

Program: BE Civil Engineering

Curriculum Scheme: Revised 2016

Examination: Third Year Semester VI

Course Code:CEC605 and Course Name: Water Resources Engineering-I

Time: 1 hour

Max. Marks: 50

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

Q1.	In the field of furrow irrigation, 'furrows' are referred to
Option A:	ridges on which crops are grown
Option B:	narrow ditches carrying water
Option C:	circular ponds
Option D:	water storage near field
Q2.	Laterals are also called as
Option A:	Terraces
Option B:	Basin
Option C:	Ditch
Option D:	Levees
Q3.	What kind of irrigation method uses artificial rain to irrigate the land?
Option A:	Sprinkler Irrigation Method
Option B:	Drip Irrigation Method
Option C:	Furrow Method
Option D:	Border Irrigation Method
Q4.	Flood irrigation method of irrigation field, works best on:
Option A:	level or gently rolling terrain
Option B:	steeply rolling terrain
Option C:	undulating terrain
Option D:	hill sides
Q5.	Superfluous water is also called
Option A:	capillary water
Option B:	gravitational water
Option C:	hygroscopic water
Option D:	evapotranspiration
Q6.	A structure is constructed for collecting flow of water from surface sources is called
Option A:	Rising main
Option B:	Inlet pipe
Option C:	Intake well

Option D:	Jack Pipe
Q7.	In contour farming the land is divided into series of horizontal strips called
Option A:	Terraces
Option B:	Bunds
Option C:	Basin
Option D:	Levees
Q8.	A ridge canal is also called a:
Option A:	watershed canal
Option B:	contour canal
Option C:	side slope canal
Option D:	lined canal
Q9.	The most expected crops in a hot arid district of Rajasthan State in India, in the month of September, are
Option A:	Rice and Sugarcane
Option B:	Bajra and Maize
Option C:	Wheat and Maize
Option D:	Tobacco and Cotton.
Q10.	The optimum depth of kor watering for rice is about:
Option A:	25 cm
Option B:	19 cm
Option C:	5 cm
Option D:	9 cm.
Q11.	The efficiency of water conveyance does not depend upon:
Option A:	climatic conditions
Option B:	geometry of the conveyance system.
Option C:	nature of the boundary of the conveyance system
Option D:	method of application of water.
Q12.	Which of the following is not correctly matched?
Option A:	Rice-Kharif
Option B:	Wheat-Rabi
Option C:	Barley-Kharif
Option D:	Potato-Rabi.
Q13.	What does hydrograph based on day gives?
Option A:	Idea about flood period during the month
Option B:	Idea of rainfall
Option C:	Idea of draught during the year
Option D:	Idea of scarcity of water in the upcoming year
Q14.	The lag time in hydrograph is:

Option A:	another name for the peak discharge
Option B:	how big the river channel is
Option C:	the time distance between peak rainfall and peak discharge
Option D:	the time distance between the end of the storm and peak discharge
Q15.	A hydrograph is a plot of
Option A:	rainfall intensity against time
Option B:	stream discharge against time
Option C:	cumulative rainfall against time
Option D:	cumulative runoff against time
Q16.	Deep vertical movement of water in the ground is called as _____
Option A:	infiltration
Option B:	percolation
Option C:	runoff
Option D:	seepage
Q17.	Which of the following property of geological formation represents its water storage capacity?
Option A:	Permeability
Option B:	Porosity
Option C:	capillarity
Option D:	Transmissibility
Q18.	The geological formation which may contain water but does not contain any yield is
Option A:	aquifer
Option B:	perched aquifer
Option C:	aquiclude
Option D:	aquitard
Q19.	The field measurement of infiltration is done by _____
Option A:	potentiometer
Option B:	lysimeter
Option C:	Infiltrimeter
Option D:	tensiometer
Q20.	What is the theoretical number of unit hydrographs for given basin?
Option A:	500
Option B:	2900
Option C:	36000
Option D:	infinite
Q21.	What does ADF stand for in hydrology?
Option A:	Automatic direction finder
Option B:	Average daily flow

Option C:	Average duration flow
Option D:	Annual dry flow
Q22.	To reduce the evaporation losses what is preferable?
Option A:	High Reservoir Depth
Option B:	Low Reservoir Depth
Option C:	High Reservoir Width
Option D:	Low Reservoir Width
Q23.	The amount of water stored in a river channel without any artificial storage, is known as:
Option A:	Bank storage
Option B:	Valley storage
Option C:	River storage
Option D:	Dead storage
Q24.	The useful life of reservoir is terminated when its capacity is reduced to ____ of the designed capacity.
Option A:	5 %
Option B:	10 %
Option C:	15 %
Option D:	20%
Q25.	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