

Q : Deflection can be controlled by using the appropriate:

A : Aspect ratio

B : Modular ratio

C : Span/depth ratio

D : Water/cement ratio

Q : Minimum thickness of load bearing RCC wall should be:

A : 5 cm

B : 10 cm

C : 15 cm

D : 20 cm

Q : For wall column and vertical faces of all the structural members, the form work is generally removed after

A : After 24 to 48 hours,

B : After 3 days

C : After 7 days

D : After 14 days

Q : According to Whitney's theory, the maximum depth of concrete stress block in a balanced RCC beam section of depth 'd' is \_\_\_\_\_.

A : 0.3 d

B : 0.43 d

C : 0.5 d

D : 0.53 d

Q : The section of reinforced beam where most distant concrete fiber in compression and tension in steel attains permissible stresses simultaneously, called \_\_\_\_\_.

A : Balanced section

B : Economic section

C : Critical section

D : All option are correct

Q : Minimum thickness of main steel members, not exposed to weather is:

A : 4.5 mm

B : 6.0 mm

C : 8.0 mm

D : 8.5 mm

Q : According to IS : 800-1984, the permissible stress in axial tension in steel is: ( $f_y$ =minimum yield stress of steel)

A :  $0.56 f_y$

B :  $0.66 f_y$

C :  $0.70 f_y$

D :  $0.6f_y$

Q : Fillet weld is not recommended if the angle between fusion faces is-

A. Less than  $45^\circ$

B. Greater than  $120^\circ$

C. Less than  $60^\circ$

D. Greater than  $145^\circ$

The correct statement are:

A : A&B

B : A&D

C : C&D

D : C&B

Q : Tacking rivets in a compression plates exposed to weather have a pitch not exceeding 200 mm or

A : 8 times the thickness of outside plate

B : 16 times the thickness of out side plate

C : 24 times the thickness of out side plate

D : 32 times the thickness of outside plate

Q : A column splice is used to increase:

A : Length of column

B : Strength of column

C : Cross-sectional area of column

D : None of the above

Q : The plan of a building is in the form of square with centerline dimensions of outer walls as  $14.7 \text{ m} \times 14.7 \text{ m}$ . if the thickness of the wall in super structure is  $0.30 \text{ m}$ , then its plinth area is:

A :  $234 \text{ m}^2$

B :  $150 \text{ m}^2$

C : 216 m<sup>2</sup>

D : 225 m<sup>2</sup>

Q : The value of property during its useful life based on purchase value and depreciation etc. is known as:

A : Junk value

B : Scrap value

C : Salvage value

D : Book value

Q : Thickness of plastering is usually:

A : 40 mm

B : 6 mm

C : 12 mm

D : 25 mm

Q : Using straight line method annual depreciation D is equal to:

A :  $\frac{\text{Life in Year} - \text{Scrap value}}{\text{Original cost}}$

B :  $\frac{\text{Scrap value} - \text{Life in Year}}{\text{Original cost}}$

C :  $\frac{\text{Original cost} - \text{life in year}}{\text{Scrap value}}$

D :  $\frac{\text{Original cost} - \text{Scrap value}}{\text{life in year}}$

Q : The plan of a building is in the form of a rectangle with centre line dimensions of the outer walls as 10.3 m × 15.3 m. The thickness of the walls in superstructure is 0.3 m. Then its carpet area is :

A : 150 m<sup>2</sup>

B : 157.59 m<sup>2</sup>

C : 165.36 m<sup>2</sup>

D : 170 m<sup>2</sup>

Q : Pascal's law states that pressure at any point in a fluid at rest has:

**A : Different magnitude in all directions.**

**B : Same magnitude in all directions.**

**C : Zero magnitude in all direction.**

**D : None of the above**

**Q : A rectangular plate 1.25 m × 2.4 m is immersed in a liquid of relative density 0.85 with its 1.25 m side horizontal and just at the water surface. If the plane of the plate makes an angle of 60° with the horizontal, the pressure force on one side of the plate is:**

**A : 30.6 kN**

**B : 26.0 kN**

**C : 15.0 kN**

**D : 30.0 kN**

**Q : Measurement of pressure difference between two points is, generally done by using:**

**A : Venturimeter.**

**B : Pitot tube.**

**C : Differential manometer.**

**D : None of the above.**

**Q : The relationship between atmospheric pressure ( $P_{atm}$ ), gauge pressure ( $P_{gauge}$ ) and absolute pressure ( $P_{abs}$ ) is given by:**

**A :  $P_{atm} = P_{abs} - P_{gauge}$**

**B :  $P_{abs} = P_{gauge} - P_{atm}$**

**C :  $P_{abs} = P_{atm} - P_{gauge}$**

**D :  $P_{atm} = P_{abs} + P_{gauge}$**

**Q : Pressure in terms of meters of oil (specific gravity = 0.9) equivalent to 4.5 m of water is:**

**A : 4.05**

**B : 5**

C : 3.6

D : 0.298

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