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Q : 71) The average permissible stress on bond for plain bars in tension is

A : Increased by 10 % for bars in compression

B : Increased by 25 % for bars in compression

C : Decreased by 10 % for bars in compression

D : Decreased by 25 % for bars in compression

Q : 72) The modular ratio m in terms of permissible compressive stress due to bending in concrete σ_{cbc} (in N/mm^2) is given by

A : $\frac{280}{\alpha_{cbc}}$

B : $\frac{2800}{\alpha_{cbc}}$

C : $\frac{280}{3_{cbc}}$

D : $\frac{2800}{\alpha_{cbc}}$

Q : 73) The expression for modular ratio $m = \frac{280}{3\sigma_{cbc}}$ where σ_{cbc} is the permissible compressive stress due to bending in concrete in N/mm^2

A : Fully takes into account the long-term effect such as creep

B : Partially takes into account the long-term effect such as creep

C : Does not take into account the long term effect such as creep

D : Is the same as the modular ratio based on the value of modular of elasticity of structural concrete E_c

Q : 74) In working stress design, permissible bond stress in the case of deflection bars is more than that in plain bars by

A : 10 %

B : 20 %

C : 30 %

D : 40 %

Q : 75) The main reason for providing number of reinforcing bars at a support in a simply supported beam is to resist in that zone

A : Compressive stress

B : Shear stress

C : Bond stress

D : Tensile stress

Q : 76) Half of the main steel in a simply supported slab is bent up near the support at a distance of x from the centre of slab bearing where x is equal to

A : $1 / 3$

B : $1 / 5$

C : $1 / 7$

D : $1 / 10$

Where 1 is the span

Q : 77) When shear stress exceeds the permissible limit in slab, then it is reduced by

A : Increasing the depth

B : Providing shear reinforcement

C : Using high strength steel

D : Using thinner bars but more in number

Q : 78) If the size of panel in a flat slab is 6m x 6m, then as per Indian standard code, the widths of column strip and middle strip are

A : 3.0 m and 1.5 m

B : 1.5 m and 3.0 m

C : 3.0 m and 3.0 m

D : 1.5 m and 1.5 m

Q : 79) For a slab supported on its four edges with corners held down and loaded uniformly, the marcus correction factor to the moments obtained by grash off rankine's theory

A : Is always less than 1

B : Is always greater than 1

C : Can be more than 1

D : Can be less than 1

Q : 80) The permissible diagonal tensile stress in reinforced brick work is

A : About 0.1 N/mm^2

B : zero

C : 0.3 N/mm^2 to 0.7 N/mm^2

D : About 1.0 N/mm^2

Q : 81) The limits of percentage p of the longitudinal reinforcement in a column is given by

A : 0.15 % to 2%

B : 0.8 % to 4%

C : 0.8 % to 6%

D : 0.8 % to 8%

Q : 82) The minimum diameter of longitudinal bars in a column is

A : 6 mm

B : 8 mm

C : 12 mm

D : 16 mm

Q : 83) The minimum cover to the ties or spirals should not be less than

A : 15 mm

B : 20 mm

C : 25 mm

D : 50 mm

Q : 84) The load carrying capacity of a helically reinforced column as compared to that of a tied column is about

A : 5 % less

B : 10 % less

C : 5 % more

D : 10 % more

Q : 85) A reduction factor C_r to load carrying capacity of a long column is given by

$$\text{A : } C_r = 1.25 - \frac{L_e}{24b}$$

$$\text{B : } C_r = 1 - \frac{L_e}{48b}$$

$$\text{C : } C_r = 1.25 - \frac{L_e}{48b}$$

$$\text{D : } C_r = 1.5 - \frac{L_e}{48b}$$

Where L is effective length of column and b is width of column

Q : 86) The diameter of ties in a column should be

A : More than or equal to one fourth of diameter of main bar

B : More than or equal to 5 mm

C : More than 5 but less than one fourth of diameter of main bar

D : More than 5 mm and also more than one-fourth of diameter of main bar

Q : 87) Due to circumferential action of the spiral in a spirally reinforced column

A : Capacity of column is decreased

B : Ductility of column reduces

C : Capacity of column is decreased but ductility of column increases

D : Both the capacity of column and ductility of column increase

Q : 88) Maximum percentage reinforcement in case of slabs is limited to

A : 2

B : 4

C : 6

D : 8

Q : 89) Which of the following R.C retaining walls is suitable for heights beyond 6m?

A : L – shaped wall

B : T – shaped wall

C : Counterfort type

D : All of the above

Q : 90) For the design of retaining walls, the minimum factor of safety against overturning is taken as

A : 1 . 5

B : 2 . 0

C : 2 . 5

D : 3 . 0

Q : 91) In counterfort type retaining walls

- i. The vertical slab is designed as a continuous slab**
- ii. The heel slab is designed as a continuous slab**
- iii. The vertical slab is designed as a cantilever**
- iv. The heel slab is designed as a cantilever**

The correct answer is

- A : (i) and (ii)**
- B : (i) and (iv)**
- C : (ii) and (iii)**
- D : (iii) and (iv)**

Q : 92) A T-shaped retaining wall mainly consists of

A : One cantilever

B : Two cantilever

C : Three cantilever

D : Four cantilever

**Q : 93) In T-shaped R.C retaining walls ,
the main reinforcement in the stem is
provided on**

A : The front face in one direction

B : The front face in both direction

C : The inner face in one direction

D : The inner face in both direction

Q : 94) The main reinforcement in the toe of a T-shaped R.C retaining wall is provided on

- (i) Top face parallel to the wall**
- (ii) Top face perpendicular to the wall**
- (iii) Bottom face parallel to the wall**
- (iv) Bottom face perpendicular to the wall**

The correct answer is

A : Only (ii) is correct

B : (i) and (ii) are correct

C : (iii) and (iv) are correct

D : Only (iv) is correct

Q : 95) The temperature reinforcement in the vertical slab a T-shaped R.C retaining wall is

A : Not needed

B : Provided equally on inner and front faces

C : Provided equally on inner face than on front face

D : Provided equally on front face than on inner face

Q : 96) The main reinforcement in the heel of a T-shaped R.C retaining wall is provided on

A : Top face perpendicular to wall

B : Bottom face perpendicular to wall

C : Both top and bottom faces perpendicular to wall

D : None of the above

Q : 97) In a counterfort retaining wall, the main reinforcement is provided on the

- i. Bottom face in front counterfort**
- ii. Inclined face in front counterfort**
- iii. Bottom face in back counterfort**
- iv. Inclined face in back counterfort**

The correct answer is

A : (i) and (ii)

B : (ii) and (iii)

C : (i) and (iv)

D : (iii) and (iv)

Q : 98) In counterfort retaining wall, the main reinforcement in the stem at support is

A : Not provided

B : Provided only in inner face

C : Provided only in front face

D : Provided both on inner and front faces

Q : 99) In the design of a front counterfort in a counterfort retaining wall. The main reinforcement is provided on

- i. Bottom face near counterfort**
- ii. Top face near counterfort**
- iii. Bottom face near centre of span**
- iv. Top face near centre of span**

The correct answer is

A : Only (i)

B : Only (ii)

C : Both (i) and (iv)

D : Both (ii) and (iii)

Q : 100) In a counterfort retaining wall, the main reinforcement in the stem at mid span is provided on

A : Front face only

B : Inner face only

C : Both front face and inner face

D : None of the above

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