Q :) The design of horizontal and vertical alignments, super elevation, gradient is worst affected by _____.

A : Length of vehicle

B : Width of vehicle

C : Speed of vehicle

D : Height of vehicle

Q :) The most raised portion of the pavement is called _____.

A : Super elevation

B : Camber

C : Crown

D : Kerb

Q :) Transition curve is introduced in _____.

A : Horizontal curve

B : Circular curve

C : Between horizontal curve and circular curve

D : Vertical curve

Q :) The most important factor that is required for road geometrics is _____.

A : SSD

B : OSD

C : ISD

D : Speed of vehicle

Q :) The design speed of NH on a cross slope of up to 10% is _____.

A : 100kmph

B : 80kmph

C : 60kmph

D : 50kmph

Q :) A part of pavement raised with respect to one side keeping the other side constant is called _____.

A : Footpath

B : Kerb

C : Super elevation

D : Camber

Q :) The main purpose of providing camber is _____.

A : To collect storm water

B : To maintain equilibrium

C : To follow IRC specifications

D : To follow geometric specifications

Q :) In India, the type of traffic assumed to design pavements is?

A : Low traffic

B : Heavy traffic

C : Mixed traffic flow

D : Very low traffic

Q :) The braking efficiency mainly depends on _____.

A : Sight distance

B : PIEV theory

C : Friction

D : Length of the curve

Q :) The braking efficiency for a vehicle moving with a speed of 18kmph, having a lag distance of 14m and coefficient of longitudinal friction is 0.36.

A : 25.28%

B : 25.4%

C : 25.6%

D : 25.8%

Q :) The unevenness index for a good pavement surface of high speed should be _____.

A : 1500mm/km

B : 2500mm/km

C : 3500mm/km

D : 4500mm/km

Q :) The camber required depends on _____.

A : Type of pavement

B : Rainfall

C : Type of pavement and rainfall

D : Rainfall characteristics

Q :) The minimum camber required in heavy rainfall area for bituminous roads as per IRC is _____.

A : 1%

B : 2.5%

C : 2.7%

D : 3%

Q :) The equation of parabolic camber is given by _____.

A : $Y=x/a$

B : $Y=x^2/a$

C : $Y=x^3/a$

D : $Y=ax^2$

Q :) The minimum width of carriage way in urban roads is _____.

A : 2.5m

B : 3.0m

C : 3.5m

D : 3.75m

Q :) A median is also called as _____.

A : Traffic separator

B : Traffic junction

C : Traffic check post

D : Traffic flow

Q :) The minimum shoulder width recommended by IRC is _____.

A : 1.0m

B : 1.5m

C : 2.0m

D : 2.5m

Q :) A road running parallel to highway for some selected areas with grade separator are called _____.

A : Footage road

B : Urban road

C : Frontage road

D : Parallel highway

Q :) The width of formation is calculated by adding?

A : Sum of the width of pavements

B : Width of pavement+ separators

C : Width of pavement + separators + shoulders

D : Width of pavement + separator + shoulders + side drains

Q :) The boundary till which building activities are prohibited is called _____.

A : Right of way

B : Boundary line

C : Building line

D : Control line

Q :) The stopping sight distance does not depend on _____.

A : Break reaction time

B : Speed of vehicle

C : Length of vehicle

D : Friction

Q :) The reaction time considered in SSD is _____.

A : 1.5 sec

B : 2 sec

C : 2.5 sec

D : 3 sec

Q :) The desirable relationship between OSD and length of overtaking zone is _____.

A : Length of overtaking zone = OSD

B : Length of overtaking zone = 2 OSD

C : Length of overtaking zone = 3 OSD

D : Length of overtaking zone = 5 OSD

Q :) If the speed of overtaken vehicle is 80Kmph, then the design speed is _____.

A : 80kmph

B : 96kmph

C : 100kmph

D : 106kmph

Q :) The ratio between centrifugal force and weight of the vehicle is called _____.

A : Impact factor

B : Impact ratio

C : Centrifugal factor

D : Centrifugal impulse

Q :) If the super elevation of the highway provided is zero, then the design speed of highway having a curve of 200m and coefficient of friction 0.10 is?

A : 40kmph

B : 50kmph

C : 55kmph

D : 60kmph

Q :) The super elevation is calculated for _____.

A : 75% of design speed including friction

B : 80% of design speed neglecting friction

C : 75% of design speed neglecting friction

D : 80% of design speed including friction

Q :) The ruling minimum radius in the curve is given by _____.

A : $R=V^2/127(e+f)$

B : $R=V'^2/127\ (e+f)$

C : $R=127(e+f)$

D : $R=127/(e+f)$

Q :) The extra widening is the sum of _____.

A : Mechanical widening and psychological widening

B : Two times of mechanical widening

C : Two times of psychological widening

D : Mechanical widening – physical widening

Q :) The mechanical widening of a track is given by _____.

A : $I^2/2R$

B : $nI^2/2R$

C : $nI^3/2R$

D : $nI/2R$

Q :) The length of wheel base usually considered in India is?

A : 6.1m

B : 5.9m

C : 5.8m

D : 5.5m

Q :) The mechanical widening of a curve is 1.5m, the curve is having a radius of 120m and design speed as 80kmph find the total widening on the curve.

A : 2.20m

B : 2.26m

C : 2.25m

D : 2.24m

Q :) The most preferred type of transition curve by IRC for highway is _____.

A : Spiral

B : Cubic parabola

C : Parabola

D : Lemniscate

Q :) The rate of change of acceleration in m/sec3 for a design speed of 85kmph is _____.

A : 0.5

B : 0.6

C : 0.7

D : 0.8

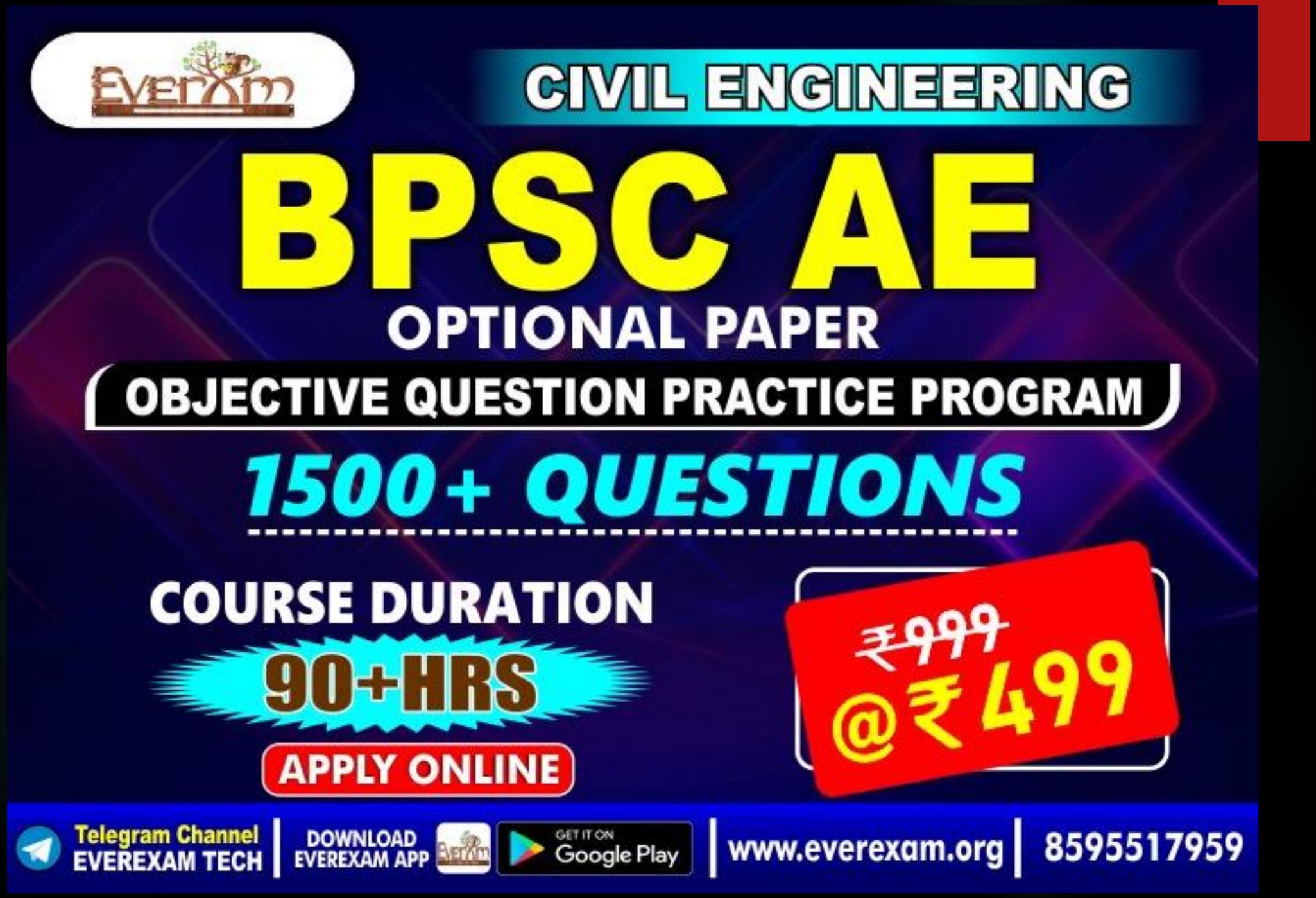
Q :) The total shift of a transition curve is _____.

A : $L^2/12R$

B : $L^2/24R$

C : $L^2/48R$

D : $L^2/96R$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