

Set No. 1

III B.Tech. II Sem., II Mid-Term Examinations, April – 2014

Objective Exam

Name: _____ **Hall Ticket No.**

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Answer All Questions. All Questions Carry Equal Marks. Time: 20 Min. Marks: 10.

I Choose the correct alternative:

1. The difference between a dam and weir is in respect of []

a. Extent of storage b. Area of submergence
c. Ability to supply water in period of shortage d. All the above
2. The difference between a weir and barrage is in respect of []

a. Extent of Storage b. Afflux during flood
c. Ability to supply Water in period of shortage d. All the above
3. Launching aprons are for preventing failure of a diversion structure due to []

a. Seepage b. Scour c. Uplift d. All the above
4. Exit gradient in a Weir can be reduced by []

a. Increasing length of impervious floor b. Providing higher divide wall
c. Launching aprons d. Increasing height of marginal funds
5. At the down stream end of a weir with horizontal floor flow lines emerge []

a. Vertically b. Horizontally c. With inclination d. Any of these is possible
6. Canal falls are required because []

a. Ground is steeper than canal bed slope b. Canal bed slope is steeper than ground slope
c. Either A or B d. Neither A nor B
7. Which of the following can be the most appropriate slope for a canal bed []

a. 1 in 4000 b. 1 in 50 c. 5cm per km d. 10 cm per km
8. Piping under a hydraulic structure is associated with the following []

a. Seepage b. Exit gradient c. Both A & B d. Flow velocity downstream.
9. The following is a CD work []

a. impervious floor below weir b. Ogee spillway c. Silt ejector d. Aqueduct
10. In a super passage []

a. Canal passes over natural stream b. Drainage carried over canal.
c. Canal & drainage intermingle d. Any of these.

Cont.....2

II Fill in the blanks

11. Marginal bunds and guide banks are called river _____ works.
12. In case of barrages most of the pondages is behind the _____.
13. In normal practice _____ formula is used to calculate Scour depths.
14. From Uplift Consideration ,the thickness of impervious floor required for a weir is _____ on the upstream and _____ on the downstream.
15. The divide wall helps the functioning of head regulator by_____.
16. In a Canal fall the _____of the flowing water requires to be destroyed.
17. In a canal network cross regulator is on the _____channel and the head regulator is on the _____ channel.
18. The Canal structures which dispose off surplus water in the canal are known as _____.
19. If the bed level of the canal is much higher than HFL of drain _____ is the preferred CD work.
20. While designing an aqueduct the probable flood in _____ is to be determined.

Code No: 56003

Set No. 2

JAWAHARLAL NEHRU TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY HYDERABAD

III B.Tech. II Sem., II Mid-Term Examinations, April – 2014

WATER RESOURCES ENGINEERING-II

Objective Exam

Name: _____ Hall Ticket No.

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Answer All Questions. All Questions Carry Equal Marks. Time: 20 Min. Marks: 10.

I Choose the correct alternative:

1. Exit gradient in a Weir can be reduced by []
a. Increasing length of impervious floor b. Providing higher divide wall
c. Launching aprons d. Increasing height of marginal funds
2. At the down stream end of a weir with horizontal floor flow lines emerge []
a. Vertically b. Horizontally c. With inclination d. Any of these is possible
3. Canal falls are required because []
a. Ground is steeper than canal bed slope b. Canal bed slope is steeper than ground slope
c. Either A or B d. Neither A nor B
4. Which of the following can be the most appropriate slope for a canal bed []
a. 1 in 4000 b. 1 in 50 c. 5cm per km d. 10 cm per km
5. Piping under a hydraulic structure is associated with the following []
a. Seepage b. Exit gradient c. Both A & B d. Flow velocity downstream.
6. The following is a CD work []
a. impervious floor below weir b. Ogee spillway c. Silt ejector d. Aqueduct
7. In a super passage []
a. Canal passes over natural stream b. Drainage carried over canal.
c. Canal & drainage intermingle d. Any of these.
8. The difference between a dam and weir is in respect of []
a. Extent of storage b. Area of submergence
c. Ability to supply water in period of shortage d. All the above
9. The difference between a weir and barrage is in respect of []
a. Extent of Storage b. Afflux during flood
c. Ability to supply Water in period of shortage d. All the above
10. Launching aprons are for preventing failure of a diversion structure due to []
a. Seepage b. Scour c. Uplift d. All the above

Cont.....2

II Fill in the blanks

11. From Uplift Consideration ,the thickness of impervious floor required for a weir is _____ on the upstream and _____ on the downstream.
12. The divide wall helps the functioning of head regulator by_____.
13. In a Canal fall the _____of the flowing water requires to be destroyed.
14. In a canal network cross regulator is on the _____channel and the head regulator is on the _____ channel.
15. The Canal structures which dispose off surplus water in the canal are known as _____.
16. If the bed level of the canal is much higher than HFL of drain _____ is the preferred CD work.
17. While designing an aqueduct the probable flood in _____ is to be determined.
18. Marginal bunds and guide banks are called river _____works.
19. In case of barrages most of the pondages is behind the _____.
20. In normal practice _____ formula is used to calculate Scour depths.

Set No. 3

III B.Tech. II Sem., II Mid-Term Examinations, April – 2014

Objective Exam

Name: _____ **Hall Ticket No.**

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Answer All Questions. All Questions Carry Equal Marks. Time: 20 Min. Marks: 10.

I Choose the correct alternative:

1. Canal falls are required because []
a. Ground is steeper than canal bed slope b. Canal bed slope is steeper than ground slope
c. Either A or B d. Neither A nor B
2. Which of the following can be the most appropriate slope for a canal bed []
a. 1 in 4000 b. 1 in 50 c. 5cm per km d. 10 cm per km
3. Piping under a hydraulic structure is associated with the following []
a. Seepage b. Exit gradient c. Both A & B d. Flow velocity downstream.
4. The following is a CD work []
a. impervious floor below weir b. Ogee spillway c. Silt ejector d. Aqueduct
5. In a super passage []
a. Canal passes over natural stream b. Drainage carried over canal.
c. Canal & drainage intermingle d. Any of these.
6. The difference between a dam and weir is in respect of []
a. Extent of storage b. Area of submergence
c. Ability to supply water in period of shortage d. All the above
7. The difference between a weir and barrage is in respect of []
a. Extent of Storage b. Afflux during flood
c. Ability to supply Water in period of shortage d. All the above
8. Launching aprons are for preventing failure of a diversion structure due to []
a. Seepage b. Scour c. Uplift d. All the above
9. Exit gradient in a Weir can be reduced by []
a. Increasing length of impervious floor b. Providing higher divide wall
c. Launching aprons d. Increasing height of marginal funds
10. At the down stream end of a weir with horizontal floor flow lines emerge []
a. Vertically b. Horizontally c. With inclination d. Any of these is possible

Cont.....2

II Fill in the blanks

11. In a Canal fall the _____ of the flowing water requires to be destroyed.
12. In a canal network cross regulator is on the _____ channel and the head regulator is on the _____ channel.
13. The Canal structures which dispose off surplus water in the canal are known as _____.
14. If the bed level of the canal is much higher than HFL of drain _____ is the preferred CD work.
15. While designing an aqueduct the probable flood in _____ is to be determined.
16. Marginal bunds and guide banks are called river _____ works.
17. In case of barrages most of the pondages is behind the _____.
18. In normal practice _____ formula is used to calculate Scour depths.
19. From Uplift Consideration ,the thickness of impervious floor required for a weir is _____ on the upstream and _____ on the downstream.
20. The divide wall helps the functioning of head regulator by _____.

Code No: 56003

Set No. 4

JAWAHARLAL NEHRU TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY HYDERABAD

III B.Tech. II Sem., II Mid-Term Examinations, April – 2014

WATER RESOURCES ENGINEERING-II

Objective Exam

Name: _____ **Hall Ticket No.**

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Answer All Questions. All Questions Carry Equal Marks. Time: 20 Min. Marks: 10.

I Choose the correct alternative:

1. Piping under a hydraulic structure is associated with the following []
a. Seepage b. Exit gradient c. Both A & B d. Flow velocity downstream.
2. The following is a CD work []
a. impervious floor below weir b. Ogee spillway c. Silt ejector d. Aqueduct
3. In a super passage []
a. Canal passes over natural stream b. Drainage carried over canal.
c. Canal & drainage intermingle d. Any of these.
4. The difference between a dam and weir is in respect of []
a. Extent of storage b. Area of submergence
c. Ability to supply water in period of shortage d. All the above
5. The difference between a weir and barrage is in respect of []
a. Extent of Storage b. Afflux during flood
c. Ability to supply Water in period of shortage d. All the above
6. Launching aprons are for preventing failure of a diversion structure due to []
a. Seepage b. Scour c. Uplift d. All the above
7. Exit gradient in a Weir can be reduced by []
a. Increasing length of impervious floor b. Providing higher divide wall
c. Launching aprons d. Increasing height of marginal funds
8. At the down stream end of a weir with horizontal floor flow lines emerge []
a. Vertically b. Horizontally c. With inclination d. Any of these is possible
9. Canal falls are required because []
a. Ground is steeper than canal bed slope b. Canal bed slope is steeper than ground slope
c. Either A or B d. Neither A nor B
10. Which of the following can be the most appropriate slope for a canal bed []
a. 1 in 4000 b. 1 in 50 c. 5cm per km d. 10 cm per km

Cont.....2

II Fill in the blanks

11. The Canal structures which dispose off surplus water in the canal are known as _____.
12. If the bed level of the canal is much higher than HFL of drain _____ is the preferred CD work.
13. While designing an aqueduct the probable flood in _____ is to be determined.
14. Marginal bunds and guide banks are called river _____ works.
15. In case of barrages most of the pondages is behind the _____.
16. In normal practice _____ formula is used to calculate Scour depths.
17. From Uplift Consideration ,the thickness of impervious floor required for a weir is _____ on the upstream and _____ on the downstream.
18. The divide wall helps the functioning of head regulator by_____.
19. In a Canal fall the _____of the flowing water requires to be destroyed.
20. In a canal network cross regulator is on the _____channel and the head regulator is on the _____ channel.