

Gimme Ten

In order to meet a desired design goal, one uses:

Common sense	<input type="checkbox"/>
Older guys' opinions	<input type="checkbox"/>
Engineering sciences	<input type="checkbox"/>

If you can reduce costs of a design by 50%, how much can one sacrifice on the performance:

90%	<input type="checkbox"/>
50%	<input type="checkbox"/>
10%	<input type="checkbox"/>

Which important factors must be considered in the design process:

Materials	<input type="checkbox"/>
Manufacturability	<input type="checkbox"/>
Number of members in the design team	<input type="checkbox"/>

Limit States Design is a(n):

Outdated design method	<input type="checkbox"/>
Typical safety requirement for engineering structures	<input type="checkbox"/>
Jurisdictional requirement	<input type="checkbox"/>

Shipping is easier to facilitate with:

Large ships	<input type="checkbox"/>
Modular construction	<input type="checkbox"/>
When being close to the airport	<input type="checkbox"/>

Mark all, if any, correct choices with for YES.

Typical design cycles include:

Repetition of steps	<input type="checkbox"/>
Reversal of steps	<input type="checkbox"/>
Stepped developments	<input type="checkbox"/>

A specified deflection limit is a(n):

Ultimate load	<input type="checkbox"/>
Useful parameter to observe	<input type="checkbox"/>
Functional specification	<input type="checkbox"/>

Steel arches typically span economically:

20 – 60 m	<input type="checkbox"/>
20 – 60 ft	<input type="checkbox"/>
60 - 180 ft	<input type="checkbox"/>

A braced frame compared to a moment resisting frame of similar load carrying capacity has:

Larger deflections	<input type="checkbox"/>
Smaller deflections	<input type="checkbox"/>
Small bending moments in members	<input type="checkbox"/>

Free Body Diagramme and Load Path are:

The same	<input type="checkbox"/>
Useful tools to understand structural behaviour	<input type="checkbox"/>
Necessary to design a structural system	<input type="checkbox"/>

Mark all, if any, correct choices with for YES.