

Department of Civil Engineering

CE 8604 – Highway Engineering

Unit - II - MCQ Bank

1. The changes in gradient and vertical curve are covered under which type of alignment
a) Horizontal alignment
b) Vertical alignment
c) Geometric design
d) Highway specifications
Answer: (b)
2. The improper alignment of road will not result in
a) Increase in construction cost
b) Increase in maintenance cost
c) Increase of population
d) Increase in accidents
Answer: (c)
3. The basic requirement of alignment should be
a) Short
b) Easy
c) Safe
d) Short, easy, safe and economical

Answer : (d)

4. The economical option during the construction of a road around a hill is
a) Cut the hill
b) Provide a tunnel
c) Provide a road around the hill
d) Look for other alternative approaches
Answer: (c)
5. Obligatory points through which the alignment should not pass are
a) Religious structure and costly structures
b) Intermediate towns
c) Important cities
d) Important places of worship
Answer: (a)
6. The surveys of highway alignment are completed in how many stages?
a) One
b) Two
c) Three
d) Four
Answer: (d)
7. The maps in India related to topography are prepared by
a) Geological survey of India
b) Survey of India
c) NHAI
d) GOI
Answer: (b)

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8. The survey in which details are covered roughly but not accurately is called	
a) Reconnaissance	
b) Rough survey	
c) Map study	
d) Detailed study	
Answer: (a)	
9. The soil survey is conducted in which of the following survey?	
a) Preliminary survey	
b) Reconnaissance survey	
c) Map study	
d) Topography study	
Answer: (a)	
10. A closed loop used for survey purpose is called	
a) Open traverse	
b) Closed traverse	
c) Primary traverse	
d) Secondary traverse	
Answer: (b)	
11. The index map shows	
a) Topography	
b) Soil	
c) Area of the site	
d) Plan	
Answer: (a)	

12. Detailed size drawings are prepared in which sheet?
a) A1
b) A ₂
c) A ₃
d) A ₄
Answer: (b)
13. A part of land that is acquired during the initial stages of construction for future expansion
called
a) Kerb
b) Footpath
c) Right of way
d) Camber
Answer: (c)
14. Which method is recommended by IRC for flexible pavements?
a) CBR
b) IRC 6
c) IRC 21
d) IRC 58
Answer: (a)
15. The first step in the detail checklist of DPR is
a) Executive summary
b) Background
c) Roadway features
d) General details of the project
Answer: (a)

16. The final step in the specifications and design of roadway elements is
a) Specifications
b) Design elements
c) Geometric design
d) Safety and audit of the design elements
Answer: (d)
17. 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
Answer: (c)
18. The most raised portion of the pavement is called
a) Super elevation
b) Camber
c) Crown
d) Kerb
Answer: (c)
19. The extra width of pavement is provided on
a) Horizontal curve
b) Width of pavement
c) Length of pavement
d) Super elevation
Answer: (a)

20. Transition curve is introduced in
a) Horizontal curve
b) Circular curve
c) Between horizontal curve and circular curve
d) Vertical curve
Answer: (c)
21. The most important factor that is required for road geometrics is
a) SSD
b) OSD
c) ISD
d) Speed of vehicle
Answer: (d)
22. The braking efficiency mainly depends on
a) Sight distance
b) PIEV theory
c) Friction
d) Length of the curve
Answer: (c)
23. 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%
Answer: (a)

24. A median is also called as _____

a) Traffic separator

- b) Traffic junction
- c) Traffic check post
- d) Traffic flow

Answer: (a)

25. The desirable width as per IRC for median on rural roads is _

- a) 3m
- b) 5m
- c) 8m
- d) 14m

Answer:(b)