1. What are the primary types of beams based on their support conditions?
a) Cantilever and continuous beams
b) Simply supported and overhanging beams
c) Fixed and propped beams
d) Rolled and built-up beams

Answer: b) Simply supported and overhanging beams

Explanation: Beams can be classified based on their support conditions, with simply supported beams having supports at both ends and overhanging beams extending beyond their supports on one or both ends.

2. What is the critical parameter for assessing the lateral stability of beams?
a) Moment of inertia
b) Radius of gyration
c) Section modulus
d) Shear force

Answer: b) Radius of gyration

Explanation: The radius of gyration is crucial for determining the lateral stability of beams. It represents the distribution of the cross-sectional area about the axis of bending, influencing the beam’s resistance to lateral torsional buckling.

3. Lateral torsional buckling typically occurs in which type of beams?
a) Short and slender beams
b) Wide and shallow beams
c) Symmetric and asymmetric beams

d) Thick and heavy beams

Answer: c) Symmetric and asymmetric beams

Explanation: Lateral torsional buckling is a buckling mode where a beam, subjected to bending, twists laterally due to a combination of bending and torsional effects. It's particularly pertinent to symmetric and asymmetric beams.

4. What is the design strength consideration for laterally supported beams in bending?
a) Yield strength
b) Ultimate strength
c) Buckling strength
d) Fatigue strength

Answer: a) Yield strength

Explanation: For laterally supported beams, the design strength is typically based on the yield strength of the material. This ensures that the beam remains within its elastic range under design loads.

5. Shear strength of steel beams primarily depends on which factor?
a) Beam span
b) Beam depth
c) Beam width
d) Beam material

Answer: c) Beam width

Explanation: The shear strength of steel beams is largely influenced by the beam's width. A wider beam generally offers greater resistance to shear forces due to the increased area available to transmit shear.

6. Web buckling and crippling primarily affect which part of a beam?
a) Top flange
b) Bottom flange
c) Web
d) End connections

Answer: c) Web

Explanation: Web buckling and crippling refer to failure modes primarily affecting the web of a beam, where it may buckle under compressive loads or become locally deformed due to excessive stress.

7. What is a common method for designing built-up beams?
a) Moment distribution method
b) Plastic analysis
c) Lateral torsional buckling analysis
d) Section classification method

Answer: d) Section classification method

Explanation: The section classification method is commonly used for designing built-up beams, where the individual sections are analyzed and classified based on their capacity to resist bending and shear.

8. Plate girders are primarily composed of which structural elements?
a) Solid plates
b) Angles and channels
c) Reinforced concrete
d) Hollow tubes

Answer: b) Angles and channels

Explanation: Plate girders are constructed using plates along with angles and channels, which are welded or bolted together to form the structural framework capable of withstanding bending and shear forces.

9. What purpose do stiffeners serve in beam design?
a) Increase beam span
b) Enhance lateral stability
c) Reduce beam depth
d) Minimize beam weight

Answer: b) Enhance lateral stability

Explanation: Stiffeners are structural elements added to beams to enhance their lateral stability, particularly against buckling and torsional effects. They help distribute loads more evenly and prevent local buckling.

10. Flange and web splices are typically used for what purpose in beam construction?
a) Reinforcement against shear
b) Enhancement of bending capacity
c) Connection of beam segments

d) Reduction of beam weight

Answer: c) Connection of beam segments

Explanation: Flange and web splices are employed in beam construction to connect separate segments of beams, ensuring continuity and integrity along the length of the beam, especially in long-span or built-up beam configurations.

11. In the design of beam-columns subjected to combined tension and bending, what parameter is crucial for assessment?
a) Cross-sectional area
b) Elastic modulus
c) Section slenderness ratio
d) Radius of gyration

Answer: c) Section slenderness ratio

Explanation: The section slenderness ratio is a critical parameter in the design of beam-columns subjected to combined tension and bending. It helps determine the stability of the column under combined loading conditions.

12. Which of the following is not a type of built-up beam configuration?
a) Box girder
b) T-beam
c) I-beam
d) Warren truss

Answer: c) I-beam

Explanation: While “I-beam” is a common term, it refers to a specific type of beam with a distinctive cross-sectional shape. The other options represent various built-up beam configurations commonly used in structural engineering.

13. What is the primary advantage of using a cantilever beam?
a) Simple to construct
b) Economical use of materials
c) Allows for larger spans
d) Provides support at both ends

Answer: c) Allows for larger spans

Explanation: Cantilever beams offer the advantage of allowing larger spans compared to other beam configurations, as they are anchored at only one end while extending freely over space.

14. Which material property is crucial for determining the design strength of timber beams?
a) Modulus of elasticity
b) Ultimate tensile strength
c) Compressive strength parallel to grain
d) Shear strength

Answer: c) Compressive strength parallel to grain

Explanation: The compressive strength parallel to grain is a crucial material property for determining the design strength of timber beams, as timber is often subjected to compressive forces along the grain direction in beam applications.

15. What is the primary concern in the design of composite beams?
a) Lateral stability
b) Shear strength
c) Compatibility of materials
d) Uniform distribution of loads

Answer: c) Compatibility of materials

Explanation: In composite beams, which consist of different materials such as concrete and steel, ensuring compatibility between these materials is a primary concern in design to optimize performance and durability.