



Tanta University

Environmental Architecture Program
Final Exam of Academic Year 2022/2023
Second term



Faculty of Engineering

Course Title: Theory of Structures	Course Code: CES 141	Year : 2 st level.
Date : 6 June, 2023	Allowed Time: 3 hrs	Total Marks : 40 marks

أجب عن الأسئلة الآتية - قم بفرض أي معلومات قد تراها غير معطاه - ان العناية بتنظيم الحل و توضيحيه لهي محل تقدير

Question [1] (10 marks)

a- Draw the N.F. , S.F. and B.M. Diagrams for the Shown Beam in Fig. 1.a **(6 marks)**

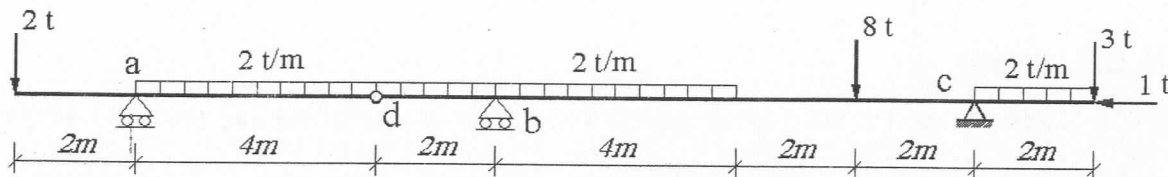


Fig.1-a

b- for the given shearing force diagram and dimensions, find the loads on the beam then draw the Bending moment diagram **(4 marks)**

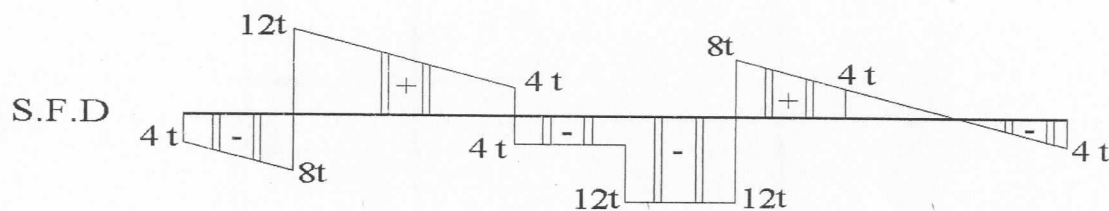
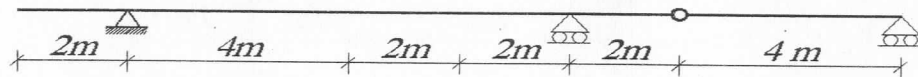
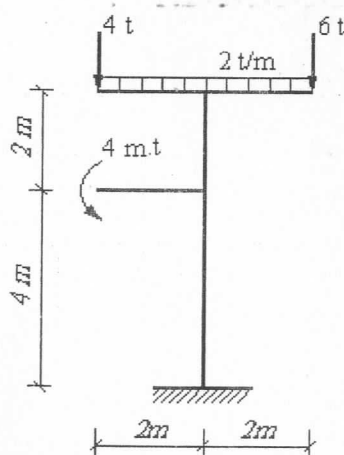


Fig.1-b

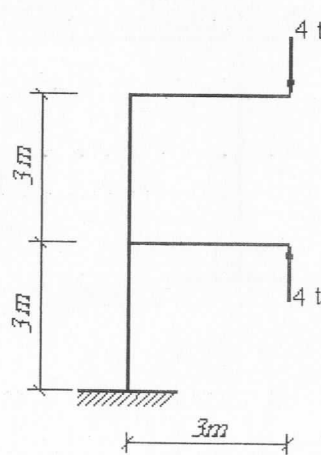


Question [2] (12 marks)

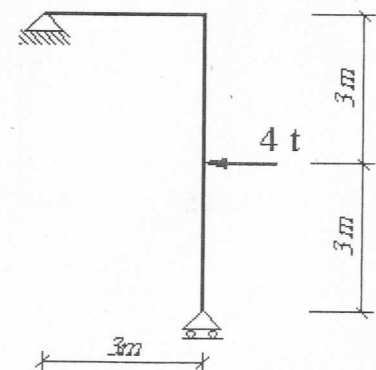
a- For each frame shown in next figures , draw only the B.M. diagram



(A)



(B)



(C)

b- For the truss shown in Fig. 2, find the forces in marked members

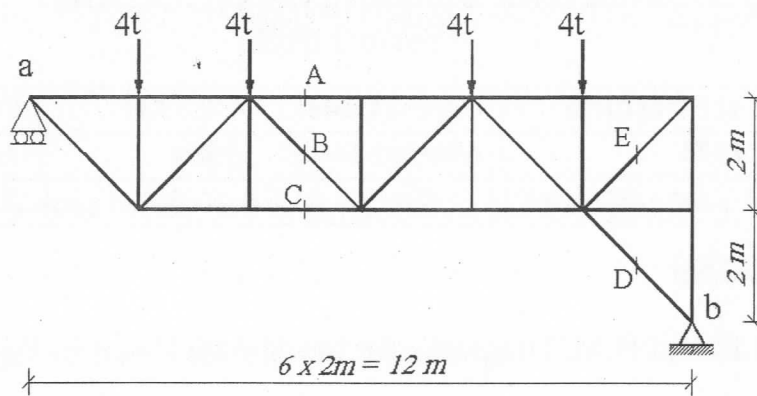


Fig.2

Question [3] (10 marks)

For the given three hinged frame with given reactions at supports (a) and (b) shown in Fig.3, draw N.F, S.F. and B.M. Diagrams

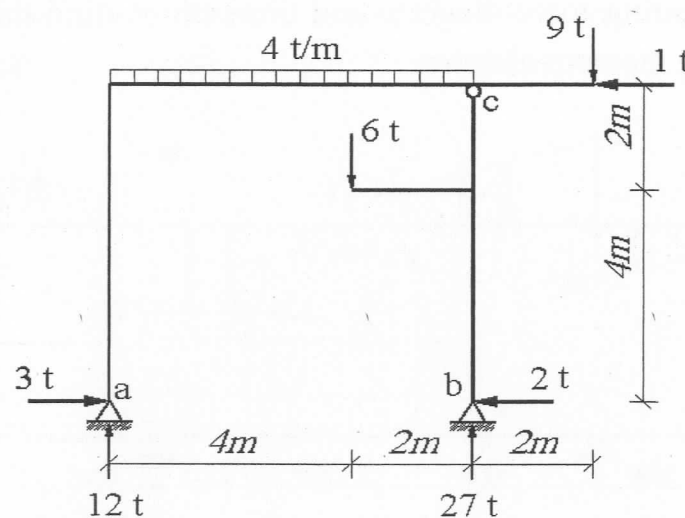


Fig.3

Question [4] (8 marks)

For the structure shown in Fig.4, draw the normal stress distribution at sec. S-S

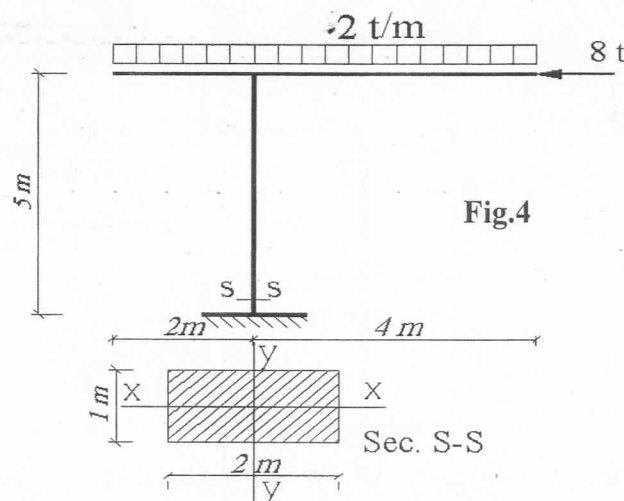


Fig.4

☺ With the best wishes ☺

الزمان : 3 ساعات

اسم المقرر: اسكان
2023 يونيو 5 : تاريخ الاجمالي

السلامة والسلامة والسلامة

١-المواعيل العمرانية الموثقة على تخطيط المجاورة السكنية.

[illegible]

3- أهمية مرحلة تقييم ما بعد التشغيل POE كإحدى مراحل العملية التشغيلية للجوازات السككية.

[illegible]

٥- في الختام، نأمل أن تكونوا قد استفدتم من هذه المحاضرة وأنتم جميعاً قد كنتم قد استفدتم من هذه المحاضرة.

السوق الى التاجر

في إطار تنظيم منى سكنى المخاورات السكنية كاتيفيا 120 فردا / الفردان

1- بمقتضى رسم 1:200 المسقط الأفقى لوجدت أن مساحة مساحتي سكنيتين سكنيتين 120-140 م² في عمارة سكنية (6 درجات) (6 درجات) وارتفاعهما 15 م. ووجدت أن ارتفاعهما 15 م. ووجدت أن ارتفاعهما 15 م.

(4 درخت) $\frac{1}{2}$ قمتی السکائیة الواحدة للوحدة الجارية والكفارة والجنبة والكفارة الحساب

3- مع توفير 2.5 فدان مساحته سكني موزع على ممرات يتصلها على ممرات التي فصلت من مجموعة مجموع الخبز مع توفير مساحات السكنية (5 دارات)

السلامة والسلامة

[illegible]

(4) درجة

الموجودة بالمخالفة.

1- احسب عدد السكان وعدد الوحدات.

2- اقرح وحد أنماط الوحدات السكنية المقترحة لتفيها في السجلات السكنية.

(5) درجة

بما يتلائم مع مساحة المخالفة.

[illegible]



كلية الهندسة

برنامج العمارة البينية
الدرجة الكلية : 40 درجة



جامعة طنطا

كود المقرر: ARE401
عدد الورقات : 2 ورقة

الزمن : 3 ساعات

إسم المقرر: اسكان
تاريخ الإمتحان : 5 يونيو 2023

مجاورة 7500 نسمة	مجاورة 5000 نسمة	مجاورة 4000 نسمة	مجاورة 3000 نسمة	مجاورة 2000 نسمة	عدد السكان في المجاورة السكنية
737	742	742	745	753	فيلات
543	548	551	552	558	فيلات شبه منفصلة
367	372	373	376	383	مصفوفات Row Houses
214	219	221	221	225	شقق سكنية في عمارات 3 طوابق
159	167	169	169	177	شقق سكنية في عمارات 5 طوابق
150	157	158	158	162	شقق سكنية في عمارات 7 طوابق
137	142	144	144	149	شقق سكنية في عمارات 9-10 طابق

مع تمنياتنا بالتوفيق

أ.م.د. انجي حسن سعيد أ.م.د. نيرمين على عمر

الورقة الثاني



Course Title	تقييم العمارة الخضراء (المستدامة) في مصر	Term Exam	Course Code	ARE408e
Date	19-06-2023	No. of Pages 1	Allowed time	3 hours

السؤال الأول: (15 Marks)

- أ- أذكر مفهوم العمارة المستدامة وماهى أسباب ظهورها ؟ (3 marks)
- ب- ماهى المبادئ الأساسية للعمارة المستدامة ؟ (3 marks)
- ج- أذكر ثلاث من المفردات المعمارية التى تستخدم كمعالجات بيئية فى العمارة الإسلامية مع التوضيح بإستخدام الإسكتشات ؟ (9 marks)

السؤال الثانى : (15 Marks)

- أ- قارن بين المساكن فى الحضارة الرومانية والحضارة الإسلامية من حيث وصف المسكن ومواد البناء المستخدمة ؟ (5 marks)
- ب - إشرح نظام تقييم الهرم الأخضر GPRS من حيث الأهداف ومقاييس التقييم والمعايير الأساسية للتقييم وأذكر أحد المباني الحاصلة على شهادة تقييم لهذا النظام وأسباب حصول المبنى على هذه الشهادة وتوضيح الشرح بالإسكتشات الجيدة والمتقنة ؟ (10 marks)

السؤال الثالث: (10 Marks)

- أ- إشرح نظام تقييم BREEM من حيث الأهداف ومقاييس التقييم والمعايير الأساسية للتقييم وأذكر أحد المباني الحاصلة على شهادة تقييم لهذا النظام وأسباب حصول المبنى على هذه الشهادة وتوضيح الشرح بالإسكتشات الجيدة والمتقنة ؟

End of questions Best Wishes

Dr. azza sobhi elsaga



السؤال الاول : (10 درجات)

- أ- كيف ترفع الجامعات العربية اسهمها فى التصنيف العالمى ؟
ب- ما هو مفهوم الجامعة الخضراء ؟ وما هى معايير تصنيف الجامعات الخضراء ؟
ت- وضح أهمية الجودة فى التعليم ؟ وما هى المعايير الرئيسية للجودة ؟

السؤال الثانى : (10 درجات)

- أ- قارن بين ISO 9001 & ISO 14001 ؟
ب- وضح المبادئ الأساسية التى يقوم عليها منهج سيجما ستة ؟
ت- يتم تأكيد الجودة بثلاثة أنواع من الرقابة (الرقابة الوقائية - الرقابة المرحلية - الرقابة البعدية) وضح ذلك ؟

السؤال الثالث : (10 درجات)

- أ- ما هى أساليب تقويم جودة الاداء المتبعه بالجامعات ؟
ب- " استنتج دور المعلم فى تحمل مسئولية تنمية مهارات المهنية " .
ت- " للطلاب دور فى تطبيق نظم جودة التعليم بالمؤسسة التعليمية " وضح ذلك .

السؤال الرابع : (10 درجات)

- أ- مع ظهور حركة الاهتمام بالجودة تم تطبيق عدة مراحل منها (ظهور منظمات متخصصة فى الجودة - الضبط الاحصائى للجودة) استنتج دور هذه المراحل فى تحقيق الجودة ؟
ب- وضح أهداف الاعتماد الاكاديمى ؟ ثم استنتج ما سيجرب على تحقيق تلك الاهداف ببرنامجك التعليمى ؟
ت- وضح اليات ومتطلبات التقدم لاعتماد البرنامج ؟



(The answers should be supported by drawings and diagrams)

▪ **Question No. 1:**

Explain the concept of green building system and what are the main elements we should consider for constructing a green building?

▪ **Question No. 2:**

Mention and explain in detail five strategies of sustainable site selection.

▪ **Question No. 3:**

For LEED certificate explain the following points

- What are the certificate categories for Buildings?
- What are the credit categories to estimate the building sustainability?
- Explain the process to obtain LEED certification.

▪ **Question No. 4:**

What is the life cycle assessment (LCA) and what are the different steps to achieve it?

▪ **Question No. 5:**

Mention and explain in detail four strategies for Building energy efficiency.

▪ **Question No. 6:**

For the following strategies, how the building can benefit from this strategy?

- Use reflective material.
- Rainwater harvesting
- Use locally adopted planting.
- Building size appropriately

▪ **Question No. 7:**

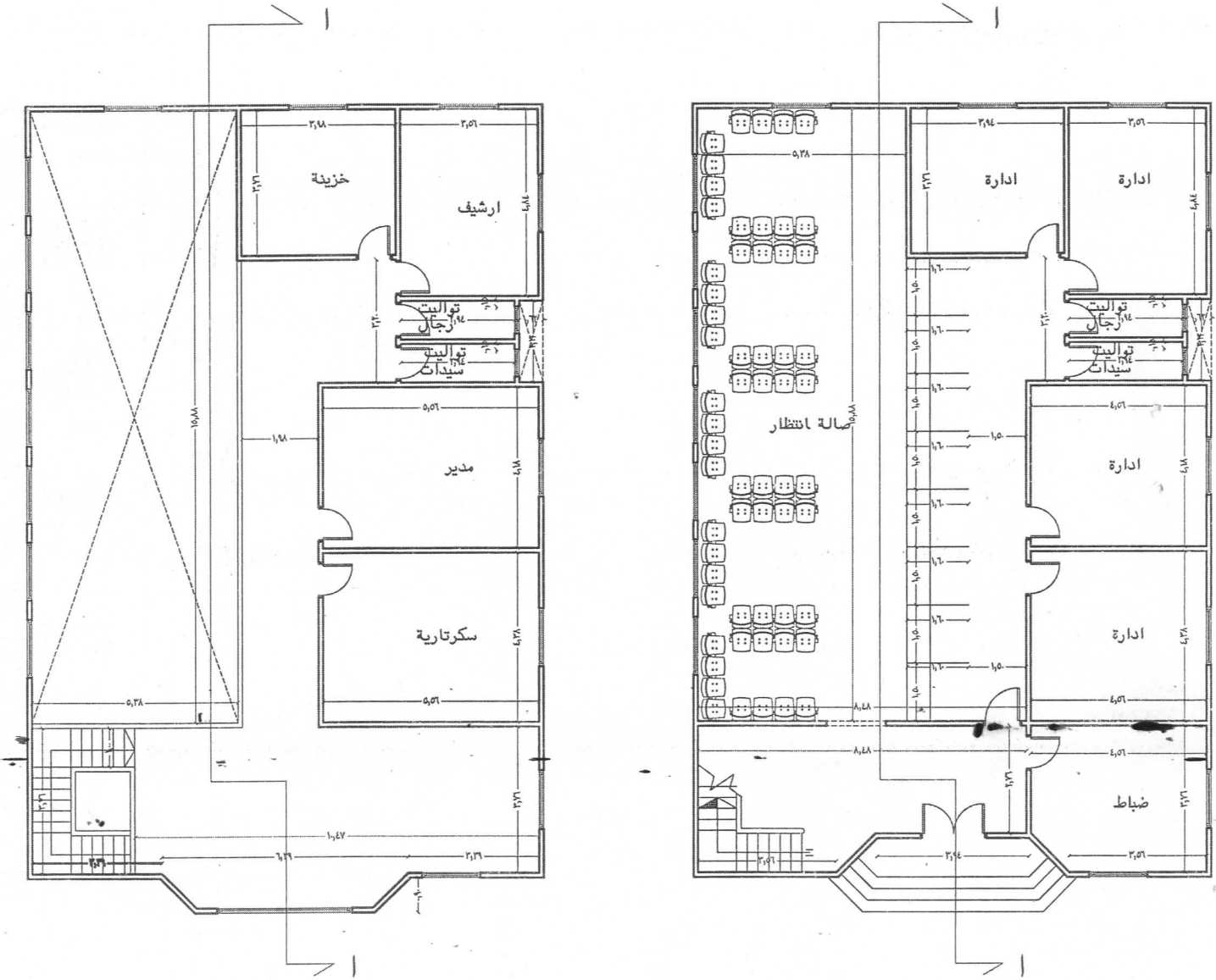
Mention and explain in detail four strategies for Building water efficiency.

Best Wishes
Dr. Bahaa Elboshy



السؤال الأول :

يوضح الرسم التالي المساقط أفقية لمبنى مكتب بريد بإحدى المدن



المسقط الأفقي للدور الأول

المسقط الأفقي للدور الأرضي

المطلوب:

- رسم المسقط الأفقي التنفيذي للدور الأرضي بمقياس رسم 50:1 حيث يتم افتراض النظام الإنشائي المناسب وكذلك توضيح النماذج المناسبة للأبواب والشبابيك وتحديد التشطيبات المناسبة لكل فراغ في جداولها الخاصة.
- توضيح التوصيلات الصحية للحمامات بالدور الأرضي على المسقط الأفقي مع عمل الجداول الخاصة بها.
- رسم قطاع رأسي أ-أ بمقياس رسم 50:1 يضم كافة التفاصيل والأبعاد اللازمة في عملية التنفيذ (يتم فرض ارتفاع الدور 3.5 متر)
- رسم اللوحة التنفيذية للواجهة الأمامية التي تضم المدخل بمقياس رسم 50:1 مع توضيح كافة التفاصيل والأبعاد والتشطيبات اللازمة.

السؤال الثاني:

في ضوء دراستك لعناصر التشطيبات المعمارية للمبنى اذكر أحد عناصر التشطيبات المعمارية (أرضيات، أسقف، أنواع العزل، إلخ) ووضح أنواعها وخصائصها واختر أحد أنواعها واذكر خطوات التنفيذ الخاصة بها وكذلك كيفية استلام التشطيبات بعد تنفيذها وذلك مع عمل الرسومات والديجرامات اللازمة للتوضيح.

ملحوظات هامة:

- يتم افتراض أي أبعاد أو معلومات غير موجودة على الرسم.
- عند استخدام الورق الشفاف في الإجابة على الامتحان يراعى عدم كتابة اسم الطالب عليها.

مع أطيب التمنيات بالتوفيق
د. بهاء البوشي

- ❖ Any missing data may be reasonably assumed.
- ❖ Concrete characteristic strength for all reinforced concrete members, $f_{cu} = 25 \text{ N/mm}^2$.
- ❖ Grade of reinforcing steel is 360/520 for main steel and 240/350 for stirrups.

الإمتحان مكون من ثلاث ورقات وغير مسموح باصطحاب أى جداول أو مساعدات تصميم بخلاف المُسلَّمة في لجنة الإمتحان.

Question No. (1) (8 Marks)

Answer briefly the following using drawings whenever possible:

1. Discuss the advantage and disadvantage of combination between concrete and steel?
2. Draw stress strain curves for different type of steel and mention this type, write your notes?
3. Which tests are used to determine tensile strength of concrete? Explain one of these tests?
4. For the given batch concrete cube results after 28 days (27, 25, 30, 47, 40, 36, 41, 29, 33, 42, 28, 37, 35, 40, 38, 45, 32, 36, 35, 30 N/mm^2), it is required to determinate the target mean strength (f_m) and the characteristic strength (f_{cu}).

Question No. (2) (9 Marks)

For the part of the structural plan of residential building shown in figure (1); it is required to:

1. Without calculation, draw the details of reinforcement for all shown slabs.
2. Without calculation, draw flexure and shear reinforcement details for the beam on axis B-B in elevation and cross sections to a suitable scale.
3. Design the short tied square column C1 at the ground floor level to carry an ultimate load of 3500 kN and draw a detailed cross section to a suitable scale.

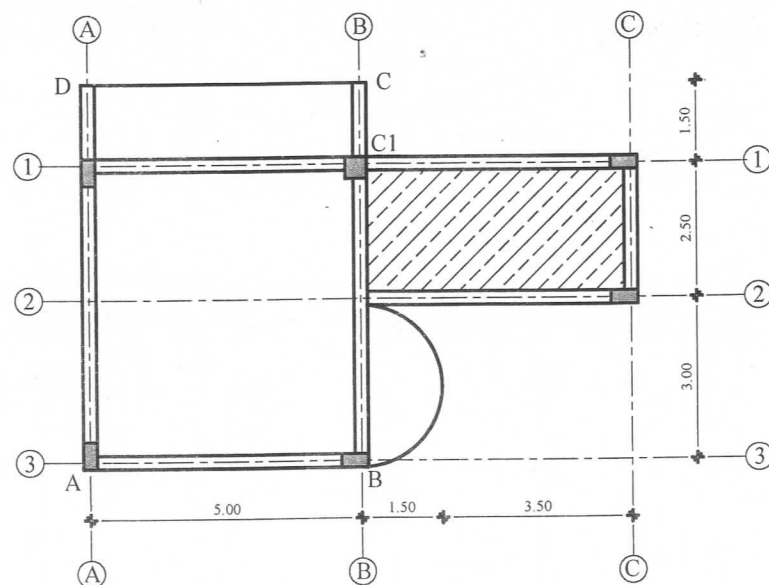


Fig. (1)

Question No. (2) (8 Marks)

Figure (2) shows the statical system of an intermediate frame. The frame is hinged at both A and B. The frame breadth is 300 mm and the slab thickness is 120mm. Under the given ultimate loads, it is required to carry out the following:

1. Calculate the minimum frame dimensions.
2. Without calculation, draw to a convenient scale the reinforcement details in elevation and cross sections.

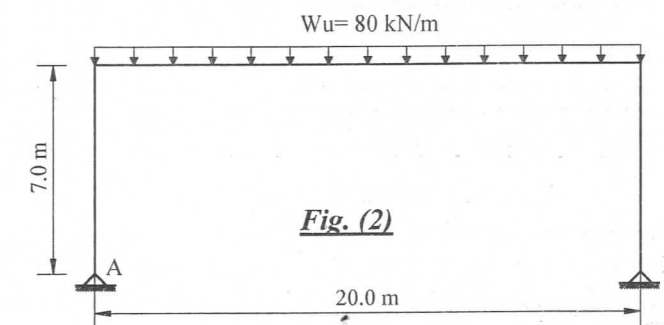


Fig. (2)

Question No. (3) (15 Marks)

Fig. (3) shows plan of a typical floor of RC flat slab with panel 5.0x5.0 m. The flat slab is subjected to uniformly live load and floor cover of 6.0 and 2.0 kN/m^2 , respectively. It is required to carry out the following:

1. Estimate the minimum thickness of slab.
2. Using the empirical method of ECP 203-2018, determine the critical bending moment in column and field strips in X-direction only.
3. Design the critical sections due to bending moment of strips in X-direction only.
4. Draw on plan the reinforcement details of in a long direction (X) only.
5. If the interior columns are removed, suggest the structural system for the slab and draw the layout of the slab on plan with suitable scale.

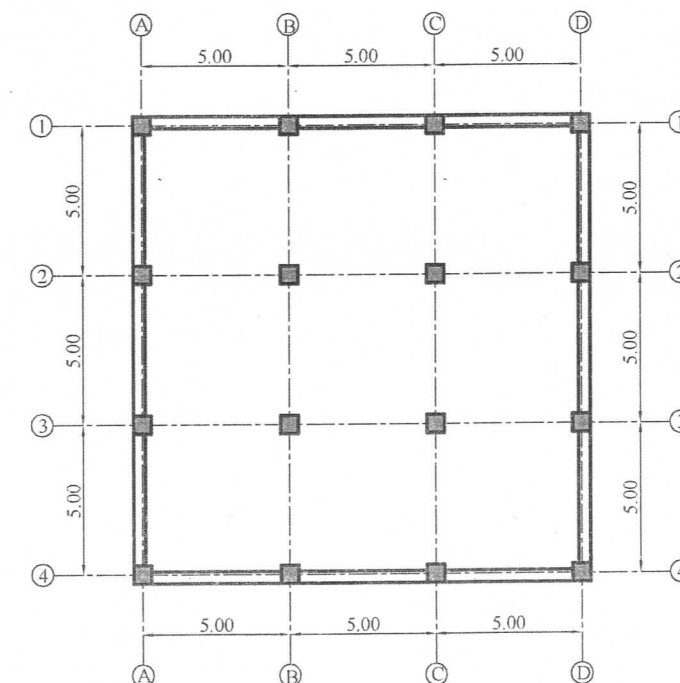


Fig. (3)

Course Examination Committee

Prof. Abdel-Hakim Abdel-Khalik Khalil
 Assoc. Prof. Ahmed Taha Baraghith

Course Coordinator: Prof. Abdel-Hakim Abdel-Khalik Khalil

Prof. Emad El-Sayed Etman
 Dr. Reda Nagaty Behiry

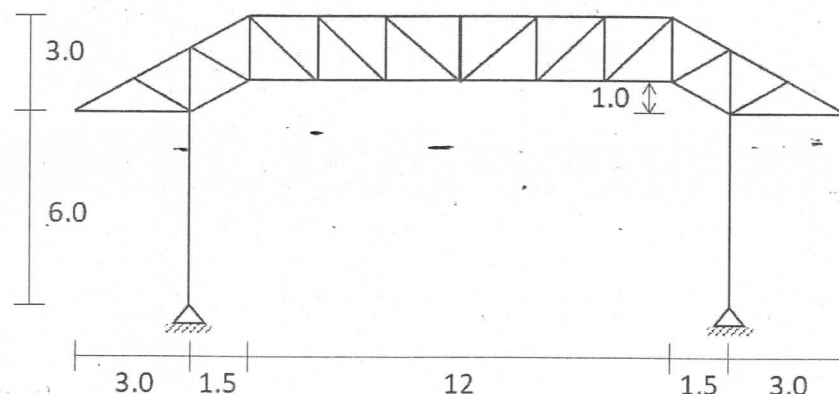


Course Title	Design of Steel Structures	Final-term Exam	Course code	CES141
Date	26/6/2023	No. of Pages: 3	Allowed time	3 Hours

Question (1) 25%

Within an industrial factory, it is required to cover an area of 21m×42m. The main system of covering is proposed in the following Figure. The spacing (S) between trusses is 6m.

It is required to Draw the layout to an appropriate scale showing all bracing systems.

**Question (2) 30%**

For the following members made of St 37, it is required to design the cross-section of the members using the appropriate angle combinations.

Member	Pu [t]	L [cm]	L _{bx} [cm]	L _{by} [cm]	Notes
1	+ 15	400	--	--	Lower (Horizontal)
2	- 13	300	300	360	Vertical
3	- 12	400	400	480	Diagonal

Question (3) 20%

Calculate the values of (M_p , M_r , L_p and L_r) considering a beam cross-section of IPE 360.

Assume the steel material is St 37. Then, calculate the flexural design strength ($\phi_b M_n$) if the unsupported length of the beam is 4.5ms

Question (4) 25%

It is required to design a hinged base (Base plate, Welds and Anchor bolts) for a column of HEB 320 cross-section to support the following straining actions: $P_u = 45$ tons and $Q_u = 12$ tons. Use St 37 and $F_{cu} = 240$ kg/cm². Then draw different views of the base with a suitable scale.

(Assume that the anchor bolts are Grade 6.8)

**Steel Grades:**

Grade of Steel	Minimum Values of Yield Stress (f_y) and Ultimate Strength (f_u)			
	Thickness (t)			
	$t \leq 40$ mm		40 mm $< t \leq 100$ mm	
	f_y (t/cm ²)	f_u (t/cm ²)	f_y (t/cm ²)	f_u (t/cm ²)
St 37	2.40	3.70	2.15	3.40
St 44	2.80	4.40	2.55	4.10
St 52	3.60	5.20	3.35	4.90

Tension Members:

a) Yielding Failure

$$P_n = f_y A_g \quad \phi_t = 0.85$$

b) Fracture Failure

$$P_n = f_u A_e \quad \phi_t = 0.7 \quad A_e = U A$$

$A = A_n$ = net area for bolted members

$A = A_g$ = gross area for welded members

Compression Members:

$$P_n = f_{cr} A_g \quad \phi_c = 0.8$$

For $\lambda_c \leq 1.1$

$$f_{cr} = f_y (1 - 0.384 \lambda_c^2)$$

For $\lambda_c \geq 1.1$

$$f_{cr} = 0.648 f_y / \lambda_c^2$$

$$\lambda_c = \sqrt{\frac{f_y}{f_e}}$$

$$f_e = \frac{\pi^2 E}{(KL/r)^2}$$

Flexural Design Strength:

$$\phi_b = 0.85$$

• For Compact section

$$a) L_b \leq L_p \quad M_n = M_p \quad M_p = Z_p f_y \quad L_p = \frac{80 r_y}{\sqrt{f_y}}$$

$$b) L_p < L_b \leq L_r \quad M_n = \left[M_p - (M_p - M_r) \left(\frac{L_b - L_p}{L_r - L_p} \right) \right] C_b \leq M_p \quad M_r = f_L S_x$$

$$f_L = 0.75 f_y \quad \text{for rolled sections}$$

$$f_L = 0.6 f_y \quad \text{for built-up sections}$$

$$L_r = \frac{1380 A_f}{d f_L} \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} (1 + \sqrt{1 + (2X f_L)^2})} \quad X = \left(\frac{0.104 r_T d}{A_f} \right)^2$$

$$c) L_b > L_r$$

$$M_n = C_b M_{cr} \leq M_p$$

$$M_{cr} = S_x \sqrt{\left(\frac{1380 A_f}{d L_b} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{20700}{(L_b/r_T)^2} \right)^2} \leq M_p$$

**Bolted Connection:**

Bolt Diameter (d) mm	Bolt Area (A) cm ²	Stress Area (A _s) cm ²	Pretension Force (T) tons	Required Torque (M _a) kg.m	Permissible Friction Load of One Bolt Per One Friction Surface (P _s) tons							
					Ordinary Steel Work				Bridges and Cranes			
					St. 37&42-44 (μ=0.4)		St. 50-55 (μ=0.5)		St. 37&42-44 (μ=0.4)		St. 50-55 (μ=0.5)	
					Cases of Loading				Cases of Loading			
					I	II	I	II	I	II	I	II
M12	1.13	0.84	5.29	12	1.69	2.01	2.11	2.52	1.32	1.56	1.65	1.95
M16	2.01	1.57	9.89	31	3.16	3.37	3.95	4.71	2.47	2.92	3.09	3.66
M20	3.14	2.45	15.43	62	4.93	5.90	6.17	7.36	3.85	4.56	4.82	5.71
M22	3.80	3.03	19.08	84	6.10	7.27	7.63	9.10	4.77	5.65	5.96	7.06
M24	4.52	3.53	22.23	107	7.11	8.45	8.89	10.60	5.55	6.58	6.94	8.22
M27	5.73	4.59	28.91	157	9.25	11.03	11.56	13.78	7.22	8.55	9.03	10.70
M30	7.06	5.61	35.34	213	11.30	13.48	14.13	16.86	8.83	10.46	11.04	13.07
M36	10.18	8.17	51.47	372	16.47	19.64	20.58	24.55	12.86	15.24	16.08	19.05

$$T = (0.7) F_{yb} A_s \quad M_a = 0.2 d.T. \quad P_s = \mu T / \gamma$$

A) Shear Strength (for Bearing Type)

- For bolt grades 4.6, 5.6 and 8.8 $\phi_v R_{nv} = \phi_v (0.6 f_{ub}) A_s n$ $\phi_v = 0.6$
- For bolt grades 4.8, 5.8, 6.8 and 10.9 $\phi_v R_{nv} = \phi_v (0.5 f_{ub}) A_s n$ $\phi_v = 0.6$

B) Plate Bearing Strength

$$\phi_{br} R_{br} = \phi_{br} d (\min \Sigma t (\alpha f_u)) \quad \phi_{br} = 0.7 \quad \alpha = \frac{0.8 e_1}{d} \leq 2.4$$

Welded Connection:

- a) Weld Shear Strength $\phi_w R_{uw} = 0.7 s (0.4 f_u)$

Anchor Bolts:

- a) Shear Strength must be reduced by 15%
- b) Bearing Strength on concrete

$$P_u \leq \phi_c P_c = 0.6 (0.67 \times f_{cu} \times A_1) \sqrt{\frac{A_2}{A_1}}, \text{ and } \sqrt{\frac{A_2}{A_1}} \leq 2.0$$

- c) Base plate thickness

$$t_p = \sqrt{\frac{2 P_u m^2}{0.85 A_1 F_y}} \quad \text{and the min. thickness is 2.0 cm}$$



Course Title	Soil Mechanics	Final Exam	Course Code	CES209
Date	25 June 2023	No. of Pages 6	Allowed time	Three Hours

Carefully follow the instructions written in the Electronic Answer Form.

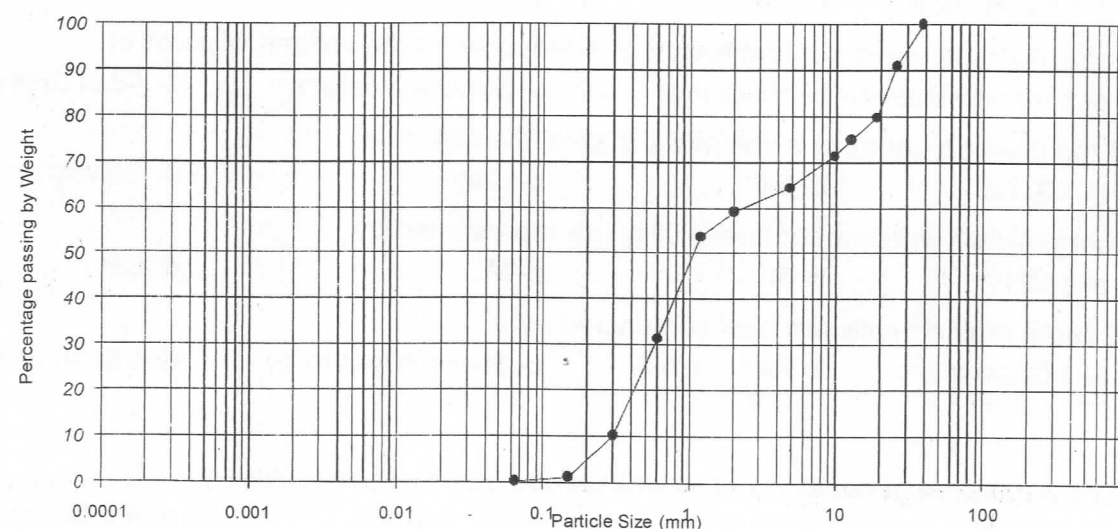
This question paper must be submitted with your answer form.
Don't write your name on the question paper.

Question Number (1) (24 Marks)

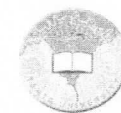
Choose the correct answer using the submitted electronic form:

Consider the following Figure for the questions Below

The following is the grain size distribution of soil sample from Assiut:



- The effective size of Assiut soil is
a) 0.3 mm b) 0.16 mm c) 1 mm d) no it has fines content > 10%
- The Uniformity Coefficient of Assiut soil is
a) The soil is silt b) 0.16 c) 0.56 d) 6.67
- The Curvature Coefficient of Assiut soil is
a) The soil is silt b) 0.16 c) 0.56 d) 6.67
- The percentage of Gravel in Assiut soil (USCS)
a) 36% b) 1% c) 63% d) 30%
- The percentage of Sand in Assiut soil (USCS)
a) 36% b) 1% c) 63% d) 30%
- The percentage of Fines in Assiut soil (USCS)
a) 36% b) 1% c) 63% d) 30%



- a) SP b) SW c) GP d) GW

8) The classification of Assiut soil according to the Unified Soil Classification System

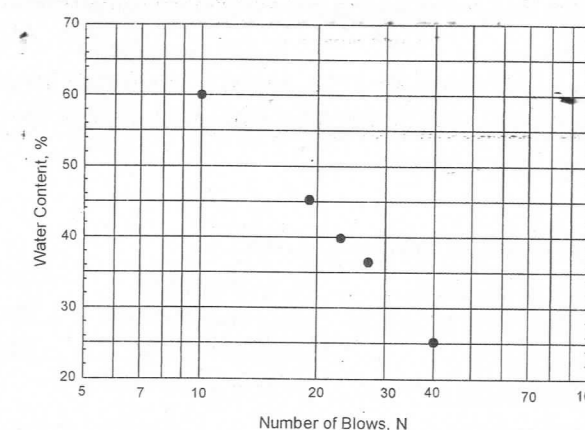
- a) Well Graded Gravel c) Well Graded Sand
b) Poorly Graded Gravel d) Poorly Graded Sand

Consider the following Figure for the questions below

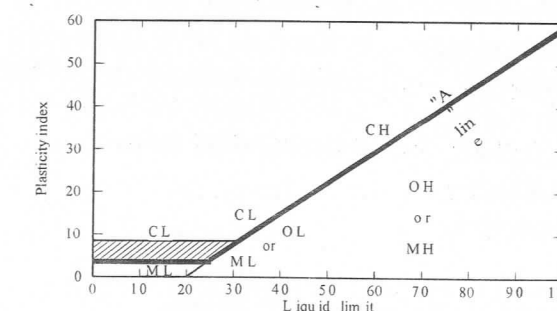
The Atterberg Limits results of soil sample from the Casagrande Cup and Plasticity tests are given.

Two determinations for the plastic limit gave water contents of 20.3% and 20.8%.

- The liquid limit of the sample is
a) 60% b) 38% c) 25% d) 20.5%
- The Plastic limit of the sample is
a) 60% b) 38% c) 25% d) 20.5%
- The Plasticity Index of the sample is
a) 40% b) 17.5% c) 35% d) 20.5%
- The Liquidity Index of the sample if the natural water content is 27.4 % is
a) 0.394 b) 0.605 c) 0.1 d) 0.9



- The Consistency Index of the sample if the natural water content is 27.4 % is
a) 0.394 b) 0.605 c) 0.1 d) 0.9
- The classification of the soil according to the Unified Soil Classification System
a) CL b) ML c) OL d) MH
- The soil is classified as
a) Clay
b) Silt
c) Sand
d) Gravel



Consider the following data for the questions below

16) A sand sample has $w = 25\%$, total unit weight is 19 kN/m^3 , and $G_s = 2.7$.

The void ratio of the sample is

- a) 0.778 b) 0.60 c) 0.56 d) 0.85

17) If the void ratios corresponding to densest and loosest states of the sand are 0.55 and 0.91, respectively, the relative density of the sand is

- a) 36.67% b) 86.11% c) 97.22% d) 16.67%



- a) 86.8% b) 112.5% c) 120.5% d) 79.4%

19) The angle to the horizontal at which the soil is expected to stay in the absence of any lateral support, is known as:

- a-) The ϕ angle b- The angle of repose c- The angle of internal friction d- All of these

20) Rise of water table above the ground surface causes

- a-) Equal increase in pore water pressure and total stress b- Equal decrease in pore water pressure and total stress c- Increase in pore water pressure but decrease in total stress d- Decrease in pore water pressure but increase in total stress

21) The shear strength of a soil

- a-) Is directly proportional to the degree of saturation of the soil b- Is inversely proportional to the angle of internal friction of the soil c- Decreases with increase in normal stress d- Decreases with decrease in normal stress

22) The angle of internal friction, is least for

- a-) Angular-grained loose sand b- Angular-grained dense sand c- Round-grained loose sand d- Clays

23) Pick up the correct statement from the following:

- a-) The range of water content between the liquid limit and plastic limit is called shrinkage limit b- The ratio of the liquid limit minus the natural water content to the plasticity index of soils, is called liquidity index c- The ratio of natural water content minus its plastic limit to its plasticity index is called liquidity index d- None of these

24) The density of soil can be increased

- a-) By reducing the space occupied by air b- By expelling water from pores c- All of these d- None of these

25) If the natural moisture content, the liquid limit and plastic limit of a soil sample are stated as 30.5%, 42.5% and 22.5% respectively, the ratio of liquidity index to relative consistency, is

- a-) 0.667 b- 0.50 c- 0.355 d- 2.50



greater than
100 %

from 0 % to 100
%

100 %

28) Which of the following is a measure of particle size range?

- a-) Effective size b- Uniformity coefficient c- Coefficient of curvature d- None of these

29) Cohesive soils are generally

- a-) Plastic and also compressible b- Elastic and also compressible c- Plastic but incompressible d- None of these

30) The minimum water content at which the soil just begins to crumble when rolled into threads 3 mm in diameter, is known as

- a-) Liquid limit b- Plastic limit c- Shrinkage limit d- Permeability limit

31) A decrease in water content results in a reduction of the volume of a soil in

- a-) Liquid state b- Plastic state c- Semi solid state d- All of these

32) If the plasticity index of a soil mass is zero, the soil is

- a-) Sand b- Silt c- Clay d- Clayey silt

33) Inorganic silt with low compressibility are represented by

- a-) MH b- SL c- ML d- CH

34) Coarse grained soils are best compacted by a

- a-) Drum roller b- Rubber tyred roller c- Sheep's foot roller d- Vibratory roller

35) The coefficient of curvature for a well graded soil, must be between

- a-) 0.5 to 1.0 b- 1.0 to 3.0 c- 3.0 to 4.0 d- 4.0 to 6.0

Consider the following Figure for the questions below

36) The total Stress at Point A is

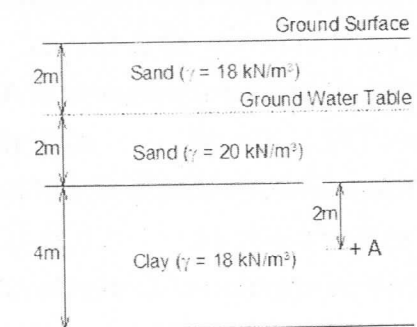
- a) 112 kPa b) 72 kPa c) 116 kPa d) 40 kPa

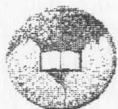
37) The water pressure at Point A is

- a) 112 kPa b) 72 kPa c) 116 kPa d) 40 kPa

38) The effective stress at point A

- a) 112 kPa b) 72 kPa c) 116 kPa d) 40 kPa





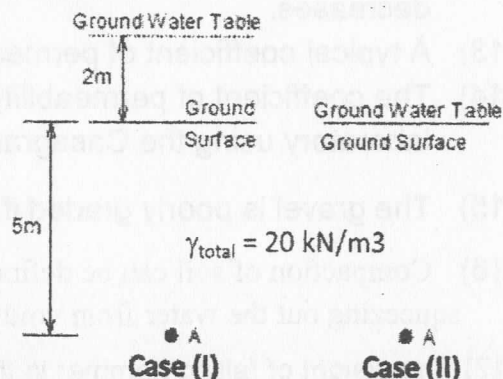
Consider the following Figure for the questions below

39) The change in effective stress from case I to case II at point A is

- a) +20 kPa b) 0 kPa c) -20 kPa d) +40 kPa

40) The change in water pressure from case I to case II at point A is

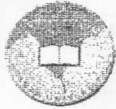
- a) +20 kPa b) 0 kPa c) -20 kPa d) +40 kPa



Question Number (2) (16 Marks)

For the following phrases, choose True (T) or False (F):

- 1) According to the size of soil particles, soil can be classified to coarse-grained soils, fine-grained soils, and mixed-grain soils.
- 2) A soil specimen with most of the particles have size in the range of 5 to 9 mm is a gravel specimen.
- 3) If a fine-grained specimen has a high dry strength, then it is clay.
- 4) If a fine-grained specimen reaction to a shaking test is very slow, then it is silt.
- 5) The void ratio of a sand specimen is 45%.
- 6) Clay content is the percentage of soil passing sieve # 200.
- 7) Hydrometer analysis is an accurate analysis that gives the fines content of the soil.
- 8) The soil is said to be in a semi-solid-state if the water content of the soil is between the liquid and the plastic limits.
- 9) Effective size is D_{40} .
- 10) If the liquidity index of a soil is greater than 1, then its water content is lower than the plastic limit.
- 11) The soil is classified as clay if it plots above the A-line on the plasticity chart.



- 12) As the porosity increases and pore size decreases, the permeability decreases.
- 13) A typical coefficient of permeability of clean sand is 10^{-7} cm/sec.
- 14) The coefficient of permeability of a soil specimen can be measured in the laboratory using the Casagrande cup and sedimentation analysis.
- 15) The gravel is poorly graded if $1 < CC < 3$ and if $CU > 4$
- 16) Compaction of soil can be defined as an artificial increase in soil density by squeezing out the water from voids of the soil.
- 17) The weight of falling hammer in the standard Proctor test is only 2.5 kg.
- 18) In the modified proctor test, the hammer falls through a height of 45 cm.
- 19) The best grain size range of a soil replacement to be used below the ground water table is between 0.06 to 2.0 mm
- 20) The efficiency of soil compaction can be defined as the ratio between the field bulk density of the compacted soil to the maximum dry density of the same soil.

End of questions..... Best Wishes
