

# Civil Engineering Licensure Exam – Mock Exam (Day 36: Stresses and Strains in Materials)

February 24, 2025

## Instructions

- Time Limit: 60 Minutes
- Coverage: Stresses and Strains in Materials
- Total Questions: 10 (Multiple Choice & Problem-Solving)
- Show complete solutions for problem-solving questions.

## Section A: Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Choose the best answer.

1. The unit of stress in the SI system is:
  - (a) Pascal (Pa)
  - (b) Newton (N)
  - (c) Joule (J)
  - (d) Meter (m)
2. Strain is defined as:
  - (a) The force applied per unit area
  - (b) The deformation per unit length
  - (c) The internal resistance of a material

- (d) The energy stored in a material
3. Hooke's Law states that:
- (a) Stress is proportional to strain within the elastic limit
  - (b) Strain is independent of stress
  - (c) Stress and strain are always inversely proportional
  - (d) The modulus of elasticity varies with load
4. The Poisson's ratio of a material is given by:
- (a) The ratio of lateral strain to axial strain
  - (b) The ratio of stress to strain
  - (c) The ratio of shear stress to shear strain
  - (d) The ratio of axial strain to lateral strain
5. The modulus of elasticity for steel is approximately:
- (a) 200 GPa
  - (b) 70 GPa
  - (c) 100 MPa
  - (d) 500 MPa

## Section B: Problem-Solving

1. A steel rod with a cross-sectional area of  $100 \text{ mm}^2$  is subjected to an axial tensile force of 50 kN. Determine the stress in the rod.
2. A 2 m long bar extends by 1.5 mm under an axial force. If the original length is 2 m, determine the strain in the material.
3. A steel bar with a modulus of elasticity of 200 GPa is subjected to a stress of 100 MPa. Determine the strain.
4. A cylindrical rod of diameter 20 mm experiences a lateral strain of  $2 \times 10^{-5}$  when subjected to an axial strain of  $1 \times 10^{-3}$ . Determine Poisson's ratio.
5. A concrete column is subjected to an axial compressive force of 2000 kN. If the column has a cross-sectional area of  $0.2 \text{ m}^2$ , determine the compressive stress.