



(b)  $\pm \frac{1}{2} \hbar$  ;  $\frac{1}{2} \hbar$  ;  $\pm \frac{1}{2} \hbar$  :—

5

(1) C.D.

(2) S.S.D.

(3) P.W.D.

(4) M.D.R.

(5) B. And C.

2. JEE+EO+E(E) nññ |ÉqXÉ °ÉÉb:ÉÉ :-

16

(+)  ${}^{\circ}\text{G}\ddot{\text{O}}\text{f}^{\text{®}}\text{ú} {}^{\circ}\{\text{E}^1\} \ddot{\text{o}} \text{E}\ddot{\text{o}}^{\text{®}}\text{ú}.$

$$(\text{d}) \quad [x]_{\theta} \in X^{\circ} \cap E^{\circ} \iff x \in E \text{ and } x \in \overline{E}.$$

(Eò) EòÉGò0] ò ®Éb÷ÉvÉ0±É nÉÉÉ ÉÉÉÉnù Eò®É.

3.  $J_{E \pm E_0}^{\{E\}}(E) = E_0^{n_E} |E|^{k_E} = k_E^R E \pm E_0^n :-$

16

(+) ĀÉ®ŷāŃÉ bĀŃÉMé É iāÉÉSĒā EāÉÉĈŃ{É1}ō Eō®ŷ.

(d) C.B.R. [0] 0<sup>o</sup>E E OE b ÷ ° EE < EE ° EE \ 0 ° {E} ] 0 E 0<sup>R</sup>U.

(Eò) |ÉÉ<ÇÉ Eðġ ã "½pÉVĒā EðāÉ Ē iāÉÉŚā ½pÉÚ°ÉÉÉÉ.

4.  $i_0^{\otimes R} E_0^{\otimes \{1\}} \tilde{O} E_0^{\otimes R} (E_0^{\otimes R} E_1^{\otimes R} E_2^{\otimes R}) n^{\otimes R} :-$

16

(+)  $\hat{E}|\hat{E}\hat{E}^{\circ}\hat{E}\{ \pm \hat{E}x\} \tilde{o} \hat{E} E \tilde{o} \tilde{o} \tilde{o} \hat{E}^{\circ}\hat{E}^{\circ}\hat{E}^{\circ}$

(đ)  $BC^\circ \{EEx \uparrow ExE \text{ VEE} \leq \emptyset \text{ } \tilde{o} \text{ } \acute{e} \text{ } E\acute{o}x \uparrow \downarrow \uparrow ExE \text{ VEE} \leq \emptyset \text{ } \tilde{o}$

(Eò) °ÉÉ<ḃ÷MÉ]Ṗú É EḏSÉ ´ÉÉ]Ṗú bḂÉ.

5. IÉb€<sup>a</sup>ÉEiÉ Ê]ŒÉE Ê±Ê½ð (EđhÉi<sup>a</sup>ÉE½ð) SĖ®ú:-

16

(+) GÒÉPÉ bAÉVÉ

(३) ई<sup>०</sup>य<sup>०</sup>ई<sup>०</sup>य<sup>०</sup>य<sup>०</sup>ई<sup>०</sup>य<sup>०</sup>

(Eò) Ê® ÆÉÓÉ ÉÉÉ

(b)  $E \approx \frac{1}{2} \mu \omega^2$

( $<$ )  $f \in \mathcal{C}^0(\mathbb{R}^n)$

(i)  $\mathbb{E}[u] \leq \mathbb{E}[v]$

6.  $\mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n$  (Euler's map)  $\mathbf{S}^1 \times \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n$  :-

16

(+)  $\text{a}^{\text{a}}\text{EJ}\text{a}^{\text{e}}\text{t.f. } \pm\text{f}^{\text{h}}\text{b}:\text{o} \pm\text{f}^{\text{e}} < \text{b} : \text{Eò] óm.}$

(x)  $\textcircled{R} \text{E} \div < \text{x} \text{E} \text{E} \text{ò} \text{] } \text{ó} \text{M} \text{E} \text{S} \text{ä} \text{b} \text{ä} \text{K} \text{M} \text{E} \text{E} \text{ö} \text{f} \text{ä}.$

(Eò)  $\text{a}^{\text{e}}\text{e}^{\text{e}}\text{a}^{\text{e}}\text{e}^{\text{e}}\text{t}^{\text{e}}.$  {ÉSÉOMÉ®} {ÉÉI}  $\tilde{o} \frac{1}{2}\text{a}^{\text{e}}\text{e}^{\text{e}}.$

(b) EöÉVÉ´Eä °{É¹]õ Eò®.

[illegible]

(j)  $\otimes \pi_{\mathbb{A}}^{\mathbb{A}} = \{ \otimes \pi_{\mathbb{A}}^{\mathbb{A}} \mid \otimes \pi_{\mathbb{A}}^{\mathbb{A}} \in \mathcal{B} \}$  is a  $\mathbb{A}$ -bimodule over  $\mathcal{B}$ .

**(ENGLISH)**

[TIME ALLOWED — 3 HOURS]

(MARKS — 100)

**ROAD CONSTRUCTION (THEORY-II)**

- |   | <b>Marks</b>                                      |
|---|---|
| 1. (a) Fill in the blanks choosing appropriate word :—  | 5   |
| (i) Causeway is a type of .....   |   |
| (1) Culvert                      (2) Small bridge   |   |
| (3) Big bridge                (4) Water way.  |   |
| (ii) To retain the slope of earth ..... walls constructed.                                    |   |
| (1) Parapet                      (2) Baffle   |   |
| (3) Wing                        (4) Partition.  |   |
| (iii) For collection and drain off rain water over the road surface<br>..... are constructed. |   |
| (1) Side gutter                (2) Cross drain  |   |
| (3) Catch water drain        (4) Borrow pits.   |   |
| (iv) For scrapping of old roads ..... equipments used.  |   |
| (1) Hopper                      (2) Scrapper  |   |
| (3) Dumper                    (4) Roller.   |   |
| (v) Breast wall constructed to prevent .....  |   |
| (1) Hill slide                    (2) Earth slope   |   |
| (3) Overturn vehicles        (4) Falling of vehicles.   |   |
| (b) Match the pairs :—  | 5   |
| ‘A’ Group   | ‘B’ Group   |
| (i) Prime coat  | (1) Adequate bond of base and wearing surface.    |
| (ii) Tack coat  | (2) Roller  |
| (iii) Seal coat   | (3) Improves wearing resistance                   |
| (iv) Surface dressing   | (4) Adhesion between base and bituminous surface. |
| (v) Rolling   | (5) Provide smooth surface.                       |
| (c) State <i>true</i> or <i>false</i> :—  | 5   |
| (i) Piers are constructed at ends of bridge.  |   |
| (ii) Scrappers are used to loading and unloading of material.                                 |   |
| (iii) Lift is horizontal distance of excavated material.                                      |   |
| (iv) Road tars are used for concrete roads.   |   |
| (v) Expansion joints are not necessary for bituminous road.                                   |   |

[Turn over]

- (d) State long forms :— 5
- (i) C.D. (ii) S.S.D.  
(iii) P.W.D. (iv) M.D.R.  
(v) B and C.
2. Answer the following (any *two*) :— 16
- (a) Explain scrapper.  
(b) Explain bituminous road construction.  
(c) What are the defects in concrete roads ?
3. Attempt any *two* of the following :— 16
- (a) Explain surface dressing and its function.  
(b) Explain C.B.R. test on sub grade soil.  
(c) What is prime coat and its purposes ?
4. Differentiate between (any *two*) :— 16
- (a) Premix plant and concrete mixer  
(b) Expansion joint and contraction joint  
(c) Side gutter and Catch water drain.
5. Write short notes (any *four*) :— 16
- (a) Cross drainage  
(b) Resurfacing  
(c) Retaining walls  
(d) Cuverts  
(e) Free board  
(f) Water way.
6. Write answer in brief (any *four*) :— 16
- (a) Define land slide, cutting.  
(b) Sketch road in cutting.  
(c) Define packing ruts, pot holes.  
(d) Explain causeway.  
(e) Describe data collection for road projects.  
(f) What is the importance of hydraulic data for road and bridges construction ?
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