

## DWASA 02-03-24

আজ অনুষ্ঠিত DWASA এর সহকারী প্রকৌশলী নিয়োগ পরীক্ষার প্রশ্ন শেয়ার করার জন্য অনুরোধ করা হলো।

Dwasar qs :

1-31 : civil

32-40 : EEE

41-49 : general math

50 : DWASA er full form

51: general math

52-67 : non tech

68-80 : 3 ta eee, 10 ta mecha

16 ta non tech er moddhe bangla 4 ta,  
english 5 ta, gk 7 ta

বাংলা :

বিষাদসিন্ধু - মীর মোশাররফ হোসেন

আগুনের পরশমণি - হুমায়ূন আহমেদ

দ্বন্দ্ব সমাস - ভাইবোন

আরেকটা মনে নাই।

Gk :

মুজিবনগর সরকার শপথ - ১৭ এপ্রিল

মুক্তিযুদ্ধে সেক্টর - ১১

রোগ প্রতিরোধ ক্ষমতা ধ্বংস - এইডস

পাট - ফরিদপুর

অসমাপ্ত আত্মজীবনী - শেখ মুজিবুর রহমান

বাকি দুইটা আপাতত মনে পড়ছে না।

eee :

Light bulb works in - ac & dc both

Metal used in light bulb - tungsten

Three resistor are at first connected in parallel, then series. Equivalent resistance ratio : 1/9

resistance ratio : 1/9

33 ohm, 2 ampere current : 66 V

# बह निर्वाचनी प्रश्न

(अथ पृष्ठा)

मोडि नम्बर : १००

समय : १.०० घण्टा

सहीक उत्तराणि बाह्यै करण (select the correct answer)

- Which out of the following does not help in disinfecting water?  
a) Filtration                      b) Chlorine Tablets  
c) Alums                              d) Boiling
- Zero hardness of water is achieved by  
a) Using lime soda process  
b) Excess lime treatment  
c) Ion exchange method  
d) Using excess alum dosage
- The activated sludge process is an  
a) Aerobic attached growth system  
b) Anaerobic attached growth system  
c) Anaerobic suspended growth system  
d) Aerobic suspended system
- A 25 ml sample was diluted to 250ml with odourless distilled water so that the odour of the sample no longer perceivable. What was the Threshold odour number?  
a) 11                                      b) 10  
c) 25                                      d) 0.5
- The population of a city in the first three continuous years is given as 6000, 8000 and 10000 respectively. What is the population of the city in the fourth continuous year, according to the geometric increase method?  
a) 11500                                  b) 12000  
c) 12870                                  d) 14000
- If the average daily consumption of a city is 100,000 m<sup>3</sup>, the maximum daily consumption on peak hourly demand will be  
a) 100000m<sup>3</sup>                              b) 150000m<sup>3</sup>  
c) 180000m<sup>3</sup>                              d) 270000 m<sup>3</sup>
- The devices which are installed for drawing water from the sources are called  
a) aquifers                              b) aquiclude  
c) filters                                      d) intakes
- The polluted water is one which  
a) contains pathogenic bacteria  
b) consists of undesirable substances rendering it unfit for drinking and domestic use  
c) is safe and suitable for drinking and domestic use  
d) is contaminated
- Alum as a coagulant is found to be most effective when pH range of water is  
a) 2 to 4                                      b) 4 to 6  
c) 6 to 8                                      d) 8 to 10
- The correct relation between theoretical oxygen demand (TOD), Biochemical oxygen demand (BOD) and Chemical oxygen demand (COD) is given by  
a) TOD>BOD>COD    b) TOD>COD>BOD  
c) BOD>COD>TOD    d) COD>BOD>TOD
- Dissolved oxygen in streams is  
a) maximum at noon    b) minimum at noon  
c) maximum at midnight    d) same throughout the day
- Sewerage system is designed for  
a) maximum flow only    b) minimum flow only  
c) average flow only    d) maximum and minimum flow
- Aeration of water is done to remove  
A. odour                                  B. colour  
C. bacterias                              D. hardness
- Sunlight  
A. helps growth of bacterias  
B. impedes growth of algae  
C. increases dissolved oxygen content  
D. reduces turbidity.
- By boiling water, hardness can be removed if it is due to  
A. calcium sulphate    B. magnesium sulphate  
C. calcium nitrate    D. calcium bicarbonate
- The specific retention is least in case of  
A. Clay                                      B. Sand  
C. Silt                                        D. Coarse gravel.
- The pressure exerted by  
A. The sewage when running full from inside, is called internal pressure  
B. The internal pressure if any, causes tensile stress in the pipe material  
C. Pressure sewers are designed to be safe in tension  
D. All the above.
- Which of the following pumps is used to pump sewage solids with liquid sewage without clogging the pump is?  
A. Centrifugal pump  
B. Pneumatic ejector  
C. Reciprocating pump  
D. None of these
- Hydraulic mean radius is  
A. Mean radius of sewer  
B. Difference in heads between two points in circular pipes  
C. Mean of radii in a pipe line of varying cross-section  
D. Cross-sectional area/wetted perimeter

60. (a) There are many light in the Sanderhans  
 (b) There are light in Sanderhans  
 (c) Many light of Sanderhans  
 (d) There are many light in the Sanderhans

61. (a) (b) (c) (d) (e) (f) (g) (h) (i) (j) (k) (l) (m) (n) (o) (p) (q) (r) (s) (t) (u) (v) (w) (x) (y) (z)

62. (a) (b) (c) (d) (e) (f) (g) (h) (i) (j) (k) (l) (m) (n) (o) (p) (q) (r) (s) (t) (u) (v) (w) (x) (y) (z)

63. (a) (b) (c) (d) (e) (f) (g) (h) (i) (j) (k) (l) (m) (n) (o) (p) (q) (r) (s) (t) (u) (v) (w) (x) (y) (z)

64. (a) (b) (c) (d) (e) (f) (g) (h) (i) (j) (k) (l) (m) (n) (o) (p) (q) (r) (s) (t) (u) (v) (w) (x) (y) (z)

65. (a) (b) (c) (d) (e) (f) (g) (h) (i) (j) (k) (l) (m) (n) (o) (p) (q) (r) (s) (t) (u) (v) (w) (x) (y) (z)

66. (a) (b) (c) (d) (e) (f) (g) (h) (i) (j) (k) (l) (m) (n) (o) (p) (q) (r) (s) (t) (u) (v) (w) (x) (y) (z)

67. (a) (b) (c) (d) (e) (f) (g) (h) (i) (j) (k) (l) (m) (n) (o) (p) (q) (r) (s) (t) (u) (v) (w) (x) (y) (z)

68. Choose the correct relationship  
 (a) specific gravity = gravity x density  
 (b) dynamic viscosity = laminar viscosity x density  
 (c) gravity = specific gravity x density  
 (d) kinematic viscosity = dynamic viscosity x density

69. The property of fluid by virtue of which it offers resistance to shear is called  
 (a) surface tension  
 (b) adhesion  
 (c) cohesion  
 (d) viscosity

70. An electric filament bulb can be worked from  
 (a) D.C. supply only (b) A.C. supply only  
 (c) Battery supply only (d) All above

71. A pressure of 25 m of head of water is equal to  
 (a) 25 kN/m<sup>2</sup> (b) 245 kN/m<sup>2</sup>  
 (c) 250 kN/m<sup>2</sup> (d) 2.5 kN/m<sup>2</sup>

72. The increase of temperature results in  
 (a) increase in viscosity of gas  
 (b) increase in viscosity of liquid  
 (c) decrease in viscosity of gas  
 (d) decrease in viscosity of liquid

73. Kinematic viscosity is dependent upon  
 (a) pressure  
 (b) distance  
 (c) flow  
 (d) density

74. The weight of a body is due to  
 (a) gravitational pull exerted by the earth  
 (b) forces experienced by body in atmosphere  
 (c) force of attraction experienced by particles  
 (d) gravitational force of attraction towards the centre of the earth.

75. In a circuit a 33 Q resistor carries a current of 2 A. The voltage across the resistor is  
 (a) 33 V (b) 66 V  
 (c) 80 V (d) 132 V

76. The metallic structure of mild steel is  
 (a) body centred cubic  
 (b) face centred cubic  
 (c) hexagonal close packed  
 (d) cubic structure

77. Pure iron is the structure of  
 (a) ferrite  
 (b) graphite  
 (c) austenite  
 (d) ferrite and austenite

78. Three identical resistors are first connected in parallel and then in series. The resultant resistance of the first combination to the second will be  
 (a) 9 times  
 (b) 1/9 times  
 (c) 1/3 times  
 (d) 3 times

79. Metacentric height is given as the distance between  
 (a) the center of gravity of the body and the meta center  
 (b) the center of gravity of the body and the center of buoyancy  
 (c) the center of gravity of the body and the center of pressure  
 (d) center of buoyancy and metacenter

80. Surface energy per unit area of a surface is numerically equal to  
 (a) atmospheric pressure  
 (b) surface tension  
 (c) force of adhesion  
 (d) force of cohesion

36. Ohm's law is not applicable to

- (a) vacuum tubes
- (b) carbon resistors
- (c) high voltage circuits
- (d) circuits with low current densities

37. The filament of an electric bulb is made of

- (a) carbon
- (b) aluminum
- (c) tungsten
- (d) nickel

38. Which of the following statement is true?

- (a) A galvanometer with low resistance is parallel to a voltmeter
- (b) A galvanometer with high resistance is parallel to a voltmeter
- (c) A galvanometer with low resistance is series in an ammeter
- (d) A galvanometer with high resistance is series in an ammeter

39. The four bulbs of 40 W each are connected in series with a battery across them, which of the following statement is true?

- (a) The current through each bulb is same
- (b) The voltage across each bulb is not same
- (c) The power dissipation in each bulb is not same
- (d) None of the above

40. A 40 W bulb is connected in series with a 100 W heater. If now 40 W bulb is replaced by 100 W bulb, the heater output will

- (a) decrease
- (b) increase
- (c) remain same
- (d) heater will burn out

41. An electric fan 100 W, a heater 100 W and a lamp 100 W are connected in series with a 200 V AC source. The power dissipated in each bulb is

- (a) 100 W
- (b) 200 W
- (c) 300 W
- (d) 400 W

42. A 100 W bulb is connected in series with a 100 W heater. If now 100 W bulb is replaced by 200 W bulb, the heater output will

- (a) decrease
- (b) increase
- (c) remain same
- (d) heater will burn out

43. A 100 W bulb is connected in series with a 100 W heater. If now 100 W bulb is replaced by 200 W bulb, the heater output will

- (a) decrease
- (b) increase
- (c) remain same
- (d) heater will burn out

44. A 100 W bulb is connected in series with a 100 W heater. If now 100 W bulb is replaced by 200 W bulb, the heater output will

- (a) decrease
- (b) increase
- (c) remain same
- (d) heater will burn out

45. A 100 W bulb is connected in series with a 100 W heater. If now 100 W bulb is replaced by 200 W bulb, the heater output will

- (a) decrease
- (b) increase
- (c) remain same
- (d) heater will burn out

46. A 100 W bulb is connected in series with a 100 W heater. If now 100 W bulb is replaced by 200 W bulb, the heater output will

- (a) decrease
- (b) increase
- (c) remain same
- (d) heater will burn out

47. A 100 W bulb is connected in series with a 100 W heater. If now 100 W bulb is replaced by 200 W bulb, the heater output will

- (a) decrease
- (b) increase
- (c) remain same
- (d) heater will burn out

48. A 100 W bulb is connected in series with a 100 W heater. If now 100 W bulb is replaced by 200 W bulb, the heater output will

- (a) decrease
- (b) increase
- (c) remain same
- (d) heater will burn out

49. A 100 W bulb is connected in series with a 100 W heater. If now 100 W bulb is replaced by 200 W bulb, the heater output will

- (a) decrease
- (b) increase
- (c) remain same
- (d) heater will burn out

50. A 100 W bulb is connected in series with a 100 W heater. If now 100 W bulb is replaced by 200 W bulb, the heater output will

- (a) decrease
- (b) increase
- (c) remain same
- (d) heater will burn out

51. A 100 W bulb is connected in series with a 100 W heater. If now 100 W bulb is replaced by 200 W bulb, the heater output will

- (a) decrease
- (b) increase
- (c) remain same
- (d) heater will burn out

52. A 100 W bulb is connected in series with a 100 W heater. If now 100 W bulb is replaced by 200 W bulb, the heater output will

- (a) decrease
- (b) increase
- (c) remain same
- (d) heater will burn out

53. A 100 W bulb is connected in series with a 100 W heater. If now 100 W bulb is replaced by 200 W bulb, the heater output will

- (a) decrease
- (b) increase
- (c) remain same
- (d) heater will burn out

54. A 100 W bulb is connected in series with a 100 W heater. If now 100 W bulb is replaced by 200 W bulb, the heater output will

- (a) decrease
- (b) increase
- (c) remain same
- (d) heater will burn out

55. A 100 W bulb is connected in series with a 100 W heater. If now 100 W bulb is replaced by 200 W bulb, the heater output will

- (a) decrease
- (b) increase
- (c) remain same
- (d) heater will burn out

56. A 100 W bulb is connected in series with a 100 W heater. If now 100 W bulb is replaced by 200 W bulb, the heater output will

- (a) decrease
- (b) increase
- (c) remain same
- (d) heater will burn out

57. A 100 W bulb is connected in series with a 100 W heater. If now 100 W bulb is replaced by 200 W bulb, the heater output will

- (a) decrease
- (b) increase
- (c) remain same
- (d) heater will burn out

58. A 100 W bulb is connected in series with a 100 W heater. If now 100 W bulb is replaced by 200 W bulb, the heater output will

- (a) decrease
- (b) increase
- (c) remain same
- (d) heater will burn out

59. A 100 W bulb is connected in series with a 100 W heater. If now 100 W bulb is replaced by 200 W bulb, the heater output will

- (a) decrease
- (b) increase
- (c) remain same
- (d) heater will burn out

60. A 100 W bulb is connected in series with a 100 W heater. If now 100 W bulb is replaced by 200 W bulb, the heater output will

- (a) decrease
- (b) increase
- (c) remain same
- (d) heater will burn out

61. A 100 W bulb is connected in series with a 100 W heater. If now 100 W bulb is replaced by 200 W bulb, the heater output will

- (a) decrease
- (b) increase
- (c) remain same
- (d) heater will burn out