Program: BE Civil Engineering

Curriculum Scheme: Revised 2012

Examination: Third Year Semester VI

Course Code: CEC604 and Course Name:Transportation Engineering II

Time: 1 hour Max. Marks: 50

Note to the students:- All the Questions are compulsory and carry equal marks .

Q1.	The report that includes all the works including soil, bridges, topography, material studies and drainage studies is called as
Option A:	Feasibility report
Option B:	Detailed project report
Option C:	Survey report
Option D:	Primary report
Q2.	If an ascending gradient of 1 in 100 meets with a descending gradient of 1 in 50, the length of summit curve required to provide overtaking sight distance of 500 m will be
Option A:	938.25 m
Option B:	470.37 m
Option C:	170.52 m
Option D:	781.25 m
Q3.	Reaction time of a driver
Option A:	increases with increase in speed
Option B:	decreases with increase in speed
Option C:	is same for all speeds
Option D:	No relation with speed
Q4.	Stopping sight distance is always
Option A:	less than overtaking sight distance
Option B:	equal to overtaking sight distance
Option C:	more than overtaking sight distance
Option D:	Proportional to square of SSD
Q5.	The SSD is based on
Option A:	Speed of vehicle

Option B:	Voluntary action of brain
Option C:	PIEV theory
Option D:	Reflex action of brain
Q6.	Which of the following is equal to super elevation?
Option A:	Sinθ
Option B:	Tanθ
Option C:	Cosθ
Option D:	Secθ
Q7.	Which bitumen/binder material does not need heating?
Option A:	Paving grade
Option B:	Cut back
Option C:	Modified
Option D:	Tar
Q8.	The plate bearing test is used to evaluate
Option A:	Modulus of sub base reaction
Option B:	Modulus of base reaction
Option C:	Modulus of pavement
Option D:	Thickness of pavement
Q9.	The fundamental factor in the selection of pavement type is
Option A:	a) climatic condition
Option B:	b) type and intensity of traffic
Option C:	c) subgrade soil and drainage conditions
Option D:	d) availability of funds for the construction project
Q10.	Design period of concrete pavement is usually taken as
Option A:	35 years
Option B:	30 years
Option C:	25 years
Option D:	15 years
Q11.	Design of flexible pavements is based on
Option A:	Mathematical analysis
Option B:	Empirical formula
Option C:	A compromise of pure theory & pure empirical formula
Option D:	Scientific analysis
Q12.	Total thickness of the pavement:
Option A:	Changes with Sub base
Option B:	Changes with Subgrade
Option C:	Changes with Base
Option D:	Remains constant
Q13.	The design load for flexible pavement is taken as
Option A:	85th percentile load

Option B:	15th percentile load
Option C:	99th percentile load
Option D:	98th percentile load
Q14.	The process of mud or soil being ejected out through the joints and edges of the CC pavements is called
Option A:	ravelling
Option B:	mud pumping
Option C:	scaling
Option D:	ejection
Q15.	The length of slender beam used in benkleman beam method is
Option A:	3.5 m
Option B:	3.66 m
Option C:	3.8 m
Option D:	3.9 m
Q16.	Which one these is not a basic traffic manoeuvre
Option A:	Diverging
Option B:	Weaving
Option C:	Merging
Option D:	Round about
Q17.	Floating car method is used for carrying out
Option A:	spot speed study
Option B:	volume study
Option C:	speed and delay study
Option D:	origin destination study
Q18.	The width of a give way sign board is
Option A:	750mm
Option B:	900mm
Option C:	800mm

Option D:	850mm
Q19.	Peak hour factor is expressed as
Option A:	No of vehicles
Option B:	percentage of daily traffic
Option C:	percentage of AADT
Option D:	Volume /time
Q20.	For Minor Bridge Span length is equal to
Option A:	8 to 20m
Option B:	8 to 25m
Option C:	8 to 30m
Option D:	8 to 35m
Q21.	Which investigation is essential for to know the properties of the bridge site soil.
Option A:	sub grade investigation
Option B:	laboratory investigations
Option C:	field investigation
Option D:	Sub-Surface investigation
Q22.	Indian practices on estimation of design scour depth by
Option A:	By Besson's Formula
Option B:	Lacey–Inglis method
Option C:	By use of open pits
Option D:	By use of geophysical methods
Q23.	Transverse joints are provided at distances varying from
Option A:	10 m to 15 m
Option B:	17 m to 27 m
Option C:	12 m to 18 m
Option D:	16 m to 24 m

Q24.	The consolidation deformation is
Option A:	Non recoverable
Option B:	Semi recoverable
Option C:	Partly recoverable and partly non recoverable
Option D:	Completely recoverable
Q25.	The minimum thickness of flexible pavement base is
Option A:	10cm
Option B:	15cm
Option C:	18cm
Option D:	20cm

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Question	Correct Option (Enter either 'A' or 'B' or 'C' or 'D')
Q1.	C
Q2.	D
Q3.	B
Q4	A
Q5	C
Q6	B
Q7	B
Q8.	A
Q9.	B
Q10.	B
Q11.	A
Q12.	B
Q13.	D
Q14.	B
Q15.	B
Q16.	D
Q17.	C
Q18.	B
Q19.	C

Q20.	C
Q21.	D
Q22.	B
Q23.	B
Q24.	C
Q25.	A