

moments takes place in

- a) Beams only
 - b) Columns only
 - c) Both beams and columns
 - d) Either beam or column
5. Identify the correct sequence in analysis of Grid floors [K₂]
- a) Central deflection ,Rigidity of ribs per unit width, torsional rigidity, moments
 - b) Rigidity of ribs per unit width, torsional rigidity, central deflection, moments
 - c) Torsional rigidity, Rigidity of ribs per unit width, , central deflection, moments
 - d) Moments, Rigidity of ribs per unit width, torsional rigidity, central deflection
6. In deep beam the stress distribution along the depth of the beam is [K₁]
- a) Elastic
 - b) Linear
 - c) Non linear
 - d) In elastic
7. Load due to imposed deformations is because of [K₁]
- a) Shrinkage only
 - b) Shrinkage and temperature only
 - c) Shrinkage, temperature and prestress
 - d) Shrinkage, temperature, prestress and creep
8. As per IS 875, the loads in beams can be reduced by for every 5m² [K₂]
- a) 2
 - b) 5
 - c) 10
 - d) 6
9. Sequence of analyzing the frame subjected to lateral load is [K₂]
- a) Left to right from bottom floor
 - b) Left to right from top floor
 - c) Right to left from bottom floor
 - d) Right to left from top floor
10. Portal method is suitable for [K₂]
- a) High narrow buildings only
 - b) Both high narrow buildings and moderate height to width ratio
 - c) Moderate height to width ratio only
 - d) Small buildings only

PART B (10 x 2 = 20 Marks)

11. Define Plastic hinge. [K₁]
12. Discuss about redistribution of moment. [K₂]
13. List the various factors affecting short term deflection. [K₁]

14. Explain the adverse effects on cracking in RC member. [K₂]
15. Draw different types of Grid floors. [K₁]
16. Discuss the advantages of flat slab. [K₂]
17. Indicate the approaches to determine the effect of wind on structures. [K₂]
18. Define Gust factor. [K₁]
19. Discuss about drift limitation in very tall buildings. [K₂]
20. List the methods of analysis of frames subjected to lateral loads. [K₁]

PART C (6 x 5 = 30 Marks)

21. Illustrate the various measures to reduce deflection. [K₃]
22. Discuss about the advantages and disadvantages of redistribution of moments. Also Explain about the moment curvature relation of reinforced concrete section. [K₂]
23. Draw bending moment diagram for a beam fixed at ends and carrying total uniformly distributed load W_u , after 15% redistribution. Compute the magnitude by which point of contra-flexure is shifted. [K₃]
24. Discuss about the analysis of rectangular grid floor by Timoshenko's plate theory. [K₂]
25. Discuss about the effect of wind on structures. [K₃]
26. Illustrate the assumptions made in portal method. [K₃]

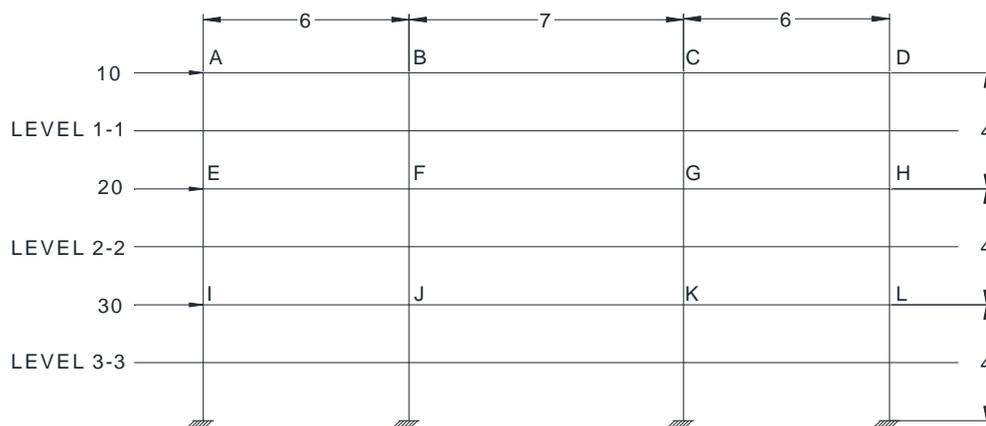
PART D (4 x 10 = 40 Marks)

27. Compute the surface crack width for a rectangular beam at following [K₃]
locations:
 - a) at a point A directly under a bar on tension face
 - b) at the bottom corner of the beam
 - c) at a point on tension face, midway between two bars

The beam is 300mm x 600mm, having an effective span of 5m and is

subjected to UDL of 15kN/m, inclusive of its own weight. The beam is reinforced with 4 bars of 16 mm Φ , at an effective cover of 50 mm, assuming M20 concrete and Fe 415 steel.

28. Design of waffle slab 3.6 x 3.9 m over two adjacent sides continuous and simply supported on the other two sides if it is made of precast funicular shells so that ribs are spaced at 1.2m x 1.2 m Assume factored UDL $w = 12 \text{ kN/m}^2$, $f_{ck} = 25\text{N/mm}^2$, $f_y = 415\text{N/mm}^2$. [K₅]
29. Compute the pressure for which the walls and roof are to be designed for a single storey shed which is 20m wide and 30m in length it is situated in terrain category II and the basic wind speed for its location is 45m/s. The frames are spaced at 4m centres. [K₃]
30. Compute the bending moment and shear force and draw BMD and SFD at level 1-1 & 2-2 for the various beams and columns of the cross section building frame which is subjected to horizontal loads at the joints as shown by portal method. 10 K₃



(All dimensions are in meters)
