

DAY and TIME		COURSE		SUBJECT	
DAY-1 10.30 am to 12.30 pm		ME/M.Tech/M.Arch/MBA (Infrastructure Management) courses offered by VTU/ UVCE/UBDTCE		CIVIL ENGINEERING	
SESSION : FORENOON					
MAXIMUM MARKS		TOTAL DURATION		MAXIMUM TIME FOR ANSWERING	
100		150 MINUTES		120 MINUTES	
MENTION YOUR PGCET NO.			QUESTION BOOKLET DETAILS		
			VERSION CODE		SERIAL NUMBER
			A - 1		100789

**DOs :**

1. Check whether the PGCET No. has been entered and shaded in the respective circles on the OMR answer sheet.
2. Ensure whether the circles corresponding to course and the specific branch have been shaded on the OMR answer sheet.
3. This Question Booklet is issued to you by the invigilator after the 2<sup>nd</sup> Bell i.e., after 10.25 a.m.
4. The Serial Number of this question booklet should be entered on the OMR answer sheet.
5. The Version Code of this question booklet should be entered on the OMR answer sheet and the respective circles should also be shaded completely.
6. Compulsorily sign at the bottom portion of the OMR answer sheet in the space provided.

**DON'Ts :**

1. **THE TIMING AND MARKS PRINTED ON THE OMR ANSWER SHEET SHOULD NOT BE DAMAGED/MUTILATED/SPOILED.**
2. The 3<sup>rd</sup> Bell rings at 10.30 a.m., till then;
  - Do not remove the paper seal / polythene bag of this question booklet.
  - Do not look inside this question booklet.
  - Do not start answering on the OMR answer sheet.

**IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

1. This question booklet contains 75 (items) questions and each question will have one statement and four answers. (Four different options / responses.)
2. After the 3<sup>rd</sup> Bell is rung at 10.30 a.m., remove the paper seal / polythene bag of this question booklet and check that this booklet does not have any unprinted or torn or missing pages or items etc., if so, get it replaced by a complete test booklet. Read each item and start answering on the OMR answer sheet.
3. During the subsequent 120 minutes:
  - Read each question (item) carefully.
  - Choose one correct answer from out of the four available responses (options / choices) given under each question / item. In case you feel that there is more than one correct response, mark the response which you consider the best. In any case, choose **only one response** for each item.
  - **Completely darken / shade the relevant circle with a BLUE OR BLACK INK BALL POINT PEN against the question number on the OMR answer sheet.**
4. Use the space provided on each page of the question booklet for Rough Work. Do not use the OMR answer sheet for the same.
5. After the last Bell is rung at 12.30 pm, stop marking on the OMR answer sheet and affix your left hand thumb impression on the OMR answer sheet as per the instructions.
6. Hand over the OMR ANSWER SHEET to the room invigilator as it is.
7. After separating the top sheet, the invigilator will return the bottom sheet replica (Candidate's copy) to you to carry home for self-evaluation.
8. Preserve the replica of the OMR answer sheet for a minimum period of ONE year.
9. Only Non-programmable calculators are allowed.

**Marks Distribution**

PART-1 : 50 QUESTIONS CARRY ONE MARK EACH (1 TO 50)  
PART-2 : 25 QUESTIONS CARRY TWO MARKS EACH (51 TO 75)



SEAL



**CIVIL ENGINEERING**

**PART - 1**

**Each question carries one mark.**

**(50 × 1 = 50)**

1. Plaster of Paris is obtained by calcining
  - (A) Bauxite
  - (B) Gypsum
  - (C) Kankor
  - (D) Limestone
  
2. Basalt is
  - (A) Sedimentary Rock
  - (B) Metamorphic Rock
  - (C) Extrusive Igneous Rock
  - (D) Intrusive Igneous Rock
  
3. The effective Length of column fixed at one end and hinged at the other is
  - (A) L
  - (B) 1.5L
  - (C) 0.85L
  - (D) 0.7L
  
4. Torsional rigidity is the product of
  - (A) Modulus of Elasticity and Moment of Inertia
  - (B) Rigidity Modulus and Moment of Inertia
  - (C) Rigidity Modulus and Polar Moment of Inertia
  - (D) None of these
  
5. The number of independent elastic constants for a linear elastic isotropic and homogeneous material is
  - (A) 4
  - (B) 3
  - (C) 2
  - (D) 6
  
6. A rectangular beam loaded transversely, the maximum compressive stress develops at
  - (A) Bottom fibre
  - (B) Neutral axis
  - (C) Top fibre
  - (D) None of these

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**Space For Rough Work**

7. Test most suitable for measuring workability of concrete of very low workability is
- (A) Slump test (B) Compaction factor test  
(C) Vee - Bee test (D) None
8. The supportive foundation structure for many columns provided over a slab is called as
- (A) Strip footing (B) Grillage footing  
(C) Raft footing (D) Combined footing
9. King post is provided in which form of roofing system ?
- (A) Flat roof (B) Lean to roof  
(C) Sloped roof (D) Gable roof
10. Separation of ingredients from concrete during transportation is called
- (A) Segregation (B) Creep  
(C) Shrinkage (D) Bleeding
11. In the Brick Masonry the ideal combination for a strong brick is
- (A) Weak mortar (B) Strong mortar  
(C) Medium mortar (D) None of these
12. Direct ranging is possible only when the end stations are
- (A) Close to each other (B) Not more than 100m  
(C) Mutually intervisible (D) Located at highest point in the sea
13. The curve composed of two arcs of different radii having their centres on opposite side of the curve is known as
- (A) Simple curve (B) Compound curve  
(C) Reverse curve (D) Transition curve

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**Space For Rough Work**

14. A clinometer is used for
- (A) Setting out right angles
  - (B) Defining natural features
  - (C) Measuring angle of slope
  - (D) Correcting the line of collimation
15. A negative declination shows that the magnetic meridian is to the
- (A) Eastern side of the true meridian
  - (B) Northern side of the true meridian
  - (C) Southern side of the true meridian
  - (D) Western side of the true meridian
16. The fundamental principles of surveying is to work from
- (A) Lower to higher
  - (B) Higher to lower
  - (C) Part to whole
  - (D) Whole to part
17. The centre of gravity of volume of liquid displaced is
- (A) Centre of pressure
  - (B) Centre of Buoyancy
  - (C) Metacentre
  - (D) Centre of gravity
18. An ideal fluid is
- (A) One which obeys Newton's Law
  - (B) One which satisfies continuity equation
  - (C) Flows through pipes with least friction
  - (D) Frictionless & incompressible
19. The pressure at a point 4mt below the free water surface is
- (A) 19.24 kPa
  - (B) 29.24 kPa
  - (C) 39.24 kPa
  - (D) 49.24 kPa

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20. The position of centre of pressure on a plane surface immersed vertically in a static mass of fluid is
- (A) Above the centroid                      (B) Below the centroid  
(C) At the centroid                          (D) None of the above
21. The speed of a pressure wave through a pipe depends upon
- (A) Length of the pipe                      (B) Viscosity of fluid  
(C) Bulk modulus                            (D) Pressure in the pipe
22. The maximum deflection of a fixed beam of length 'l' carries a total load 'W' uniformly distributed over the whole span, is
- (A)  $Wl^3 / 96EI$                                 (B)  $Wl^3 / 196EI$   
(C)  $Wl^3 / 192EI$                                 (D)  $Wl^3 / 384EI$
23. A three hinged arch is
- (A) Bent beam                                (B) Determinate structure  
(C) Indeterminate structure                (D) None of these
24. A simply supported beam carrying UDL throughout can be analysed using the following equations :
- (A)  $\sum H = 0$  &  $\sum V = 0$                       (B)  $\sum H = 0$  &  $\sum M = 0$   
(C)  $\sum V = 0$  &  $\sum M = 0$                       (D) None of these
25. What is the difference between Oscillation and Vibration ?
- (A) Both are same  
(B) Oscillation represents rigid body, Vibration represents deformable body  
(C) Oscillation represents deformable body, Vibration represents rigid body  
(D) None of the above

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26. According to IS:456:2000, the minimum eccentricity for compression members in no case
- (A) Shall not exceed 20mm
  - (B) Shall not be greater than 30mm
  - (C) Shall be between 20 – 30mm
  - (D) None of these
27. Which of the following types of rivetted joints is free from bending stress ?
- (A) Lap joint
  - (B) Butt joint with single cover plate
  - (C) Butt joint with double cover plate
  - (D) Zig zag joint
28. Poisson's ratio for concrete ranges between
- (A) 0.10 – 0.15
  - (B) 0.15 – 0.25
  - (C) 0.25 – 0.3
  - (D) 0.3 – 0.35
29. For long span beam design which design criteria dominates ?
- (A) Design for B.M
  - (B) Design for shear
  - (C) Design for torsion
  - (D) Design for deflection
30. Beams and slabs constructed together is called as
- (A) Monolithic construction
  - (B) Slip form construction
  - (C) Precast construction
  - (D) Rapid wall construction
31. As per IS:456:2000, the maximum cement content for RCC members is
- (A) 200 kg/m<sup>3</sup>
  - (B) 300 kg/m<sup>3</sup>
  - (C) 450 kg/m<sup>3</sup>
  - (D) 550 kg/m<sup>3</sup>

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**Space For Rough Work**

32. Modulus of elasticity of concrete is
- (A)  $6000 \sqrt{f_{ck}}$  (B)  $5000 \sqrt{f_{ck}}$   
 (C)  $5700 \sqrt{f_{ck}}$  (D)  $6700 \sqrt{f_{ck}}$
33. In the term M25 Concrete, M means
- (A) Moderate (B) Modular ratio  
 (C) Modulus of elasticity (D) Mix
34. Plastic limit of soil is determined by
- (A) Casagrande test (B) Plastic test  
 (C) Liquid test (D) Thread test
35. Which of these corrections are required while using standard penetration test values ?
- (A) Over burden pressure (B) Dilatancy  
 (C) Ground water (D) All the above
36. At optimum moisture content, the density of soil is
- (A) Maximum (B) Minimum  
 (C) Equal to bulk density (D) None of the above
37. Which of the following methods of analysis of water distribution system is most suitable for long and narrow pipe system ?
- (A) Circle method  
 (B) Equivalent pipe method  
 (C) Hardy cross method  
 (D) Electrical analysis method
38. Pick out the factor that is essential in estimating the quality of water required for drinking water supply scheme.
- (A) Quality of rainfall (B) Catchment area  
 (C) Rate of demand (D) Area of city

Space For Rough Work



39. Economical diameter of a pipe, through which a discharge of 0.3 cumecs is to be passed, is
- (A) 1.2 m (B) 0.8 m  
(C) 0.6 m (D) 0.4 m
40. Dissolved oxygen in stream is
- (A) Maximum at noon (B) Minimum at noon  
(C) Maximum at midnight (D) Same throughout the day
41. Maximum value of angularity number for coarse aggregate :
- (A) 21 (B) 31  
(C) 11 (D) 41
42. The amount of super elevation on railways is
- (A)  $\frac{gv^2}{GR}$  (B)  $\frac{Gv^2}{gR}$   
(C)  $\frac{GR}{gv^2}$  (D)  $\frac{gR}{Gv^2}$
43. For the movement of vehicles at an intersection of two roads without any interference, the type of grade separator generally preferred is
- (A) Delta (B) Diamond interchange  
(C) Trumpet (D) Full clover leaf
44. According to HCM of U.S.A, practical lane width is
- (A) 2.7 m (B) 3.3 m  
(C) 3.0 m (D) 3.6 m
45. In India the ratio between the weight of the rail to the locomotive axle load is
- (A) 310 (B) 410  
(C) 510 (D) 610

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**Space For Rough Work**

46. Most widely used type of a deep state tube well in India is
- (A) Cavity tube well
  - (B) Strainer tube well
  - (C) Slotted pipe – gravel packed tube well
  - (D) None of these
47. Types of pumps used in the wells are
- (A) Submersible pumps
  - (B) Jet pumps
  - (C) Turbine pumps
  - (D) All of these
48. A linear reservoir is one in which storage varies linearly with
- (A) Time
  - (B) Outflow rate
  - (C) Inflow rate
  - (D) Elevation
49. Economical height of a dam is that height, for which
- (A) Cost per unit storage is minimum
  - (B) Benefit cost ratio is maximum
  - (C) Net benefits are maximum
  - (D) None of these
50. Which source of water among the following is not a surface source ?
- (A) River
  - (B) Wells
  - (C) Lakes
  - (D) Ocean

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**Space For Rough Work**

**PART -2**

**Each question carries two marks.**

**(25 × 2 = 50)**

51. The second moment of area of a rectangle having dimensions 'a' & 'b' with respect to its diagonal is
- (A)  $\frac{1}{6} \{a^2b^2/(a + b)\}$  (B)  $\frac{1}{6} \{a^3b^3/(a^2 + b^2)\}$   
(C)  $\frac{1}{12} \{a^2b^2/(a + b)\}$  (D)  $\frac{1}{12} \{a^3b^3/(a^2 + b^2)\}$
52. A cantilever beam is subjected to concentrated load of 2kN at the free end. The beam also carries a UDL of 5 kN/M over the entire length of 4m. The moment at the support is
- (A) 16 kN – M (B) 36 kN – M  
(C) 24 kN – M (D) 48 kN – M
53. If  $\sigma_x = 0$ ,  $\sigma_y = 0$ , and  $\tau_{xy} = 100$  MPa, the maximum shear stress in the element is
- (A) 100 MPa (B) 200 MPa  
(C) 150 MPa (D) Zero
54. If the length of the transition curve to be introduced between a straight and a circular curve of radius 500 m is 90 m, the maximum deflection angle to locate its function point is
- (A)  $1^\circ 43' 0''$  (B)  $1^\circ 43' 18''$   
(C)  $1^\circ 43' 28''$  (D)  $1^\circ 43' 38''$
55. For a curve of radius 100 m and normal chord 10 m the Rankine's deflection angle is
- (A)  $1^\circ 25.95'$  (B)  $1^\circ 35.95'$   
(C)  $0^\circ 25.95'$  (D)  $1^\circ 45.95'$

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**Space For Rough Work**

56. The head loss in a pipe of diameter 'd' carrying oil at a flow rate of 'Q' over a distance 'l' is 'h'. The pipe is replaced by another pipe of diameter 'd/2'. The head loss taking all other things same, is
- (A) 0.5 h (B) 4 h  
(C) 8 h (D) 32 h
57. A trapezoidal channel with bottom width of 3 m and side slope of 1V:1.5H carries a discharge of 8 m<sup>3</sup>/sec with a flow depth of 1.5m. Froude's number of the flow is
- (A) 0.066 (B) 0.132  
(C) 0.265 (D) 0.317
58. Velocity in a pipe of diameter 20mm is 2m/sec. For the same discharge, calculate the velocity if the diameter is changed to 12 mm.
- (A) 4 m/sec (B) 2 m/sec  
(C) 5.5 m/sec (D) 5.6 m/sec
59. A cantilever beam is fixed at 'A' and free at 'B'. It is loaded at free end by a point load 'P'. The first half portion from fixed end is rigid while other half has flexural rigidity EI. Identify the correct combination of deflection at free end 'B' and bending moment at fixed end 'A' respectively.
- (A)  $PL^3/3EI$  and 2PL (B)  $PL^3/3EI$  and PL  
(C)  $PL^3/24EI$  and PL (D)  $PL^3/24EI$  and 2PL
60. In the water supply project, the diameter of the main pipe used is 1200 mm and thickness is 12 mm which is subjected to a fluid pressure of 0.8 MPa. Then Hoop stress in the cylinder is
- (A) 30 MPa (B) 20 MPa  
(C) 40 MPa (D) 50 MPa

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**Space For Rough Work**

61. Deflection after construction of RCC slab should not exceed
- (A)  $\frac{L}{250}$  (B)  $\frac{L}{150}$   
 (C)  $\frac{L}{350}$  (D)  $\frac{L}{450}$
62. A simply supported beam having span 'L' carries a UDL 'w' throughout the span. The maximum deflection is
- (A)  $\frac{5}{48} (wL^4/EI)$  (B)  $\frac{5}{384} (wL^3/EI)$   
 (C)  $\frac{5}{48} (M_{\max}L^2/EI)$  (D)  $\frac{5}{48} (M_{\max}L/EI)$
63. Flexural tensile strength of concrete as per IS 456:2000 is
- (A)  $f_{cr} = 1.7 \sqrt{f_{ck}}$  (B)  $f_{cr} = 0.7 \sqrt{f_{ck}}$   
 (C)  $f_{cr} = 2.7 \sqrt{f_{ck}}$  (D)  $f_{cr} = 3.7 \sqrt{f_{ck}}$
64. A simply supported beam AB of length 'L' carries a concentrated load 'P' at an intermediate point 'C'. If slope at 'A' is 0.75 times the slope at 'B', then the length of portion AC is equal to
- (A)  $\frac{3}{4}L$  (B)  $\frac{4}{7}L$   
 (C)  $\frac{5}{7}L$  (D)  $\frac{2}{7}L$
65. In a Cantilever beam AB loaded by a load 'w' at B, the first half portion has flexural rigidity EI and second half portion has infinite flexural rigidity. The deflection and slope at mid point respectively is
- (A)  $\frac{5}{48} (wL^3/EI) \& 3wL^2/8EI$  (B)  $\frac{1}{24} (wL^3/EI) \& 3wL^2/8EI$   
 (C)  $\frac{1}{24} (wL^3/EI) \& wL^2/8EI$  (D)  $(wL^3/8EI) \& 3wL^2/8EI$

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**Space For Rough Work**

66. A three hinged parabolic arch having a span of 25 m and rise of 5 m carries a point load of 10 kN at quarter span from the left end. The resultant reaction at the left support and its inclination with the horizontal are respectively
- (A) 9.01 kN and 33.69°                      (B) 9.01 kN and 56.31°  
(C) 7.01 kN and 56.69°                      (D) 7.01 kN and 33.69°
67. A retaining wall retains a sand strata with  $\Phi = 30^\circ$  upto its top. If a uniform surcharge 12000 N/M<sup>2</sup> is subsequently put on the sand strata, then the increase in the lateral earth pressure intensity on a wall will be
- (A) 1000 N/m<sup>2</sup>                                      (B) 2000 N/m<sup>2</sup>  
(C) 4000 N/m<sup>2</sup>                                      (D) 8000 N/m<sup>2</sup>
68. A soil sample has liquid limit = 45%, plastic limit = 25%, shrinkage limit = 17 %, natural moisture content = 30%. The consistency index of the soil is
- (A) 15/20    (B) 13/20  
(C) 8/20    (D) 5/20
69. A soil sample having a cohesion  $C = 106 \text{ kN/m}^2$  and  $\Phi = 6^\circ$  is tested in an unconfined compression test apparatus. The angle which the failure plane of the sample will make with the axis of the sample is
- (A) 42°    (B) 45°  
(C) 48°    (D) 51°
70. If average daily consumption of a city is 1,00,000 m<sup>3</sup>, then maximum daily consumption of peak hourly demand will be
- (A) 1,00,000 m<sup>3</sup>                                      (B) 1,50,000 m<sup>3</sup>  
(C) 1,80,000 m<sup>3</sup>                                      (D) 2,70,000 m<sup>3</sup>

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**Space For Rough Work**

71. The population of a town in three consecutive years are 5000, 7000 and 8400 respectively. The population of the town in the fourth consecutive year according to the geometrical increase method is
- (A) 9500 (B) 9800  
(C) 10100 (D) 10920
72. What volume is represented by 57 mm of runoff depth from a basin of area 3300 km<sup>2</sup> in cumec days ?
- (A) 2177.08 (B) 2275.09  
(C) 2378.5 (D) 2425.5
73. As per IRC recommendations the rate of change of radial acceleration ( C ) in m/s<sup>3</sup> for highways varies according to the relation
- (A)  $C = (65 + v)/75$  (B)  $C = 75/(65 + v)$   
(C)  $C = (85 + v)/95$  (D)  $C = 95/(85 + v)$
74. If a stream carrying a discharge of 4 cumecs per metre width, is having a silt factor of 2.0, then Lacey's scour depth will be
- (A) 3.4 m (B) 5.4 m  
(C) 2.7 m (D) 1.35 m
75. The standard equation of a cubic parabolic transition curve provided on roads is
- (A)  $X^3/12RL$  (B)  $X^3/16RL$   
(C)  $X^3/6RL$  (D) None of these

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**Space For Rough Work**

**SEAL**

**A** **1**

Space for Rough Work