BunkPoint MOCK TEST

NCRTC Supervisor (Civil) 2026 Mock Test 1

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Building Materials

Q.1–6 | 6 questions

Q.1 Which feature of the cross-section of a Thermo-Mechanically Treated (TMT) bar gives it high yield strength together with good ductility?

(A) A uniformly pearlitic section produced by slow cooling in still air

(B) A hard tempered-martensite rim over a soft ferrite-pearlite core

(C) A hard martensite core under a soft ferrite-pearlite outer rim

(D) A cold-twisted section strengthened by strain hardening alone

Q.2 Which statement about bulking of sand is correct?

(A) Coarse sand bulks more than fine sand at equal moisture content

(B) Bulking occurs only when the sand is completely dry and loose

(C) Bulking is nil for both completely dry and fully saturated sand

(D) Bulking keeps rising steadily until the sand is fully saturated

Q.3 Low-heat Portland cement is obtained by adjusting the Bogue compounds as follows:

(A) Lowering C_3S and C_3A and raising C_2S

(B) Raising C_3S and C_3A and lowering C_2S

(C) Lowering C_2S and C_4AF and raising C_3A

(D) Raising C_3S and C_4AF and lowering C_2S

Q.4 Compared with hydraulic lime, fat lime

(A) contains a large proportion of clay and is used for marine works

(B) sets readily under water because of its high clay content

(C) slakes slowly with little expansion and gives a very strong paste

(D) slakes vigorously with large expansion and hardens slowly in air

Q.5 Which constituent of an oil paint provides its colour, opacity and covering power?

(A) Pigment **(B)** Drier **(C)** Vehicle **(D)** Thinner

Q.6 Tar used in road work is obtained mainly by

(A) mining of natural asphalt lake deposits

(B) fractional distillation of crude petroleum

(C) destructive distillation of coal or wood

(D) blowing hot air through molten bitumen

Estimating, Costing and Valuation

Q.7–11 | 5 questions

Q.7 A room has clear internal dimensions 5 m × 4 m with walls 0.3 m thick. By the long wall-short wall method, the out-to-out length of the long wall is

(A) 5.0 m **(B)** 5.6 m **(C)** 5.3 m **(D)** 5.9 m

Q.8 A work item needs material costing Rs. 5,000 and labour costing Rs. 2,000 per unit. If contractor's overheads and profit are 15% of the total direct cost, the rate per unit is

(A) Rs. 7,150 **(B)** Rs. 7,750 **(C)** Rs. 8,400 **(D)** Rs. 8,050

Q.9 In an item rate contract, the contractor is paid according to

(A) a fixed total sum agreed beforehand, whatever the quantities executed

(B) a single percentage above or below the estimate of the whole work

(C) the quantities executed multiplied by the quoted rate of each item

(D) the actual cost of the work plus a fixed fee agreed in advance

Q.10 Daily attendance and wage payments of casual labourers on a departmental work are recorded in the

(A) Muster roll **(B)** Measurement book

(C) Abstract sheet **(D)** Tender register

Q.11 The price that a property would fetch in the open market between a willing buyer and a willing seller is its

(A) Scrap value **(B)** Market value **(C)** Salvage value **(D)** Book value

Surveying

Q.12–18 | 7 questions

Q.12 A level is set up and the backsight on a benchmark of RL 100.000 m is 1.500 m. The next foresight on a point is 2.100 m. By the rise and fall method, the RL of that point is

(A) 101.500 m **(B)** 100.600 m **(C)** 96.400 m **(D)** 99.400 m

Q.13 Which of the following is a permanent adjustment of a theodolite?

(A) Setting the plate-level axis perpendicular to the vertical axis

(B) Focusing the eyepiece and objective to remove all parallax

(C) Centring the instrument exactly over the ground station mark

(D) Levelling the instrument approximately with the foot screws

Q.14 In a compass survey the fore bearing of line PQ is 75°00′ and its back bearing is 256°00′. If station P is free from local attraction, the corrected back bearing of PQ is

(A) 256°00′ **(B)** 254°00′ **(C)** 255°00′ **(D)** 255°30′

Q.15 The end stations of a chain line are not intervisible because of a rising ground between them. The ranging method adopted is

(A) Direct ranging by eye **(B)** Line ranger ranging

(C) Cross staff ranging **(D)** Reciprocal ranging

Q.16 Which statement about contour lines is correct?

(A) Contours of different heights cross each other on plain ground

(B) Closely spaced contour lines indicate a steep slope

(C) Contour lines cross ridge and valley lines at acute angles

(D) Widely spaced contour lines indicate a steep slope

Q.17 In reciprocal levelling, the instrument at A gives staff readings of 1.824 m on A and 2.748 m on B. At B the readings are 0.928 m on A and 1.606 m on B. The true difference in level is

(A) B is lower than A by 0.678 m **(B)** B is lower than A by 0.123 m

(C) B is lower than A by 0.801 m **(D)** B is lower than A by 0.924 m

Q.18 In plane table surveying, fixing the position of the instrument station by sighting known points is called

(A) Traversing **(B)** Resection **(C)** Radiation **(D)** Intersection

Theory of Structures and SOM

Q.19–26 | 8 questions

Q.19 A cantilever of span 4 m carries a uniformly distributed load of 5 kN/m over its entire length. The maximum bending moment is

(A) 40 kN m **(B)** 10 kN m **(C)** 80 kN m **(D)** 20 kN m

Q.20 Hooke's law (stress proportional to strain) is strictly valid only up to the

(A) Ultimate stress **(B)** Elastic limit

(C) Upper yield point **(D)** Proportional limit

Q.21 At an unloaded joint of a pin-jointed truss where only two non-collinear members meet, the force in each member is

(A) zero in both members meeting there

(B) equal in value and opposite in sense

(C) compressive in both members meeting there

(D) tensile in both members meeting there

Q.22 A three-hinged parabolic arch of span 20 m and rise 4 m carries a UDL of 10 kN/m over the whole span. The horizontal thrust at each support is

(A) 250 kN **(B)** 62.5 kN **(C)** 100 kN **(D)** 125 kN

Q.23 A column with effective length 3 m has a solid square section of side 100 mm. Its slenderness ratio is nearly

(A) 30 **(B)** 52 **(C)** 104 **(D)** 208

Q.24 The polar modulus (torsional section modulus) of a solid circular shaft of diameter d is

(A) $\pi d^4/32$ **(B)** $\pi d^3/16$ **(C)** $\pi d^4/64$ **(D)** $\pi d^3/32$

Q.25 A simply supported beam carries a total load W either as a central point load or as a UDL over the full span. The ratio of central deflections (UDL : point load) is

(A) 5 : 16 **(B)** 8 : 5 **(C)** 1 : 2 **(D)** 5 : 8

Q.26 For a material whose bulk modulus equals its Young's modulus, Poisson's ratio is

(A) $\frac{1}{4}$ **(B)** $\frac{1}{3}$ **(C)** $\frac{1}{2}$ **(D)** $\frac{1}{5}$

Concrete Technology and RCC and Steel Design

Q.27–35 | 9 questions

Q.27 In a one-way slab, the distribution (secondary) steel is provided

(A) at right angles to the main bars, to control shrinkage cracking

(B) along the support edges only, to resist negative moment and shear

(C) along the diagonal of the panel, to resist torsion at the corners

(D) parallel to the main bars, to raise the flexural capacity of the slab

Q.28 Abrams' law states that, for workable and fully compacted concrete, strength is

(A) inversely related to the aggregate-cement ratio

(B) directly proportional to the water-cement ratio

(C) inversely related to the water-cement ratio

(D) unaffected by the water-cement ratio at fixed cement

Q.29 For M25 concrete, the short-term static modulus of elasticity as per IS 456:2000 is

(A) 28 500 N/mm^2 **(B)** 25 000 N/mm^2

(C) 125 000 N/mm^2 **(D)** 5 000 N/mm^2

Q.30 As per IS 456, a simply supported beam of 6 m span has a modification factor of 1.2 for tension steel. Using the basic span/depth ratio of 20, the minimum effective depth is

(A) 231 mm **(B)** 300 mm **(C)** 360 mm **(D)** 250 mm

Q.31 The development length of a 20 mm diameter HYSD bar of Fe 415 in tension in M20 concrete is nearly

(A) 1 080 mm **(B)** 1 500 mm **(C)** 940 mm **(D)** 810 mm

Q.32 Air-entraining admixtures are added to concrete mainly to improve

(A) resistance to freezing and thawing and workability of the mix

(B) compressive strength by increasing the density of the paste

(C) resistance to sulphate attack by lowering the C_3A content

(D) early strength gain by accelerating the hydration of cement

Q.33 As per IS 456:2000, the limiting value of $x_{u,max}/d$ for Fe 500 steel is

(A) 0.48 **(B)** 0.43 **(C)** 0.53 **(D)** 0.46

Q.34 As per IS 456, the maximum spacing of vertical stirrups in a beam shall not exceed

(A) d or 300 mm, whichever is less **(B)** $0.75d$ or 450 mm, whichever is less

(C) $0.75d$ or 300 mm, whichever is less **(D)** $0.5d$ or 300 mm, whichever is more

Q.35 In limit state design as per IS 456:2000, the partial safety factors for concrete and reinforcing steel are, respectively,

(A) 1.15 and 1.5 **(B)** 1.5 and 1.15 **(C)** 1.0 and 1.15 **(D)** 1.5 and 1.5

Hydraulics and Fluid Mechanics

Q.36–42 | 7 questions

Q.36 Cavitation in a centrifugal pump is likely to occur when

(A) the NPSH available falls below the NPSH required

(B) the delivery head exceeds the static suction head

(C) the impeller speed is reduced below the rated speed

(D) the pump is primed with excess liquid before starting

Q.37 Flow through a circular pipe is generally treated as laminar when the Reynolds number is below about

(A) 500 **(B)** 1,000 **(C)** 2,000 **(D)** 4,000

Q.38 Water flows at 2 m/s through a pipe of 100 mm diameter and 50 m length with Darcy friction factor 0.02. The head loss due to friction is nearly

(A) 8.15 m **(B)** 2.04 m **(C)** 1.02 m **(D)** 4.08 m

Q.39 A rectangular channel carries a discharge of 4 m^3/s per metre width. Taking $g = 9.81\ m/s^2$, the critical depth is nearly

(A) 0.93 m **(B)** 1.59 m **(C)** 1.63 m **(D)** 1.18 m

Q.40 A rectangular sharp-crested weir 2 m long with two end contractions works under a head of 0.5 m. By Francis formula $Q = 1.84(L - 0.1nH)H^{3/2}$, the discharge is nearly

(A) 1.24 m^3/s **(B)** 1.27 m^3/s **(C)** 1.17 m^3/s **(D)** 1.30 m^3/s

Q.41 A vertical rectangular gate 2 m wide and 3 m deep has its top edge at the water surface. Taking $w = 9.81\ kN/m^3$, the total hydrostatic force on the gate is nearly

(A) 176.6 kN **(B)** 88.3 kN **(C)** 58.9 kN **(D)** 29.4 kN

Q.42 In a rectangular channel a hydraulic jump forms with sequent depths of 0.4 m and 1.6 m. The energy lost in the jump is

(A) 2.70 m **(B)** 1.20 m **(C)** 1.35 m **(D)** 0.675 m

Irrigation Engineering

Q.43–47 | 5 questions

Q.43 A cross-drainage work in which the canal is carried over a natural stream, with the canal bed above the highest flood level of the stream, is called a(n)

(A) Aqueduct **(B)** Super passage **(C)** Level crossing **(D)** Canal siphon

Q.44 According to Lacey, the silt factor is $f = 1.76\sqrt{d}$ with d in mm. For sand of mean size 0.64 mm, f is nearly

(A) 0.89 **(B)** 1.13 **(C)** 1.41 **(D)** 2.75

Q.45 In the seepage analysis used for Khosla's method, the critical exit gradient at which sand grains at the downstream end start to lift is approximately

(A) 0.17 **(B)** 2.0 **(C)** 0.5 **(D)** 1.0

Q.46 Which of the following is a non-recording raingauge?

(A) Symons' gauge **(B)** Float type gauge

(C) Tipping bucket gauge **(D)** Weighing bucket gauge

Q.47 An arch dam resists the water thrust mainly by

(A) cantilever bending of the base slab on the foundation

(B) arch action that carries thrust into the valley sides

(C) anchorage of the crest into the reservoir bed rock

(D) its own weight acting as a gravity mass on the base

Transportation Engineering

Q.48–54 | 7 questions

Q.48 As per IRC recommendations, the maximum permissible superelevation on plain and rolling terrain is

(A) 10 percent **(B)** 4 percent **(C)** 7 percent **(D)** 5 percent

Q.49 A horizontal curve of radius 200 m is designed for 72 km/h. Using $L_s = v^3/(CR)$ with $C = 80/(75 + V)$, where V is in km/h, the length of transition curve is nearly

(A) 66.7 m **(B)** 73.5 m **(C)** 55.6 m **(D)** 80.0 m

Q.50 The purpose of subsurface drainage in a highway is mainly to

(A) carry runoff from the road shoulders to the side drains

(B) convey stream water across the road in cross drainage

(C) lower the water table and drain seepage below the road

(D) remove rainwater falling on the road carriageway surface

Q.51 Which pair of tests is used to assess the particle shape of road aggregates?

(A) Flakiness index and elongation index **(B)** Soundness test and specific gravity

(C) Los Angeles abrasion and impact values **(D)** Crushing value and water absorption

Q.52 As per IRC, the ruling gradient for a national highway in plain terrain is

(A) 1 in 25 **(B)** 1 in 20 **(C)** 1 in 15 **(D)** 1 in 30

Q.53 The overtaking sight distance on a two-way road is the sum of the distances covered during

(A) the overtaking operation alone, ignoring opposing traffic

(B) reaction time, overtaking operation and opposing vehicle travel

(C) the braking and lag phases of the overtaken vehicle

(D) the reaction time and braking of the overtaking vehicle

Q.54 The design speed of a highway is best defined as

(A) the speed below which 85 percent of the vehicles travel there

(B) the average speed of all the vehicles using that section

(C) the highest safe speed on a section when geometry alone governs

(D) the highest legal speed posted for that section by authority

Environmental Engineering

Q.55–60 | 6 questions

Q.55 A rectangular settling tank 20 m long and 5 m wide has a depth of 3 m and treats 1500 m^3 of water per day. The settling velocity of the smallest particle completely removed in an ideal tank is

(A) 45 m/day **(B)** 5 m/day **(C)** 7.5 m/day **(D)** 15 m/day

Q.56 Turbidity of water is expressed in

(A) nephelometric turbidity units (NTU) **(B)** mg per litre as calcium carbonate

(C) true colour units on the Pt-Co scale **(D)** most probable number per 100 mL

Q.57 A primary sedimentation tank in a sewage treatment plant typically removes about

(A) 95 percent of suspended solids and 90 percent of BOD

(B) 10 percent of suspended solids and 5 percent of BOD

(C) 30 percent of suspended solids and 60 percent of BOD

(D) 60 percent of suspended solids and 30 percent of BOD

Q.58 The gas evolved during anaerobic digestion of sewage sludge consists mainly of

(A) hydrogen and nitrogen gases **(B)** methane and carbon dioxide

(C) chlorine and nitrous oxide **(D)** oxygen and ammonia gases

Q.59 As per IS 10500:2012, the minimum free residual chlorine at the consumer end, when water is chlorinated, is

(A) 0.2 mg/L **(B)** 5.0 mg/L **(C)** 2.0 mg/L **(D)** 0.02 mg/L

Q.60 A major drawback of the dead-end (tree) system of water distribution is

(A) inadequate pressure at the points nearest to the source

(B) the need for design by successive trial and error balancing

(C) stagnation of water and deposition of sediment in the dead ends

(D) the large number of valves needed to balance flows in every loop

Get the Answers with Explanations

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