

**IV B.Tech II Semester Regular/Supplementary Examinations, June - 2022****ESTIMATION SPECIFICATIONS & CONTRACTS****(Civil Engineering)****Time: 3 hours****Max. Marks: 70***Question paper consists of Part-A and Part-B**Answer any THREE questions from Part-A**Part-B is compulsory*

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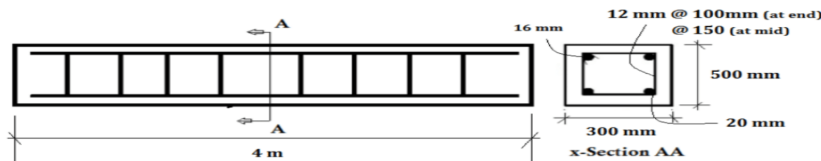
**PART-A(3x14=42 Marks)**

1. a) What is an Estimate? Explain the purpose of Estimation [7]  
b) Explicate the various general items of work in buildings. [7]
2. a) Discuss in detail about various components of rate analysis. [7]  
b) Illustrate the estimation of materials and rate analysis for brickwork of volume 10 cu.m. Include all the materials needed along with labour charges. [7]  
Head Mason – Rs.450 per day, Mason – Rs. 375 per day, Bhisti – Rs. 250 per day, Mazdoor – Rs. 250 per day
3. a) With reference to the construction of a canal, whose proposed bed slope is 1 in 4500, the following survey data was made available for a portion of the work: [7]

<b>Chainage</b>	0	150	300	450	600
<b>Ground level (m)</b>	97.5	98.0	98.4	98.9	99.4
<b>Proposed Bed Level (m)</b>	100.0	--	--	--	--

The bed width is to be maintained at 4.5 m with the section being fully in banking. The top width of the side banks is to be kept as 2.50 m, with the side slopes at 1:1.5. The full supply depth of water is 1.25 m with a free-board of 0.5 m. Calculate the quantity of earthwork using Full Sectional Area method.

- b) Prepare the quantity of reinforcement by preparing bar requirement schedule of a beam as per the drawing given below. [7]

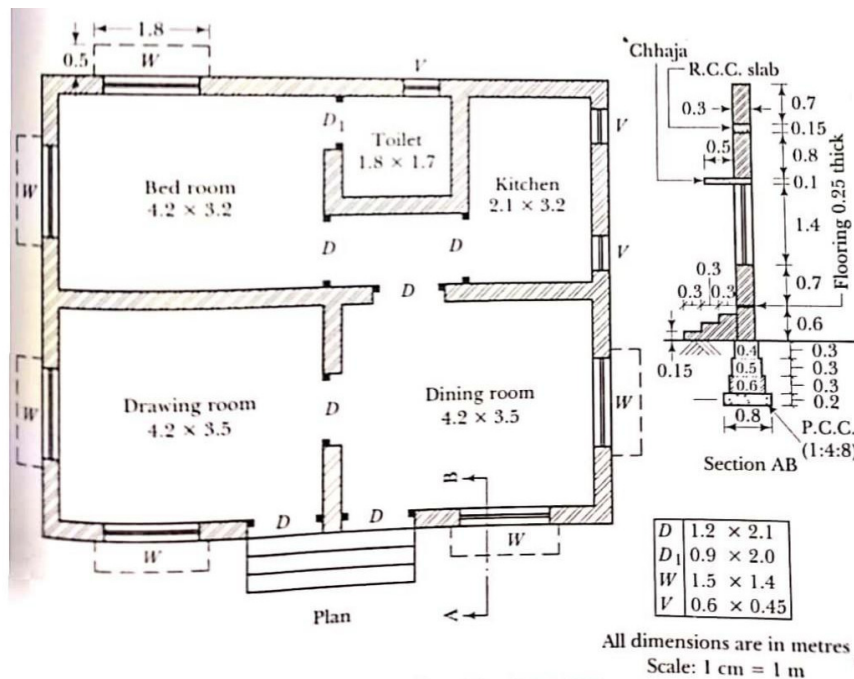


4. a) Define the following terms: [7]
  - i. Quotation
  - ii. Tender
  - iii. Security
  - iv. Market Value
- b) (i) Explain about Depreciation method. [3]  
(ii) A building is situated on well-developed area costs Rs.250,000/-, considering its scrap value as 10% of the cost and life as 80 years. Find out depreciated value if the life of the building is 20 years. [4]

- 5 a) Calculate the quantity of earthwork for the construction of an approach road [6]  
Length = 1.5 km Width of formation = 12 m Height of embankment = 75 cm  
Side slope = 1:2. Assume any other data suitably.
- b) Prepare a preliminary estimate of a building project with a total plinth area as [8]  
1230 sq.m with the following details:  
Plinth area rate – Rs. 825 per sq.m; water supply and sanitary – 6% of the  
building cost, installation – 10% of the building cost; services – 6%;  
Contingency charges – 3.5%; Supervision charges – 7%.
- 6 a) The plinth area and plinth area rate of a residential building are 120sq.m and Rs. [7]  
4500/- respectively. Determine the total cost of building assuming suitable  
provisions.
- b) Explain in detail about the Cost and Development based methods of determining [7]  
the Value of any property.

**PART-B** (1x28 = 28 Marks)

7. Calculate the following items from the plan and section given in the figure below  
using Centre Line method:
- Earthwork Excavation for foundations.
  - Plain Cement Concrete (1:6:8) for foundations.
  - First Class Brickwork in cement mortar (1:6) in foundations and plinth.
  - Roofing – RCC (1:2:4)
  - CC (1:4:8) for Flooring



## IV B.Tech II Semester Regular/Supplementary Examinations, June - 2022

## ESTIMATION SPECIFICATIONS & CONTRACTS

**(Civil Engineering)**

**Time: 3 hours****Max. Marks: 70**

**Question paper consists of Part-A and Part-B**

**Answer any THREE questions from Part-A**

***Part-B is compulsory***

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**PART-A**(3x14=42 Marks)

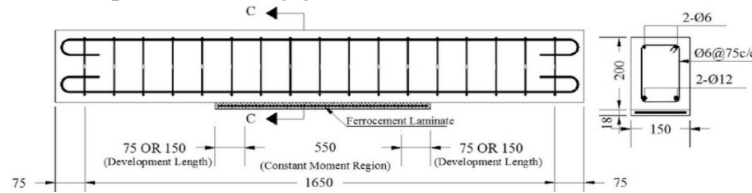
1. a) Classify and explain various types of estimates. [7]  
b) Prepare an Approximate estimate of building project with total plinth area of all building is 100 sqm. and from following data. [7]  
Plinth area rate Rs. 55,000 per sq.m.  
Cost of water supply @ 6.5% of cost of building.  
Cost of Sanitary and Electrical installations each @ 7.5% of cost of building. Cost of architectural features @ 1.5% of building cost.  
Cost of roads and lawns @ 5.7% of building cost.  
Cost of P.S. and contingencies @ 4% of building cost.  
Determine the total cost of building project.
2. a) Illustrate various miscellaneous cost along with their prescribed percentages to be included in preparation of rate analysis. [7]  
b) Calculate the materials and carry out the rate analysis for Cement concrete (C.C) (1:2:4) for RC work. [7]
3. a) The Formation level at chainage zero is 35 and having the rising gradient of 1 in 100 the top width is 10 m and the side slopes are 1.5H to 1V. Assuming transverse slope is level. Calculate the volume of earthwork with the following data: [7]

Chainage	0	10	20	30	40	50	60	70
RL	25	25.5	26.5	27.0	27.9	27.2	28.3	29.0

  
b) Explain the steps involved in estimating the earthwork for canals along with the applicable equations. [7]
4. a) Classify various types of Contracts. Explain any one in detail including all the constraints. [8]  
b) Calculate standard rent of a building with the following data: [6]  
Cost of land = Rs. 80,000/-  
Cost of building = Rs. 1,75,000/-  
Expected life of building = 70 years  
Return expected = 10% on land  
5% on building  
Annual repairs = @ 10% on the cost of building  
Sinking fund = @ 35 of the return from building



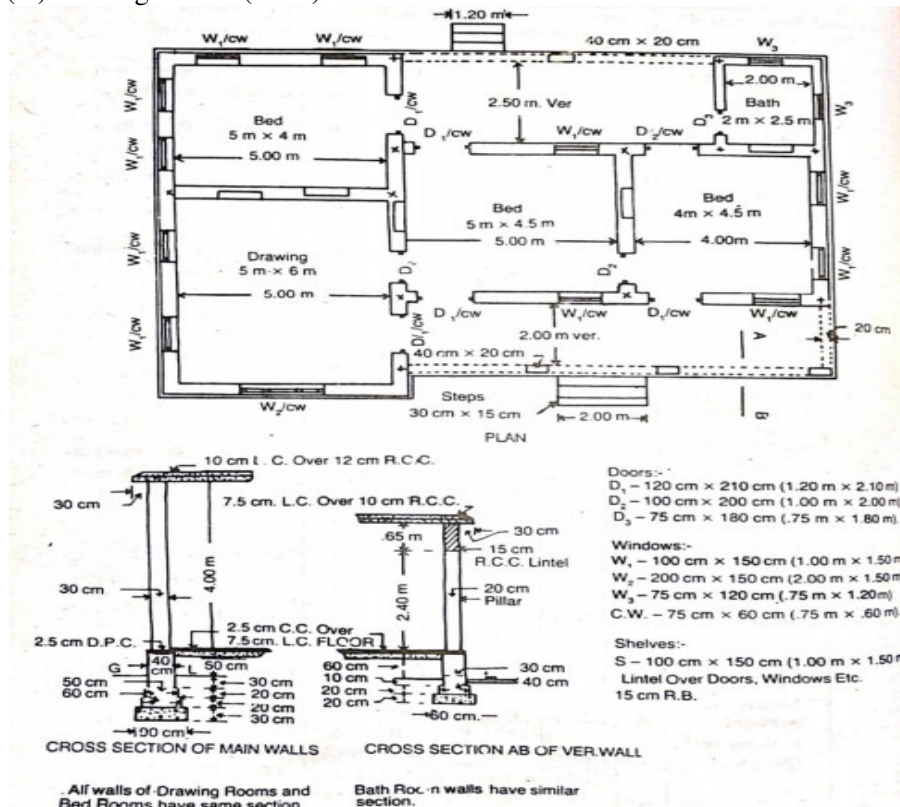
- 5 a) Prepare the quantity of reinforcement by preparing bar requirement schedule of a beam as per the drawing given below. [8]



- b) Discuss the various general specifications of third-class buildings. [6]
- 6 a) Explain the Depreciation and Profit based methods. Also state the applicable equations and methodology. [8]
- b) Discuss the principles adopted in deciding Unit of measurement with suitable applications. [6]

### **PART-B** (1x28 = 28 Marks)

7. Calculate the following items from the plan and section given in the figure below using Centre Line method:
- Earthwork Excavation for foundations.
  - Cement Concrete (1:4:8) bed for foundations.
  - RR masonry in CM (1:6) for footings and Basement
  - Brickwork in CM (1:6) in for superstructure
  - Roofing – RCC (1:2:4)



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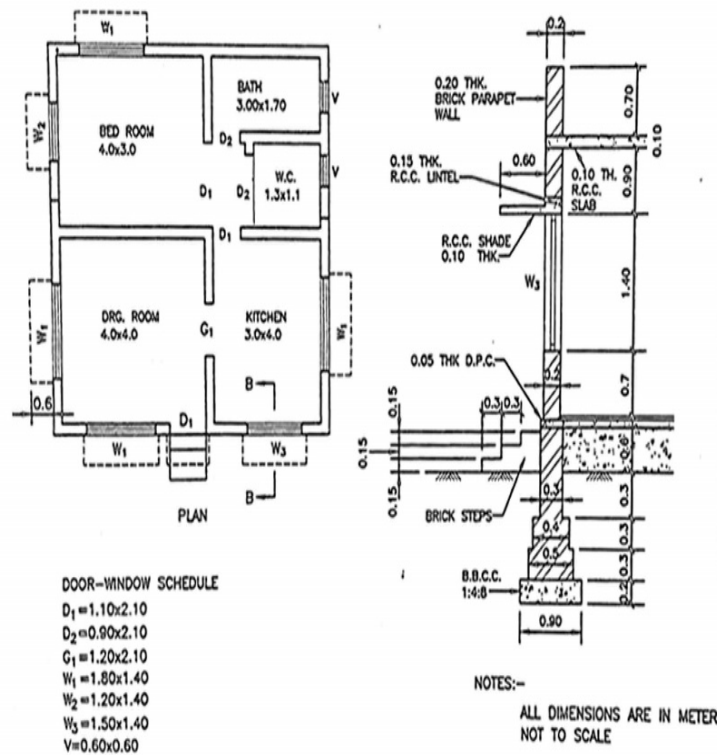
1. a) Enlighten in detail about Approximate Estimate with the required salient features for its process. [8]  
b) Illustrate the steps in preparation of an Estimate. [6]
2. a) Show the various steps involved in rate analysis of Earthwork and Plastering. [8]  
b) Show the material estimates and rate analysis for Lime Concrete of 10 cu.m in foundation with 25 mm down brick chips (or jhama chips) with lime surki mortar (1:2:5½). Assume any other data suitably. [6]
3. a) Find the volume of earthwork using Mid-Sectional Area and Mean-Sectional method for the embankment of length 17.0m. Take Top width as 7.0 m, depth as 3.5m and the side slopes as 2.5H:1V. [6]  
b) Write a detailed note on Task or Out-Turn work. [8]
4. a) What is a contract agreement? Explain the process, salient features and stakeholders involved in it. [6]  
b) Exemplify various methods adopted in estimating the Valuation of the building with one suitable application for each. [8]
5. a) Prepare the rough estimate for a proposed commercial complex from the following data. [7]  
Plinth Area = 1000 m<sup>2</sup>/floor  
Height of each storey = 3.5m and No. of storey's = G+1  
Cubical content rate = Rs. 1350 per m<sup>3</sup>  
Provide the following as a percentage of structured cost water supply & Sanitary arrangement - 7% Electrification - 6% Fluctuation of rates - 6% Contractors profit - 9% and Petty supervision & contingencies – 3.5%  
b) Annual repairs are expected to be 0.75% of the cost construction and other outgoings will be 30% of the gross rent. There is no proposal to set up a sinking fund. Calculate the annual rent of a building with the following data: [7]  
Cost of Land = Rs. 35,000/-  
Cost of building = Rs. 80,000/-  
Estimate life = 75 years  
Return expected = 5% on land  
6% on building



- 6 a) Write a detailed note about the following: [6]  
 (i) Lap length of Reinforcement.  
 (ii) Bent up bars
- b) Discuss the various general specifications needed of first-class buildings. [8]

**PART-B** (1x28 = 28 Marks)

7. Calculate the following items from the plan and section given in the figure below using Centre Line method:
- Earthwork Excavation for foundations.
  - Plain Cement Concrete (1:4:8) for foundations.
  - RR masonry in Cement mortar (1:5) in foundations and plinth.
  - Sand filling in basement
  - Flooring with Mosaic tile set in CM (1:3)



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1. a) Discuss the various standard methods adopted for measurement of building works. [7]  
 b) Prepare the rough estimate for a proposed commercial complex from the following data. [7]  
 Plinth Area = 500m<sup>2</sup>/floor  
 Height of each storey = 3.5m and No. of storey's = G+2  
 Cubical content rate = Rs. 1000/m<sup>3</sup>  
 Provide the following as a percentage of structured cost water supply & Sanitary arrangement - 7% Electrification - 6% Fluctuation of rates - 6% Contractors profit - 9% and Petty supervision & contingencies – 3.5%
2. a) Explain in brief about rate analysis and the procedure adopted for rate analysis. [7]  
 b) Estimate the rate per unit for carriage of materials like lime, ballast and kankar by truck for a head of 25.5 km. Take the loading capacity of truck as 3.0 cu.m of material. [7]
3. a) What is meant by lead statement? Explain in detail. [6]  
 b) Prepare bar bending schedule and calculate the quantity of reinforcement in a R.C.C (1:2:4) lintel as per data given below: [8]  
 Total Length of the lintel including bearing=1.25 m  
 Thickness of wall=400 mm and thickness of lintel=150 mm;  
 Main reinforcement 5 bars of 12 mm  $\phi$  (out of which 2 bars are bent up near support)  
 Top reinforcement 2 bars of 10 mm  $\phi$ ; 6 mm  $\phi$ , 2 legged stirrups are provided @ 175mm c/c uniformly.
4. a) Illustrate the contents in any contract document? Also explain the conditions to be followed for any Contract. [7]  
 b) What is meant by Valuation? Discuss in detail the necessity of Valuation. [7]
5. a) Differentiate between the general specifications of second- and third-class buildings. [6]  
 b) Estimate the materials required and rate analysis for the following: [8]  
 (i) 25 mm thick cement concrete (1:2:4) damp proof course. The area of DPC is 120 sq.m  
 (ii) Random Rubble Masonry in cement mortar (1:6) for 10cu.m volume in foundation and plinth.



- 6 a) An R.C.C framed structure building having estimated future life of 75 years, [7]  
 fetches a gross annual rent of Rs.2500/- per month. The rate of compound interest for sinking fund may be 5%. The plot measures 450sq.m and cost of land may be taken as Rs.1500/- per sq.m  
 The other out goings are:  
 i) Repair & maintenance = of gross income  $1/12$   
 ii) Municipal & property taxes = 25% gross income  
 iii) Management & miscellaneous = 7% gross income  
 The plinth area of the building is 700 sq.m and cost per sq.m may be taken as Rs.450/-. Work out its capitalized value on the basis of 5.5% net yield.
- b) What are the different methods for computation of earthwork in road embankments? Explain in detail [7]

**PART-B** (1x28 = 28 Marks)

7. Calculate the following items from the plan and section given in the figure below using Individual Wall method:
- Earthwork Excavation for foundations.
  - Cement Concrete in foundations (1:6:18)
  - Reinforced Cement Concrete (1:2:4) in lintels, sunshades and roof slab
  - Damp proof course, 4 cm thick of cement concrete (1:2:4) with 2 coats

