



<b>Id</b>	<b>1</b>
Question	Minimum length of straight Approach for bridge is.....
A	15m
B	20m
C	50m
D	100m
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	1

<b>Id</b>	<b>2</b>
Question	Bed of approach connecting bridge with roads should be.....
A	Wet
B	weak
C	Dry and hard
D	None of the above
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	1

<b>Id</b>	<b>3</b>
Question	Bridge location should be selected in such a way that there should.....
A	Be meandering of river
B	Not be meandering of river
C	Be sharp curve in direction of flow
D	None of the above
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	1

<b>Id</b>	<b>4</b>
Question	The location for bridge site should be selected in such a way that the foundation available should be of.....
A	Hard strata and maximum scouring
B	Weak strata and maximum scouring
C	Hard strata and minimum scouring
D	Weak strata and minimum scouring
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	1

<b>Id</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Question</b>	The location for bridge site should be selected in such a way that the water should.....
<b>A</b>	Flow parallel to the centre-line of bridge
<b>B</b>	Flow perpendicular to the centre - line of bridge
<b>C</b>	Flow at any angle to the centre-line of bridge
<b>D</b>	None of the above
<b>Answer</b>	
<b>Marks</b>	1.5
<b>Unit</b>	1

<b>Id</b>	<b>6</b>
Question	The location for bridge site should be selected in such a way that the velocity of flow.....
A	Should be less so silting will occur
B	Should be high so scouring will occur
C	Should not be very high or very less so silting and scouring will not occur.
D	A and B
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	1

<b>Id</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>Question</b>	The velocity of flow of river having very fine sand bed should be in range of..... cm / sec.
<b>A</b>	60 to 90
<b>B</b>	100 to 150
<b>C</b>	150 to 200
<b>D</b>	250 to 500
<b>Answer</b>	
<b>Marks</b>	1.5
<b>Unit</b>	1



<b>Id</b>	<b>8</b>
Question	The velocity of flow of river having bed of rock and boulders should be in range of..... cm / sec.
A	60 to 90
B	100 to 150
C	150 to 200
D	250 to 500
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	1

<b>Id</b>	<b>9</b>
Question	Width of river indicates.....
A	Width of bridge
B	Height of bridge
C	Length of bridge
D	None of the above
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	1

<b>Id</b>	<b>10</b>
Question	If width of river is smaller then .....
A	Bridge is more costlier
B	Bridge is more economical
C	There is no effect of width of river on cost of bridge
D	None of the above
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	1

<b>Id</b>	<b>11</b>
Question	Full details of comparative merits and demerits of various alternative bridge sites are included in.....
A	Map study
B	Reconnaissance survey
C	Preliminary survey
D	Detailed survey and project report
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	1

<b>Id</b>	<b>12</b>
Question	If the superstructure of bridge remains in a fixed position then that type of bridge is.....
A	Movable span bridge
B	Mobile bridge
C	Constant span bridge
D	Fixed span bridge
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	1

<b>Id</b>	<b>13</b>
Question	If the superstructure of bridge is moved i. e. lifted or depressed then that type of bridge is.....
A	Movable span bridge
B	Mobile bridge
C	Constant span bridge
D	Fixed span bridge
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	1

<b>Id</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>Question</b>	Pick the correct options. Following are the types of bridges according to flexibility 1. fixed span bridge 2. movable span bridge 3. Deck bridge 4. Through bridge
<b>A</b>	Only 1
<b>B</b>	3 and 4
<b>C</b>	1 and 2
<b>D</b>	1, 2, 3, 4
<b>Answer</b>	
<b>Marks</b>	1.5
<b>Unit</b>	1

<b>Id</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>Question</b>	Pick the correct options. Following are the types of bridges according to position of bridge floor 1. Deck bridge 2. suspension bridge 3. through bridge 4. Semi- through bridge
<b>A</b>	1 and 2
<b>B</b>	1, 2, 3
<b>C</b>	1, 2, 3, 4
<b>D</b>	1, 3, 4
<b>Answer</b>	
<b>Marks</b>	1.5
<b>Unit</b>	1



<b>Id</b>	<b>16</b>
Question	When road deck is carried on top flange or on top of the girder then that type of bridge is...
A	Deck bridge
B	Through bridge
C	Semi through bridge
D	None of the other
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	1

<b>Id</b>	<b>17</b>
Question	When decking of the bridge is supported on bottom of the flange of main supporting girder then that type of bridge is.....
A	Deck bridge
B	Through bridge
C	Semi through bridge
D	None of the other
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	1

<b>Id</b>	<b>18</b>
Question	When the bridge has decked at center of the girder and load is transmitted through the web of the girder then that type of bridge is....
A	Deck bridge
B	Through bridge
C	Semi through bridge
D	None of the other
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	1

<b>Id</b>	<b>19</b>
Question	The bending moment developed at top of pier of the bridge is.....
A	Positive bending moment
B	Negative bending moment
C	neutral
D	None of the above
Answer	
Marks	01/05/20
Unit	1

<b>Id</b>	<b>20</b>
Question	In continuous bridge bending moment anywhere in span is..... than that in simply supported bridge
A	more
B	less
C	same
D	All of the above
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	1

<b>Id</b>	<b>21</b>
Question	Depth of bridge girder in continuous bridge is..... than that of simply supported bridge.
A	more
B	less
C	same
D	All of the above
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	1

<b>Id</b>	<b>22</b>
Question	In continuous bridge, no. of expansion joints required as compared to simply supported bridge are.....
A	more
B	less
C	same
D	None of the above
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	1

<b>Id</b>	<b>23</b>
Question	Design of continuous bridge is complicated due to .....
A	Statically determinate beams.
B	Statically indeterminate beams
C	Simply supported beams
D	A and B both
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	1



<b>Id</b>	<b>24</b>
Question	If it is not possible to do centering for bridge pier then..... is more suitable.
A	Continuous bridge
B	Simply supported bridge
C	Cantilever bridge
D	All of the above
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	1

<b>Id</b>	<b>25</b>
Question	..... is suitable for uneven settlement of soil beneath the bridge
A	Continuous bridge
B	Simply supported bridge
C	Cantilever bridge
D	All of the above
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	1

<b>Id</b>	<b>26</b>
Question	In..... Suspenders are use use to support bridge deck.
A	Suspension bridge
B	Simply supported bridge
C	Continuous bridge
D	Cantilever bridge
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	1

<b>Id</b>	<b>27</b>
Question	When the main girder of bridge is lifted up together with deck about a hinge provided on one end of span is called .....
A	Crane bridges
B	Deck bridge
C	Lift bridge
D	Bascule bridge
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	1

<b>Id</b>	<b>28</b>
Question	..... is termed as temporary and unimportant bridge.
A	Cement bridge
B	Reinforced concrete bridge
C	Pre-stressed bridge
D	Timber bridges
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	1

<b>Id</b>	<b>29</b>
Question	If the girder and deck swung about its middle over the middle support pier then that type of bridge is.....
A	Rotational bridge
B	Lift bridges
C	Swing bridges
D	Circulating bridges
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	1

<b>Id</b>	<b>30</b>
Question	If gantries are provided at the piers at either end of the span and the entire girder and floor system is lifted up by hydraulic arrangement to the extent required for free passage of ship then that type of bridge is.....
A	Rotational bridge
B	Lift bridges
C	Swing bridges
D	Circulating bridges
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	1

<b>Id</b>	31
<b>Question</b>	..... are used to pick the load from one point and take it to other point with help of girder
<b>A</b>	Swing bridges
<b>B</b>	Overhead bridges
<b>C</b>	Transporter
<b>D</b>	None of the above
<b>Answer</b>	
<b>Marks</b>	1.5
<b>Unit</b>	1



<b>Id</b>	<b>32</b>
Question	Useful life of temporary bridges is only.....
A	Upto 10 years
B	20 to 30 years
C	30 to 40 years
D	40 to 50 years
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	1

<b>Id</b>	<b>33</b>
Question	Bridge is called as culvert when its length is.....
A	Less than or equal to 6m
B	More than 10m
C	More than 20 m
D	Between 20 m to 30 m
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	1

<b>Id</b>	<b>34</b>
Question	For minor road bridges, the length of bridge should be.....
A	30 to 120 m
B	More than 120 m
C	6 m to 30 m
D	None of the above
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	1

<b>Id</b>	<b>35</b>
Question	For major road bridges, the length of bridge should be.....
A	30 to 120 m
B	More than 120 m
C	6 m to 30 m
D	None of the above
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	1

<b>Id</b>	<b>36</b>
Question	For long road bridges, the length of bridge should be.....
A	30 to 120 m
B	More than 120 m
C	6 m to 30 m
D	None of the above
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	1

<b>Id</b>	<b>37</b>
Question	When the length of bridge is less than or equal to 6m then it called as.....
A	culvert
B	Major bridges
C	Long bridges
D	Minor bridges
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	1

<b>Id</b>	<b>38</b>
Question	..... connections are used for dynamic loading in bridge connections.
A	Riveted
B	Welded
C	Both of A and B
D	None of the above
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	1

<b>Id</b>	<b>39</b>
Question	..... connections are used for static loading in bridge connections.
A	Riveted
B	Welded
C	Both of A and B
D	None of the above
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	1



<b>Id</b>	<b>40</b>
Question	When railways are above highways then type of bridge used is called as.....
A	Under bridges
B	Over bridges
C	Fly over
D	None of the above
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	1

<b>Id</b>	<b>41</b>
Question	When highways are above railways then type of bridge used is called as.....
A	Under bridges
B	Over bridges
C	Fly over
D	None of the above
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	1

<b>Id</b>	<b>42</b>
Question	When alignment of bridge is straight then that type of bridge is called as.....
A	Skewed bridge
B	Straight bridge
C	Curved bridge
D	Bend bridges
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	1

<b>Id</b>	<b>43</b>
Question	When alignment of bridge is skewed then that type of bridge is called as.....
A	Skewed bridge
B	Straight bridge
C	Curved bridge
D	Bend bridges
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	1

<b>Id</b>	<b>44</b>
Question	If total waterway is more than 18 m then as per Indian railways, that type of bridge is called as.....
A	Minor bridge
B	Major bridge
C	Long bridge
D	None of the above
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	1

<b>Id</b>	<b>45</b>
<b>Question</b>	If total waterway is less than 18 m then as per Indian railways, that type of bridge is called as.....
<b>A</b>	Minor bridge
<b>B</b>	Major bridge
<b>C</b>	Long bridge
<b>D</b>	None of the above
<b>Answer</b>	
<b>Marks</b>	1.5
<b>Unit</b>	1

<b>Id</b>	<b>46</b>
Question	Maximum flood discharge of river from ..... years is considered for design of bridge.
A	100
B	50
C	20
D	10
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	1

<b>Id</b>	<b>47</b>
<b>Question</b>	Maximum flood discharge of river from ..... years is considered for design of Culvert.
<b>A</b>	100
<b>B</b>	50
<b>C</b>	20
<b>D</b>	10
<b>Answer</b>	
<b>Marks</b>	1.5
<b>Unit</b>	1



<b>Id</b>	<b>48</b>
Question	Following methods are used for calculation of maximum flood discharge of river for design of bridge
A	Direct method
B	Indirect method
C	None of the above
D	Both of the above
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	1

<b>Id</b>	<b>49</b>
<b>Question</b>	Following sections are considered for calculation of cross sectional area of river 1. one at centre axis of bridge 2. one at upstream 3. one at downstream
<b>A</b>	Only 1
<b>B</b>	1 and 2
<b>C</b>	2 and 3
<b>D</b>	1, 2, 3
<b>Answer</b>	
<b>Marks</b>	1.5
<b>Unit</b>	1

<b>Id</b>	<b>50</b>
Question	Surface float gives.....
A	Discharge of flow
B	Velocity of flow
C	Type of flow
D	None of the above
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	1

<b>Id</b>	<b>51</b>
<b>Question</b>	Following factors are used to calculate discharge by rational method 1. catchment area 2. intensity of rainfall 3. time of concentration 4. runoff coefficient
<b>A</b>	1, 2, 3
<b>B</b>	1, 2
<b>C</b>	1, 3, 4
<b>D</b>	1, 2, 3, 4
<b>Answer</b>	
<b>Marks</b>	1.5
<b>Unit</b>	1

<b>Id</b>	<b>52</b>
Question	Inglis formula is useful to calculate.....
A	discharge
B	acceleration
C	force
D	Depth of flow
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	1

<b>Id</b>	<b>53</b>
Question	Dicken's formula is useful to calculate.....
A	discharge
B	acceleration
C	force
D	Depth of flow
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	1

<b>Id</b>	<b>54</b>
Question	Ryves formula is useful to calculate.....
A	discharge
B	acceleration
C	force
D	Depth of flow
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	1

<b>Id</b>	<b>55</b>
Question	Due to afflux, there is.....
A	Increase in velocity at downstream of bridge
B	Increase in velocity at upstream of bridge
C	No change in velocity
D	None of the above
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	1



<b>Id</b>	<b>56</b>
Question	Due to afflux, there will.....
A	Increase in depth of scouring
B	Decrease in depth of scouring
C	No change in depth of scouring
D	None of the above
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	1

<b>Id</b>	<b>57</b>
Question	Due to afflux, there is .....
A	Increase in water level at upstream side of bridge
B	decrease in water level at upstream side of bridge
C	No change in water level at upstream side of bridge
D	None of the above
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	1

<b>Id</b>	<b>58</b>
Question	Abutments and piers of bridge causes obstruction to natural flow of river or stream and it increases water level, that phenomena is called as.....
A	lift
B	afflux
C	scouring
D	degrading
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	1

<b>Id</b>	<b>59</b>
Question	The discharge at upstream of bridge should ..... the discharge at downstream of bridge due to afflux.
A	Remains same as
B	Be less than
C	Be more than
D	None of the above
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	1

<b>Id</b>	<b>60</b>
Question	If the head of water increases on upstream side of bridge , such rise in the water level on upstream side is called.....
A	lift
B	afflux
C	scouring
D	degrading
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	1

<b>Id</b>	<b>61</b>
Question	The desirable limit of afflux is.....
A	100mm
B	150mm
C	200mm
D	250mm
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	2

<b>Id</b>	<b>62</b>
Question	Greater the velocity of water under bridge, ..... is depth of scouring.
A	lesser
B	constant
C	minimum
D	greater
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	2

<b>Id</b>	<b>63</b>
Question	Greater the velocity of water under bridge, ..... is depth of foundation.
A	lesser
B	constant
C	minimum
D	greater
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	2



<b>Id</b>	<b>64</b>
Question	If afflux is..... then more protective work in form of guide banks or training works are required.
A	less
B	constant
C	more
D	minimum
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	2

<b>Id</b>	<b>65</b>
Question	Merrimans formula is used to calculate.....
A	Area of flow
B	Velocity of flow
C	Depth of foundation
D	Height of afflux
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	2

<b>Id</b>	<b>66</b>
Question	Molesworth's formula is used to calculate.....
A	Area of flow
B	Velocity of flow
C	Depth of foundation
D	Height of afflux
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	2

<b>Id</b>	<b>67</b>
Question	The area under a bridge through which the water flows is called .....
A	wet area
B	Dry area
C	Natural waterways
D	None of the above
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	2

<b>Id</b>	<b>68</b>
Question	The length of the bridge available between extreme edge of water surface at highest flood level measured right angle to abutment faces is called.....
A	wet length
B	Dry length
C	waterways
D	None of the above
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	2

<b>Id</b>	<b>69</b>
Question	Waterway is.....
A	Length of linear waterway + span of piers or support width
B	Length of linear waterway - span of piers or support width
C	Length of linear waterway
D	span of piers or support width
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	2

<b>Id</b>	<b>70</b>
Question	Linear waterways=.....
A	Span between successive piers or supports
B	Total width of bridge
C	Total length of river
D	None of the above
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	2

<b>Id</b>	<b>71</b>
Question	Velocity through culvert should not exceed.....
A	150cm/sec
B	100cm/sec
C	200cm/sec
D	50cm/sec
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	2



<b>Id</b>	<b>72</b>
Question	Centre to centre distance between two successive bridge supports is called as.....
A	waterways
B	span
C	Total length of bridge
D	None of the above
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	2

<b>Id</b>	<b>73</b>
Question	..... is the span which if adopted, brings down the total cost of bridge to minimum.
A	Effective span
B	Clear span
C	Economic span
D	Total span
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	2

<b>Id</b>	<b>74</b>
Question	For the span to be economical, the cost of one pier should be..... the cost of its foundation.
A	More than
B	Less than
C	Same as
D	None of the above
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	2

<b>Id</b>	<b>75</b>
<b>Question</b>	For the span to be economical, the cost of abutment should be..... the cost of its foundation.
<b>A</b>	More than
<b>B</b>	Less than
<b>C</b>	Same as
<b>D</b>	None of the above
<b>Answer</b>	
<b>Marks</b>	1.5
<b>Unit</b>	2

<b>Id</b>	<b>76</b>
Question	The cost of super structure per span varies.....
A	Directly as the square of span
B	Directly with the span
C	Inversely with the square of span
D	Inversely with the span
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	2

<b>Id</b>	<b>77</b>
Question	Cost of bridge=
A	Cost of superstructure + cost of piers + cost of abutment
B	Cost of superstructure + cost of piers
C	Cost of superstructure + cost of abutment
D	cost of piers + cost of abutment
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	2

<b>Id</b>	<b>78</b>
Question	For economic span.....
A	Cost of one pier with its foundation > cost of superstructure per span
B	Cost of one pier with its foundation < cost of superstructure per span
C	Cost of one pier with its foundation = cost of superstructure per span
D	None of the above
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	2

<b>Id</b>	<b>79</b>
Question	For economic span,
A	Cost of one pier = one half the cost of one span
B	Cost of one pier = one half the cost of its foundation
C	Both of A and B
D	Cost of one pier = one half the cost of two adjacent spans which it supports
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	2



<b>Id</b>	<b>80</b>
Question	For economic span.....
A	Cost of one pier = cost of two spans it supports
B	Cost of one pier = cost of one span it supports
C	Cost of one pier = cost of four spans it supports
D	None of the above
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	2

<b>Id</b>	<b>81</b>
Question	If there is increase in dead load of the bridge then.....
A	It decreases cost of bridge
B	It increases cost of bridge
C	Cost of bridge will unaffected
D	All of the above
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	2

<b>Id</b>	<b>82</b>
Question	If the foundation is not suitable where the piers are to be built for economic span. Then it..... cost of bridge by placing the piers where best foundation conditions are available.
A	decreases
B	increases
C	Unaffected by
D	Remains same
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	2

<b>Id</b>	<b>83</b>
Question	If the position of one pier get shifted due to foundation conditions then.....
A	Cost of bridge increases
B	Cost of bridge remains same
C	Cost of bridge decreases
D	None of the above
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	2

<b>Id</b>	<b>84</b>
Question	What is relationship between economical span (L) and height of pier (h) For R. C. C. slab on masonry piers
A	$L=1.75h$
B	$L=h$
C	$L=1.50h$
D	$L=3h$
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	2

<b>Id</b>	<b>85</b>
Question	What is relationship between economical span (L) and height of pier (h) For R. C. C. slab with beams and masonry piers
A	$L=1.75h$
B	$L=h$
C	$L=1.50h$
D	$L=3h$
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	2

<b>Id</b>	<b>86</b>
Question	What is relationship between economical span (L) and height of pier (h) For steel through on R. S. joist
A	$L=1.75h$
B	$L=h$
C	$L=1.50h$
D	$L=3h$
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	2

<b>Id</b>	<b>87</b>
Question	What is relationship between economical span (L) and height of pier (h) For steel trusses on masonry piers
A	$L=1.75h$
B	$L=h$
C	$L=1.50h$
D	$L=3h$
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	2



<b>Id</b>	<b>88</b>
Question	What is relationship between economical span (L) and height of pier (h) For masonry arch
A	$L=1.75h$
B	$L=h$
C	$L=1.50h$
D	$L=2h$ or more
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	2

<b>Id</b>	<b>89</b>
Question	What is relationship between economical span (L) and height of pier (h) For R. C. C. slab on pile bents
A	$L=1.75h$
B	$L=h$
C	$L=1.50h$
D	$L=3h$
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	2

<b>Id</b>	<b>90</b>
Question	The cost of pier with its foundation per meter run is..... to mass of pier
A	Directly proportional
B	Inversely proportional
C	constant
D	None of the above
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	2

<b>Id</b>	<b>91</b>
Question	..... are the devices which are provided over the supports of bridge to accommodate the changes in main girder due to deflection, temperature, vertical movements and transmit the load from superstructure to substructure
A	girder
B	piers
C	abutments
D	bearings
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	2

<b>Id</b>	<b>92</b>
Question	The devices used to keep the bearing stresses induced in bridge structure in permissible limit is.....
A	girder
B	piers
C	abutments
D	bearings
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	2

<b>Id</b>	<b>93</b>
Question	..... are used to absorb movement of girded
A	girder
B	piers
C	abutments
D	bearings
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	2

<b>Id</b>	<b>94</b>
Question	The device used to allow angular movement of girders due to deflection under load
A	girder
B	piers
C	Bearings
D	abutments
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	2

<b>Id</b>	<b>95</b>
Question	The device used to allow longitudinal expansion or contraction due to changes in temperature
A	Bearings
B	girders
C	piers
D	Pile caps
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	2



<b>Id</b>	<b>96</b>
Question	The devices used to transfer load from girder to pier is.....
A	Bearings
B	girders
C	piers
D	Pile caps
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	2

<b>Id</b>	<b>97</b>
Question	The device used to keep compressive stresses within limit
A	Bearings
B	girders
C	piers
D	Pile caps
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	2

<b>Id</b>	<b>98</b>
Question	The device used to make movement of girder harmless is.....
A	Bearings
B	girders
C	piers
D	Pile caps
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	2

<b>Id</b>	<b>99</b>
Question	The device used to rotate at support to accommodate the deflections of a simply supported girders under load
A	Bearings
B	girders
C	piers
D	Pile caps
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	2

<b>Id</b>	<b>100</b>
Question	For major bridges nearly..... of total cost of the bridge is undertaken for designing the bearings properly and carefully.
A	10 to 15 %
B	20 to 30 %
C	30 to 40%
D	50.00%
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	2

<b>Id</b>	<b>101</b>
Question	..... is free to move, slide or roll and thus allow longitudinal movement of girders.
A	Fixed bearing
B	Free bearing
C	Rigid bearing
D	None of the above
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	2

<b>Id</b>	<b>102</b>
Question	..... is fixed in position but it rotates accordingly to deflection of structure which is being supported by it.
A	Fixed bearing
B	Free bearing
C	Rigid bearing
D	Rotating bearing
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	2

<b>Id</b>	<b>103</b>
Question	Cement mortar pad is ..... for small spans
A	Free bearing
B	Fixed bearing
C	Rotating bearing
D	None of the above
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	2



<b>Id</b>	<b>104</b>
Question	Thickness of cement mortar pad bearing is nearly.....
A	1m
B	50mm
C	30cm
D	50cm
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	2

<b>Id</b>	<b>105</b>
Question	Length of cement mortar pad bearing is equal to .....
A	Length of bridge
B	Length of girder
C	Width of girder
D	None of the above
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	2

<b>Id</b>	<b>106</b>
Question	Pressure coming on cement mortar pad bearing should not exceed.....
A	10 MPa
B	18 MPa
C	20 MPa
D	30MPa
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	2

<b>Id</b>	<b>107</b>
Question	..... gives angular as well as longitudinal movement.
A	Fixed bearing
B	Cement mortar pad bearing
C	Expansion bearing
D	None of the above
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	2

<b>Id</b>	<b>108</b>
Question	In ....., bottom shoe is given a circular shape.
A	Fixed bearing
B	Cement mortar pad bearing
C	Expansion bearing
D	None of the above
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	2

<b>Id</b>	<b>109</b>
Question	In expansion bearing, center of circular surface coincide with .....
A	Bed of girder
B	Center of rocker pin
C	Bed plate
D	None of the above
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	2

<b>Id</b>	<b>110</b>
Question	In expansion bearing, bottom shoe rest on.....
A	Center of rocker pin
B	top of girder
C	Bed plate
D	None of the above
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	2

<b>Id</b>	<b>111</b>
Question	In expansion bearing, top shoe is provided with drill holes for.....
A	Fixing the girder
B	Fixing the pier
C	Fixing rocker pin
D	None of the above
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	2



<b>Id</b>	<b>112</b>
Question	Knuckle bearing is provided for.....
A	Only longitudinal movement of girder
B	Only angular movement of girder
C	Both longitudinal and angular movement of girder
D	None of the above
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	2

<b>Id</b>	<b>113</b>
Question	Rolling arrangement is provided at bottom in .....
A	Cement mortar pad bearing
B	Expansion bearing
C	Rocker and rolling bearing
D	None of the above
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	2

<b>Id</b>	<b>114</b>
Question	Rocker and rolling bearing is used for length of bridge .....
A	Less than 15m
B	Greater than 15m
C	Less than 25m
D	Greater than 25m
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	2

<b>Id</b>	115
<b>Question</b>	Rocker bearing provides.....
<b>A</b>	Free longitudinal movement of girder
<b>B</b>	Free longitudinal and angular movement of girder
<b>C</b>	Free angular movement of girder
<b>D</b>	None of the above
<b>Answer</b>	
<b>Marks</b>	1.5
<b>Unit</b>	2

<b>Id</b>	<b>116</b>
Question	Rocker bearings are useful for span .....
A	Greater than 20 m
B	Less than 20m
C	between 10 to 15m
D	Less than 10 m
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	2

<b>Id</b>	<b>117</b>
Question	..... consists of layers of rubber plate.
A	Rubber bearings
B	Steel bearings
C	Concrete bearings
D	None of the above
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	2

<b>Id</b>	<b>118</b>
Question	Initially when rubber bearing set, it act as ..... then act as ..... bearing
A	Flexible, rigid
B	Rigid, flexible
C	Flexible, flexible
D	Rigid, rigid
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	2

<b>Id</b>	<b>119</b>
Question	Elastomeric bearing is also called as.....
A	Concrete bearing plate
B	Cement bearing plate
C	Neoprene bearing plates.
D	None of the other
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	2



<b>Id</b>	<b>120</b>
Question	Neoprene bearing plates are obtained from.....
A	Steel plate
B	Concrete plate
C	Synthetic neoprene rubber
D	normal rubber plate
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	2

<b>Id</b>	<b>121</b>
Question	Neoprene bearing plates allow.....
A	Lateral movement of girders only
B	Longitudinal movement of girders only
C	Both lateral and longitudinal movement of bridge
D	None of the above
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	3

<b>Id</b>	<b>122</b>
Question	Neoprene bearing plates are efficient for nearly.....
A	5 years
B	10 years
C	15 years
D	100 years
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	3

<b>Id</b>	<b>123</b>
Question	Sliding bearing allows.....
A	Only lateral movement of girder
B	Only longitudinal movement of girder
C	Both lateral and longitudinal movement of girder
D	None of the above
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	3

<b>Id</b>	<b>124</b>
Question	When depth of river is large then .....method of erection is useful.
A	Building out from support
B	floating
C	lifting
D	rolling
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	3

<b>Id</b>	<b>125</b>
Question	The cast girders are brought and lifted and placed in position with the help of cranes or shear logs or winches, that method of bridge erection is called as.....
A	Building out from support
B	floating
C	lifting
D	rolling
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	3

<b>Id</b>	<b>126</b>
Question	For continuous bridge and for crossing a viaduct, where girder are rolled and placed in its position that method is called as.....
A	Building out from support
B	floating
C	lifting
D	rolling
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	3

<b>Id</b>	<b>127</b>
Question	Components of bridge structure below bearing is called as.....
A	foundation
B	footing
C	superstructure
D	substructure
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	3



<b>Id</b>	<b>128</b>
<b>Question</b>	As per IRC recommendations the live loads are divided into following categories. 1. class A loading 2. class B loading 3. Class AA loading 4. class AB loading 5. class 70R loading
<b>A</b>	Only 5
<b>B</b>	1, 2, 3, 4, 5
<b>C</b>	1, 2, 4, 5
<b>D</b>	1, 2, 3, 5
<b>Answer</b>	
<b>Marks</b>	1.5
<b>Unit</b>	3

<b>Id</b>	<b>129</b>
Question	Class AA loading considers a ..... rolling on bridge
A	2 wheeler
B	Heavily loaded tractor
C	Heavy military vehicles
D	Heavily loaded truck
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	3

<b>Id</b>	<b>130</b>
Question	It is normal practice to design the structure for ..... on national highways and state highways.
A	Class AA loading
B	Class A loading
C	Class B loading
D	None of the above
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	3

<b>Id</b>	<b>131</b>
Question	Total weight of tracked vehicle considered during design of highways as per class AA loading is.....
A	100 T
B	50 T
C	20 T
D	70 T
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	3

<b>Id</b>	<b>132</b>
Question	Total weight of wheeled vehicle considered during design of highways as per class AA loading is.....
A	100 T
B	50 T
C	20 T
D	70 T
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	3

<b>Id</b>	<b>133</b>
Question	Class A loading is based on ..... which are going to run on roads.
A	Heavy military vehicle
B	2 wheeler
C	Heaviest commercial vehicle
D	Pick-up van
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	3

<b>Id</b>	<b>134</b>
Question	In class A loading, track is designed for train moving with one engine and two bogies, such that minimum..... distance clearance is maintained between two successive trains.
A	50m
B	10m
C	20m
D	18.4 m
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	3

<b>Id</b>	<b>135</b>
Question	..... is adopted for design of temporary structures. ( timber structures)
A	Class A loading
B	Class AA loading
C	Class B loading
D	Class 70R loading
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	3



<b>Id</b>	<b>136</b>
Question	Live loads on foot way is used by pedestrians and animals and given about.....
A	1-2 kN / sq m
B	10-20 kN / sq m
C	4-5 kN / sq m
D	None of the above
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	3

<b>Id</b>	<b>137</b>
Question	Wind load coming on bridge is..... to square of velocity.
A	Inversely proportional
B	Directly proportional
C	Not related to
D	None of the above
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	3

<b>Id</b>	<b>138</b>
Question	Wind load is assumed to act at a height of ..... above the base of road on the moving vehicle.
A	5m
B	10m
C	1m
D	1.5m
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	3

<b>Id</b>	<b>139</b>
Question	For superstructure earthquake forces are assumed to act in only .....
A	Parallel direction of traffic
B	Perpendicular direction of traffic
C	any direction
D	No direction
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	3

<b>Id</b>	<b>140</b>
Question	In design, assumptions is made that annual flood and earthquake will..... at same time
A	occur
B	Not occur
C	No relation
D	None of the above
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	3

<b>Id</b>	<b>141</b>
Question	Following is the bridge component on which earth pressure acts.
A	bearings
B	girders
C	handrails
D	abutments
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	3

<b>Id</b>	<b>142</b>
Question	As per coulombs theory with slight modifications, the centre of earth pressure will act at ..... from base rather than that of 0.33 H.
A	0.5 H
B	1 H
C	2 H
D	0.42 H
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	3

<b>Id</b>	<b>143</b>
Question	Dead load of a structural member is taken as.....
A	Area of member x mass of material
B	Area of member x density of material
C	Volume of member x mass of material
D	Volume of member x density of material
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	3



<b>Id</b>	<b>144</b>
Question	The horizontal load due to centrifugal force on roadway will act at height of..... above carriageway
A	2m
B	1.5m
C	5m
D	1.2m
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	3

<b>Id</b>	<b>145</b>
Question	Deformation stresses are considered only in.....
A	Concrete bridges
B	Plain cement bridges
C	Steel bridges
D	None of the above
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	3

<b>Id</b>	<b>146</b>
Question	Maximum scour depth at a severe bend is.....
A	1.225 D
B	1.50 D
C	1.75 D
D	2.0 D
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	3

<b>Id</b>	<b>147</b>
Question	A thin wall used as a shield or protection against scouring action of stem is called.....
A	Baffle wall
B	Dwarf wall
C	Curtain wall
D	All of the above
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	3

<b>Id</b>	<b>148</b>
Question	Strengthening of bridges is done for.....
A	Safety against earthquake
B	Safety during floods
C	Old bridges
D	Newly constructed bridges
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	3

<b>Id</b>	<b>149</b>
Question	A temporary enclosure built to exclude water from the working area and to provide free access to the area within, during the construction of a foundation.
A	shell
B	Coffer dam
C	Sheet piles
D	Any of the above
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	3

<b>Id</b>	<b>150</b>
Question	In case of 70R loading, the minimum spacing between vehicles is.....
A	30m
B	50m
C	40m
D	10m
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	3