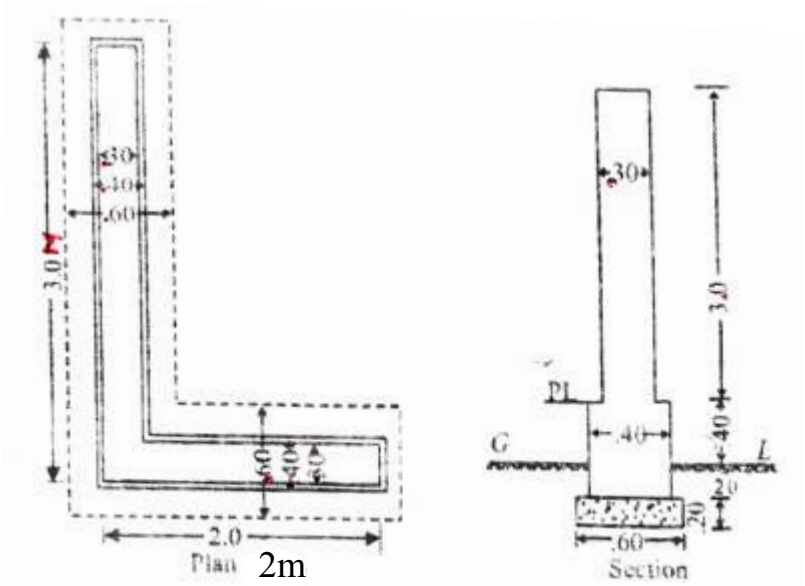
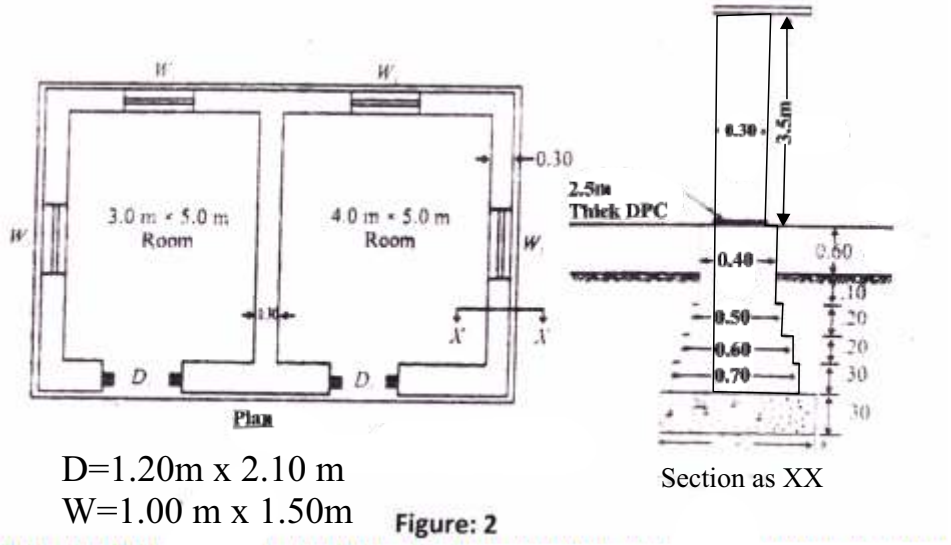


Figure: 1

(All Dimension in mt.)



D=1.20m x 2.10 m

W=1.00 m x 1.50m

Figure: 2

(All Dimension in mt.)

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Roll No. .....

5th Sem / Civil

Subject:- Quantity Surveying

Time : 3Hrs. M.M. : 100

SECTION-A

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

Q.1 For building, the detailed estimate should be accompained by the documents:
- a) Schedule of rates including premium if allowed
- b) Detailed specifications
- c) Analysis of rate for non-scheduled rate items
- d) All of above

Q.2 When the original sanctioned detailed estimate exceeds by more than 5% since the rates found insufficient or due to some other reasons, the fresh prepared detailed estimate is known as:
- a) Revised Estimate b) Detailed Estimate
- c) Supplementary Estimate d) Rough Cost Estimate

Q.3 Units of measurement for wooden panelled and glazed shutters in doors and windows, complete in all respects and fixed in position:
- a) metre b) sqm
- c) cum d) None of these

Q.4 For one cum of brick masonry, the quantity of wet mortar in cum is:
- a) 0.25 b) 0.40 c) 0.30 d) 0.46

Q.5 To plaster 12.5 mm thick cement plaster on brick wall including mixing of mortar, one mason, one labourer and one bhisti will over:
- a) 14-15 sqm b) 12-13 sqm
- c) 10-11 sqm d) 16-17 sqm

Q.6 During construction of a canal, the extra is excavated from outside. The pit from this earth is excavated is called:
- a) Deadman b) Lift
- c) Borrow pit d) None of these

Q.7 For a property, the original investment shown in the account books of a company on its assets including property and machinery less any allowance for the period passed is:
- a) Potential Value b) Assessed Value
- c) Book Value d) Replacement Value

Q.8 The value of a property at the end of its utility period after being dismantled is:
- a) Salvage Value b) Scrap Value
- c) Depreciated Value d) Distressed Value

Q.9 It is type of contract in which the actual quantities of work may be either more or less compared to the estimated but the item rates remain fixed.

a) Lump Sum Contract b) Cost Plus Contract
c) Schedule Contract
d) Lump Sum and Schedule Contract

Q.10 An amount deposited by that contractor whose tender has been accepted to make him liable to pay compensation to the department either in full or in part in the case work is not carried out in accordance with the conditions of the contract is:

a) Retention Money b) Sinking Fund
c) Security Deposit d) Earnest Money

SECTION-B

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

Q.11 Define estimate

Q.12 In estimates, a percentage of 1½% to 2% of the estimated cost is included for_____

Q.13 Define labour rate.

Q.14 Name two types of specifications.

Q.15 For calculating the earthwork for a series of cross sections, the equation of prismoidal formula is_____

Q.16 Define lump-sum contract.

Q.17 What is the retention money?

Q.18 Define detailed specifications.

Q.19 Define valuation of a property.

Q.20 Define salvage value.

SECTION-C

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

Q.21 What is detailed estimate? Explain different types of detailed estimates.

Q.22 A hospital building with 175 beds was constructed in a construction cost of 34 lacs. Work out the approximate estimate of a hospital of 50 beds in similar locality. Use service unit method.

Q.23 Write the specifications for the R.C.C. works.

Q.24 For the L-shaped wall shown in figure-1, find out the quantities:

a) Earthwork in foundation
b) Cement in conc. 1:8:16 in foundation
c) 1st class brick work in CM 1:5 in foundation
d) 1st class brick work in CM 1:4 in superstructure.

All dimension in the figure in mt.

Q.25 Write short notes on :

i) Task b) Water charges

Q.26 Prepare detailed analysis of rates for brickwork in cement mortar 1:4 in superstructure. Labour required for $10m^3$ of brickwork is masons: 9nos and labourers: 20nos.

Q.27 Calculate the quantity of earthwork for a length of 100m of a district road with the following data:

Formation Width = 8.00 m, Slop in filling = 2:1,
Downward Gradient = 1 in 200
N.S.L corresponding to different RD'S is:

RD:	0	50	100
N.S.L	148.80	148.60	148.70

Formation level at RD = 0 is 149.40m

Q.28 Write the guidelines while entering into a contract.

Q.29 Write short note on the acceptance of a tender.

Q.30 Write general specifications for 1st class building.

Q.31 Explain the factors that affect the valuation of a property.

Q.32 A person has purchased a property at a cost of Rs. 4,00,000/-, excluding the cost of land. Calculate the amount to be deposited annually as a sinking fund at 5% compound interest. Take the future life of the building as 30 years and 10% of the purchase cost as the scrap value of the following materials.

Q.33 Write a short note on the methods of valuation of a property.

Q.34 Give comparison between the long wall short wall method and centre line method of estimating.

Q.35 Calculate quantities of materials required for 400 m^3 cement concrete in the mix 1:3:6.

SECTION-D

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

Q.36 Prepare detailed rate analysis for brickwork in cement mortar 1:5 in superstructure. Labour required for $15m^3$ of brickwork is: Masson : 8nos Labourers 22nos

Q.37 Using long wall short wall method, calculate of materials of the following items of works quantities for a building as shown in figure 2. Dimensions in the figure are in 'mm' if not specified.

i) Earthwork in excavation in foundation.
ii) Plain cement concrete in foundation.
iii) First class brickwork in cement mortar 1:6 in foundation and plinth.
iv) 25mm thick cement concrete in DPC.
v) First class brickwork in cement mortar 1:4 in superstructure.

Q.38 a) Define tender. What are the different methods on inviting a tender? Explain each. of them n brief.

b) Write a note on Scrutiny of a tender.