# DO NOT OPEN THIS TEST BOOKLET UNTIL YOU ARE ASKED TO DO SO

### **Test Booklet Series**

## **TEST BOOKLET**

T. B. C. : AAE - 1/19



ASSISTANT AGRICULTURE ENGINEERS

SI. No.

1321

PAPER - I

Time Allowed : 2 Hours

Maximum Marks : 100

### : INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES :

- IMMEDIATELY AFTER COMMENCEMENT OF THE EXAMINATION, YOU SHOULD CHECK THAT
  THIS TEST BOOKLET DOES NOT HAVE ANY UNPRINTED OR TORN OR MISSING PAGES OR ITEMS ETC.
  IF SO, GET ITREPLACED BY A COMPLETE TEST BOOKLET OF THE SAME SERIES ISSUED TO YOU.
- 2. ENCODE CLEARLY THE TEST BOOKLET SERIES A, B, C OR D, AS THE CASE MAY BE, IN THE APPROPRIATE PLACE IN THE ANSWER SHEET USING BALL POINT PEN (BLUE OR BLACK).
- 3. You have to enter your Roll No. on the Test Booklet in the Box provided alongside. DO NOT write anything else on the Test Booklet.
- 4. YOU ARE REQUIRED TO FILL UP & DARKEN ROLL NO., TEST BOOKLET / QUESTION BOOKLET SERIES IN THE ANSWER SHEET AS WELL AS FILL UP TEST BOOKLET / QUESTION BOOKLET SERIES AND SERIAL NO. AND ANSWER SHEET SERIAL NO. IN THE ATTENDANCE SHEET CAREFULLY. WRONGLY FILLED UP ANSWER SHEETS ARE LIABLE FOR REJECTION AT THE RISK OF THE CANDIDATE.
- 5. This Test Booklet contains 100 items (questions). Each item (question) comprises four responses (answers). You have to select the correct response (answer) which you want to mark (darken) on the Answer Sheet. In case, you feel that there is more than one correct response (answer), you should mark (darken) the response (answer) which you consider the best. In any case, choose ONLY ONE response (answer) for each item (question).
- 6. You have to mark (darken) all your responses (answers) ONLY on the separate Answer Sheet provided by using BALL POINT PEN (BLUE OR BLACK). See instructions in the Answer Sheet.
- 7. All items (questions) carry equal marks. All items (questions) are compulsory. Your total marks will depend only on the number of correct responses (answers) marked by you in the Answer Sheet. There will be no negative marking for wrong response (answer).
- 8. Before you proceed to mark (darken) in the Answer Sheet the responses (answers) to various items (questions) in the Test Booklet, you have to fill in some particulars in the Answer Sheet as per the instructions sent to you with your **Admission Certificate**.
- 9. After you have completed filling in all your responses (answers) on the Answer Sheet and after conclusion of the examination, you should hand over to the Invigilator the Answer Sheet issued to you. You are allowed to take with you the candidate's copy / second page of the Answer Sheet along with the Test Booklet, after completion of the examination, for your reference
- 10. Sheets for rough work are appended in the Test Booklet at the end.

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1.	Mechanization level is measured	\$1. \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	(B) Frog
	normally in terms of:		(C) Gunnel
	(A) kW		(D) Landside
71 Pr 4 4 6	(B) MJ	5.	Thetillage is the preparation
	(C) kW/ha		of soil in such a way that plant
	(D) kW/h	•	residues or other mulching materials
2.	In indigenous plough, is a		are specially left on or near the
	narrow steel bar attached to the		surface.
	upper surface of which penetrates	(	(A) Mulch
	into the soil and breaks it.		(B) Strip
	(A) Share		(C) Mulch
•	(B) Body	.÷	(D) Combined
	(C) Handle	6.	Theis the combination of rigid
4,	(D) Landside		or resistant bodies having definite
3.	The stage of farm mechanization,		motions and capable of performing
A 2 447	cropping system is modified		useful work.
	to facilitate mechanization of		(A) Tool
1	subsequent operations is known		(B) Implement
	as:		(C) Machine
	(A) Motive power substitution		(D) None of these
*,**,*********************************	(B) Human control substitution	7.	In tillage, is a raised ridge left
W .	(C) Automation of agricultural		at the centre of the strip of land when
	production		ploughing started from centre to
	(D) Cropping system adaptation		side.
4.	In MB plough, is the part of		(A) Furrow
	the plough, to which all other parts are		(B) Back furrow
	attached.		(C) Dead furrow
	(A) Mould Board	• :	(D) Channel
IC -	1A/10 (2	), ),	Contd.

Contract No.

e e			
8.	The consists of dropping the		(B) Nozzles
	seeds in furrow lines in a continuous		(C) Lance
	flow and covering them by soil.		(D) None of these
	(A) Drilling	12.	Defoliation in cotton crop is done so
	(B) Planting		as to:
	(C) Dibbling		(A) Minimize green leaf stains
	(D) Transplanting		(B) Better adherence of seed
9.	In seed drill, cup feed mechanism is	•	cotton to spindles
	associated with:		(C) Better removal of cotton from
Š	(A) Fertilizer drilling	· .	the spindles
	(B) Seed metering system		(D) Maintain optimal moisture
	(C) Power transmission		content
	(D) Rotation of wheel	13.	In severely lodged crops the hay
10.	The is the ratio of number of weeds destroyed per unit area to total number of weeds per unit area before weeding.  (A) Field capacity  (B) Field efficiency	4.4	recovery is maximum in:  (A) Cutter bar mower  (B) Flail shredders  (C) Rotary cutters  (D) All of these  In a pitman drive mower with a 105 cm
	(C) Weeding efficiency	<b>14.</b>	pitman rod and 30 cm offset, the
4 N. J. S			pitman rod angle at the start and end
11.			of the stroke will be:  (A) 14.3°  (B) 13.3°  (C) 16.6°  (D) 15.5°
ic	– 1A/10	(3)	(Turn over)

15.	The uncut crop is separated from	(C) Syndicator type
	the crop to be cut in a grain combine	(D) Spike tooth type
	bý:	19. The is defined as analysis of
	(A) Divider	behaviour of machine when
<b>'</b>	(B) Reel	compared with standard code under
,	(C) Feeder conveyor	ideal and repeated conditions.
. :-	(D) Strawwalker	(A) Validation
	(b) Chair Hamor	(B) Testing
16.	in case of combine harvesters, the	(C) Evaluation
•	reel index should be in the range of:	(D) None of these
	(A) 1.4 to 1.6	20. If number of knives in a cylindrical
	(B) 1.25 to 1.5	cutter head is doubled then the
	(C) 1.75 to 2.0	theoretical capacity in a forage
	(D) 1.0 to 1.25	harvester will be:
	The Above him ordinder which is o	(A) Doubled
17.	The threshing cylinder which is a	(B) Halved
	modification of the chaff cutter is:	(C) Same
	(A) Wire loop type	(D) One-fourth
 	(B) Rasp bar type	21. If an engine operates at 500 rpm, it
•	(C) Syndicator type	21. If an engine operates at 500 rpm, it is considered as speed
	(D) Spike tooth type	engine.
18.	The threshing cylinder in small rice	(A) High
10.	threshers are usually of:	
•		(B) Medium
i en	(A) Wire loop type	(C) Low
	(B) Rasp bar type	(D) Very high
IC-	-1A/10 (·	4) Contd.

22.	In spark ignition engines, the	25. In carburetor, the	is a butterfly		
	compression ratio is in range of :		by hand lever or		
	(A) 4:1 and 8:1		natic to restrict the ce increasing the		
	(B) 14:1 and 20:1	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	in air fuel mixture.		
t.	(C) 20:1 and 25:1	(A) Choke			
	(D) 16:1 and 24:1	(B) Throttle			
23.	In 4-stroke diesel engine, if the values	(C) Nozzle			
	of cylinder speed, stroke and bore	(D) Pin			
	are 24 m/min, 30 mm and 25 mm	26. Lowest tempera	ture to which fuel		
	respectively, the cylinder speed will	must be heate	d to produce an		
	berpm.	ignitable vapour-a	ir mixture above the		
	(A) 400	liquid fuel when e	exposed to an open		
	(B) 480	flame is known a	s of fuel.		
	990	(A) Cloud poin	<b>!</b>		
	(C) 300 (C) (C)	(B) Pour point			
	(D) 500	(C) Flash point			
24.	In otto cycle, if the values of air	(D) Transition	point		
- •	standard efficiency and thermal	27. In the spark pl	ug used in battery		
	efficiency are 80% and 60%		of SI engine, the		
	respectively, its relative efficiency will		voltage supplied for producing spark		
	be%.	is in the range of	V.		
	(A) 80	(A) 2000 and	2400		
	(B) 64	(B) 20 and 24	, t (24)		
	(C) 75	(C) 20000 and	24000		
	(D) 56	(D) 1000 and	1200		
IC	– 1A/10	5) .	(Turn over)		

· Control of the second

28.	Thetype of cooling system is		
-	used in tractors and stationary		
	engines which works on the principle		
	that hot water rises up and cold water		
	goes down due to its heavier weight.		

- (A) Thermo-syphon
- (B) Direct
- (C) Forced circulation
- (D) Air cooling

29. In lubricants, \_\_\_\_\_indicate the rate at which it thins out as temperature rises or it gets heavier as temperature falls.

- (A) Viscosity index
- (B) Puddling index
- (C) Viscosity
- (D) Consistency index
- 30. In tractor, complete path of power transmission from engine to wheel is called:
  - (A) Power train
  - (B) Power chain
  - (C) Valve train
  - (D) Transmission train

- 31. Band brakes are commonly used in automobiles for:
  - (A) Reducing speed of vehicle
  - (B) Stopping the moving vechicle
  - (C) Keeping the vehicle stationary during parking
  - (D) All of these
- 32. Which of the following is a component of power transmission system of rear wheel drive tractor?
  - (A) Differential
  - (B) Front axle
  - (C) Flywheel
  - (D) Belt and Pulley
- 33. In case of a multiple disc clutch, if N<sub>1</sub> are the number of discs on the driving shaft and N<sub>2</sub> are the number of the discs on the driven shaft, then the number of pairs of contact surfaces will be:

(A) 
$$N_1 + N_2 - 1$$

(B) 
$$N_1 + N_2$$

(C) 
$$N_1 + N_2 + 1$$

(D) 
$$N_1 - N_2$$

	, <b>+</b>	
34.	Hydraulic brakes function on the	(C) Hydraulic system
	principle of :	(D) Electrical system
	(A) Law of conservation of momentum	38. An average man can develop maximum power of aboutfor
	(B) Law of conservation of energy	doing farm work.
	(C) Pascal's law	(A) 74.6 W
	(D) Bernoulli's law	(B) 56 W
35.	Weight transfer in a tractor implement	(C) 37 W
	system is caused by:	(D) 44.6 W
.14.5	(A) Application of pull	39. If values of theoretical speed and slip
	(B) Tractive force	are 0.40 m/s and 20%, its actual
,	(C) Traction coefficient	speed will be m/s.
	(D) All are correct	(A) 0.36
36.	Coefficient of traction is defined as:	(B) 0.28
	(A) Ratio of BHP to IHP	
	(B) Ratio of BHP to PTO HP	(D) 0.40
	(C) Ratio of drawbar pull to	40. The additives used in lubricants, to
	dynamic loads	reduce the temperature at which oil
	(D) Inverse ratio of BHP to IHP	becomes too thick, are called
37.	In tractor, three-point hitch is	(A) Anti-oxidants
	operated by:	(B) Pour point depressant
	(A) Clutch system	(C) Metal deactivator
	(B) Gear system	(D) Oil thinner
IC	1A/10	(7) (Turn over)

IC -	-1A/10 (	(8) Contd.
	(B) The field is cultivated	(D) None of these
	(A) The field is dry	(C) Reach
	field when :	(B) Curvature
44.	Traction coefficient is maximum in a	(A) Distance
	(D) Storing	measurement between anatomical landmarks.
	(C) Repair	straight line point to point
	(B) Down	47. In anthropometry, the is
	(A) Idle	(D) Class-II obese
	a defect.	(C) Under weight
	equipment is out of operation due to	(B) Class-I obese
43.	The time can be defined as a total sum of times when an	(A) Normal
	(D) Consumption ability	(BMI), the person is classified as
7	(C) Cost of operation	are 80 kg and 160 cm respectively, on the basis of Body-Mass Index
į	(B) Reliability	46. If body weight and height of a person
	(A) Durability	(D) Front angle
	the object.	(C) Section height
	capability to fulfil stated objectives of	(B) Section width
42.	The is the machine's property which expresses the measure of	(A) Static loading radius
40		load.
	(D) None of these	to the ground when the tyre is under
	(C) Decibel	measured from the axle center line
, -	(B) N/mm <sup>2</sup>	45. In tractor tyre,is the dimension
	(A) Sone	moisture content
	measured in terms of:	(D) The field is at optimum
<b>4</b> 7.	The sound pressure is normally	(C) The field is inigated

field is irrinated

48.	anthropometric data over decades or centuries is called	S (D) None of these
	variability.	52. Most individuals will be comfortable
	(A) Transient	when effective temperature of the
	(B) Secular	tractor cab is betweenoC.
•	(C) Age	(A) 15 to 20
	(D) Temporary	(B) 30 to 35
49.	The is a fundamental process to take nutrients in the form of food	d (C) 24 to 27
	and drinks and convert their chemica	al (D) 32 to 37
	energy into mechanical energy.	53. Anthropometer is used to measure:
	(A) Metabolism	(A) Vibration
	(B) Electromyography	(B) Sound
	(C) Aerobic capacity (D) None of these	(C) Body dimensions
50.	The area within which manual task	(D) BMI
	can be performed easily is defined as:	54. A branch of science which deals with design of machines, operations and
	(A) Clearance	work environment to match with
	(B) Reach	human capabilities and limitations is
	(C) Reach envelope	known as
, 64	(D) Clearance envelope	(A) Anthropometry
51.	The average orientation of body part over time is defined as:	(B) Acoustics
	(A) Pronation	(C) Ergonomics
	(B) Adduction	(D) Physiology
,IO-	=1A/10	(9) (Turn over)

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55.	Biogas produced from anaeropic	• *	(B)	6.32 KN
-	fermentation contains:	,	(C)	25 kN
٠.	(A) CH <sub>4</sub> and CO <sub>2</sub> (B) CH <sub>4</sub> and CO	-	(D)	26.22 kN
	(C) CH <sub>4</sub> , CO <sub>2</sub> and N <sub>2</sub>	59.	The	specific gravity of diesel is
	(D) CH <sub>4</sub> and N <sub>2</sub>		<del></del>	manifold granuscus cutoffs \$
56.	Methane forming bacteria works		(A)	>1
	best in temperature range of	•	(B)	<b>=1</b>
	°C.	.; -	(C)	<1
	(A) 10 and 20	. **	(D)	>1<2
• -:	(B) 40 and 50 (200 %) 18 18 18	; 60.	For	a linear programming equations,
-	(C) 20 and 50 an	<b>50</b> ,		vex set of equations is included
	(D) 25 and 35			ne region of:
<b>5</b> 7.	Energy in wind is proportional to	•	(A)	Feasible solutions
	of wind velocity.		-(B)	Disposed solutions
	(A) Cube		(C)	Profit solutions
	(B) Square (C) Directly		(D)	Loss solutions
1 s.	(D) Inverse square	61.	Obj	ective of linear programming for
58.	The line of pull of 25 kN is making ar	1	an d	objective function is to:
	angle is 12° with horizontal and 15°	)	(A)	Subset or proper set modeling
	in vertical plane with the direction of		(B)	Maximize or minimize
	travel of MB plough. The draft will be:	l .	(C)	Row or column modeling
	(A) 23.6 kN		(D)	Adjacent modeling
IC-	-1A/10	(10)		Centd.

• \*

- 62. For the products X & Y, which of the following could be a linear programming objective function?
  - (A)  $C = X + 2Y^2$
  - (B) C = X + 2X/Y
  - (C) C = X/Y
  - (D) C = X + 2Y
- 63. PERT analysis is based on:
  - (A) Optimistic time
  - (B) Most likely time
  - (C) Pessimistic time
  - (D) All of these
- 64. Which of the following aggregate planning methods does not work if hiring and layoffs are possible?
  - (A) Linear decision rule
  - (B) Management coefficients model
  - (C) Transportation method
  - (D) Charting method
- 65. The center of resistance in a 2 bottom

  MB plough bottom usually assumed
  to be located at:
  - (A) Half of width of cut

- (B) 1/4<sup>th</sup> of width of cut
- (C) 1/4<sup>th</sup> W from wing of the share
- (D) 2/3 from share point
- 66. Disk angle of the disc plow varies in the range of :
  - (A) 15° to 25°
  - (B) 42° to 45°
  - (C) 25° to 35°
  - (D) 52° to 55°
- 67. Moving the centre of gravity of a tractor towards its rear wheel creates the problem of:
  - (A) Overturning
  - (B) Instability
  - (C) Steering
  - (D) None of these
- 68. If number revolution of ground wheel of a seed drill is N and diameter D, the seed spacing will be:
  - (A) 2π DN
  - (B)  $\pi$  DN/4
  - (C) π DN/2
  - (D) π DN

- 69. Load carrying capacity of tires increases with:
  - (A) Inflation pressure
  - (B) Loading pattern
  - (C) Tire type
  - (D) All of these
- 70. The percentage of unthreshed grain discharged at the rear of the combine is known as:
  - (A) Cylinder loss
  - (B) Processing loss
  - (C) Shoe loss
  - (D) Walkerloss
- 71. Which linear structure has a provision of Last-In-First-Out (LIFO) mechanism for its elements?
  - (A) Stack
  - (B) Queue
  - (C) Both (A) and (B)
  - (D) None of these
- 72. Where is the root directory of a disk placed?
  - (A) Anywhere on the disk
  - (B) At a fixed location on the system disk
  - (C) At a fixed address in main memory
  - (D) None of these

- 73. Translator which is used to convert codes of assembly language into machine language is termed as:
  - (A) Assembler
  - (B) Attempter
  - (C) Compiler
  - (D) Debugger
- 74. Higher-order functions are not built into the :
  - (A) Object oriented programming
  - (B) Structural language
  - (C) Java
  - (D) C++
- 75. Data type is shifted from short type to long type when:
  - (A) Value range decreases
  - (B) Value range becomes zero
  - (C) Value range increases
  - (D) Value range become infinite
- 76. The accuracy of micrometers, calipers, dial indicators can be checked by a:
  - (A) Feeler gauge
  - (B) Slip gauge
    - (C) Ring gauge
    - (D) Plug gauge

<b>77</b> .	In a	rc welding, the electric arc is	5	(B)	Inside micrometer
	produced between the work and the electrode by:		•	(C)	Depth gauge micrometer
				(D)	None of these
j	(A)	Voltage	81.	l ath	ne spindle has got
	(B)	Contact resistance	01.		
	(C)	Flow of current		(A)	Internal Threads
	(D)	All of these		(B)	Taper Threads
78.	In fo	orehand welding, the weld is	<b>S</b>	(C)	External Threads
	mad	le:		(D)	No Threads
	(A) (B) (C) (D)	From left to right  From right to left  First from left to right and ther from right to left  Either from left to right or from right to left		estir the c	ong and short wall method of mation, the length of long wall is centre to centre distance between walls and:
79.		diameter of the drill is 15 mm		(B)	Half breadth of wall on each side
	of cu	utting speed in meter/minute : 235.5		(C)	One-fourth breadth of wall on each side
	(B)	0.075		(D)	None of these
•	(C) (D)		83.	The	modular dimensions of a brick
80.		instrument used to measure		(A)	200 mm × 100 mm × 100 mm
٠.	,	its, thickness of parts and depth		(B)	200 mm × 90 mm × 90 mm
	of holes, is:			(C)	190 mm × 90 mm × 90 mm
	(A)	Vernier caliper		(D)	190 mm × 100 mm × 90 mm
IC-	1A/1	0	(13)	:**	(Turn over)

84.	Excess silica in cement:	(B) Strain Rate
• •	(A) Weakens the strength of	(C) Strain
	cement	(D) Stress
	(B) Decreases the setting time	89. Which of the following is a
	(C) Increases the setting time	dimensionless equation?
	(D) Does not affect setting time	(A) Reynold's equation
85.	The lime content in Portland Cement	(B) Euler's equation
ÖÖ.	is:	(C) Weber's equation
	(A) 60% to 70%	(D) All of these
,	(B) 40% to 50%	90. If there are 6 physical quantities and
-	(C) 30% to 40%	3 fundamental units, then the number
	(D) Less than 30%	of pi terms are:
86.	Which of the following is not a primary	(A) 1 (B) 2
	quantity?	(C) 3
	(A) Mass (M)	(D) 4
	(B) Temperature (θ)	
	(C) Time (T)	
	(D) None of these	(A) NAND gate
87.		(B) AND gate (C) OR gate
	(A) [MLT <sup>-2</sup> ]	
	(B) [MLT <sup>-1</sup> ]	
	(C) $[ML^2T^{-2}]$	92. A single transistor can be used to
	(D) $[ML^2T^2]$	build gates.
88.		(A) OR gate
00.	the dimensions [M <sup>0</sup> L <sup>0</sup> T <sup>0</sup> ]?	(4)
		(C) NOT gate
	(A) Density	(D) NAND gate
IC.	-1A/10	(14) Contd.

93.	A transistor hasno. of pn junction.				make an angle of
	(A) 1		line		_ with a ridge or a valley
	(B) 2				
	(C) 3		(A)	_	
	(D) 4		(B)	_	
0.4			(C)	_	
94.			(D)	90°	•
	(A) Voltage regulator	98.	The	e numbe	er of links in a 5 m long
	(B) Amplifier				n are,
	(C) Rectifier		(A)	150	
	(D) Multivibrator		(B)	100	internal de la proposición dela proposición de la proposición de la proposición dela proposición dela proposición de la proposición de la proposición dela proposición de la p
95.	A strain gauge is a passive	•	(C)	50	And Andrew Transport with the
	transducer and is employed for converting:	Г	(D)	25	
	(A) Pressure into displacement	99.	The	orienta	tion of green house in
	(B) Force into a displacement		Odi	sha shoi	uid be :
	(C) Pressure into a change of	f ·	(A)	North-	South
	resistance		(B)	East-V	Vest
	(D) Mechanical displacement into	•	(C)	South	West-North East
	a change of resistance		(D)	None o	of these
96.	Closed contours with lower values	100.	The	Unit of K	Kinematic Viscosity in SI
•	inside the loop indicate a:		unit	is:	
	(A) Hill		(A)	m²/s	•
	(B) Saddle		(B)	Stokes	
	(C) Depression	ı	(C)	m/s <sup>2</sup>	
	(D) Summit	(	(D)	Poise .	
			. **	, · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
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### SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

IC - 1A/10 (155)

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(16)

Assistant Agriculture Engineers (Paper – I)

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#### **Test Booklet Series**

## TEST BOOKLET

T. B. C.: AAE - 2/19



ASSISTANT AGRICULTURE ENGINEERS SI. No. 2389

PAPER - II

Time Allowed : 2 Hours

Maximum Marks : 100

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- 3. You have to enter your Roll No. on the Test Booklet in the Box provided alongside. DO NOT write anything else on the Test Booklet.
- 4. YOU ARE REQUIRED TO FILL UP & DARKEN ROLL NO., TEST BOOKLET / QUESTION BOOKLET SERIES IN THE ANSWER SHEET AS WELL AS FILL UP TEST BOOKLET / QUESTION BOOKLET SERIES AND SERIAL NO. AND ANSWER SHEET SERIAL NO. IN THE ATTENDANCE SHEET CAREFULLY. WRONGLY FILLED UP ANSWER SHEETS ARE LIABLE FOR REJECTION AT THE RISK OF THE CANDIDATE.
- 5. This Test Booklet contains 100 items (questions). Each item (question) comprises four responses (answers). You have to select the correct response (answer) which you want to mark (darken) on the Answer Sheet. In case, you feel that there is more than one correct response (answer), you should mark (darken) the response (answer) which you consider the best. In any case, choose ONLY ONE response (answer) for each item (question).
- 6. You have to mark (darken) all your responses (answers) ONLY on the separate Answer Sheet provided by using BALL POINT PEN (BLUE OR BLACK). See instructions in the Answer Sheet.
- 7. All items (questions) carry equal marks. All items (questions) are compulsory. Your total marks will depend only on the number of correct responses (answers) marked by you in the Answer Sheet. There will be no negative marking for wrong answer.
- 8. Before you proceed to mark (darken) in the Answer Sheet the responses (answers) to various items (questions) in the Test Booklet, you have to fill in some particulars in the Answer Sheet as per the instructions sent to you with your **Admission Certificate**.
- 9. After you have completed filling in all your responses (answers) on the Answer Sheet and after conclusion of the examination, you should hand over to the Invigilator the Answer Sheet issued to you. You are allowed to take with you the candidate's copy / second page of the Answer Sheet along with the Test Booklet, after completion of the examination, for your reference.
- 10. Sheets for rough work are appended in the Test Booklet at the end.

DO NOT OPEN THIS TEST BOOKLET UNTIL YOU ARE ASKED TO DO SO

period at an optimum moisture content of (in '%'):  (A) 10  (B) 12  (C) 14  (D) 20  C. Losses in case of fruits and vegetables generally varies from (in '%'):  (A) 1 to 10  (B) 10 to 30  (C) 35 to 50  (D) 50 to 60  C. The most important substan required for fruit jelly is:  (A) Acid  (B) Sugar  (C) Pectin  (D) Sucrose  While preparing fruit jam to end point temperature is kept as as a coch content and the finished product is permitted by the finished by the finished product is permitted				
content of (in '%'):  (A) 10 (B) 12 (C) 14 (D) 20  Content of (in '%'):  (C) 14 (D) 20  Content of (in '%'):  (D) 20  Content of (in '%'):  (E) Dehydrator  (D) Homogenizer  Content of fruit squash of the first of the recommend sugar amount is (in 'g'):  (A) 1000 (B) 10 to 30 (C) 35 to 50 (D) 50 to 60  Content of (in '%'):  (A) 1000 (B) 1200 (C) 1500 (D) 2000  Content of fruit jelly is:  (A) Acid (B) Sugar (C) Pectin (D) Sucrose  Content of (in '%'):  (A) 100  Content of (in '%'):  (B) Dehydrator (C) Evaporator (D) Homogenizer  (A) 1000  Content of (in 'g'):  (A) 1000  Content of (in 'g'):  (A) 1000  Content of (in 'g'):  (B) 1200 (C) 1500 (C) 1500 (D) 2000  Content of (in 'g'):  (C) 1500 (D) 2000  Content of (in 'g'):  (A) 1000  Content of (in 'g'):  (B) Dehydrator (C) Evaporator (D) Homogenizer  (A) 1000  Content of (in 'g'):  (A) 1000  Content of (i	1.	Paddy need to be stored for larger	5.	More careful controls of the quality of
(A) 10 (B) 12 (C) 14 (D) 20 6. For preparation of fruit squash 1000 g of fruit juice the recommend sugar amount is (in 'g'): (A) 1 to 10 (B) 10 to 30 (C) 35 to 50 (D) 50 to 60 7. The most important substan required for fruit jelly is: (A) 25.5 to 30.5 (B) 31.6 to 37.6 (C) 38.5 to 47.6 (D) 47.9 to 52.4 8. While preparing fruit jam to end point temperature is kept as 1000 g of fruit juice the recommend sugar amount is (in 'g'): (A) 1000 (B) 1200 (C) 1500 (C) 1500 (D) 2000 7. The most important substan required for fruit jelly is: (A) Acid (B) Sugar (C) Pectin (D) Sucrose (D) 47.9 to 52.4 8. While preparing fruit jam to end point temperature is kept as 100°C):		period at an optimum moisture		the finished product is permitted by:
(B) 12 (C) Evaporator (C) 14 (D) 20 6. For preparation of fruit squash 1000 g of fruit juice the recommend sugar amount is (in 'g'): (A) 1 to 10 (B) 10 to 30 (C) 35 to 50 (D) 50 to 60 7. The most important substan required for fruit jelly is: (A) Acid (B) Sugar (C) Pectin (D) 47.9 to 52.4 8. While preparing fruit jam to end point temperature is kept as 1000 g of fruit juice the recommend sugar amount is (in 'g'): (A) 1000 (B) 1200 (C) 1500 (C) 1500 (C) 2000 7. The most important substan required for fruit jelly is: (A) Acid (B) Sugar (C) Pectin (D) Sucrose (D) 47.9 to 52.4 8. While preparing fruit jam to end point temperature is kept as 10°C'):				(A) Drier
(C) 14 (D) 20  6. For preparation of fruit squash 1000 g of fruit juice the recommend sugar amount is (in 'g'): (A) 1 to 10 (B) 10 to 30 (C) 35 to 50 (D) 50 to 60  7. The most important substan required for fruit jelly is: (A) 25.5 to 30.5 (B) 31.6 to 37.6 (C) 38.5 to 47.6 (D) 47.9 to 52.4  4. Storage life of non-perishable fruits exceeds (in 'weeks'):  (A) 100 (B) 1200 (C) 1500 (D) 2000  7. The most important substan required for fruit jelly is: (A) Acid (B) Sugar (C) Pectin (D) Sucrose  8. While preparing fruit jam to end point temperature is kept as 'OC'): (A) 100		(Å) 10	-	(B) Dehydrator
(D) 20  6. For preparation of fruit squash 1000 g of fruit juice the recommend sugar amount is (in 'g'): (A) 1 to 10 (B) 10 to 30 (C) 35 to 50 (D) 50 to 60  7. The most important substan required for fruit jelly is: (A) Acid (B) Sugar (A) 25.5 to 30.5 (B) 31.6 to 37.6 (C) 38.5 to 47.6 (D) 47.9 to 52.4  8. While preparing fruit jam to end point temperature is kept as 1000 g of fruit squash 1000 g of fruit juice the recommend sugar amount is (in 'g'): (A) 1000 (B) 1200 (C) 1500 (D) 2000  7. The most important substan required for fruit jelly is: (A) Acid (B) Sugar (C) Pectin (D) Sucrose  8. While preparing fruit jam to end point temperature is kept as 1000 g of fruit squash 1000 g of fruit juice the recommend sugar amount is (in 'g'): (A) 1000 (B) 1200 (C) 1500 (D) 2000  7. The most important substan 1000 g of fruit jelly is 1000 (C) 1500 (D) 2000 (D) 2000 (D) 2000 (D) 2000 (E) 1500 (D) 2000 (D) 2000 (D) 2000 (E) 1500 (E) 150		(B) 12		(C) Evaporator
(D) 20  6. For preparation of fruit squash to the vegetables generally varies from (in '%'):  (A) 1 to 10 (B) 10 to 30 (C) 35 to 50 (D) 50 to 60  7. The most important substan required for fruit jelly is:  (A) 25.5 to 30.5 (B) 31.6 to 37.6 (C) 38.5 to 47.6 (D) 47.9 to 52.4  6. For preparation of fruit squash to 1000 g of fruit juice the recommend sugar amount is (in 'g'):  (A) 1000 (B) 1200 (C) 1500 (D) 2000  7. The most important substan required for fruit jelly is:  (A) Acid (B) Sugar (C) Pectin (D) Sucrose  8. While preparing fruit jam to end point temperature is kept as 100°C'):  (A) 100		(C) 14		(D) Homogenizer
2. Losses in case of fruits and vegetables generally varies from (in '%'):  (A) 1 to 10  (B) 10 to 30  (C) 35 to 50  (D) 50 to 60  7. The most important substan required for fruit jelly is:  (A) Acid  (B) Sugar  (C) Pectin  (D) 47.9 to 52.4  4. Storage life of non-perishable fruits exceeds (in 'weeks'):  (A) 1000  (B) 1200  (C) 1500  (D) 2000  7. The most important substan required for fruit jelly is:  (A) Acid  (B) Sugar  (C) Pectin  (D) Sucrose  8. While preparing fruit jam to end point temperature is kept as '0'C'):  (A) 100		(D) 20	6	-
(in '%'):  (A) 1 to 10  (B) 10 to 30  (C) 35 to 50  (D) 2000  (D) 50 to 60  7. The most important substan required for fruit jelly is:  (A) Acid  (B) 1200  (C) 1500  (D) 2000  (D) 2000  (E) 2000  (E) 2000  (E) 3000  (E) 2000  (D) 2000  (E) 2000  (D) 2000  (D) 2000  (E) 2000  (D) 2000  (D) 2000  (E) 2000  (E) 2000  (D) 2000  (D) 2000  (E) 2000  (D) 2000  (D) 2000  (A) Acid  (B) Sugar  (C) Pectin  (D) Sucrose  (D) Sucrose  (E) 2000  (D) 2000  (A) 400  (B) 1200  (D) 2000  (D) 2000  (A) Acid  (B) Sugar  (C) Pectin  (D) Sucrose  (E) 2000  (D) 2000  (A) Acid  (B) Sugar  (C) Pectin  (D) Sucrose  (E) 2000  (D) 2000  (A) Acid  (B) Sugar  (C) Pectin  (D) Sucrose  (E) 2000  (D) 2000  (A) Acid  (B) Sugar  (C) Pectin  (D) Sucrose  (E) 2000  (D) 2000  (D) 2000  (A) Acid  (B) Sugar  (C) Pectin  (D) Sucrose  (E) 2000  (D) 2000  (D) 2000  (D) 2000  (D) 2000  (D) 2000  (E) 2000  (D) 2000  (D) 2000  (A) Acid  (B) Sugar  (C) Pectin  (D) Sucrose  (E) 2000  (D) 2000  (D) 2000  (A) Acid  (B) Sugar  (C) Pectin  (D) 2000  (D) 2000  (D) 2000  (A) Acid  (B) Sugar  (C) Pectin  (D) Sucrose  (D) 2000  (D) 2000  (D) 2000  (E) 2000  (A) Acid  (B) Sugar  (C) Pectin  (D) 2000  (D) 2000  (D) 2000  (D) 2000  (A) Acid  (B) 2000  (B) 2000  (A) Acid  (B) 2000  (B) 2000  (A) Acid  (B) 2000  (C) 2000  (A) Acid  (B) 2000  (C) 2000  (D) 2000  (A) Acid  (B) 2000  (C) 2000  (D) 2000  (A) Acid  (B) 2000  (C) 2000  (D) 2000  (D) 2000  (A) Acid  (B) 2000  (C) 2000  (D) 2000  (D) 2000  (D) 2000  (D) 2000  (D)	2.		<b>O.</b>	1000 g of fruit juice the recommended
(B) 10 to 30 (C) 35 to 50 (D) 50 to 60  7. The most important substan required for fruit jelly is: (A) Acid (B) Sugar (C) Pectin (B) 1200 (C) 1500 (D) 2000  7. The most important substan required for fruit jelly is: (A) Acid (B) Sugar (C) Pectin (D) Sucrose  8. While preparing fruit jam to end point temperature is kept as to C'): (A) 100		( <u>i</u> n '%') :		
(C) 1500 (D) 2000 (D) 50 to 60  7. The most important substan required for fruit jelly is: (A) Acid (B) Sugar (C) 1500 (D) 2000  7. The most important substan required for fruit jelly is: (A) Acid (B) Sugar (C) Pectin (D) Sucrose  8. While preparing fruit jam to end point temperature is kept as (O'C'): (A) 100		(A) 1 to 10		(B) 1200
(C) 35 to 50 (D) 50 to 60  7. The most important substan required for fruit jelly is:  and moisture content, ranges from (in '%'): (A) 25.5 to 30.5 (B) 31.6 to 37.6 (C) 38.5 to 47.6 (D) 47.9 to 52.4  4. Storage life of non-perishable fruits exceeds (in 'weeks'):  (D) 2000  7. The most important substan required for fruit jelly is: (A) Acid (B) Sugar (C) Pectin (D) Sucrose  8. While preparing fruit jam to end point temperature is kept as '0C'):		(B) 10 to 30		(C) 1500
7. The most important substan required for fruit jelly is: and moisture content, ranges from (in '%'): (A) 25.5 to 30.5 (B) 31.6 to 37.6 (C) 38.5 to 47.6 (D) 47.9 to 52.4  4. Storage life of non-perishable fruits exceeds (in 'weeks'):  7. The most important substan required for fruit jelly is: (A) Acid (B) Sugar (C) Pectin (D) Sucrose  8. While preparing fruit jam to end point temperature is kept as (OC'):		(C) 35 to 50		(D) 2000
3. Porosity of corn regardless of variety and moisture content, ranges from (in '%'):  (A) 25.5 to 30.5 (B) 31.6 to 37.6 (C) 38.5 to 47.6 (D) 47.9 to 52.4  4. Storage life of non-perishable fruits exceeds (in 'weeks'):  (A) Acid (B) Sugar (C) Pectin (D) Sucrose  While preparing fruit jam to end point temperature is kept as 'OC'):  (A) 100		(D) 50 to 60	7	The most important substance
(in '%'):  (A) 25.5 to 30.5  (B) 31.6 to 37.6  (C) Pectin  (D) 47.9 to 52.4  4. Storage life of non-perishable fruits exceeds (in 'weeks'):  (A) Acid  (B) Sugar  (C) Pectin  (D) Sucrose  8. While preparing fruit jam the end point temperature is kept as '0C'):  (A) 100	3.		7.	
(A) 25.5 to 30.5 (B) Sugar (C) Pectin (C) 38.5 to 47.6 (D) 47.9 to 52.4  4. Storage life of non-perishable fruits exceeds (in 'weeks'):  (B) Sugar (C) Pectin (D) Sucrose  8. While preparing fruit jam the end point temperature is kept as '0C'):  (A) 100	.: '	_		(A) Acid
(C) Pectin (B) 31.6 to 37.6 (C) Pectin (D) Sucrose (D) 47.9 to 52.4  4. Storage life of non-perishable fruits exceeds (in 'weeks'):  (C) Pectin (D) Sucrose  8. While preparing fruit jam to end point temperature is kept as 'OC'): (A) 100				(B) Sugar
(C) 38.5 to 47.6  (D) 47.9 to 52.4  8. While preparing fruit jam the end point temperature is kept as one of t				(C) Pectin
(D) 47.9 to 52.4  8. While preparing fruit jam to end point temperature is kept as one of the end point temperature.				(D) Sucrose
4. Storage life of non-perishable fruits  exceeds (in 'weeks'):  (Δ) 100		•	8.	While preparing fruit jam the
0 U V	4.			

(B)

(C)

(D) 12

10

102.5

105.3

(D) 108.5

(B)

(C)

9.	The maximum produced vegetable 13.	Storage of food at very low	
	crop in India is:	temperatures is called as:	
	(A) Onion	(A) Drying	
	(B) Potato	(B) Cryogenics	
	(C) Okra	(C) Size reduction	
	(D) Tomato	(D) Packaging	
10.	A grain sprouts only when its 14.	One of the key factors that influences	
	moisture content exceeds certain	blanching process is:	
	limit of moisture content of (in '%'):	(A) Size of product	
	(A) 30 to 35	(B) Density	
	(B) 10 to 15	(C) Porosity	
	(C) 5 to 10	(D) Viscosity	
	(D) 40 to 50	Type of blanching in which pieces of	
38 - 75° <b>11.</b>	In flat bed batch dryer air flow rate	produce are spread in a thin layer on	
4.4.4.4.	varies per 1000 kg of raw paddy (in	a rapidly moving mesh belt passing	
	'm³/min'):	through a steam chest is:	
	(A) 10 to 20	(A) Steam blanching	
	(B) 20 to 40	(B) Microwave blanching	
	(C) 40 to 50	(C) In-can blanching	
	(D) 100 to 110	(D) IQB	
1. ogt og <b>12.</b>	Unit operation which includes 16.	In cryogenic freezing of foods	
	removal of heat is:	refrigerant used is:	
	(A) Freezing	(A) Freon	
v.,	(B) Drying	(B) Ammonia	
	(C) Fermentation	(C) Liquid nitrogen	
	(D) Stabilization	(D) Liquid helium	
IC-	2A/7 (3)	(Turn over)	

17.	In inclined draper, the major	21.	In Bond's law work index is
	factors to cause separation of grain		expressed in:
	are:		(A) cm
	(A) Size and shape		(B) kW/h
	(B) Shape and surface structure		(C) m
	(C) Shape and weight		(D) kJ/kg
	(D) Weight and size	22.	Slope of the line drawn between the
18.	Parboiled bran contains oil of	÷	shear rate and shear stress is:
	(in '%'):		(A) Viscosity
	(A) 22 to 25		(B) Fluidity
	(B) 30 to 45		(C) Consistency
•	(C) 10 to 15		(D) Modulus
	(D) 20 to 28	. 00	Energy sheethed by a motorial in a
19.	In thin layer drying the thickness of	23.	Energy absorbed by a material in a cycle of loading and unloading is
	grain bed is (in 'cm'):	· -	called as:
	(A) 14		
	(B) 20		(A) Mechanical hysteresis
	(C) 10		(B) Dynamic angle of repose
	(D) 12	•	(C) Resilience
20.	Capacity of L. S. U. dryer varies from		(D) Viscosity
	(in 'tonnes'):	24.	Rheology is well expressed by:
	(A) 2 to 12 · Andrew July 1		(A) Force and deformation alone
	(B) 15 to 20		(B) Force alone
	(C) 1 to 5		(C) Force, deformation and time
	(D) 25 to 35		(D) Time and force alone
IC-	· <b>2A/7</b> (	(4)	Contd.

25.	Flow, in which the solid flows towards outlet in a channel formed within solid itself is called as:  (A) Mass flow  (B) Bulk flow  (C) Funnel flow  (D) Critical flow	When a grain is heaped, radius of heap base is 10 cm and heap height is 10 cm, then the angle of repose of grain is:  (A) 90°  (B) 30°  (C) 60°  (D) 45°
26.	Unit of thermal diffusivity is: 30  (A) m <sup>2</sup> /s. kg	'm/s'):
	(B) m <sup>2</sup> /s <sup>2-3 (3-3)</sup> (C) m <sup>3</sup> /s (D) m/s <sup>2</sup> (D) m/s <sup>2</sup>	<ul><li>(A) 20 to 30</li><li>(B) 30 to 40</li><li>(C) 9 to 11</li><li>(D) 60 to 70</li></ul>
, 27.	Following is example for visco- elastic material:  (A) Water  (B) Fruit Juice	. In belt conveyors, the belt speed for
•	(C) Wheat flour dough (D) Alcohol	(C) 2.0 to 2.5 (D) 2.5 to 2.8
28.	Work required to cause rupture in materials is called as:  (A) Resilience  (B) Toughness  (C) Stiffness	<ul> <li>The trough angle for paddy and most other grains in belt conveyor is:</li> <li>(A) 20°</li> <li>(B) 40°</li> <li>(C) 45°</li> </ul>
IC —	(D) Rigidity 2A/7 (5)	(D) 5 <sup>o</sup> (Turn over)

33.	The effective tension of belt in belt
	conveyor is expressed as (if P =
	Power and S = Speed):
	(A) S/P

- (B) P×S
- (C) P/S
- (D) P-S
- 34. The magnitude of the centrifugal force in bucket elevator which is oriented outward is:
  - (A)  $WV^2/r$
  - (B)  $WV/r^2$
  - (C)  $WV^2/g.r$
  - (D)  $W^2V/r$
- 35. The relation between pitch and diameter of screw is (P = Pitch and D = Diameter):
  - (A) P = D
  - (B) P = 2D
  - (C) P = 1.3 D
  - (D) P = 0.4 D
- 36. The average duration of a particle of water to pass through a phase of the hydrologic cycle:
  - (A) Residence time
  - (B) Storage time

- (C) Runofftime
- (D) Retard time
- 37. Rainfall mainly affects the soil erosion by its property:
  - (A) Direction
  - (B) Volume
  - (C) Intensity
  - (D) Depth
- 38. The base flow causes:
  - (A) Bank erosion
  - (B) Rill erosion
  - (C) Sheet erosion
  - (D) Gully erosion
- 39. Drainage density is expressed in :
  - (A) sq-m
  - (B)  $m^2/s$
  - (C) m/sq.m
  - (D)  $m^3/m$
- 40. In rational formula, time of concentration is used for computing:
  - (A) Rainfall intensity
  - (B) Effective rainfall
  - (C) Runoff coefficient
  - (D) Direct runoff

- 41. Empirical formula for estimating the peak rate of runoff from large watersheds:
  - (A)  $Q = C \cdot A^{3/4}$
  - (B)  $Q = C^2 \cdot A^{1/2}$
  - (C)  $Q = \frac{C}{A^{1/2}}$
  - (D)  $Q = \sqrt{C \cdot \sqrt{A}}$
- 42. In El<sub>30</sub>, l<sub>30</sub> stands for :
  - (A) Rainfall intensity as 30 cm
  - (B) Maxi. rainfall intensity for 30 min
    - (C) Rainfall intensity at 30 min interval
    - (D) Rainfall intensity at 30 s interval
- 43. Evapo-transpiration in a crop field surrounded by dry fallow land by vegetation due to:
  - (A) Conduction of heat
  - (B) Oasis effect
  - (C) Clothes line effect
  - (D) Convection of heat
- 44. If area of catchment is 10 km<sup>2</sup> and effective rainfall duration is 5 h, then the equilibrium discharge of S-curve Unit Hydrograph is (in 'm<sup>3</sup>/h'):
  - (A)  $4 \times 10^2$

- (B)  $2 \times 10^4$
- (C)  $2 \times 10^2$
- (D)  $4 \times 10^5$
- 45. Low annual rainfall region in India receives rainfall:
  - (A) 250-1000 mm
  - (B) > 1000 mm
  - (C) < 100 mm
  - (D) < 250 mm
- 46. What is soil erodibility if the percentage of sand, silt and clay as 50, 40 and 10 is:
  - (A) 7
  - (B) 8
  - (C) 9
  - (D) 10
- 47. The total flood prone area of India is estimated to be about (in 'million ha'):
  - (A) 20
  - (B) 30
  - (C) 40
  - (D) 50
- 48. The usual value of curve number for wetland paddy is:
  - (A) 80
  - (B) 85
  - (C) 90
  - (D) 95

49.	The most important factor causing	53.	Land under different capabilities are
	water erosion is:		classified into:
	(A) Rainfall concentration		(A) 2 groups
	(B) Vegetative cover		(B) 3 groups
	(C) Topography		(C) 4 groups
	(D) Soil properties		(D) 8 groups
50.	When the velocity of overland flow is	54.	The class III land consists slope :
	doubled its erosive capacity is	-	(A) 1-3 %
	increased:		(B) 3-5 %
	(A) Twice		(C) 5-10 %
	(B) 4 times		(D) 10-15 %
	(C) 6 times	55.	What is the vertical interval
	(D) 32 times		between bunds in a bench terrace if
51.	The size of the soil particles prone to		width of terrace is 4.5 m and land
	saltation ranges from :		slope of 20% ?
	(A) 0.01-0.005 mm		(A) 1.125 m
	(B) 0.05-0.5 mm		(B) 2.125 m
	(C) 0.5-0.75 mm		(C) 3.125 m
	(D) 0.75-1.0 mm		(D) 4.125 m
52.	The minimum wind velocity at 30 cm	56.	The most important soil property
	height from the ground surface		influencing the erodibility
	required to initiate of the soil particle		characteristic of soil as revealed
	(in 'kmph'):		from soil survey:
	(A) 4		(A) Permeability
	(B) 6		(B) Infiltration
	(C) 12	•	(C) Soil moisture
	(D) 16		(D) Soil structure

The grass species deforming a 57. 10,000 ha (C) vegetative barrier is usually a: 5,000 ha Soil building crop (A) 61. In the construction of dug wells it is Soil binding crop-(B) desirable to fill the space between (C) Soil maintaining crop the well curb and the sides of the Soil depleting crop (D) excavation with : 58. The maximum longitudinal slope of (A) Clay a bench terrace is: (B) Sand 0.25% Sand and gravel (C) 0.5% (B) Broken stones or bricks (C) 0.75% The diameter of tubewells for 62. 1% (D) irrigation and water supply usually To enable the movement of farm 59. ranges from: machinery, the side slope of (A) 15 to 45 cm vegetated waterways should not exceed: (B) 45 to 50 cm (A) 2:1 -50 to 55 cm (C) (B) 3:1 (D) 55 to 60 cm (C) 4:1 The most common method of tube-63. (D) 6:1 well drilling in alluvial formations is: The All India Soil and Land Use 60. Cable tool drilling (A) Survey has delineated watershed Rotary drilling (B) maps for an area of: Reverse rotary drilling (C) > 50,000 ha (A) Down the hole drilling (D) 25,000 ha (B)

64.	An Archemedian screw is suitable to	(C) Wind velocity
	lift water from open bodies heights	(D) Slope steepness
	ranging from:	The V-shaped gullies are very
	(A) 0.5 to 1.2 m	common in :
	(B) 1.2 to 2.0 m	(A) Hilly areas
	(C) 2.0 to 3.0 m	(B) Desert regions
	(D) 3.0 to 4.0 m	(C) Levellands
65.	For pumping sewage water the	(D) Humid tropics
*	most suitable type of impeller is:	The fan shape watersheds are
	(A) -Open	common in :
	(B) Semi-open	(A) Plane areas
	(C) Closed	(B) Hilly terrains
	(D) Non-clog	(C) Humid regions
66.	Rational formula computes :	(D) Arid zones
	<ul><li>(A) Runoff rate</li><li>(B) Direct runoff</li><li>(C) Peak runoff rate</li><li>(D) Rainfall excess</li></ul>	Which of the following watershed is . classified based on the climate?  (A) Humid
67.	Which of the following action causes	(B) Tribal settlement (C) Highland
	soil erosion due to wave action?  (A) Attrition	(C) Highland (D) Red soil
	<ul><li>(B) Tunneling</li><li>(C) Beating</li></ul>	The shape of watershed is expressed by:
		(A) Shape index
68.	Splash erosion is associated with:	(B) Compactness coefficient (C) Bifereation ratio
	(A) Rainfall intensity (B) Sheet flow	(D) Form factor
IC-	2A/7 (10)	Contd.

73.	Which of the following parameter		(B) 10.0 cm
·	is used to evaluate the shape of		(C) 0.1 cm
	basin ?		(D) 20 cm
	(A) Form factor	77.	In the rational formula Q = 0.0028
	(B) Circulatory ratio		E. I. A., I is the intensity of rainfall in :
	(C) Elongation ratio		(A) mm/h
	(D) Compactness coefficient	•	(B) cm/h
-			(C) m/h
74.	Commonly sprinkler irrigation		(D) cm/min
	method operates at a pressure of	78.	The movement of soil particles
	about (kg/cm <sup>2</sup> ):		having sizes in the range of 0.05 to
	(A) 0.5 to 10		0.5 mm through a series of bounces
	(B) 1.5		is known as :
	(C) 0.1 to 0.5		(A) Surface creep
	(D) 0.5 to 100	. •	(B) Surface transportation
			(C) Saltation
75.	The minimum wind speed required		(D) Suspension
	for the operation of a wind mill	79.	The side slopes of a cippoletti weir
	(kmph):		is:
	(A) 4-6	•	(A) 4 in 1
	(B) 6-8		(B) . 1 in 4
	(C) 8-10	•	(C) 4:1
	(D) 10-12	•	(D) 4%
	the second process of	80.	Soil erosion is more in :
76.	If 1 cm of water is added to ground		(A) Sandy soils
•	water rise in ground water table will		(B) Silty soils
	be (porosity 10%):		(C) Clay lawn
	(A) 1.0 cm		(D) Difficult to say

(D) Difficult to say

81.	Fora	well, yield per unit of drawdown	85.	Com	putation of evapo	-trans	piration
	is kno	own as:			lancy-Criddle met	hod is	s based
	(A)	Specific capacity			ne principle of :	1.3.1	* * * * * *
	` '		•	(A)	Aerodynamics		
	(B)	Specific yield		(B)	Energy balance	·	
	(C)	Well yield		(C)	Empirical approa	ich	* 1
	(D)	Safe yield	÷	(D)	Combination of the	nese	Jan de la
82.	The t	ime of concentration of a water	86.	If the	e impeller speed o	f a cer	ntrifugal
<b>V</b> 2.		is proportional to:		-	p is doubled	the	power
	•			cons	sumption will be:	.4	7000 3.000
٠	(A)	L1.77		(A)	Same	. * * .	•
	(B)	S <sup>-0.385</sup>	,	(B)	Doubled	+ 1 3	$s \sim \frac{s'}{s'} \cdot \frac{s'}{s'}$
	(C)	L <sup>1.77</sup> S <sup>-0.385</sup>		(C)	Four times		a La sur
	(D)	S <sup>0.385</sup>		(D)	Eight times		
00	. 9 '	the first and a 160% has been as	a ~ 8 <b>7.</b>	Awa	atershed of 1000 ha	is disc	charged
83.	-	difference between a shallow	gr 3 <sup>1</sup>		ugh a drain at an a	_	
		well and a deep tubewell is on	200 (1.5) 4	_	s, then the draina	ge co	efficient
·	the b	easis of the later and the			e watershed is :	·A .	Property.
	(A)	Depth	•	(A)			¥ .
	(B)	Watertask		(B)	1.93 cm	- Ø i	e pod o
	(C)	Aquifer type	-	(C)	2.13 cm	\$	$\mathcal{P}_{\mathcal{R}}^{(n)} \leftarrow \mathcal{O}^{(n)}$
•		Aquifer depth		(D)	3.93 cm	11 N 12 W	Argo- o
	(D)	Admies debut	88.	The	major water o	ours	e of a
84.	The	available net positive suction	5 <u>1</u>	3 sc	km watershed	has a	fall of
	head	l of a pump depends on :		25 m in 2.5 km. The time of			ime of
	(A)	Suction lift		cond	centration will be:	$\langle -, \lambda_{r_{i}} \rangle$	୍ଞିଟ୍ର ଟେଟ
	(B)	Friction loss		(A)	47.48 min	13	E. ord
	,			(B)	51.35 min	13.54	
	(C)	Vapour pressure	•	(C)	55.21 min	72.	
	(D)	All of these	•	(D)	59.23 min		Projection
IC-	2A/7	(	12)			· .	Contd.

85.

Computation of evapo-transpiration

89.	Mole	e drains are suitable for :	93.	The	mass per unit volume of a liquid
	(A)	Very coarse soil		at s	standard temperature and
	(B)	Medium coarse soil		pres	sure is called :
	(C)	Sandy loam soil		(A)	Specific weight
	(D)	Fine texture soil		(B)	Specific gravity
		te de la		(C)	Mass density
90.		raulically most efficient cross	<b>3</b>	(D)	Unit density
	sect	ion of open channel is :	94.	The	falling drops of water become
	(A)	Triangular		sphe	ere due to :
	(B)	Rectangular ·		(A)	Surface tension
	(C)	Semi-circular	••	(B)	Compressibility
	(D)	Trapezoidal		(C)	Viscosity
91.	Chu	te spillway is used to control drop	)	(D)	Capillarity
	of:		95.	The	pressure measured with the help
	(A)	0-3 m		of a	Piezo meter tube is :
	(B)	1-4 m		(A)	Atmospheric
	(C)	2-4 m		(B)	Gauge pressure
	(D)	3-6 m		(C)	Absolute pressure
92.	The	equation used to design a	,	(D)	Vacuum pressure
52.		surface drainage system unde	96	A flo	w in which the velocities of liquid
•		idy state condition is :		part	icles at all sections of the pipe
	(A)	Krai Jenhoff equation	* * *	are	equal is called :
		·		(A)	Uniform flow
	(B)	Glover-Dumm equation	٠	(B)	Streamline flow
	(C)	Kirkham equation		(C)	Steady flow
	(D)	Hamad equation		(D)	Compressible flow
IC-	2A/7		(13)		(Turn over)

97.	A ve	nturimeter is used to measure :  Velocity of a flowing liquid	(B)	<u>d</u> 3
	(A) (B)	Pressure of a flowing liquid	(C)	d 4
	(C) (D)	Discharge of a flowing liquid Weight of a flowing liquid	(D)	<u>d</u> 6

- 98. The ratio of loss of head at entrance to that at the exit of pipe is:
  - (A) 0.375
  - (B) 0.4
  - (C) 0.5
  - (D) 0.855
- 99. The hydraulic mean depth for a circular pipe of diameter, d is:
  - (A)  $\frac{d}{2}$

- 100. The total energy line lies over the hydraulic gradient line by an amount equal to:
  - (A)  $\frac{v^2}{2g}$
  - (B)  $\frac{v^2}{g}$
  - (C)  $\frac{v}{2g}$
  - (D)  $\frac{v}{g}$

## **SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK**

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