	Cyclonic precipitation is caused by lifting of an air mass due to
Option A:	pressure difference
Option B:	temperature difference
Option C:	natural topographical barriers
Option D:	air thrust
Q8.	Where are funnel and receiver in Non-recording type placed?
Option A:	Inside a Metal case
Option B:	On top of the equipment
Option C:	Below the base of equipment
Option D:	In between the metal case
Q9.	Deep vertical movement of water in the ground is called as _____
Option A:	infiltration
Option B:	percolation
Option C:	runoff
Option D:	seepage
Q10.	If the base period of a 6hr unit hydrograph of a basin is 84 hours, then a 12hr unit hydrograph derived from this 6hr unit hydrograph will have base period of
Option A:	72h
Option B:	78h
Option C:	84h
Option D:	90h
Q11.	Water wells excavated through confined aquifers are known as _____
Option A:	artesian wells
Option B:	non-artesian wells
Option C:	gravity wells
Option D:	water table wells
Q12.	The radius of influence is
Option A:	Radius of the main well
Option B:	Distance from the wall of main well to the point of zero draw down
Option C:	Distance from the centre of main well to the point of zero draw down
Option D:	Distance between the observation wells

Q13.	The geological formation which can store water, transmit water but cannot yield water is known as:
Option A:	Aquifuge
Option B:	Aquiclude
Option C:	Aquitard
Option D:	Aquifer
Q14.	The maximum level to which the water will rise in the reservoir during ordinary operation condition is called
Option A:	Minimum Pool Level
Option B:	Normal Pool Level
Option C:	Maximum Pool Level
Option D:	Surcharge storage
Q15.	Trap efficiency of a storage reservoir is defined as:
Option A:	Total annual sediment inflow / Reservoir capacity
Option B:	Total sediment deposited in a given period / Total sediment inflow in that period
Option C:	Total annual sediment deposited in the reservoir / dead storage capacity of the reservoir
Option D:	Total sediment inflow in that period / Total annual sediment inflow
Q16.	Transverse joints in -concrete gravity dams are the:
Option A:	horizontal construction joints at each lift height
Option B:	vertical construction joints of full height and width
Option C:	diagonal construction joints for torsion
Option D:	vertical construction joints for torsion
Q17.	The lateral braces are provided between buttresses in a buttress dam, to:
Option A:	transfer the load from the deck to the foundation
Option B:	transfer the load from the deck to the buttresses
Option C:	provide resistance against buckling of buttresses
Option D:	provide resistance against shear failure
Q18.	The most preferred type of an earthen dam section is the one, in which the:
Option A:	entire embankment is made of one type of soil
Option B:	inner embankment is made of highly porous soil, surrounded by the outer shell of highly impervious soil, both separated by transition filter material of mediocre permeability
Option C:	inner embankment is made of highly impervious soil surrounded by the outer shell of highly pervious soil, both separated by transition filter material of mediocre permeability
Option D:	embankment material doesn't make any difference to the strength of dam
Q19.	When the reservoir is full, the slope which is most likely to slide, is:
Option A:	the upstream slope

Option B:	the downstream slope
Option C:	Heel of the dam
Option D:	Toe of the dam
Q20.	The discharge passing over an ogee spillway, per unit length of its apex line, is proportional to: (where H is the head over the apex of its crest)
Option A:	H
Option B:	$H^{0.5}$
Option C:	$H^2$
Option D:	$H^{1.5}$
Q21.	The free board for gravity dam is equal to _____, where $h_w$ is height of the wave :
Option A:	$h_w$
Option B:	$1.5 h_w$
Option C:	$2 h_w$
Option D:	$3 h_w$
Q22.	A Super passage is the reverse of _____
Option A:	syphon
Option B:	aqueduct
Option C:	inlets and outlets
Option D:	syphon Aqueduct
Q23.	What is the common example of rigid modules?
Option A:	Pipe Outlet
Option B:	Open Sluice
Option C:	Gibb's Module
Option D:	Venturi Flume
Q24.	Irrigation canals are generally aligned along
Option A:	Ridge line
Option B:	Contour line
Option C:	Valley line
Option D:	Straight line
Q25.	The canal water flows freely under gravity in which of the following CD works?
Option A:	Aqueduct and Super passage
Option B:	Super passage and Syphon
Option C:	Canal Syphon and Aqueduct
Option D:	Level-crossing and inlets outlets