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ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS						
1.	Ans.(b)	9	9. Ans. (b)			
	$V_{s} = 10V$	1	10. Ans. (c)			
	$V_{I} = 6V$	1	11. Ans. (b)			
	$R = 2\Omega$	1	12. Ans. (b)			
	···? ···? ···	2 1	13. Ans. (c)			
	$V_s^2 = V_R^2 + V$	Ľ 1	14. Ans. (c)			
	$V_R^2 = V_S^2 - V_S$	$L^2 = 100 - 36 = 64$ 1	15. Ans. (d)			
	\Rightarrow V _p = 8V	1	16. Ans. (b)			
	V S	1	17. Ans. (a)			
	\Rightarrow $I_R = \frac{V_R}{R} = \frac{C}{2}$	=4A 1	18. Ans. (c)			
2.	Ans. (a)		19. Ans. (b)			
3.	Ans. (b)	2	20. Ans. (c)			
4.	Ans. (a)	2	21. Ans. (a)			
	Power factor of squirrel cag	e induction motor is	Air vessel is used in reciproceeting pump to	oh		
	low at light load.		tain continuous supply of water at uniform r	ate.		
5.	Ans. (d)	2	23. Ans. (a) (11.5)			
	Synchronous generator is a s	ource of both active	$ abla imes \mathbf{q} = 0$			
	and reactive power.		Valid for steady, incompressible flow.			
6.	Ans. (d)	2	24. Ans. (c)			
	If supply voltage is reduced	in case of DC shunt	Shear stress is proportional to velocity gradi	ient.		
	both reduces. Hence speed	remains constant.	So shear stress profile will be linear.			
7.	Ans. (b)		25. Ans. (a)			
	Overall bandwidth		$\sqrt{\frac{L^2-b^2}{2}}$ from A			
	Γ	2	26 Ans (d)			
	$BW' = BW\sqrt{2}$	-1	20. <i>111</i> . (<i>u</i>)			
	$= 20\sqrt{2^{1/2}}$	$\frac{2}{2} - 1 = 20 \times 0.64$	Energy = $\frac{1}{2}$ × stress × strain			
	= 12.9 kH		Strain \propto Deflection(y)			
	- 12,7 M		Deflection $\propto \frac{L}{T}$			
8	Ans (d)		1			
0.	Feedback Input	Output	For rectangle I = $\frac{bd^3}{12}$			
	Topology Impedance	Impedance	$I \propto d^3$			
	Voltage Series Increases	Decreases	$y (A)^2 = 1$			
	Voltage Shunt Decreases	Decreases	$\frac{\mathbf{y}_1}{\mathbf{y}_2} = \left(\frac{\mathbf{u}_2}{\mathbf{d}_1}\right) = \frac{1}{8}$			
	Current Series Increases	Increases	$\mathbf{y}_2 = 8\mathbf{y}_1$			
	Current Shunt Decreases	Increases	Hence strain becomes 8 times.			

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27.	Ans. (d)		$(dS)_{universe} = (dS)_{system} + (dS)_{surrounding}$
	Longitudinal stress Pd /	Δt 1	$= (S_2 - S_1)_{system} + (S_2 - S_1)_{surrounding}$
	$\frac{1000 \text{ growthat out obs}}{\text{Hoop stress}} = \frac{\text{Pd}/\text{Pd}}{\text{Pd}/\text{Pd}}$	$\frac{4t}{2t} = \frac{1}{2}$	= (40 - 30) + (75 - 80)
			= 10 - 5 = 5 kJ/K
28.	Ans. (b)		$(dS)_{universe} > 0$
29.	Ans. (d)	•	\Rightarrow Process is irreversible
30.	Ans. (b)	39.	$\mathbf{Ans.} \ (b)$
31.	Ans. (a)		$U_2 - U_1 = (m_2 - m_1)h_i$
22	Ang (d)		$\Rightarrow m_2 U_2 = m_2 n_i$
52.	Ans. (a)		\Rightarrow $U_2 = n_i$
33.	Ans. (b)		[Entranpy = Spectric internal energy]
34.	Ans. (b)	40	$\frac{1}{2} \qquad \qquad$
35.	Ans. (a)	40.	Clausius Clauseum accustion is a relationship
			between the saturation pressure temperature
			enthalpy of evaporation and the specific volume
	60 m		of the two phases involved.
			It can be derived from the use of following
		P 50m	Maxwell equation:
		R=30III	$(\partial \mathbf{p})$ ($\partial \mathbf{S}$)
			$\left(\frac{\partial \mathbf{r}}{\partial \mathbf{T}}\right)_{\mathbf{v}} = \left(\frac{\partial \mathbf{S}}{\partial \mathbf{V}}\right)_{\mathbf{T}}$
	Mid ordinate,		$\frac{\mathrm{d}p}{\mathrm{d}T} \;=\; \frac{\mathrm{s_g} - \mathrm{s_f}}{\mathrm{v_g} - \mathrm{v_f}} \;=\; \frac{\mathrm{h_{fg}}}{\mathrm{T.v_{fg}}}$
	$M = R - \sqrt{R^2}$	$-(L/2)^2$	Thus, it can be used to find latent heat during
			change of phase. Also, enthalpy can be found
	$= 50 - \sqrt{50}$	$(0)^2 - (60/2)^2$	out from other properties.
	= 10 m	41.	Ans.(d)
36.	Ans. (d)	42.	Ans.(b)
37.	Ans. (b)	43.	. Ans. (a)
	ENG	INEERS	A reversible process must be quasi-static and
	Sag correction for the chain	n is $\frac{W^2L}{24T^2}$	trictionless.
	Without With the fail and the	241 f1	Heat engine cycle in which there is a temperature difference
20	where, w is total weight o	or chain.	• The source and the working fluid during heat
38.	Ans. (D)		supply
	From question $m = 100 \text{ kg}$		• The working fluid and the sink during heat
	III = 100 kg		rejection, exhibits external thermal
	$(S_{1}) = -100 \times 0.3 - 100 \times 0.3$	30k1/K	irreversibility.
	$(S_1)_{\text{system}} = 100 \times 0.3 = 100 \times 0.4 = 100 \times 0.$	40kJ/K	Thus, P and T of the working substance must
	$(S_2)_{\text{system}} = 100 \times 0.4 = 100$ (S ₁) 80 kI/K	1 (13/ 1X	not differ, appreciably from those of the
	$(S_1)_{\text{surrouding}} = 75 \text{ kJ/K}$		surroundings at any state in the process.
	(S2) surrounding - 7.5 KJ/K		
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44. Ans. (b)

The isothermal process is very slow, while isentropic process is very fast this is what renders impracticality to Carnot cycle.

- 45. Ans. (b)
- 46. Ans. (d)
- 47. Ans. (b)

Terrazzo, is an artificial stone made from pieces of marble and cement and used for floors, facing of walls etc.

48. Ans. (a)

Bitumen consist of 87% of carbon, 11% of hydrogen and 2% of oxygen.



50. Ans. (b)

A solid foundation or structure laid below ground level to support or strength a building called "underpinning."

Props used to support or hold up something called "shoring".

