

# C V L ENGINEERING

## ONE MARKS QUESTIONS

1. A bar of varying square cross-section is loaded symmetrically as shown in the figure. Loads shown are placed on one of the axes of symmetry of cross-section. Ignoring self weight the maximum normal stress in the member anywhere is
- $\frac{1}{2}Pl$
  - $10Pl$
  - $25Pl$
  - $10Pl$
2. A curved member with a straight vertical leg is carrying a vertical load at Z, as shown in the figure, i.e. stress resultants in the XV segment are
- bending moment, shear force and axial force
  - bending moment and axial force only
  - bending moment and shear force only
  - axial force only
3. The stiffness ( $k$ ) of a beam deflecting to a symmetric mode, as shown in the figure, is
- $\frac{3EI}{L}$
  - $\frac{3EI}{2L}$
  - $\frac{3EI}{4L}$
  - $\frac{3EI}{8L}$
4. Muller Breslau principle in structural analysis is used for
- drawing influence line diagram for any force function
  - writing virtual work equation
  - superposition of load effects
  - none of these
5. The effective length of a column in a reinforced concrete building frame, as per IS:456-2000, is independent of the
- frame type i.e., braced (no sway) or unbraced [with sway]
  - span of the beam
  - height of the column
  - loads acting on the frame
6. Maximum strains in an extreme fibre in concrete and in the tension reinforcement (Fe-415 grade and  $E_s = 200 \text{ kN/mm}^2$ ) in a balanced section at limit state of flexure are, respectively
- 0.0035 and 0.0038
  - 0.002 and 0.0018
  - 0.0035 and 0.0041
  - 0.002 and 0.0031
7. The working stress method of design specifies the value of modular ratio,  $m = 280 (3 \leq r \leq 4)$ . Where  $\sigma_{cr}$  is the allowable stress in bending compression in concrete. To what extent does the above value of  $m$  make any allowance for the creep of concrete?
- No compensation
  - Full compensation
  - Partial compensation
  - The two are unrelated

8. In the design of bending system for a built-up steel section the maximum allowable slenderness ratio (if  $I_{xx} = I_{yy}$ ) is
- 170
  - 180
  - 190
  - 200
9. Which of the following elements of a pitched roof industrial steel building primarily resist lateral load parallel to the ridge?
- bracings
  - purlins
  - rafter
  - column
10. A masonry dam is founded on pervious sand having porosity equal to 10%. The specific gravity of the material is 2.65. For a desired factor of safety of 3 against sliding, the maximum permissible upward gradient will be
- 0.225
  - 0.25
  - 0.3
  - 0.35
11. Water is pumped from a well tapping an unconfined aquifer at a certain discharge rate and the steady state drawdown (X) is an observation well is monitored. Suddenly the discharge is doubled and the steady state drawdown in the same observation well is found to be more than double (i.e., more than 2X). The discharge rate drawdown is caused by
- Well losses
  - Decrease in the saturated thickness of the aquifer
  - nonlinear flow
  - delayed gravity yield
12. A double layer of 6 mm thick paper settles by 30 mm in three years under the influence of certain loads. The consolidation settlement has been estimated to be 120 mm. If a thin layer of 3 mm thick negligible thickness is placed below the top surface, the final consolidation settlement of clay will be
- 60 mm
  - 120 mm
  - 180 mm
  - 240 mm
13. A 25 kN point load acts on the surface of all infinite elastic medium. The vertical pressure intensity in the soil at a point 1 m below and 4 m away from the load will be
- 132
  - 13.2
  - 1.32
  - 0.132
14. A soil mass possesses saturated density of 20 kN/m<sup>3</sup> and angle of internal friction is 35 degrees. If the desired factor of safety is 1.5, the safe angle of slope parallel to the slope surface will be
- 25°
  - 23°
  - 20°
  - 15°
15. In a plate pile foundation, a 600 mm square pile settles by 15 mm under a load of 100 kN. If the conditions remaining the same, settlement of a 1 m square pile will be
- 1.5 mm
  - more than 25 mm
  - 15.6 mm
  - 20.5 mm
16. In a fluid flow over a flat plate, the velocity potential is defined as  $\phi = \ln(x^2 + y^2)$ . The stream function  $\psi$  for this flow is
- $2\ln(x^2 + y^2)$
  - $-\ln(x^2 + y^2)$
  - $2\ln(x^2 - y^2)$
  - $2\ln(x/y)$
17. A fluid flows over a flat plate in an infinite medium. The velocity of the free stream is  $U_\infty$ . The velocity profile in the boundary layer is given by  $u/U_\infty = \frac{y}{\delta}$  for  $0 \leq y \leq \delta$  and  $u = U_\infty$  for  $y > \delta$ . The boundary layer thickness  $\delta$  is 10 mm at a distance of 1 m from the leading edge. The boundary layer thickness at a distance of 4 m from the leading edge will be
- 20 mm
  - 40 mm
  - 60 mm
  - 80 mm

Q. SI,clU"-tres',-Ilhé plMe  
R. Pressure 81'udicl "lmghe plato  
Li-t-n

1. Decreases in the flow direction
2. Increases in the flow direction,
3. Remains unchanged

Codes;

	P	Q	
a.	1	2	;;
...	2	2	2
c.	1	1	2
(I,	2	1	3

18. A Inhill-jury model of rivCF is built to " gllometric...le "ff l: lOn. The fluid u-oo In the "Hidd is 011u(m:l'- den-jl) 9(l)-gl," The highest flood in (be river is l(),O(lO/s. The COP'dipOldin8 discharge- in the mod.,) shall be
- a. (,095 m<sup>3</sup>/s
  - b. (L,100 m<sup>3</sup>/s
  - c. (LWS m<sup>3</sup>/s
  - d. 10.) m<sup>3</sup>/s

19. 11. result. If nna) "Sh of " rrw water s'111-le are sillell below:

Fluoridly : 5mg/l pH: ~,4

Fluorid:s:2. SMM' roral H1rdncls:30Orngll  
lfu' \*~J)01S# Mltij ~50 per H)ll11/

Prom the, ILT:) gillen above, h call be>  
...:ered that water noc'i-removal of

- a. lwhidilF roll(l'-cd h~ disinfection
- b. n-"ridt:s nnd h.rdnce-H
- c. iron, followed by [lisiQlOclll]

II. 'nubrides, hardness and iron li,IlOWed  
by,lisillp:dit/lt

- ZU Zero hardness of water is achieved by
- a. lime soda process
  - b. excess lime treatment
  - c. ion exchange treatment
  - d. "~-,"s alum and lime llatutClll

21. Whiol, of lItc following sewage lldJalment methods has inherent problems of odour, ponding illldfly n'li\*\*m:~'1

- a. IJA~iB-yslem
- b. Activated sludge process
- c. TTi~lil)g lilell!
- d. Slnbiltzali(ill ponds

22. {mOl ".,,"gst tho: flil!lowil)g ~ewag.  
lll:bu:nl Jil'll)lIS, l'rgcl 1:1R~

requirements for n.lu""n discharge ,vill be needed for

- a. hic.king filler
- b. Imoemble pond
- c. oxidation ditch
- d. O);id,tio1111ond

23. The vertical hydraulic conductivity of the top soil at certain stage is 0.,2 cm/hr. A storm of intensity 0.5 cm/hr occurs over the soil for an indefinite period. Assuming the surface drains. 10 be adequate, the infiltration rate after the storm has inst-d rOrll "cry long time, shall be
- a. smaller than 0.2 cm/hr
  - b. 0.2cm/hr
  - c. between 0.2 and 0.5 cm/hr
  - d. 0.5 cm/hr

24. The total irrigation depth, of water, required by a certain crop in its entire growing period (150 days), L~25.92cm. The culturable command area for a distributary channel is 100,000 h.,&ftls. The distributary channel ,l',ll be designed for discharge

- a. 1"8 than 2 cumecs
- b. 2cum:cs
- c. 20 cumecs
- d. more than ,ff cumecs

25. The moisture content of soil in the Tool Zl)Q~llr ~lAngrieUl)lJ-( crop 01 certain srsge IS found to be 0.05. The field capacity of the soil is 0.15. The root zone depth is 1.1m. The consumptive I" of crop '11 this stage is 2.5mm/day. There is no precipitation during this period.

Irrigation efficiency intended IQ r.me the moisture content 10 lite field capacity in g J.YS lhr)u-h trigr,liOn, l'11" necessary uqJh "l dTi!!!lllu" i,

- a. 115 (lUO
- b. 1.69mm
- c. 2(0) (1111)
- d. 225(1)10

26. Temperature stress in concrete pavement may cause the job to crack, if a slab cools uniformly then the crack will develop at the 'high' of the following

- a. ALeell...
- b. Nou,ed-es



UsH

I,

Q.

S,

list-II

I.

2.

1.

1.

5.

CViles.

	P	Q	R	S
a.	2	2	3	3
b.	4	1	J	
c.	2	3	3	
d.	2		3	

35. A long slender column (length = L) with both ends, fixed (is) hinged upon by an axial compressive load. The differential equation of the bending of column is given by:

$$EI \frac{d^2 v}{dx^2} + P v = 0$$

where  $v$  is the lateral deflection and  $EI$  is the flexural rigidity. The critical load of column is given by

- a.  $\frac{P \pi^2 EI}{L^2}$   
 b.  $\frac{4P \pi^2 EI}{L^2}$   
 c.  $2P \pi^2 EI$

Q. 4.10 IL'

36. In a redundant joint model, three bar members are pin connected at Q as shown in the figure. Under some load placed at Q, the elongation of the members MQ and OQ are found to be 4mm and 35mm respectively. Then the horizontal displacement 'x' of the node Q, will be respectively,

M N O

MN: 400  
 NO: 500mm  
 OQ: 500

Y,w

- a. -6.64 and 56.14  
 b. 6.14 and 51.14  
 c. 0.0 and 59.11  
 d. 59.41 and 0.0

37. A truss, as shown in the figure, is carrying, 110kN load at node I. The force in the diagonal member MIU, will be

U O U

I'

1, 1, 1,

bM

1 O -- "" @ 4m-2Am-0I

- i. 100 kN tension  
 ii. 100 kN compression  
 c. 80 kN tension  
 d. 80 kN compression

Options for Q18 to Q21 are given below. Solve the problems and choose the correct answers.

A beam PQRS is 18 m long and is simply supported at points Q and R 10 m apart. Overhangs PQ and RS are 3 m and 5 m respectively. A train of two point loads of 150 kN and 100 kN, 5 m apart, crosses this beam from left to right with 100 kN leading.

38. The maximum sagging moment under the 150 kN load anywhere R
- 100 kN-m
  - 450 kN-m
  - 412.5 kN-m
  - 375 kN-m
39. During the passage of the loads, the maximum and the minimum reaction at support R are:
- 300 and -30
  - 300 and 25
  - 225 and 30
  - 225 and 25

40. The maximum hogging moment in the beam anywhere is
- 310 kN-m
  - 450 kN-m
  - 500 kN-m
  - 750 kN-m

41. List-I contains some properties of concrete and List-II contains list of some tests on concrete. Match the property with the corresponding test.

- List-I
- Workability of concrete
  - Direct tensile strength of concrete
  - BuM (compressive) strength of steel
  - Fineness of cement
- List-II
- Cylinder splitting test
  - Vee-Bee test
  - Surface area test
  - Tensile test
  - Pull out test

- Codes:
- |    | P | Q | R | S |
|----|---|---|---|---|
| a. | 2 | 1 | 5 |   |
| b. | 4 | 5 | 1 | 3 |
| c. | 2 | 1 | 5 | 4 |
- II**

42. The maximum tension in the concrete in the beam is
- 1.25 MPa
  - 2.5 MPa
  - 3.75 MPa
  - 5.0 MPa

A concrete column carries an axial load of 450 kN and bending moment of 60 kN-m at its base. An isolated column of size 200 mm x 300 mm is provided under the column. Centres of gravity of column and loading coincide. Find the maximum and the minimum stresses in the column. On soil under the footing are respectively,

- 1.32 and 1.32
- 1.32 and 1.32
- 1.32 and 1.32
- 1.32 and 1.32

Q.44. A concrete column carries an axial load of 450 kN and bending moment of 60 kN-m at its base. An isolated column of size 200 mm x 300 mm is provided under the column. Centres of gravity of column and loading coincide. Find the maximum and the minimum stresses in the column. On soil under the footing are respectively,

- 1.32 and 1.32
- 1.32 and 1.32
- 1.32 and 1.32
- 1.32 and 1.32

43. The theoretical maximum value of load P in kN when the first flexure crack will develop in the beam is
- 43
  - 5.0
  - 6.6
  - 7.5

44. The theoretical maximum value of load P in kN when the first flexure crack will develop in the beam is
- 43
  - 5.0
  - 6.6
  - 7.5

List-I contains some elements in design of a simply supported plate girder and List-II gives some qualitative locations on the girder. Match the items of two lists as per



compacted area due to overlap, the number of passes required to develop compactive energy equal to Indian Standard light compaction for each layer would be

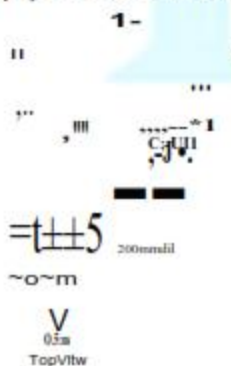
- a. 11
- b. 16
- c. 10
- d. 26



- l. 695 LUU
- b. 139 mID
- c. 228mm
- d. 21S 11m

52. A braced cut. 5m wide and 7.5m deep is proposed in a cohesionless soil deposit having effective cohesion  $c' = 0$  and effective friction angle,  $\phi = 36^\circ$ . The row of struts is to be installed at a depth of 1.5m below ground surface and spacing between the struts should be 1.5m. If the horizontal spacing of struts is 3m and unit weight of the deposit is  $20 \text{ kNm}^3$ , the maximum strut load will be
- a. 70.87 kN
  - b. 98.72 kN
  - c. 113.90kN
  - d. 151.86 kN

53. For the  $0.75 \times 3$  pile group shown in the figure, the settlement of pile group, in normally consolidated clay stratum having properties as shown in the figure, will be



54. Compaction of an embankment is carried out in 50mm thick layers. The rammer used for compaction has a foot area of  $0.05 \text{ m}^2$  and energy imparted in every drop of rammer is  $4 \text{ kNm}$ . Assuming 50% more energy in each pass over the

55. Match List-I (Boring methods) with List-II (Field conditions) and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists:

- List-I  
 P. Almer Boring  
 Q. Wash Borehole  
 R. Percussion Drilling  
 S. Rotary Drilling  
 List-II

1. Below water table in all soil types except hard soils and rocks
2. Large diameter boreholes (DVC-ISO mm in size)
3. Explorations for shallow foundations and highways
4. Bored pile and gravelly strata

Codes :

	P	Q	R	S
a.	3		4	2
b.		2		3
c.	2	1	4	1
d.	3	1	2	4

56. Match the items of List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes, give below the lists:

- List-I  
 P. Modulus of subgrade reaction  
 Q. Relative density and strength  
 R. Skin friction and point bearing resistance  
 S. Elastic constants  
 List-II  
 1. Cyclic pile load test  
 2. Pressure meter test  
 3. Plate load test  
 4. Standard penetration test  
 5. Pycnometric cone penetration test

Codes:

P	Q	R	S
---	---	---	---



- a. 1 3 2
- b. 1 2 4
- c. 2 1 1
- d. 3 ~ 2

Data for Q. 57 & 58 are given below.

Solve the problems and choose the correct answers.

57. A canal having a bed level 1; t is 1/1000 slope to be constructed in cohesive soil to a depth of 10m below the ground surface. The soil properties are  $\gamma = 18 \text{ kN/m}^3$ ,  $c_u = 10 \text{ kPa}$ ,  $\phi = 0$ ,  $e = 1.0$ ,  $\sigma_v = 2.65$ .

- 57. If Taylor's Stability Number,  $S_t$ , is 0.08 find the flow fill,  $H$  (in m) of the canal bank slopes will be
  - a. 3.7
  - b. 1.85
  - c. 1.0
  - d. none of these

- 58. If there is a sudden drawdown of water in the canal and Taylor's Stability Number for the reduced value of  $c_u$  is 0.126, the factor of safety with respect to cohesion against the failure of bank slopes will be
  - a. 1.55
  - b. 1.15
  - c. 0.84
  - d. 0.53

Data for Q. 59 & Q.60 are given below. Solve the problems and choose the correct answers.

Figure shows the geometry of a vertical pile supporting the load bearing walls of a three storied building and the properties of clay layer.



- 59. If the pressure acting on the pile is 40 kPa, the consolidation settlement of the pile will be
  - a. 0.89 mm
  - b. 1.41 mm
  - c. 14.1 mm
  - d. none of these

- c. 8.9 mm
- c. 89.0 mm
- d. none of these

- 60. If the elastic modulus and the Poisson's ratio of the clay layer are respectively 50, 101 kPa and 0.4 and if the influence factor for the pile is 1.75, the elastic settlement of the pile will be
  - a. 0.89 mm
  - b. 1.41 mm
  - c. 14.1 mm
  - d. none of these

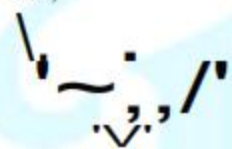
- 61. A vertical jet strikes a frictionless vertical plate (the plan view is shown in the figure). If the jet is divided into two parts, as shown in the figure. If the jet is neglected, what is the value of  $\theta$ ?
  - a.  $15^\circ$
  - b.  $30^\circ$
  - c.  $45^\circ$
  - d.  $60^\circ$

- 62. Two pipelines, one carrying oil (mass density 900 kg/m<sup>3</sup>) and the other water, are connected to a manometer as shown in the figure. By what amount should the mercury level in both the limbs of the manometer become equal? (Mass density of mercury = 13.6 x 10<sup>3</sup> kg/m<sup>3</sup> and  $\rho = 9.81 \text{ m/s}^2$ )
  - a. 24.7 kPa
  - b. 26.51 kPa
  - c. 26.7 kPa
  - d. 28.91 kPa

- 63. A solid sphere (diameter 6 mm) is suspended in oil (dynamic viscosity 0.7 kg/ms) at a constant velocity of 0.7 kg/ms. The drag force on the sphere will be
  - a. 0.89 mm
  - b. 1.41 mm
  - c. 14.1 mm
  - d. none of these

weight of the material  $\rho = 9.81 \text{ kN/m}^3$   
 sph. r. is  $9.81 \text{ kN/m}^3$   
 a.  $1.1 \text{ kN/m}^2$   
 b.  $5.3 \text{ kN/m}^2$   
 c.  $8.7 \text{ kN/m}^2$   
 if  $11.1 \text{ kN/m}^2$

64. A hydraulic jump takes place in a triangular channel of vertex angle  $90^\circ$ , as shown in figure. The discharge is  $1 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$  and  $11.1 \text{ m}$  post-jump depth. (Take  $g = 9.81 \text{ m/s}^2$ )



- a. 0.57 m
- b. 0.91 m
- c. 1.02 m
- d. 1.57 m

65. A pipeline (diameter  $1.5 \text{ m}$ , length  $3 \text{ km}$ ) carries water from point P to point R (see figure). The pipe has two sections: a  $100 \text{ m}$  section and an  $800 \text{ m}$  section. To increase the discharge, a second pipe is added in parallel to the  $100 \text{ m}$  section. The length of the additional pipe is also  $100 \text{ m}$ . Assume the friction factor  $f = 0.04$  for all pipes and ignore losses.



66. If there is no restriction (in the diameter of the additional pipe what would be the increase in discharge theoretically possible from this arrangement?

- a.  $3\%$
- b.  $41\%$
- c.  $47\%$
- d.  $71\%$

67. The discharge of a pipe is given by  $Q = 1.49 R^{2.48} S^{0.78}$ . The discharge of a pipe is  $1.49 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$  when the slope is  $1\%$ . The discharge of a pipe is  $1.49 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$  when the slope is  $4\%$ . The roughness coefficient,  $n$ , is  $0.015$ . The radius of the pipe is  $1 \text{ m}$ .

68. At what distance from the reservoir the flow depth will be  $1.5 \text{ m}$ ? (Use the direct step method employing a singletable)

- a.  $6 \text{ m}$  downstream
- b.  $50 \text{ m}$  downstream
- c.  $50 \text{ m}$  upstream
- d.  $65 \text{ m}$  upstream

69. Residuals of a water sample are as follows:

Cation	Concentration (meq/l)	Equivalent weight of $\text{CaCO}_3$ (mg)
$\text{Ca}^{2+}$	40	23
$\text{Mg}^{2+}$	10	112
$\text{Na}^+$	55	20
$\text{K}^+$	2	39

(milliequivalent weight of  $\text{CaCO}_3 = 50 \text{ mg/meg}$ )

Hardness of the water in  $\text{mg/l}$  as  $\text{CaCO}_3$

- a. 44.8
- b. 89.5
- c. 179
- d. 358

70. An ideal horizontal flow in a pipe is  $3 \text{ m}$  deep. The velocity of the flow is  $10 \text{ m/s}$ . The temperature is  $200^\circ \text{C}$ . The density of the fluid is  $1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$ . The dynamic viscosity is  $0.02 \text{ Pa}\cdot\text{s}$ . The roughness of the pipe is  $0.0001 \text{ m}$ . The friction factor is  $0.02$ . The head loss due to friction is  $10 \text{ m}$ . The head loss due to minor losses is  $5 \text{ m}$ . The total head loss is  $15 \text{ m}$ . The power required to pump the fluid is  $100 \text{ kW}$ . The efficiency of the pump is  $80\%$ . The discharge of the pump is  $10 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$ .

diameter with specific gravity 2.65). 100 will be removed. is

- m. 32.5
- b. 67
- c. 87.0
- d. 97.0

71. Match List-I (Type of water impurity) with List-II (Method or treatment) and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists:

List-I

I). Hardness

Q. Brackish water from sea

R. Residual chlorine from filters

S. Turbidity

List-II

1. Reverse Osmosis

2. Chlorination

3. Zeolite Treatment

4. Coagulation and Flocculation

5. Coagulation, Flocculation and Filtration

Codes :

	P	Q	R	S
a.	1	2	4	5
b.	3	2	2	4
c.	2	1	3	5
d.	3		2	5

72. Settling tank on a sample drawn from

180 (mg/l) was carried out with 1 liter sample. The test yielded a settled volume of 100 ml. The value of Sludge Volume Index shall be

- a. 14.0
- b. 4.2
- c. 71.4
- d. 271

73. Match List-I (Characteristics of sewage discharge into inland water till List-II. (Allowable limit, O<sub>2</sub> demand) and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists:

List-I

P. SO<sub>2</sub>

Q. COO

R. Oil and Grease

S. Total Solids

List-II

1. SO<sub>2</sub>

2. COO

3. Oil and Grease

4. Total Solids

- 2. 30
- 3. 20
- 4. 10
- 5. 5
- 6. 3

Codes :

	P	Q	R	S
a.	1	5	4	1
b.	4	1	6	4
c.	~	1	~	2
d.	2	1	6	3

74. For Q.74 & Q.75 are given below. Solve the problem and choose correct answer.

A water treatment plant treating 10 M<sup>3</sup>/d of water requires 20 mg/l of filler Alum. N<sub>2</sub>(SO<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub> H<sub>2</sub>O. The water has 60 mg/l of alkalinity as CaCO<sub>3</sub>.

Al = 26.97, S = 32, C = 12, H = 1, O = 16, and Ca = 40.

74. Total alkalinity requirement (10<sup>6</sup> lit/day) of Dig. per day is (CO<sub>2</sub>) matching filler Alum shall be

- a. 150
- b. 120
- c. 60
- d. 60

75. Quantity of Quicklime required (10<sup>6</sup> mg

- a. 2131
- b. 101
- c. 132
- d. 61.31

76. For Q.76 & Q.77 are given below. Solve the problems and choose correct answers.

A conventional Activated Sludge Plant treating 10 M<sup>3</sup>/d of municipal waste water disposes of... anaerobically digested sludge or relatively impervious sludge. Use the following data:

1. Raw Sewage SS = 225 mg/l (7% volatile)
  - 800 = 1900 J/S
  - (E) = 1000 J/S
  - (C) = 1000 J/S
  - (T) = 1000 J/S
2. Primary Settling: SS-50% removal BOD-30% removal

- ~. EXcess- lojv(>)-d . UAg \SS produced per s  
 SitJt18~ BODupliod  
 (80% volitll~ O(tol-1)  
 11. Anaerobic VSS reduced 50%  
 Dig<sup>m</sup>1 .... DigllSled .IDdl!"  
 concen rNflon ~-t)h  
 Sludge Specific Gravity-I  
 5. Application on: 2nlh a,d  
 t.,rmland

71. rolal volatile ~II~ended ,olid~ 1(1be:  
 'm3cnl-ically digeSlod. (kg) d VSS) sh.11  
 be  
 n; 1.33,  
 h. 168  
 c. 233  
 d. 245  
 77. Area ""uiremcots tbn, for di'jlo,,1 (if 0,,  
 sludge on far.mlAnd !luilvl be  
 a. 2.95  
 b. US  
 c. 0.95  
 d. t),5~

78. Whllb ,ppl'y'ing Ulb Railonnl famull.  
 for computing the design discharge. the  
 rainfall duration is stipul'ed s the time of  
 ecentrntiou because  
 1. Uus lead.8 th" InrgeSl ponble  
 rainfall intensity  
 b. thl. leads to the s)Ool<... IlOss ible  
 mint,II inlen.~il)  
 c. the time Of concentration i~the  
 smallest rainthll duration ~ot Which ihe-  
 Rational timoulnJ~dplli"ble  
 d. the tille of C;OHC<:lllmltion the JD'l'tol  
 J-inflill durol ion fQr which, the Rat.ioo-1  
 formul; I. Q)lllicible  
 79. Mntch t.i.ig1 with r.isr-ll'":.d Kelect the  
 correct . ETS Win!! the cl)dOl' given  
 below U,e liSll:

- Usl-!  
 p. Rllinllll wtcmllY  
 Q. RainfaU excess  
 R. Uu,~. II awraging  
 S. M.ss curve  
 Lisl-n  
 L. Isohyeis  
 2. cumulative millilllJ  
 J. Hycetogt3ph

direct runoff hydrograph

Codes :

	P	Q	R	S
a.	t	>	2	4
~.	3	4	1	2
c.	1	2	4	3
d.	5	4	2	1

110. While designing a hydraulic structure. tit".  
 piezometric head ar bottom of the 1100r t.  
 computed as tOm, The datum Is ,m below  
 floor l;>o(1.>J)bu: ""00 .standing ",at...-  
 depth above the floor is 2M-The specific-  
 gravity of the floor material is 2.5. the  
 floor thickness should be  
 a. LOOm  
 D). ~,3;111  
 c. 4.40m  
 d. ~-01)111  
 81. The plan Brett or 0 n:scVtnf U l~n'.The  
 water lcv-1 ill thc' reservoir- ii observed l'  
 decline by 200m ill II certain peT,io.L  
 floring lbi" period lite reservoir receives a  
 ~-UrDoo 'n.Ool' of 10 hectere-meters. and  
 20 hectere-ructer \*\* re abstracted from uie  
 reservu for irrigAtion and row, .... the l'-In  
 evaporation and ra lo[3U l'e.:ord<d during  
 the 'same period at a nearby metecocological  
 station uro 120m and oem re:~pclivcly.  
 The calibrated PD fretol i. u.7. The  
 seepage-jess th,m the reservoir during this  
 period ill h0-tlrc'U)lel,t:(i5  
 D, 0.0  
 h. 1.0  
 c. 2.4  
 d. ~tl

1)-a mr Q.82 & Q,BJ Hr. Eiven IWIOI>,SOtw  
 lte ll'foblcnos,"d choose co.reel answerS.

All average rainfall of 16cm occurs over •  
 catchment during a period of 12 hours with •  
 uniform intensity. rhe nait hydmgmph (mit depth  
 Icm, duration ~ 6 houov)of the "",clment rises  
 linearly from 0 to30 OUm- in six 110ur-&nd 11,4"11  
 l:~Ull-early from 30 to 0 eumecs in the ,nc.'Ci12  
 hours. @ ind.x of the catchment is ~111w" n. b.  
 0,50111111Rose 110." in the river il; t.OOWII to be 5  
 CUJH"~.

- 82 Peak di~ch.rg~ of the resulting dJPCkhu  
 off hydrogrnb shall be

- b. 225 Cum CC8  
 c. 230 cumecs  
 d. 360 cumecs
83. Area of the catchment in hectares is,  
 a. 91:20  
 b. 270  
 c. 9720  
 d. 2700()
84. The design speed for a Notional flexible pavement is 100 kmph. If the maximum permissible super elevation is 0.10 and the coefficient of lateral friction is 0.15. The ruling minimum radius of horizontal curve on the highway should be  
 a. 260m  
 b. 315m  
 c. 300m  
 d. 400m
85. A traffic stream in a particular direction of a two lane road is moving with a constant speed of 50 kmph. with an average headway of 2.52 seconds. The longitudinal distance between two consecutive vehicles is  
 a. 126m  
 b. 35m  
 c. 38m  
 d. 42m
86. In the Marshall method or mix design, the coarse aggregate, filler and bitumen, having respective specific gravities of 2.62, 2.72, 2.70 and 1.02 are mixed in the ratio of 55:34:6:4:8 and 5.6 per cent. The specific gravity of the mix would be  
 a. 2.36  
 b. 2.40  
 c. 2.44  
 d. 2.50
87. The plate load test conducted with a 75 cm diameter plate on soil subgrade yielded a deflection of 25 mm under a stress of 800 N/cm<sup>2</sup>. The modulus of subgrade reaction in kN/cm<sup>3</sup> is  
 a. 11.6  
 b. 1.6  
 c. 10.0  
 d. 18.6
88. List-I gives the list of properties which should be

determined to judge their suitability in road construction. List-II gives 3 properties (I, II, III) which are related to these properties. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct combination.

- List-I  
 P. Aardness  
 Q. Porosity  
 R. Toughness  
 S. Durability

- List-II  
 1. Water adsorption  
 2. Impact test  
 3. Soundness test  
 4. Abrasion test

	P	Q	R	S
a.	2	3	4	
b.	~	2	3	
c.	3	4	1	2
d.	2	3	4	1

If  $f(x)$  defines the Laplace Transform of a function,  $L\{f(x)\}$  will be equal to  $\int_0^\infty f(x)e^{-sx} dx$

- a.  $\int_0^\infty f(x)e^{-sx} dx$   
 b.  $\int_0^\infty f(x)e^{-sx} dx$   
 c.  $\int_0^\infty f(x)e^{-sx} dx$   
 d.  $\int_0^\infty f(x)e^{-sx} dx$

89. The Fourier series expansion of a periodic function  $f(x)$  where  $f(x) = 1 + (2x)^2$ ,  $x \in (-\pi, \pi)$  will be

- a.  $\frac{1}{2} \left[ 4 - 4 \cos(2x) + \frac{1}{2} \cos(4x) \right]$   
 b.  $\frac{1}{2} \left[ 4 + 4 \cos(2x) + \frac{1}{2} \cos(4x) \right]$   
 c.  $\frac{1}{2} \left[ 4 + 4 \cos^2(x) + \frac{1}{2} \cos(4x) \right]$   
 d.  $\frac{1}{2} \left[ 4 + 4 \cos^2(x) + \frac{1}{2} \cos(4x) \right]$