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Daily Class - 7:00 PM

Q: 1) The length of national highway (km) as per Lucknow road plan is given by

A: Area of the country (km²)/75

B: Area of the country (km²)/50

C: Area of the country (km²)/40

D: Area of the country (km²)/25



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Daily Class - 7:00 PM

Q: 2) The objective of Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak yojana is to provide all weather roads to the eligible unconnected habitations in the rural areas with a population of

A: 250 persons and above in plain areas and 100 persons and above in hilly and desert areas

B: 500 persons and above in plain areas and 250 persons and above in hilly and desert areas

C: 1000 persons and above in plain areas and 500 persons and above the hilly and desert areas

D: 2000 persons and above in plain areas and 500 persons and above in hilly and desert areas



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Daily Class - 7:00 PM

Q:3) According to Nagpur plan, Indian roads have been classified into how many categories?

A:4

B:5

C:6

D:7



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Daily Class - 7:00 PM

Q: 4) The road foundation for modern highways construction, was developed by:

A: Tresaguat

B: Telford

C: Telford and macadam simultaneously

D: Macadam



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Daily Class - 7:00 PM

Q:5) On the recommendations of Nagpur conference, the minimum width of a village road may be:

A: 2.25 m

B: 2.45 m

C: 2.75 m

D: 3.65 m



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Daily Class - 7:00 PM

Q: 6) For the administration of road transport, a motor vehicle act was enacted in:

A:1927

B: 1934

C: 1939

D: 1947



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Daily Class - 7:00 PM

Q:7) The zero mile stone in Indian is located at:

A: Patna

B: Chhindwara

C: Seoni

D: Nagpur



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Daily Class - 7:00 PM

Q:8) Fr night travel, the length of a valley curve should be such that, the head-light beam distance is the same as

A: Stopping sight distance

B: Overtaking sight distance

C: Sum of (a) and (b)

D: Difference of (a) and (b)



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Daily Class - 7:00 PM

Q:9) On a circular curve, the rate of super elevation is 'e' while negotiating the curve, vehicle comes to a stop. It was observed that the stopped vehicle is sliding inwards in radial direction. If the coefficient of friction is 'f' which of the following is true?

A:e>f

B:e<f

C: e < 2f

D: None of these is correct



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Daily Class - 7:00 PM

Q:10) If the cross slope of a terrain is 20%, according to IRC classification, it is a :

A: Plain terrain

B: Rolling terrain

C: Mountainous terrain

D: Steep terrain



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Daily Class - 7:00 PM

- Q:11) According to Indian road congress, the width of carriageway is
- 1. 3.75 m for single lane
- 2. 7.0 m for two lanes without raised kerbs
- 3. 7.5 m for two lanes with raised kerbs Which of these statement(s) is/are true?

A:1 and 2

B: 2 and 3

C: 1 and 3

D: 1, 2 and 3



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Daily Class - 7:00 PM

Q: 12) As per I.R.C. it is considered appropriate that roads in rural areas should be designed for

A: 15-20 years

B: 10-15 years

C: 5-10 years

D: 20-25 years



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Daily Class - 7:00 PM

Q:13) A line, on either side of the road between which and the road, no building activity is permitted at all, is called as

A: Carriage way

B: Control line

C: Building line

D: Road way



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Daily Class - 7:00 PM

Q:14) What is the bending material in water bound macadam roads?

OR

In semi-grouted macadam pavement the binding material is

A: Brick powder

B: Stone dust

C: Construction waste

D: Line powder



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Daily Class - 7:00 PM

Q:15) What is the value of camber that should be provided in case of WBM pavement surface in an area of heavy rainfall?

A: 1 in 30

B: 1 in 48

C: 1 in 60

D: 1 in 72



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Daily Class - 7:00 PM

Q:16) Geometric design of highway includes (i) horizontal alignment, (ii) vertical alignment, (iii) Arbouri-culture, (iv) Cross section.

Choose the right combination.

A: (i), (ii) and (iii)

B: (i), (ii) and (iv)

C: (ii), (iii) and (iv)

D: (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv)



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Daily Class - 7:00 PM

Q: 17) At highway stretches where the required overtaking sight distance cannot be provided, in such sections it is necessary to incorporate at least

A: Three times the stopping sight distance

B: One-third of the required intermediate sight distance

C: Half of the required intermediate sight distance

D: Twice the stopping sight distance



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Daily Class - 7:00 PM

Q: 18) The instrument used to measure roughness index is

A: Profilometer

B: Delfectometer

C: Brinellnometer

D: Bump integrator



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Daily Class - 7:00 PM

Q: 19) The minimum value of camber provided for thin bituminous surface hill roads, is:

A: 0.022

B: 0.025

C: 0.03

D: 0.035



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Daily Class - 7:00 PM

Q: 20) A district road with a bituminous pavement has a horizontal curve of 1000 m for a design speed of 75 kmph. The super-elevation is

A: 1 in 40

B: 1 in 50

C: 1 in 60

D:1 in 70



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Daily Class - 7:00 PM

Q: 21) What is the recommended shape of chamber?

A: Straight

B: Parabolic

C: Straight at edge and parabolic in middle

D: Parabolic at edges and straight at middle



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Daily Class - 7:00 PM

Q: 22) What is the limiting gradient recommended by Indian roads congress for roads in plain terrain?

A:5.0%

B: 4.0%

C: 6.0%

D: 4.5%



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Daily Class - 7:00 PM

Q: 23) The 'Lag distance' is the distance traveled by the road vehicle is called

A: Perception time

B: Volition time

C: Emotion time

D: Total reaction time



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Daily Class - 7:00 PM

Q: 24) The shape of camber best suited for cement concrete pavement is

A: Straight line

B: Parabolic

C: Elliptical

D: Combination of straight and parabolic



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Daily Class - 7:00 PM

Q: 25) The side drains are provided on both the sides of the roadway, when the road is

A: Along salient curve

B: In cutting

C: Along re-entrant curve

D: All of these



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Daily Class - 7:00 PM

Q: 26) The desirable length of overtaking zone as per IRC recommendation is equal to:

A: Two times the overtaking sight distance

B: Three times the overtaking sight distance

C: Five times the overtaking sight distance

D: Overtaking sight distance



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Daily Class - 7:00 PM

Q: 27) The expression for the length of a transition curve (L_s) in meters is

$$A: L_{s} = \frac{V^{3}}{CR}$$

$$C: L_s = \frac{V^3}{24CR}$$

$$B: L_{s} = \frac{V^{3}}{16CR}$$

D:
$$L_s = \frac{V^3}{46.5CR}$$

Where C = rate of change of radial acceleration in m/s^3

R = Radius of the circular curve in meters and

V = Speed of vehicles in kmph



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Daily Class - 7:00 PM

Q: 28) Excessive camber on pavements may cause

A: Deterioration of central portion

B: Erosion of the berms

C: Slip of the speedy vehicles towards

the middle

D: All of these



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Daily Class - 7:00 PM

Q: 29) Full amount of extra width of pavement, one curve, is provided at

A: Beginning of the transition curve

B: Centre of the transition curve

C: Beginning of the circular curve

D: Centre of the circular curve



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Daily Class - 7:00 PM

Q:30) If the difference in elevation of an edge of the pavement, 9 m wide and its crown is 15 cm, the camber of the pavement is

A:1 IN 60

B: 1 in 45

C:1 IN 30

D:1 IN 15



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Daily Class - 7:00 PM

Q: 31) Equivalent factor of PCU for a passenger can as per IRC is

A: 1.0

B: 2.0

C: 0.5

D:10



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Daily Class - 7:00 PM

Q: 32) The shoulder provided along the road edge should be

A: Rougher than the traffic lanes

B: Smoother than the traffic lanes

C: Of same colours that of the pavement

D: Of very low load bearing capacity



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Daily Class - 7:00 PM

Q:33) Stopping sight distance is always:

A: Less than overtaking sight distance

B: Equal to overtaking sight distance

C: More than overtaking sight distance

D: Equal to lag distance



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Daily Class - 7:00 PM

Q:34) In the absence of super-elevation, the formation of pot holes is generally found:

OR

If super elevation is not provided on a horizontal curve of a highway, then on which portion of the road are the pot holes likely to develop:

A: On the outer edge of road

B: In the inner edge of road

C: In the middle of the road

D: Anywhere along the width of the road



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Daily Class - 7:00 PM

Q:35) The maximum rate of change of radial acceleration allowed on transition curves is:

 $A:100 \text{ mm/sec}^3$

B: 300 mm/sec³

C: 400 mm/sec³

 $D:500 \text{ mm/sec}^3$



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Daily Class - 7:00 PM

Q:36) For the design of super elevation for mixed traffic conditions, the speed is reduced by

A:12%

B: 18%

C: 25%

D:30%



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Daily Class – 7:00 PM

Q: 37) If super-elevation is not provided on a horizontal curve, then the pressure on the outer wheel will be

A: Less than the pressure on inner wheel

B: More than the pressure on the inner wheel

C: Equal to the pressure on inner wheel

D: None of these



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Daily Class - 7:00 PM

Q: 38) The extra widening required for pavement of width 10.5m. On a horizontal curve of radius R meters is given by

$$A:\frac{\ell^3}{2R}$$

$$\mathsf{B}:\frac{2\ell^2}{3R}$$

$$C:\frac{\ell^2}{R}$$

$$\mathsf{D}: \frac{3\ell^2}{2R}$$

Where, I = length of wheel base of vehicle in.m.



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Daily Class - 7:00 PM

Q:39) Which of the following is taken into consideration while determining overtaking sight distance in four lane highway?

A: Distance covered during time

B: Distance covered during overtaking operation

C: Reaction distance plus overtaking distance

D: Distance covered during reaction time plus distance covered during overtaking operation plus distance covered by the opposing traffic



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Daily Class - 7:00 PM

Q: 40) In a sag curve, a minimum of stoppage distance is determined with assumptions of headlight _____ and beam tilted at an upward angle of

A: 1.0 m and 2°

B: 0.75 m and 2°

C: 1.0m and 1°

D: 0.75 and 1°



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Daily Class - 7:00 PM

Q:41) Widening at curves provided to compensate the extra width occupied by a vehicle on the curve due to tracking of the rear wheels is called

A: Mechanical widening

B: Psychological widening

C: Super widening

D: Extra widening



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Daily Class - 7:00 PM

Q: 42) Roughness index of roads is expressed as:

A: Size of the stone on the pavement

B: Number of patches on the pavement

C: Cumulative deformation of surface per horizontal distance

D: Type of the road surface



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Daily Class - 7:00 PM

Q: 43) The rate of equilibrium superelevation on a road is

- 1. Directly proportional to the square of vehicle velocity
- 2. Inversely proportional to the radius of the horizontal curve
- 3. Directly proportional to the square of the radius of the horizontal curve

Which of the above statements are correct?

A: 1 and 2 only B: 1 and 3 only

C: 2 and 3 only D: 1, 2 and 3



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Daily Class - 7:00 PM

Q:44) A barrel camber consists of

A: Two straight slopes joining at the center

B: Two straight slopes with a parabolic crown in the center

C: A continuous curve either parabolic or elliptical

D: None of the above



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Daily Class - 7:00 PM

- Q: 45) The sight distance available in a road to a driver at any instance depends on
- 1. Features of the road ahead
- 2. Height of the driver's eye above the road surface
- 3. Height of the object above the road surface

A: 1 and 2 only

B: 1 and 3 only

C: 2 and 3 only

D: 1, 2 and 3



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Daily Class - 7:00 PM

Q:46) In pavement design considerations, the maximum width if the vehicle is usually fixed and followed. The vehicle width affects all of the following except:

A: Width of the traffic lanes

B: Shoulders

C: Parking facilities

D: Drainage layer



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Daily Class - 7:00 PM

Q:47) Equivalent axle load factor (EALF) defines

A: number of passes of the axle in question to the number of passes of standard axle

B: number of passes of a single axle to the passes of axle in question

C: damager per pass to a pavement by the axle in question relative to the damage per pass of a standard axle

D: None of the above



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Daily Class - 7:00 PM

Q: 48) Rumble strips are preferred on main roads as they

A: Incorporate changes in pavement texture by artificial corrugations

B: Produce noise and physical sensation on the steering

C: Reduce the speed on the roads

D: Provide a number of humps on the roads



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Daily Class - 7:00 PM

Q:49) In total reaction of the driver, the time required for the sensations received by the eyes/ears to be transmitted to the brain through the nervous system and spinal chord is called _____.

A: Intellection time

B: Emotion time

C: Volition time

D : Perception time



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Daily Class - 7:00 PM

Q:50) In urban areas, when the volume of cycle traffic is high, minimum width provided for the cycle track is:

A: 3.65 m

B: 3.0 m

C: 2.0 m

D: 1.5 m



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Daily Class - 7:00 PM

Q:51) Sliding considerations for stopped vehicles on super elevated horizontal curves provide the following bound on the amount of super elevation, e,

A: $e \ge coefficient$ of rolling friction

B: $e \ge coefficient$ of side friction

 $C: e \leq coefficient of rolling friction$

D: $e \le coefficient$ of side friction



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Daily Class - 7:00 PM

Q:52) Superior the road

A: Steeper is the cross slope (or) camber

B: Gentler is the camber

C: Steeper is the super elevation

D: Lesser is the cost



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Daily Class - 7:00 PM

Q:53) On a circular curve, the rate of super elevation is e, while negotiating the curve a vehicle comes to a stop. It is seen that the stopped vehicle does not slide inwards (in the radial direction). The coefficient of side friction is f. which of the following is true:

 $A:e \leq f$

B : f < e < 2f

 $C: e \ge 2f$

D: none of the above



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Daily Class - 7:00 PM

Q:54) Maximum allowable grade are lower for railways than for highways because

A: Construction costs become prohibitive for railways at high grades

B: Trains are longer than vehicles which use the highways

C: High grades cause discomfort to passengers

D: Steel wheels on steel rails have lower frictional coefficient that rubber tyres on pavements.



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Daily Class - 7:00 PM

Q:55) The important factor considered in the design of summit curves on highway is

A: Comfort to passengers

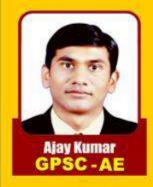
B: Sight distance

C: Super elevation

D: Impact factor

Heartiest Congratulations To All Selected Candidates From EverExam

ALL STATE JE / AE RESULT





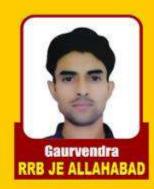




















RRB JE GUWAHATI



RRB JE KOLKATA



Mayank **BHOPAL AAI**







Result: SSC JE 2019

Selected Candidates For DV From EverExam 100 + SELECTION













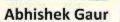












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Pankaj Gupta

Vaibhav Sharma

Randhir Das

Udayveer

Yuresh Singh

Saurabh

Ranvir Kumar

Mohd Zaid Raza Khan



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