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APP FEATURES





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- **Benchmark is established by?**
- (a) Spirit Levelling
- (b) Trigonometric levelling
- (c) Barometric levelling
- (d) Hypsometry





Radius of visible horizon from top of a 134 m light house will be:

- (a) 44.62 km
- (b) 54.5 km
- (c) 87.44 km
- (d) 89.67 km





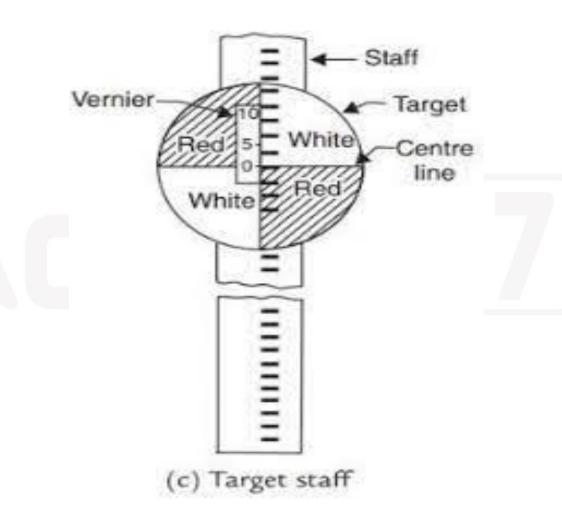
- Which one of the following is not a self reading staff?
- (a) Solid staff
- (b) Folding staff
- (c) Telescopic staff
- (d) Target staff





Which one of the following is not a self reading staff?

- (a) Solid staff
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A vertical photograph was taken at an altitude of 1500 m above mean sea level. If the focal length of the camera is 20 m, the scale of photograph for a terrain lying at an elevating of 500 m is

(a) 1: 50

(b) 1: 100

(c) 1: 1000

(d) 1:25







The reference points on which a day's work is closed and from where levelling is continued the next day are called as:

- (a) Temporary benchmarks
- (b) Arbitrary benchmarks
- (c) Permanent benchmarks
- (d) GTS benchmarks



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Which minor instrument is used in surveying?

- (a) Auto level
- (b) Abney level
- (c) Dumpy level
- (d) Wye level





A steel rod of 20 mm diameter is used as a tie member in the roof bracing system, and may be subjected to possible reversal of stress due to wind load. What is the maximum permissible length of the member?

- (a) 2000 mm
 (b) 2500 mm
 (c) 1750 mm
 - (d) 3000 mm





As per IS 800: 2007, what should be the maximum slenderness ratio for the tension members in which reversal stress due to load other than wind or seismic forces occurs?

(a) 580

(b) 180 (c) 400

(d) 350

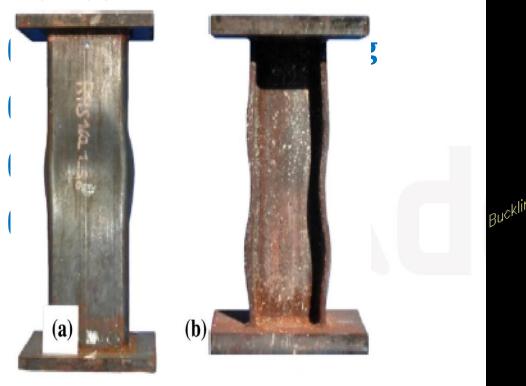


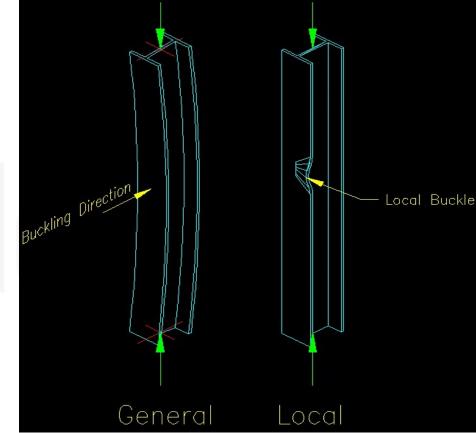


- Which of the following is NOT a mod of failure in a tension member?
- (a) Gross section yielding
- (b) Block shear failure
- (c) Local buckling
- (d) Net section repture



Which of the following is NOT a mod of failure in a tension member?







- Bearing stiffeners in plate girder are provided at:
- (a) Mid span
- (b) Equal interval
- (c) Supports
- (d) Netural axis





Horizontal

Stiffeners

Stiffeners

Bearing stiffeners in plate girder are provided at:

D

Transverse

Intermediate

 $d_a \leq 1.5D$

Stiffener

1

 $d_a \leq 1.5D$

Longitudinal

Stiffener

THE CONSTRUCTIONS OF DEDUCTION

Bearing Stiffener

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- Which one of the following is an example of a composite section?
- (a) Reinforced concrete beam
- (b) Timber beam
- (c) Steel beam
- (d) Steel column





- Local word 'girder' referes to
- (a) I-beam
- (b) Channel
- (c) ISA section
- (d) Flat strips







- Plates used in the top/bottom of the plate girders are called as
- (a) Stiffeners
- (b) End stiffeners
- (c) Cover plates
- (d) Web plates





Effective length of compression flange for unrestrained condition is (a) 0.8 L

(b) 1.8 L

(c) L

(d) 1.65 L

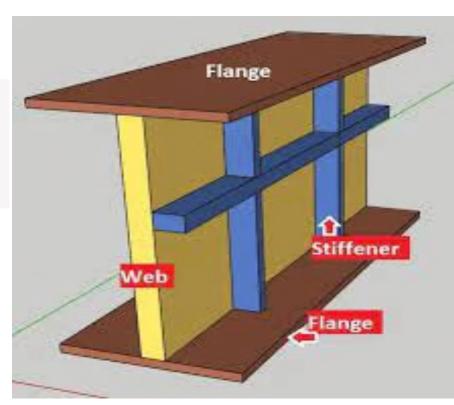




For Fe 415 steel, if $d/t_w \le 67$ then plate girder (PG) must be designed as (Where t_w = thickness of web and d = depth of girder)

(Symbols and notations carry their usual meaning)

- (a) PG without transverse stiffener
- (b) PG as ordinary beam
- (c) PG with longitudinal stiffener
- (d) C-shaped section





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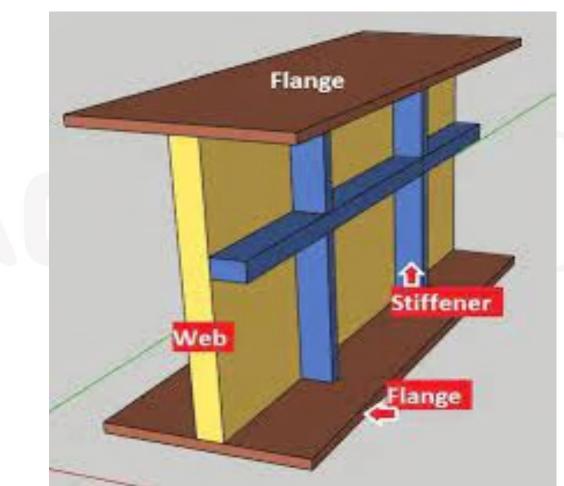
Which one of the following is correct for depth of plate girder in buildings?

(a) L/15

(b) L/30

(c) L/40

(d) L/50





The width and effective depth of a reinforced concrete beam are 300 mm and 500 mm respectively. The stresses induced in concrete and steel due to applied loads are 4 N/mm² and 140 N/mm² respectively, the material used is M-15 grade concrete and mild steel. What will be the depth of neutral axis? Take m = 19

(a) 142.5 mm

(b) 202 mm

(c) 168 mm

(d) Insufficient data



- The working stress of a material is expected to be:
- (a) Equal to ultimate stress
- (b) Equal to yield stress
- (c) Less than yield stress
- (d) More than yield stress



- Factor of safety is the ratio of:
- (a) Tensile stress and working stress
- (b) Compressive stress and working stress
- (c) Bending stress and working stress
- (d) Yield stress and working stress,







Partial safety factors for concrete and steel respectively may be taken as:

OR

OR

The partial safety factor for concrete is:

The partial factor of safety for concrete as per IS 456 – 2000

(a) 1.5 or 1.15

(b) 1.5 or 1.78

(c) 3 or 1.78

(d) 3 or 1.2

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- The reinforcement in RCC takes-
- (a) Tensile stress
- (b) Compressive stress
- (c) Shear stress
- (d) Torsional stress





The section in which steel is not fully stressed to ----- value when stress in concrete reaches maximum value is called

- (a) Under-reinforced section
- (b) Over reinforced section
- (c) Balanced section
- (d) Critical section



The maximum strain in the tension reinforcement in the section at failure shall not be less than

(a) 0.002 + (0.87 F_yEs)
(b) 0.0035 + (0.87 F_yEs)
(c) 0.0035 + (F_y/1.15 Es)
(d) 0.002 + (0.85 Es/F_y)



The limiting values of depth of neutral axis for 500 grade of steel is -

(a) 0.53

(b) 0.48

(c) 0.46

(d) 0.5





The design bond stress in limit state method for plain bars in tension for M-25 grade of concrete will be -

(a) 1.2 N/m²
(b) 1.4 N/m²

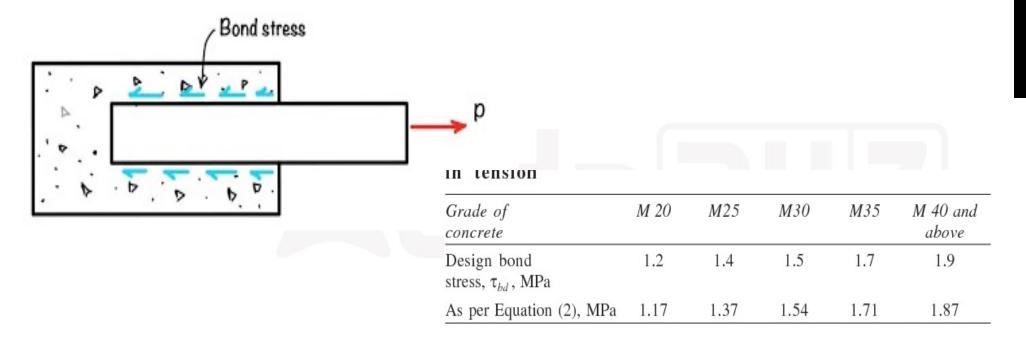
(c) 1.5 N/m^2

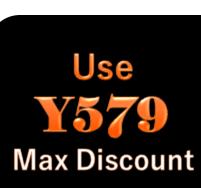
(d) 1.7 N/m^2





The design bond stress in limit state method for plain bars in tension for M-25 grade of concrete will be -





- Which of the following is not applicable to limit state method?
- (a) The stresses are obtained from design loads and compared with design strengths
- (b) The method follows linear stress-strain behavior of both the materials i.e. steel and concrete
- (c) The ultimate stresses of the materials are used as allowable stresses
- (d) Partial safety factors are used



As per IS: 456-2000, the final deflection due to all loads including the effect of temperatures, creep and shrinkage and measured from the as-cast level of the support of floors, roofs and all other horizontal members, should not normally exceed -

(a) span/250
(b) span/350
(c) 20 mm
(d) Both (a) and (c)



As per IS: 456 the value of f_y at outermost tension fiber is-OR

In limit state of collapse against flexure, the maximum strain in tension reinforcement at failure shall not be less than

(a) $0.02 + (f_y/1.5 E_s)$ (b) $0.0035 + (fy/1.5 E_s)$ (c) $0.002 + (f_y/1.5 E_s)$ (d) $0.002 + (f_y/1.5 E_s)$



- A two hinged arches with hinged at -
- (a) One at springing and other at crown
- (b) Both at Springing
- (c) One at crown and other at quarter span
- (d) One at Springing and other at Quarter span





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_____, support the masonry in opening of doors and windows.

OR

______is a beam that supports the brick work over opening of door, window and passage. (a) Lintels (b) Purlins (c) Girder

(d) Rafters

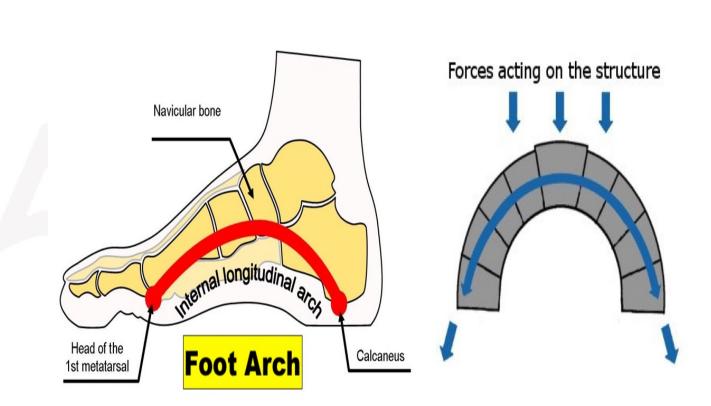
The arches support the loads mainly by:

(a) Axial tension

(b) Thrust

(c) Shear

(d) Bending





The impurities in water such as floating objects, larger and heavy objects are removed by -

- (a) Screening
- (b) Filtration
- (c) Aeration
- (d) Sedimentation



The device which is used for breaking large sized sewage solids to less than 6 mm size is called as _____.

(a) Aerator

- (b) Grit remover
- (c) Digester
- (d) Comminutor







- **Consider the following impurities**
- I. CO_2 and H_2S
- II. Finely divided suspended matter
- III. Disease causing bacteria
- **IV. Excess alkalinity**

the correct sequence of the removal of these impurities in a water treatment plant is -

- (a) I, II, III, IV.
- (b) I, IV, III, II
- (c) I, IV, II, III
- (d) IV, I, III, II



The alum added as coagulant in water treatment function better when the raw water is:

- (a) Acidic with high turbidity
- (b) Alkaline with high turbidity.
- (c) Neutral with low turbidity
- (d) Acidic with low turbidity





Common Coagulants added in Water (a) Alum

• Al₂ (SO₄)₃. 18H₂O.

 $Al_2(SO_4)_3 \cdot 18H_2O + 3Ca(HCO_3)_2$

- \longrightarrow 3CaSO₄ + 2Al(OH)₃ \downarrow + 6CO₂ \uparrow +18H₂O Permanent ppt. Acidity hardness
- Reaction introduces permanent hardness in water and water becomes corrosive.
- Narmal dose is 10 30 mg/litre of water . PHT
- pH 6.5 to 8.5.

 \therefore 1 gm of alum gives = 0.234g = 0.24 gm of Al(OH)₃ ppt



- The presence of sodium chloride in water
- (a) Causes bad taste
- (b) Softens the water.
- (c) Increases hardness of water
- (d) Stops epidemic



Acid rains are caused by the following pollutants: (a) SO_2 and O_3 (b) SO_2 and NO_x (c) NO_x and O_2 (d) CO and SO_2



Which of the following air pollutants is/are responsible for photochemical smog?

- (a) Nitrogen oxides
- (b) Ozone
- (c) Unburnt hydrocarbons
- (d) Carbon monoxide



Aircraft noise is measured through

(a) L₁₀ (18 hrs) index

(b) Decibel

(c) L_cP_n

(d) L_{ep}





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