

BABA FARID UNIVERSITY OF HEALTH SCIENCES, FARIDKOT

Junior Engineer (Civil)

(under Baba Farid University of Health Sciences, Faridkot)

QUESTION BOOK

THUMB IMPRESSION OF THE CANDIDATE

OMR ANSWER

ROLL NO:

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FULL SIGNATURE OF THE CANDIDATE

Invigilator stamp

FULL SIGNATURE OF INVIGILATOR

Time Allowed: 1:00 Hour (11:00 AM to 12:00 Noon)

Maximum Marks: 50

1. Use BLACK FINE TIP BALL PEN only. Use of pencil is not allowed.
2. Write your Roll number on the OMR answer-sheet and also on the question-booklet only in the space provided for the purpose and at no other place in the question booklets and Answer-sheet
3. Enter the Question Booklet Set and Number on the OMR Answer-sheet and also darken the corresponding bubbles with BLACK FINE TIP BALL PEN.
4. Do not put any marks anywhere in the Question booklet /on the OMR Answer-sheet.
5. **There are 50 objective type questions in all of 1 Mark each.** Before attempting the questions, check that the Question-booklet is complete. In case any question/part of question or page is missing, inform the Centre Superintendent within 5 minutes of the start of the examination. After that no claim will be entertained.
6. **Each question is followed by four alternative responses listed as A), B), C) and D) out of which only one is correct / most correct. In case, all the ovals are left blank, there will be deduction of marks @ 0.25 mark for each such unattempted question. Fifth oval 'E' (introduced for security purpose) is to be darkened in case you do not want to attempt the question to avoid negative marking.**
7. To open the question booklet, remove the seal gently when asked to do so. Handover the OMR Answer-sheet to the officer on duty on the completion of the time before you leave the examination hall.
8. **The candidates are permitted to carry his/her question booklet after completion of the examination but OMR Sheets are compulsory required to be deposited with the invigilator.**
9. A candidate who create disturbance of any kind or changes his/her seat or is found in possession of any paper possibility of any assistance to him/her or unfair means will be expelled from the examination by the Centre superintendent/Observer, whose decision shall be final. ("Expulsion" for this purpose would mean cancellation of the entire examination of the candidate).
10. **THE CANDIDATES ARE NOT PERMITTED TO CARRY ANY TELECOMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT SUCH AS WATCH, CELLULAR PHONE, WIRELESS SET, SCANNER ETC. INSIDE THE EXAMINATION HALL.**
11. For rough work, use only the blank space of the Question booklet.
12. The candidates will not be allowed to leave the examination hall during the examination.
13. Borrowing any material is not allowed.
14. The answer-sheet is designed for Computer evaluation. If the instructions are not followed properly, the candidate alone shall be responsible for the resultant loss.
15. Smoking/Refreshment shall not be allowed in the Entrance Test Centre/Hall.
16. Male candidates shall affix their Left Thumb Impression (LTI) while Female candidates shall affix Right Thumb Impression (RTI) at the prescribed place on the OMR answer sheet, Question Booklet and attendance sheet. The Centre superintendent shall also obtain and retain it for record.
17. The candidate must fill both the question booklet number and OMR answer sheet number on the attendance sheet.
18. No candidate shall be allowed to leave the centre before **12:00 Noon**.

1. Ultimate strength to cement is provided by

A) Tricalcium silicate	B) Di-calcium silicate
C) Tri-calcium aluminate	D) Tri-calcium aluminate
2. Quartzite is a

A) Metamorphic Rock	B) Argillaceous Rock
C) Calcareous Rock	D) Igneous Rocks
3. Stainless steel contains

A) 18% of chromium and 8% nickel	B) 8% of chromium and 18% of nickel
C) 12% of chromium and 36% of nickel	D) 36% of chromium and 12% of nickel.
4. An ideal vertical curve to join two gradients, is

A) Circular	B) Parabolic
C) Elliptical	D) Hyperbolic
5. Closed contours of decreasing values towards their centre, represent

A) A hill	B) A depression
C) A saddle or pass	D) A river bed.
6. The reduced bearing of a line is N 87° W. Its whole circle bearing is

A) 87°	B) 273°
C) 93°	D) 3°
7. A partially saturated soil is classified as

A) One phase soil	B) Two phase soil
C) Three phase soil	D) Four phase soil.
8. Water formed transported soil is

A) Alluvial	B) Marine
C) Lacustrine	D) Loess.
9. The rate of accumulation of sludge in septic tanks is recommended as

A) 30 litres/person/year	B) 25 litres/person/year
C) 30 litres/person/month	D) 25 litres/person/month.
10. Self-cleansing velocity is

A) Velocity at dry weather flow	B) Velocity of water at flushing
C) Velocity at which no accumulation remains in the drains	D) Velocity of water in a pressure filter.
11. An inverted siphon is designed generally for

A) One pipe	B) Two pipes
C) Three pipes	D) Four pipes.
12. Inter-distance between ventilation columns in a sewer line is kept

A) 25 to 50 m	B) 50 m to 100 m
C) 100 m to 150 m	D) 150 m to 300 m
13. An R.C.C. column is treated as long if its slenderness ratio is greater than

A) 30	B) 35
C) 40	D) 50

14. The weight of a foundation is assumed as

A) 5% of wall weight	B) 7% of wall weight
C) 10% of wall weight	D) 12% of wall weight
15. The radius of a bar bend to form a hook, should not be less than

A) Twice the diameter	B) Thrice the diameter
C) Four times the diameter	D) Five times the diameter
16. The minimum head room over a stair must be

A) 200 cm	B) 205 cm
C) 210 cm	D) 230 cm
17. A very comfortable type of stairs is

A) Straight	B) Dog legged
C) Geometrical	D) Open newel
18. Irrigation canals are generally aligned along

A) Ridge line	B) Contour line
C) Valley line	D) Straight line
19. Retrogression of the bed level of a river downstream a weir, occurs due to

A) Heavy impact of water	B) Increase of the bed level
C) Less percentage of silt	D) Soft soil strata
20. For a given discharge in a channel, Blench curves give the relationship between the loss of head (H_L) and

A) Specific energy up-stream	B) Specific energy down-stream
C) Critical depth of water down-stream	D) Depth of water down-stream
21. A fall in a canal bed is generally provided, if

A) Ground slope exceeds the designed bed slope	B) Designed bed slope exceeds the ground slope
C) Ground slope is practically the same as the designed bed slope	D) None of these.
22. Raising of outer edge of a road with respect to inner edge, is known

A) Super elevation	B) Cant
C) Banking	D) All the above.
23. Best ballast contains stones varying in size from

A) 1.5 cm to 3 cm	B) 2.0 cm to 4 cm
C) 2.0 cm to 5 cm	D) 2.5 cm to 6 cm
24. Rail section first designed on Indian railways, was

A) Double headed	B) Bull headed
C) Flat footed	D) (a) and (b) simultaneously
25. Best wood for wooden sleepers is

A) Chir	B) Deodar
C) Sal	D) Teak

26. Bearing plates are used to fix
 A) Flat footed rails to the wooden sleepers B) Double headed rails to the wooden sleepers
 C) Bull headed rails to the wooden sleepers D) Flat footed rails to the cast iron sleepers
27. The angle between the gauge faces of the stock rail and tongue rail, is called
 A) Switch angle B) Angle of crossing
 C) Angle of turnout D) None of these.
28. The width of the right of way in urban area, is kept between 24 m to 60 m for
 A) National Highways B) State Highways
 C) Both (a) and (b) D) None of these.
29. Critical Path Net Work helps an engineer
 A) To concentrate his attention on critical activities B) To divert the resources from non-critical advanced activities to critical activities
 C) To be cautious for avoiding any delay in the critical activities to avoid delay of the whole project D) All the above.
30. The estimated time required to perform an activity, is known as
 A) Event B) Dummy
 C) Duration D) Float
31. Railway projects are treated as
 A) Light construction B) Heavy construction
 C) Industrial construction D) None of these.
32. Which one of the following represents an event ?
 A) Concrete cured B) Fixing of door
 C) Plastering of walls D) Selecting sites
33. The order of booking dimensions is
 A) Breadth, length, height B) Length, breadth, height
 C) Height, breadth, length D) None of these.
34. The brick work is measured in sq metre, in case of
 A) Honey comb brick work B) Brick flat soling
 C) Half brick walls or the partition D) All the above.
35. In long and short wall method of estimation, the length of long wall is the centre to centre distance between the walls and
 A) Breadth of the wall B) Half breadth of wall on each side
 C) One fourth breadth of wall on each side D) None of these.
36. The detention period in a septic tank is assumed
 A) 20 minutes B) 25 minutes
 C) 30 minutes D) 40 minutes
37. The 'centre line method' is specially adopted for estimating
 A) Circular buildings B) Hexagonal buildings
 C) Other geometrical shaped buildings D) All the above

38. The expected out turn for earth work in excavation in ordinary soil per mazdoor per day is
 A) 1.00 cubic meter B) 2.00 cubic meter
 C) 3.00 cubic meter D) 4.00 cubic meter
39. According to Indian Standards Institute, the actual size of modular bricks is
 A) 23 cm x 11.5 cm x 7.5 cm B) 25 cm x 13 cm x 7.5 cm
 C) 19 cm x 9 cm x 9 cm D) 20 cm x 10 cm x 10 cm
40. The taper of precast concrete pile should not be more than
 A) 1 cm per metre length B) 2 cm per metre length
 C) 4 cm per metre length D) 5 cm per metre length
41. The portion of a brick cut across the width, is called
 A) Closer B) Half brick
 C) Bed D) Bat
42. Arches in the form of masonry arcs struck from more than four centres, are called
 A) Two curved arches B) Two curved arches
 C) Two curved arches D) Drop gothic arches.
43. Expansion joints in masonry walls are provided if length exceeds
 A) 10 m B) 20 m
 C) 40 m D) 50 m
44. Exposed portions of vertical surface at right angles to the door or window frame, are known as
 A) Jambs B) Lintels
 C) Reveals D) Soffits.
45. The bond in which headers and stretchers are laid in alternate courses and every stretcher course is started with a three fourth brick bat, is known as
 A) English cross bond B) Dutch bond
 C) Monk bond D) Rat-trap bond.
46. The type of arch used for high class buildings where appearance is of prime importance, is known as
 A) Ashlar arch B) Rubble arch
 C) Gauged brick arch D) Axed brick arch.
47. For road pavements, the cement generally used, is
 A) Ordinary Portland cement B) Rapid hardening cement
 C) Low heat cement D) Blast furnace slag cement
48. High temperature
 A) Increases the strength of concrete B) Decreases the strength of concrete
 C) Has no effect on the strength of concrete D) None of these
49. Particles of 0.002 mm size are that of
 A) Sand B) Clay
 C) Gravel D) None of these.
50. The wall constructed for the stability of an excavated portion of a road on the hill side, is known as
 A) Retaining wall B) Breast wall
 C) Parapet wall D) All the above.

ANSWER KEY

**Recruitment test conducted on 22/05/2025 for post of Junior Engineer CIVIL under
BFUHS, Faridkot**

1	B	26	A
2	A	27	A
3	A	28	C
4	B	29	D
5	B	30	C
6	B	31	B
7	C	32	A
8	A	33	B
9	A	34	D
10	C	35	B
11	C	36	C
12	D	37	D
13	D	38	C
14	C	39	C
15	A	40	B
16	C	41	D
17	D	42	C
18	A	43	C
19	C	44	C
20	B	45	B
21	A	46	A
22	D	47	B
23	C	48	B
24	A	49	B
25	D	50	B