

## ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

1. **Ans. (d)**  
These cracks occurs from bark to towards sap wood. They are usually formed due to extreme heat or frost during the growth of the tree.
2. **Ans. (d)**  
All of the above is correct.  
Solid state → Asphalt  
Semi fluid → Mineral tar  
Fluid state → Petroleum
3. **Ans. (d)**  
Gypsum used to increase the setting time of cement where  $C_3A$  gives quick setting property to the cement.
4. **Ans. (a)**  
Basalt or trap granite are used for railway ballast.
5. **Ans. (a)**  
Mud floor is best in winter and summer season to prevent warm and cool respectively.
6. **Ans. (b)**  
Putty is made up of powdered chalk and raw linseed oil.
7. **Ans. (c)**  
For framework in timber moisture content is 8 - 15%.
8. **Ans. (a)**

Constituents	%
Silica	50 – 60%
Alumina	20 – 30%
Lime	Less than 10%
Iron Oxide	5 – 6%
Magnesia	Less than 1%

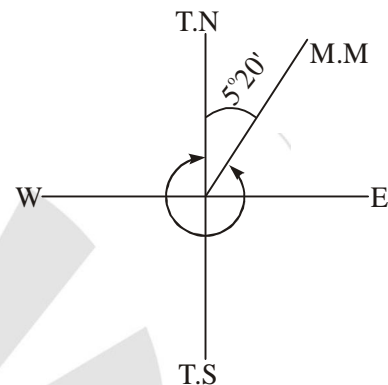
9. **Ans. (c)**
10. **Ans. (a)**  
 $\alpha/^\circ\text{C}$  for concrete  
 $= 3 \times 10^{-4}/^\circ\text{C}$
11. **Ans. (a)**

**Check line** : Connecting line between two station in survey is called check line. Used to check accuracy of survey.

**Tie Line** : Line joints two fixed points on the main survey line.

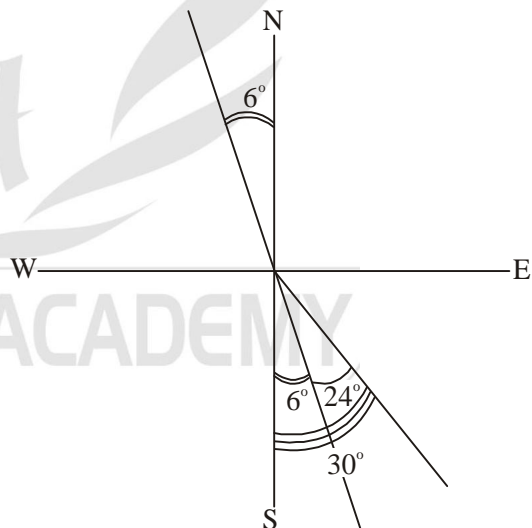
**Base Line** : Longest main line in a survey is called base line.

12. **Ans. (d)**  
IS : 1492 gives specifications of survey chain.
13. **Ans. (b)**  
In survey work, it is preferable to use true meridians since they do not vary with time.
14. **Ans. (d)**



$$\begin{aligned} \text{Magnetic bearing of sun at noon is} \\ &= 360^\circ - 5^\circ 20' \\ &= 354^\circ 40' \end{aligned}$$

15. **Ans. (c)**  
Instrumental error in compass survey is because of no counter weight provision to counteract dip.
16. **Ans. (c)**



$$\begin{aligned} \text{True bearing} &= \text{Magnetic bearing} - \text{Declination} \\ &= S30^\circ E - 6^\circ = S24^\circ E \end{aligned}$$

17. **Ans. (d)**
18. **Ans. (b)**

$$v = \frac{1}{N} (m)^{2/3} \times (i)^{1/2}$$

It is head loss due to friction in open channel flow.

19. *Ans. (a)*

Prandtl mixing length is zero at the pipe wall.

20. *Ans. (c)*

Eddy viscosity for turbulent flow is dependent on the flow.

21. *Ans. (c)*

$$\tau = \left(\frac{\partial p}{\partial x}\right) \cdot \frac{R}{z}$$

$$\tau = \left(-\frac{60}{15}\right) \times \frac{15}{100} \times \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\tau = 0.3 \text{ Kilopascal}$$

22. *Ans. (c)*

$$\begin{aligned} \tau_{\max} &= \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{(\sigma_x - \sigma_y)^2 + 4\tau_{xy}^2} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{(-40 - 40)^2 + 4 \times 30^2} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{10000} = 50 \text{ MPa} \end{aligned}$$

23. *Ans. (c)*

Resistance strain gauge is the device which is used to measure normal stress on the surface of a stressed object.

24. *Ans. (c)*25. *Ans. (b)*

It is 8P, when diameter of shaft subjected to torque alone is double.

26. *Ans. (a)*

Flexural rigidity = EI

and its dimension is  $ML^3T^{-2}$ .27. *Ans. (b)*

Elongation is measured with the help of extensometer while loads are measured on the main dial.

28. *Ans. (c)*

$$\mu = \frac{3K - 2G}{6K + 2G}$$

29. *Ans. (d)*30. *Ans. (b)*31. *Ans. (a)*32. *Ans. (c)*33. *Ans. (d)*34. *Ans. (a)*35. *Ans. (b)*36. *Ans. (a)*37. *Ans. (b)*38. *Ans. (c)*39. *Ans. (d)*40. *Ans. (a)*41. *Ans. (b)*42. *Ans. (b)*

Applying KVL in the loop

$$24 - 1i + 2V_b - V_b - 4i = 0$$

$$\text{where } V_b = 3i$$

$$\Rightarrow 24 - 5i + V_b = 0$$

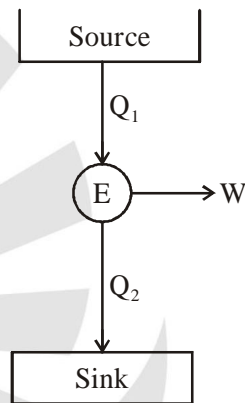
$$\Rightarrow 24 - 5i + 3i = 0$$

$$i = 12A$$

43. *Ans. (c)*44. *Ans. (d)*45. *Ans. (c)*46. *Ans. (c)*

Such a heat engine is PMM2 which is impossible.

It violates kelvin-plank statement.

47. *Ans. (b)*

The work output of the carnot engine

$$= Q_1 - Q_2$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \times \text{heat transferred to the cold system}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} Q_2$$

$$\text{Hence, } Q_1 = Q_2 + \frac{Q_2}{4} = \frac{5Q_2}{4}$$

Efficiency of the cycle

$$= \frac{Q_1 - Q_2}{Q_1} = \frac{\left(\frac{5Q_2}{4}\right) - Q_2}{\frac{5Q_2}{4}} = \frac{1}{4} \text{ or } 25\%$$

48. *Ans. (b)*49. *Ans. (b)*

$$\text{Speed ratio} = \frac{u}{\sqrt{2gH}}$$

$$u = 0.48 \times \sqrt{2 \times 9.81 \times 256} = 34.02 \text{ m/sec}$$

$$\text{But } u = \left(\frac{\pi DN}{60}\right)$$

$$D = \frac{60 \times 34.02}{\pi \times 630} = 1.03 \text{ m}$$

50. *Ans. (d)*

A francis turbine is an reaction turbine.