Program: T.E. (Civil) (REV. -2016) Engineering

Curriculum Scheme: Rev2016
Examination: Third Year Semester V

Course code: CE C505 Course Name: Transportation Engineering - I

Time: 1 hour Max. Marks: 50

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

Q1.	Roads are classified in 3 categories in road plan
Option A:	Nagpur
Option B:	Bombay
Option C:	Nasik
Option D:	Delhi
Q2.	Rectangular and block pattern is adopted in
Option A:	South Mumbai
Option B:	Pune
Option C:	Chandigarh
Option D:	Delhi
02	
Q3.	The SSD for a design speed of 50 Kmph for a two lane road with
	coefficient of friction of 0.37 in meter is
Option A:	61.3
Option B:	81.7
Option C:	123.7
Option D:	161.6
Q4.	Head light sight distance for a one way road is considered equal to
Option A:	Overtaking sight distance
Option B:	Stopping sight distance
Option C:	Intermediate sight distance
Option D:	Compromising sight distance
Q5.	The road connecting different states is designated as
Option A:	National Highway
Option B:	State Highway
Option C:	District Road
Option D:	Village Road
Q6.	Reaction time depends on
Option A:	SSD
Option B:	OSD
Option C:	PIEV
Option D:	Curves

Q7. Desire line diagram is found through Option A: O & D Survey Option B: Speed and Journey time survey Option C: Parking survey Option D: Turning Movement count survey  Q8. Difference between Journey time and running time is Option A: Length Option B: Delay Option C: Speed Option D: Volume  Q9. Which is the correct relation Option A: Q=K+V Option B: Q=K/V Option C: Q=K*V Option C: Q=K*V Option D: Q=K-V  Q10. Tar is a by-product of Option A: Petroleum Option C: Bitumen Option C: Bitumen Option D: Plastic
Option A: O & D Survey Option B: Speed and Journey time survey Option C: Parking survey Option D: Turning Movement count survey  Q8. Difference between Journey time and running time is Option A: Length Option B: Delay Option C: Speed Option D: Volume  Q9. Which is the correct relation Option A: Q=K+V Option B: Q=K/V Option C: Q=K*V Option D: Q=K-V  Q10. Tar is a by-product of Option A: Petroleum Option C: Bitumen
Option B: Speed and Journey time survey Option C: Parking survey Option D: Turning Movement count survey  Q8. Difference between Journey time and running time is Option A: Length Option B: Delay Option C: Speed Option D: Volume  Q9. Which is the correct relation Option A: Q=K+V Option B: Q=K/V Option C: Q=K*V Option D: Q=K-V  Q10. Tar is a by-product of Option A: Petroleum Option B: Wood Option C: Bitumen
Option C: Parking survey Option D: Turning Movement count survey  Q8. Difference between Journey time and running time is Option A: Length Option B: Delay Option C: Speed Option D: Volume  Q9. Which is the correct relation Option A: Q=K+V Option B: Q=K/V Option C: Q=K*V Option C: Q=K*V Option D: Q=K-V  Q10. Tar is a by-product of Option A: Petroleum Option B: Wood Option C: Bitumen
Option D: Turning Movement count survey  Q8. Difference between Journey time and running time is Option A: Length Option B: Delay Option C: Speed Option D: Volume  Q9. Which is the correct relation Option A: Q=K+V Option B: Q=K/V Option C: Q=K*V Option C: Q=K*V Option D: Q=K-V  Q10. Tar is a by-product of Option A: Petroleum Option B: Wood Option C: Bitumen
Q8. Difference between Journey time and running time is  Option A: Length Option B: Delay Option C: Speed Option D: Volume  Q9. Which is the correct relation Option A: Q=K+V Option B: Q=K/V Option C: Q=K*V Option D: Q=K-V  Q10. Tar is a by-product of Option A: Petroleum Option B: Wood Option C: Bitumen
Option A: Length Option B: Delay Option C: Speed Option D: Volume  Q9. Which is the correct relation Option A: Q=K+V Option B: Q=K/V Option C: Q=K*V Option D: Q=K-V  Q10. Tar is a by-product of Option A: Petroleum Option B: Wood Option C: Bitumen
Option A: Length Option B: Delay Option C: Speed Option D: Volume  Q9. Which is the correct relation Option A: Q=K+V Option B: Q=K/V Option C: Q=K*V Option D: Q=K-V  Q10. Tar is a by-product of Option A: Petroleum Option B: Wood Option C: Bitumen
Option B: Delay Option C: Speed Option D: Volume  Q9. Which is the correct relation Option A: Q=K+V Option B: Q=K/V Option C: Q=K*V Option D: Q=K-V  Q10. Tar is a by-product of Option A: Petroleum Option B: Wood Option C: Bitumen
Option C: Speed Option D: Volume  Q9. Which is the correct relation Option A: Q=K+V Option B: Q=K/V Option C: Q=K*V Option D: Q=K-V  Q10. Tar is a by-product of Option A: Petroleum Option B: Wood Option C: Bitumen
Option D: Volume  Q9. Which is the correct relation Option A: Q=K+V Option B: Q=K/V Option C: Q=K*V Option D: Q=K-V  Q10. Tar is a by-product of Option A: Petroleum Option B: Wood Option C: Bitumen
Q9. Which is the correct relation Option A: Q=K+V Option B: Q=K/V Option C: Q=K*V Option D: Q=K-V  Q10. Tar is a by-product of Option A: Petroleum Option B: Wood Option C: Bitumen
Option A: Q=K+V Option B: Q=K/V Option C: Q=K*V Option D: Q=K-V  Q10. Tar is a by-product of Option A: Petroleum Option B: Wood Option C: Bitumen
Option A: Q=K+V Option B: Q=K/V Option C: Q=K*V Option D: Q=K-V  Q10. Tar is a by-product of Option A: Petroleum Option B: Wood Option C: Bitumen
Option B: Q=K/V Option C: Q=K*V Option D: Q=K-V  Q10. Tar is a by-product of Option A: Petroleum Option B: Wood Option C: Bitumen
Option C: Q=K*V Option D: Q=K-V  Q10. Tar is a by-product of Option A: Petroleum Option B: Wood Option C: Bitumen
Option D: Q=K-V  Q10. Tar is a by-product of Option A: Petroleum Option B: Wood Option C: Bitumen
Q10. Tar is a by-product of Option A: Petroleum Option B: Wood Option C: Bitumen
Option A: Petroleum Option B: Wood Option C: Bitumen
Option A: Petroleum Option B: Wood Option C: Bitumen
Option B: Wood Option C: Bitumen
Option C: Bitumen
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Q11. Los Angeles testing machine is used to conduct
Option A: Shape test
Option B: Abrasion test
Option C: Impact test
Option D: Crushing test
Q12. Soil test used for pavement design is
Option A: CBR
Option B: Shear test
Option C: Tri axial test
Option D: Compaction test
Q13. Binding material used in WBM road is
Option A: Cement
Option B: Bitumen
Option C: Tar
Option D: Soil
Q14. The load dispersion is assumed at an angle of
Option A: 45°
Ontrop D:   C00
Option B: 60°
Option B: 60° Option C: 75° Option D: 90°

Q15.	The heavy commercial vehicles are considered if their weight exceeds
Option A:	3.0 t
Option B:	4.0 t
Option C:	5.0 t
Option D:	6.0 t
Q16.	The load dispersion is assumed at an angle of
Option A:	45°
Option B:	60°
Option C:	75°
Option D:	90°
Q17.	The term 'a' denotes?
Option A:	Radius of wheel
Option B:	Radius of the area of contact
Option C:	Radius of the equivalent area of contact
Option D:	Radius of axle
Q18.	The layer not required in cement road is
Option A:	Sub grade
Option B:	Sub base
Option C:	Base
Option D:	Surface
Q19.	The radius of relative stiffness for a 20cm thick slab with $E = 3 \times 10^5 \text{ kg/cm}^2$ and
<b>Q</b> 13.	poisson's ratio = 0.15, resting on a subgrade having modulus of 5 kg/m³ is
Option A:	10 cm
Option B:	320 cm
Option C:	100 cm
Option D:	80 cm
020	The black of the least of the land of the
Q20.	The blockage of the longitudinal and cross drains leads to
Option A:	Increase of water
Option B:	Decrease of ground water
Option C: Option D:	Stagnation Floods
Орион D.	Floods
Q21.	The damage can be caused to a well-designed pavement in a hot region is by
Option A:	Rain
Option B:	Heat
Option C:	Snow
Option D:	Traffic
Q22.	The structural evaluation can't be evaluated by
V22.	The 3d detail at evaluation can t be evaluated by

Option A:	Dynaflect
Option B:	Road rater
Option C:	FWD
Option D:	Bump integrator
Q23.	The sum of 15 deflection is 100, find mean deflection.
Option A:	3.33
Option B:	4.44
Option C:	6.66
Option D:	1.5
Q24.	Which is not part of surface drainage
Option A:	Camber
Option B:	GSB layer
Option C:	Side drainage
Option D:	Cross drainage
Q25.	Distance between two points for BBD should not be more than
Option A:	1000 m
Option B:	500 m
Option C:	100 m
Option D:	50 m