

DIPLOMA IN CIVIL ENGINEERING
DCLE(G) / DCLEVI

Term-End Examination

June, 2018

00663

BCE-033 : ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING

Time : 2 hours

Maximum Marks : 70

Note : Attempt five questions in all. Question no. 1 is compulsory. All questions carry equal marks.

1. Choose the correct answer from the given alternatives. $14 \times 1 = 14$
- (a) The multiplying factor, as applied to obtain the peak hourly demand, in relation to the maximum daily demand is
- (i) 1.5
 - (ii) 1.8
 - (iii) 2.0
 - (iv) 2.7

- (b) Ground water is usually free from
- (i) suspended impurities
 - (ii) dissolved impurities
 - (iii) Both (i) and (ii)
 - (iv) None of these
- (c) The temporary hardness of water can be removed by
- (i) flotation
 - (ii) boiling
 - (iii) sedimentation
 - (iv) adding alum
- (d) Bio-chemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) of safe drinking water must be
- (i) 20
 - (ii) 50
 - (iii) 135
 - (iv) zero

- (e) To remove very fine suspended particles from water, the method adopted is
- (i) screening
 - (ii) sedimentation
 - (iii) boiling
 - (iv) filtration
- (f) The most commonly used disinfectant for drinking water is
- (i) Alum
 - (ii) Lime
 - (iii) Chlorine
 - (iv) Ammonia
- (g) The interlaced system of layout of distribution of pipes is also known as
- (i) dead end system
 - (ii) grid system
 - (iii) ring system
 - (iv) radial system
- (h) The gas which may cause explosion in sewers is
- (i) CO_2
 - (ii) NH_3
 - (iii) CH_4
 - (iv) CO

- (i) The cast iron pipes are generally preferred because of
- (i) moderate cost
 - (ii) durability
 - (iii) longer life
 - (iv) All of the above
- (j) The water meter, which is installed in individual house connection in municipal supplies is
- (i) velocity meter
 - (ii) inferential meter
 - (iii) displacement meter
 - (iv) None of the above
- (k) The by-products, which are generally evolved during aerobic decomposition of sewage are
- (i) $\text{CO}_2 + \text{NH}_3 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$
 - (ii) $\text{CO}_2 + \text{NH}_3 + \text{H}_2\text{S} + \text{CH}_4$
 - (iii) $\text{CO}_2 + \text{NH}_3 + \text{SO}_2$
 - (iv) $\text{CO}_2 + \text{NH}_3 + \text{SO}_2 + \text{CH}_4$

- (l) The detention period normally adopted for stabilization ponds is of the order of
- (i) 1 – 2 hours
 - (ii) 24 – 36 hours
 - (iii) 2 – 4 days
 - (iv) 30 – 120 days
- (m) Lower F/M value in a conventional activated sludge treatment plant will mean
- (i) lower BOD removal
 - (ii) higher BOD removal
 - (iii) no effect on BOD removal
- (n) Which of the following pairs is *not* correctly matched :
- (i) BOD - strength of sewage
 - (ii) Methane - product of anaerobic decomposition
 - (iii) COD - biodegradability of wastewater
 - (iv) Colour - platinum cobalt scale
2. (a) Name the tests that are normally conducted to assess the physical characteristics of water. How will you measure the turbidity of a water sample ? 7
- (b) Discuss the factors that are normally taken into consideration for selecting the source of water for a town. 7

3. (a) Define 'Detention period' and 'Overflow rate' in the context of sedimentation tanks. 6
- (b) Differentiate between 'disinfection' and 'sterilization' processes. Also discuss the factors which govern the process of disinfection. 8
4. (a) What do you understand by the term 'water softening' ? Discuss in detail the 'Excess Lime-Soda' method of water softening. 7
- (b) List the various patterns of layouts adopted for water distribution in India and discuss any one of these in detail. 7
5. (a) Differentiate between 'Total Dissolved Solids', 'Total Volatile Solids' and 'Total Suspended Solids'. 6
- (b) What is an Inverted Siphon ? With the help of a neat sketch describe the components of an inverted siphon. 8
6. (a) With the help of a flow diagram describe the essentials of activated sludge process. 7
- (b) Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of anaerobic and aerobic sludge digestions. 7

7. Write short notes on any *four* of the following :

$$4 \times 3 \frac{1}{2} = 14$$

- (a) Fire Fighting Water Demand
 - (b) Coagulation
 - (c) Stop Cock
 - (d) Crown Corrosion
 - (e) Sludge Conditioning
 - (f) Spigot and Socket Joint
 - (g) Residual Chlorine
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