

- Q.24 List the factors which must be ascertained during investigation of defects in structures. (CO-3)

Q.25 Explain ultrasonic pulse velocity test. (CO-3)

Q.26 What are the causes of cracks in foundation? (CO-4)

Q.27 Why is it most important to do the timely analysis of defects in building? (CO-4)

Q.28 Explain compatibility of repair materials. (CO-5)

Q.29 What is the necessity of using protective coatings? (CO-5)

Q.30 Explain grooving and sealing method of crack repair. (CO-6)

Q.31 Write advantage and disadvantages of guniting. (CO-6)

Q.32 Explain different types of preventive maintenance for concrete. (CO-6)

Q.33 Which defects are observed in plastics? (CO-2)

Q.34 What are the sources of dampness in building. (CO4)

Q.35 Write the advantages of using curing compounds? (CO-5)

Section-D

Note: Long answer Questions. Attempt any two Questions out of three Questions. (2x10=20)

- Q.36 Explain modern waterproofing repair technique. (CO-6)

Q.37 Explain water proofing materials for roof of repair material.

Q.38 Write typical defects in Buildings.

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Branch : Civil Engg.
Subject : Repair and Maintenance of Buildings

Time : 3 Hrs. **M.M. : 100**

SECTION-A

Note: Multiple choice questions. All questions are compulsory. (10x1=10)

- Q.1 _____ is removal of soluble matter by running water.

a) Leaching b) Cracking

c) Scaling d) Rust staining

Q.2 Which among the following is not a type of non-destruction test (NDT).

a) Rebound hammer test

b) Compression test

c) Ultrasonic Pulse velocity test

d) Concrete core test

Q.3 The Blockage of drainage waste water pipe is mainly due to

a) Household waste

b) Body crack

c) Faulty plumbing

d) Water seal broken

Q.4 The presence of soluble salt in the plater making materials as well as building materials is due to .

- a) Peeling b) Flaking
 C) Efflorescence d) Flashing
- Q.5** What is the properties of good repair materials?
 a) Good bond strength
 b) Low shrinkage properties
 c) Good work ability
 d) All of these
- Q.6** Trowel applied method can be used for horizontal, vertical or overhead repair are _____ with little or no reinforcing steel.
 a) More than 25mm deep
 b) Less than 25mm deep
 c) Between 30 to 50 mm deep
 d) More than 50 mm deep
- Q.7** What is the correct characteristics of ideal water Proofing system
 a) Maximum water absorption
 b) Short life
 c) Flexible under various climate and environmental condition
 d) All of these
- Q.8** If the average rebound hammer on tester is the between 20 to 30 the quality of concrete
 a) Good b) Very Good
 c) Poor d) Fair
- Q.9** Which of the following repair mortar or concrete have high strength, good adhesion proportion.
 a) Resin mortar b) Cementitious mortar
 c) Polymer mortar d) None of these
- Q.10** The form of spray to form a film which repel stop evaporation of water from the placed concrete is known as
 a) Anti corrosion coating
 b) Curling compounds
 c) Protective coating
 d) Water proofing system

Section B

Note: Objective type Questions. All Questions are compulsory. (10x1=10)

- Q.11 What do you mean by maintenance? (CO-1)
 Q.12 What is Blistering? (CO-2)
 Q.13 Define diagnosis of defects. (CO-3)
 Q.14 What is defects in Building? (CO-4)
 Q.15 What is clogging? (CO-4)
 Q.16 What is joint sealants? (CO-5)
 Q.17 What is wet hessian? (CO-5)
 Q.18 What is Acid etching? (CO-6)
 Q.19 What is stitching of cracks? (CO-6)
 Q.20 Define efflorescence (CO-6)

Section-C

Note: Short answer type Questions. Attempt any twelve Questions out of fifteen Questions. (12x5=60)

- Q.21 Which steps are taken in the process of remedial maintenance? (CO-1)
 Q.22 List human factors causing deterioration of the building. (CO-2)
 Q.23 How does ground water and salts deteriorate the structure? (CO-2)