## Program: BE Civil Engineering

## Curriculum Scheme: Revised 2012

Examination: Final Year Semester VIII
Course Code: CEC801 and Course Name: Design and Drawing of Reinforced Concrete Structures

## Time: 1 hour

Max. Marks: 50

Note to the students:- All the Questions are compulsory and carry equal marks .

| Q1. | Determine Mulim for a beam size $230 \times 400 \mathrm{~mm}$ (effective depth).Use M20/Fe415 |
| :--- | :--- |
| Option A: | 101.56 kNm |
| Option B: | $189,5 \mathrm{kNm}$ |
| Option C: | 142.5 kNm |
| Option D: | 163.6 kNm |
| Q2. | If neutral axis lies in the flange,a T beam can be treated as rctangular beam of |
| Option A: | bw*d |
| Option B: | Df*d |
| Option C: | bf*d |
| Option D: | $\mathrm{d}^{\prime *} \mathrm{~d}$ |
| Q3. | Determine Ast for under reinforced slab having effective depth 150mm, ultimate moment of <br> resistance 10kNm, material M20/Fe415 |
| Option A: | 320 mm 2 |
| Option B: | 217 mm 2 |
| Option C: | 150 mm 2 |
| Option D: | 198 mm 2 |


|  |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Q4. | As per IS-456 critical section for one-way shear in isolated footing is at the |
| Option A: | Half the effective depth from the face of column |
| Option B: | Twice effective depth from the face of column |
| Option C: | Effective depth from the face of column |
| Option D: | Face of column |
|  |  |
| Q5. | Strength of column with helical reinforcement is |
| Option A: | $10 \%$ more than strength of column with lateral ties |
| Option B: | $5 \%$ more than strength of column with lateral ties |
| Option C: | $12 \%$ more than strength of column with lateral ties |
| Option D: | $15 \%$ more than strength of column with lateral ties |
|  |  |
| Q6. | If the diameter of longitudinal bars in a square column is 28 mm, the diameter of <br> lateral ties should not be less than |
| Option A: | 4 mm |
| Option B: | 7 mm |
| Option C: | 6 mm |
| Option D: | 8 mm |
|  |  |
| Q7. | A thick concrete slab resting on a large soil area, reinforced with steel, <br> supporting columns or walls and transferring loads from structures to the soil, is |
| Option A: | Isolated footing |
| Option B: | Pile foundation |
| Option C: | Raft foundation |
| Option D: | Plate foundation |
|  |  |
| Q8. | For structures like chimneys, silos, tanks, large machines, etc., which type <br> of foundation is usually provided? |
| Option A: | Raft foundation |
| Option B: | Isolated circular footing |
| Option C: | Isolated square footing |
| Option D: | Isolated rectangular footing |
| Option C: | Flexible joint |
| Q9. | Roof slab joint |
| Option A: | Raft foundation is provided when |
| Option B: | Structural loads are loads are high and soil SBC is high |
| Option C: | Structural loads are low and soil SBC is low |
| Option D: | Structural loads are high and soil SBC is high |
|  |  |
| Q10. | Which of the following is not the joint used in RCC water tanks |
| Option A: | Rigid joint |
|  | Semi-rigid joint |


| Q11. | In water tank design, the quantity of cement should also be less than ------ of concrete to keep the shrinkage low. |
| :---: | :---: |
| Option A: | $530 \mathrm{Kg} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$ |
| Option B: | $430 \mathrm{Kg} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$ |
| Option C: | $330 \mathrm{Kg} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$ |
| Option D: | $230 \mathrm{Kg} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$ |
| Q12. | how much height of free board is taken while designing water tank |
| Option A: | 150-200mm |
| Option B: | 20-50mm |
| Option C: | $250-300 \mathrm{~mm}$ |
| Option D: | 50-90mm |
| Q13. | In the fixed base joint the junction is between the tank wall and |
| Option A: | slab |
| Option B: | footing |
| Option C: | beams |
| Option D: | columns |
| Q14. | In dog legged stair case tread provide for residential building |
| Option A: | 280 mm |
| Option B: | 270 mm |
| Option C: | 260 mm |
| Option D: | 250 mm |
| Q15. | Dog legged stairs always consist of |
| Option A: | Four flight |
| Option B: | Two flight |
| Option C: | Six flight |
| Option D: | Eight flight |
| Q16. | In dog legged stair to calculate weight of steps? |
| Option A: | 1/2 ( $\mathrm{R}^{*} \mathrm{~T}$ )/T X Density of concrete |
| Option B: | 1/6 ( $\mathrm{R}^{*} \mathrm{~T}$ )/T X Density of concrete |
| Option C: | 1/4 ( $R^{*} T$ )/T X Density of concrete |
| Option D: | 1/3 ( $\mathrm{R}^{*} \mathrm{~T}$ )/T X Density of concrete |


| Q17. | A retaining wall of height 8 m retains dry sand .In the initial state ,the soil is loose and has a void ratio of $0.5, \mathrm{rd}=17.48 \mathrm{kN} / \mathrm{m} 3$ and $\Phi=30$ degree. subsequently, the backfill is compacted to a state where void ratio is $0.4, \quad \Upsilon d=18.8 \mathrm{kN} / \mathrm{m} 3$ and $\Phi=35$ degree .The ratio of initial passive thrust to the final passive thrust according to Rankines's earth pressure theory, is |
| :---: | :---: |
| Option A: | 0.77 |
| Option B: | 1.55 |
| Option C: | 0.64 |
| Option D: | 0.38 |
| Q18. | Pick up the correct formula for Maximum pressure at any height of Maximum pressure at any height of cantilever retaining wall |
| Option A: | $\mathrm{P}=\mathrm{ka}$ |
| Option B: | $\mathrm{P}=\mathrm{ka} \mathrm{Y}$ |
| Option C: | $\mathrm{P}=\mathrm{ka} \Upsilon \mathrm{h}$ |
| Option D: | $\mathrm{P}=\mathrm{ka} \mathrm{h}$ |
| Q19. | If height of retaining wall is 4 m then which type of retaining wall should be provided ? |
| Option A: | counter fort wall |
| Option B: | complex wall |
| Option C: | cantilever wall |
| Option D: | porous wall |
| Q20. | Circular water tank of diameter 10 m is used for storing water at depth of 7 m . The maximum hoop tension will be ? (take unit weight of water as $10 \mathrm{kN} / \mathrm{m}^{\wedge} 3$ ) |
| Option A: | 700kN |
| Option B: | 350 kN |
| Option C: | 500kN |
| Option D: | 100kN |
| Q21. | The minimum HYSD reinforcement in the walls of a rectangular water tank of size $(5 \times 3 \times 2 \mathrm{~m})$ for each surface zone shall not be less than? |
| Option A: | 0.24\% |
| Option B: | 0.35\% |
| Option C: | 0.40\% |
| Option D: | 0.60\% |


|  |  |
| :--- | :--- |
|  |  |
| Q22. | Spacing of reinforcement bar for circular tank having diameter 10m and wall <br> thickness 170mm will be |
| Option A: | 300 mm |
| Option B: | $(0.75 \times 170) \mathrm{mm}$ |
| Option C: | 170 mm |
| Option D: | 150 mm |
|  |  |
| Q23. | In Approximate method , in Rectangular water tank bottom as <br> Considered cantilever section. |
| Option A: | H/3 |
| Option B: | H/4 |
| Option C: | H/6 |
| Option D: | H/2 |
|  |  |
| Q24. | In Circular water tank the reinforcement for hoop forces <br> is provided by |
| Option A: | Horizontal Direction |
| Option B: | Vertical Direction |
| Option C: | Inclined Direction |
| Option D: | Parallel to Force Direction |
|  |  |
| Q25. | Why haunch bars are provided in water tank |
| Option A: | to maintain tank in equilibrium |
| Option B: | to retain shear form on the wall |
| Option C: | to resist water pressure |
| Option D: | to increase the height of tank |

Program: BE Civil Engineering
Curriculum Scheme: Revised 2012
Examination: Final Year Semester VIII
Course Code: CEC801 and Course Name: Design and Drawing of Reinforced Concrete Structures

| Question | Correct Option (Enter either ' $A$ ' or ' $B$ ' or ' $C$ ' or ' $D$ ') |
| :---: | :---: |
| Q1. | A |
| Q2. | C |
| Q3. | B |
| Q4 | C |
| Q5 | B |
| Q6 | B |
| Q7 | C |
| Q8. | A |
| Q9. | B |
| Q10. | B |
| Q11. | A |
| Q12. | C |
| Q13. | B |
| Q14. | D |
| Q15. | B |
| Q16. | A |
| Q17. | A |


| Q18. | C |
| :--- | ---: |
| Q19. | C |
| Q20. | B |
| Q21. | A |
| Q22. | C |
| Q23. | B |
| Q24. | A |
| Q25. | C |

