

## FIFTH SEMESTER DIPLOMA EXAMINATION IN CIVIL ENGINEERING

**QUANTITY SURVEYING II & VALUATION****MODEL QUESTION PAPER**

[Time: 3 hours]

(Maximum marks: 100)

## PART—A

(Maximum marks: 10)

Marks

I. Answer the following questions in one or two sentences.

- a) How the length of the common rafter shall be calculated in a tiled roof having  $1/3$  span.
- b) The estimate of a multistoried building is to prepared floor wise. Why?
- c) A slab culvert has a clear span of 2m with bearing of slab 50 cm on either side. What shall be the length of hand rails on each side.
- d) Write down the standard units
  - 1) R C C for slab
  - 2) Reinforcement for R C C
- e) Define sinking fund

(5 x 2=10)

## PART—B

(Maximum marks: 30)

(Answer any five questions)

II a) Work out the quantities for the following items for the septic tank in fig (I)

- 1) Earth work excavation.
  - 2) P C C 1:4:8 for foundation.
- b) Work out the quantity of brick masonry in C M 1:6 for the septic tank in fig (I)
  - c) For the slab culvert given in fig (II), work out the quantity of earth work excavation for abutment and wing wall
  - d) Work out the quantity P C C 1:4:8 for foundation of abutment and wing wall for the slab culvert in fig (II).
  - e) Write down the detailed specification for brick masonry in C M 1:6 for super structure
  - f) What are the various methods of calculating depreciation of a property. Briefly explain any one method.

g) What is bar bending schedule? Draw typical bar bending

(5 x 6=30)

PART—C

(Maximum marks: 60)

(Answer one full question from each module)

MODULE—I

III. a) The attached fig (III) shows the details of building, work out the quantities of earth work excavation for foundation 8

b) Work out the quantity of random rubble masonry for foundation and basement 7

OR

IV. For the building given in fig (III), work out the quantity of brick masonry in C M 1:6 for superstructure. 15

MODULE—II

V. a) Work out the quantity of random rubble masonry in C M 1:6 for the slab culvert shown in fig (II) 8

b) Work out the quantity of R C C 1:1 $\frac{1}{2}$ :3 for the deck slab of culvert shown in fig (II) 7

OR

VI. a) Work out the quantity of a R.C.C 1:2:4 for cantilever retaining wall of 20 m length as shown in fig: IV 8

b) Work out the quantity of Earth work excavation in ordinary soil for foundation of fig: IV 7

MODULE--III

VII. Prepare the bar bending schedule for the cantilever retaining wall shown in fig IV 15

OR

VIII a) Write down the detailed specification for earth work excavation in ordinary soil for foundation. 8

- b) Write down the detailed specification for R.C.C 1:2;4 using 20 mm nominal size aggregate for slab

7

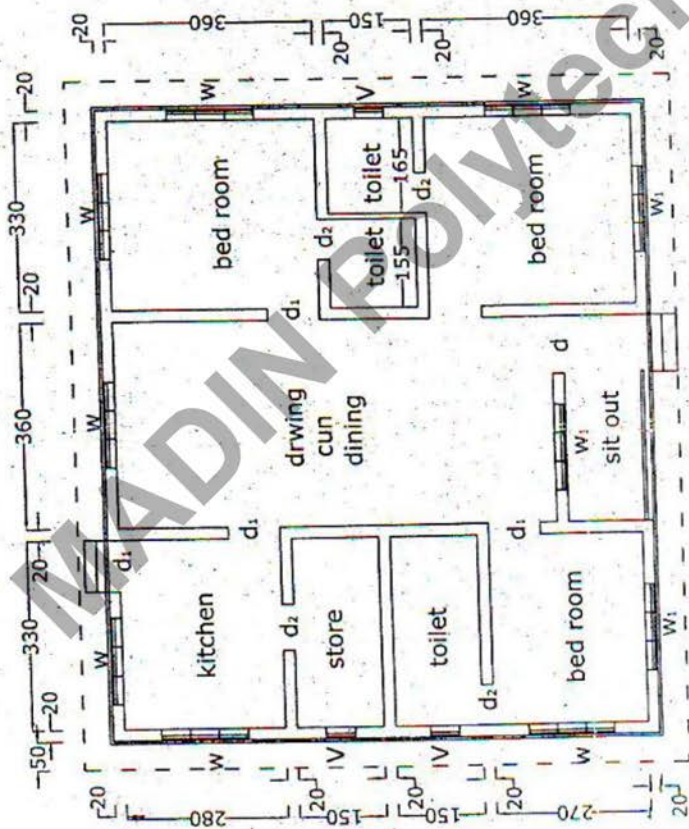
MODULE—IV

- IX. A building is constructed at a cost of Rs.15,00,000/- on a land purchased at Rs.5,00,000/-  
The owner of property expect a return of 9% on cost of construction and 10% on cost  
Of land .The building is estimated to a life of 60 years at the end of which it requires  
Rs. 90,00,000/- for the construction of new building in its place.  
Determine the standard rent if the property given
- 1.Rate of interest for sinking fund 8%
  2. Annual repairs @2% of the cost of construction
  3. all other outgoings 28% of the net income of the property
  - 4.Scrap value at the end of the usefull life of the building as 10%
- 15
- OR
- X. a) List the factors affecting the value of the property 8
- b) Workout the value of years purchase for an old building for its future life is 17 years and  
the rate of interest is 7.5% on capital and 4%for sinking fund 7
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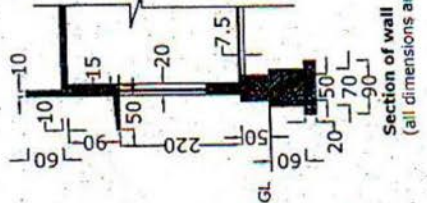
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Joineries;  
 d - fully panelled single leaf anjilli  
 wood door 100cm x 210cm  
 d1 - fully panelled single leaf anjilli  
 wood door 80cm x 210cm  
 w - fully glazed 3 leaves anjilli wood  
 windows 150cm x 150cm  
 w1 - fully glazed single leaf anjilli  
 wood windows 160cm x 150cm



1. stem main bars  $\varnothing 16\text{mm}$  @  $150\text{mm}$  c/c alternate curtailed at 200, 350 from the base.
2. stem distribution (outer face vertical) bars  $\varnothing 16\text{mm}$  @  $180\text{mm}$  c/c
3. Stem distribution (inner horizontal) bars  $\varnothing 12\text{mm}$  @  $180\text{mm}$  c/c
4. Stem distribution (outer horizontal) bars  $\varnothing 12\text{mm}$  @  $300\text{mm}$  c/c
5. Heel reinforcement  
 : main bars  $\varnothing 16\text{mm}$  @  $200\text{mm}$  c/c  
 distribution  $\varnothing 16\text{mm}$  @  $250\text{mm}$  c/c
6. Toe reinforcement  
 : main bars  $\varnothing 16\text{mm}$  @  $200\text{mm}$  c/c  
 : distribution  $\varnothing 16\text{mm}$  @  $250\text{mm}$  c/c

