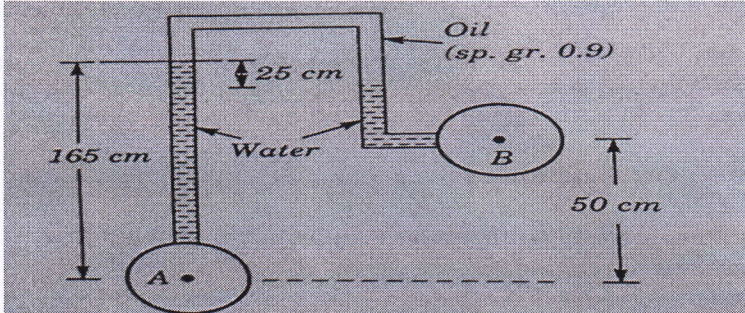


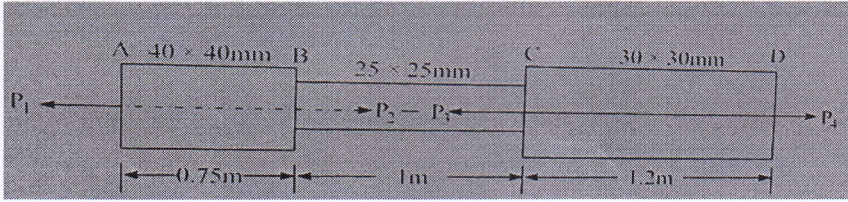


Q. No.	Questions	Marks	Levels of Bloom's taxonomy	CO's
<b>Part I</b>				
A.	Discuss in brief the rheology of fluids with certain examples	[4]	Understand	CO1
B.	Explain in detail about Newton's Law of Viscosity. Also discuss about its linearization.	[8]	Understand	CO1
C.	A space 25mm wide between two large plane surfaces is filled with glycerine. What force is required to drag a very thin plate 0.75 square metre in area between the surfaces at a speed of 0.5m/s  (I) If the plate is equidistant from the two surfaces. (II) If it is at a distance of 10 mm from one of the surfaces.  Take $\mu = 0.785 \text{ N-s/m}^2$ .	[8]	Apply	CO1
D.	A thin plate of large area is placed midway in a gap of height "h" filled with oil of viscosity $\mu_0$ and the plate is pulled at a constant velocity V. If a lighter oil having viscosity $\mu_1$ is then filled in the gap, it is found that for the same velocity V, the force on the plate will be the same for both the cases (plate is placed parallel to the both surfaces). Find the expression of $\mu_1$ in terms of $\mu_0$ and the distance of the plate from the surfaces.	[8]	Apply	CO1
<b>Part II</b>				
A.	State Hydrostatic Law. Explain in brief about the calculation of pressure at any point in a static fluid.	[4]	Understand	CO1
B.	Calculate the pressure difference between the pipes A and B for the inverted U-Tube manometer as shown.  	[8]	Apply	CO1
C.	An iceberg of specific weight $8976 \text{ N/m}^3$ extends above the surface of sea water of specific weight $10104 \text{ N/m}^3$ . What percentage of the total volume of iceberg is visible to an observer?	[8]	Analyze	CO1
D.	Describe in detail the following: - 1) Steady and Unsteady flow 2) Uniform and Non-Uniform flow 3) Laminar and Turbulent flow	[8]	Understand	CO2



Q. No.	Questions	Marks	Levels of Bloom's taxonomy	COs
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**Part-1**

A.	Define stress and strain. Also explain its types.	[4]	Understand	1
B.	<p>A member ABCD is subjected to point loads P<sub>1</sub>, P<sub>2</sub>, P<sub>3</sub> and P<sub>4</sub> as shown in fig. Calculate the force P<sub>3</sub> necessary for equilibrium if P<sub>1</sub> =120kN, P<sub>2</sub> =220kN and P<sub>4</sub> =160kN. Determine also the net change in length of the member. Take E=200GPa.</p> 	[8]	Analyze	1
C.	Derive the expression $E=2G(1+\mu)$	[8]	Create	1
D.	<p>A bar of steel is 60mm x 60mm in section and 180mm long. It is subjected to a tensile load of 300kN along the longitudinal axis and tensile loads of 750kN and 600kN on the lateral faces. Find the change in the dimensions of the bar and the change in volume.  <math>E = 200\text{GN/m}^2</math> and <math>1/m = 0.3</math></p>	[8]	Evaluate	1

**Part- II**

	Define principal stress and principal planes.	[4]	Understand	2
B.	At a point in a stressed body the principal stresses are $100\text{MN/m}^2$ (tensile) and $60\text{MN/m}^2$ (Compressive). Determine the normal stress and the shear stress on a plane inclined at $50^\circ$ to axis of major principal stress. Also calculate the maximum shear stress at the point.	[8]	Create	2
C.	Derive the expression for normal stress and shear stress due to biaxial stress.	[8]	Create	2
D.	At a point in a bracket the stresses on two mutually perpendicular planes are $50\text{MN/m}^2$ (tensile) and $30\text{MN/m}^2$ (compressive). The shear stress across these planes is $30\text{MN/m}^2$ Determine the principal stresses and maximum shear stress and its inclination.	[8]	Evaluate	2





**Shri Shankaracharya Institute of Professional Management & Technology, Raipur**

**Department of Civil Engineering**

**Online Class Test – I Session: JULY – DEC, 2021 Month – NOVEMBER**

**Semester – 3rd Subject – Building Material, Subject Code – B020315(020)**

Time Allowed: 2 hrs.

Max Marks: 40

Note: - All Questions are compulsory.

Q. No.	Questions	Marks	Levels of Bloom's taxonomy	CO's
<b>SECTION- I</b>				
A.	What do you understand by soundness of cement?	[4]	Understand	CO1
B.	Write down the short notes on: ❖ Hydration of cement ❖ Compressive Strength	[8]	Understand	CO1
C.	Discuss the following below in terms of cement: ❖ Standard Consistency ❖ Setting Time	[8]	Understand	CO1
<b>SECTION -II</b>				
A.	How we can differentiate coarse aggregate and fine aggregate	[4]	Understand	CO1
B.	What is mean by aggregate? Briefly describe their classification.	[8]	Understand	CO1
C.	Discuss the wet and dry process of manufacturing of cement.	[8]	Understand	CO1



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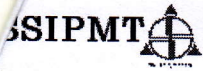
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Department of Civil Engineering

Class Test – I Session: Jul – Dec, 2021 Month – NOVEMBER



Semester – 3<sup>rd</sup>

Subject – Plane Surveying-I

Code – B020314(020)

Time Allowed: 2 hrs Max Marks: 40

Question 1 of each unit is compulsory. Attempt any two Questions from (b) (c) and (d).

Q. No.	Questions	Marks	Levels of Bloom's taxonomy	COs
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UNIT-1

A.	<p>I. Discuss the following: (Any Four)</p> <p>(a) Types of Bench mark                      (b) Use of inverted staff                      (c) Sensitivity of Bubble tube                      (d) Barometric levelling</p>	[10]	Understand	CO1 CO2														
B.	<p>Following notes refer to reciprocal level taken with a level.</p> <table border="1" style="margin-left: 20px;"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Inst. station</th> <th colspan="2">Staff reading</th> <th rowspan="2">Remarks</th> </tr> <tr> <th>On A</th> <th>On B</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>A</td> <td>1.03</td> <td>1.630</td> <td>AB=800m</td> </tr> <tr> <td>B</td> <td>0.95</td> <td>1.540</td> <td>RL of A=450m.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Find (a) true RL of B                      (b) combined correction for curvature and refraction?                      (c) Error in collimation adjustment of the instrument.?</p>	Inst. station	Staff reading		Remarks	On A	On B	A	1.03	1.630	AB=800m	B	0.95	1.540	RL of A=450m.	[10]	Analyse	CO1
Inst. station	Staff reading		Remarks															
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A	1.03	1.630	AB=800m															
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C.	<p>Discuss the effect of curvature and refraction applied to levelling and deduce expression for each of them along with the combined correction.</p> <p>An observer standing on the deck of ship just see a light house. The top of the light house is 42 m above sea level and the height of the observer's eye is 6 m above the sea level. Find the distance of the observer from the light house.</p>	[10]	Apply	CO1														
D.	<p>The following observation were made in running fly level from a bench mark of R.L. 60.65 m.</p> <p>Back Sight: 0.964, 1.632, 1.105, 0.850                      Fore Sight: 0.948, 1.153, 1.984.</p> <p>Five pegs at 20m intervals are to be set on a falling gradient of 1 in 100 m from the last position of the instrument. The first peg is to be R.L. 60 m.                      Work out the staff readings required for setting the pegs and prepare the page of the level book.</p>	[10]	ANALYSE	CO1														

UNIT-2

F.	<p>Discuss the following:</p> <p>I. Uses of contouring                      II. Different method of locating contours.</p>	[10]	Understand	CO2
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