Interview Questions

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300+ TOP HIGHWAY Engineering Objective Type Questions and Answers

HIGHWAY Engineering Multiple Choice Questions :-

1. Nagpur road plan formula were prepared by assuming

a) rectangular or block road pattern

b) radial or star and block road pattern

c) radial or star and circular road pattern

d) radial or star and grid road pattern

Ans: d

2. Select the correct statement.

a) Nagpur road plan formula take into account the towns with very large population.

b) Nagpur road plan has a target road length of 32 km per 100 square km.

c) Second 20-year plan has provided 1600 km of expressways out of the proposed National highway.

d) Second 20-year plan allowed deduction of length of railway track in the area while calculating the length of roads.

Ans: c

3. The sequence of four stages of survey in a highway alignment is

a) reconnaissance, map study, preliminary survey and detailed survey

b) map study, preliminary survey, reconnaissance and detailed survey

c) map study, reconnaissance, preliminary survey and detailed survey

d) preliminary survey, map study, reconnaissance and detailed survey

Ans: c

4. The shape of the camber, best suited for cement concrete pavements, is

a) straight line

b) parabolic

c) elliptical

d) combination of straight and parabolic

Ans: a

5. For water bound macadam roads in localities of heavy rainfall, the recommended value of camber is

a) 1 in 30
b) 1 in 36
c) 1 in 48
d) 1 in 60
Ans: b

6. The stopping sight distance depends upon
a) total reaction time of driver
b) speed of vehicle
c) efficiency of brakes
d) all of the above
Ans: d

7. When the path travelled along the road surface is more than the circumferential movement of the wheels due to rotation, then it results in
a) slipping
b) skidding
c) turning
d) revolving
Ans: b

8. Coefficient of friction is less when the pavement surface is
a) rough
b) dry
c) smooth and dry
d) smooth and wet
Ans: d

Cases, Protectors & More
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9. The shoulder provided along the road edge should be

a) rougher than the traffic lanes

b) smoother than the traffic lanes

c) of same colour as that of the pavement

d) of very low load bearing capacity

Ans: a

10. Camber in the road is provided for

a) effective drainage

b) counteracting the centrifugal force

c) having proper sight distance

d) none of the above

Ans: a

11. Compared to a level surface, on a descending gradient the stopping sight distance is

a) less

b) more

c) same

d) dependent on the speed

Ans: b

12. On a single lane road with two way traffic, the minimum stopping sight distance is equal to

a) stopping distance

b) two times the stopping distance

c) half the stopping distance

d) three times the stopping distance

Ans: b

13. The desirable length of overtaking zone as per IRC recommendation is equal to

a) overtaking sight distance

b) two times the overtaking sight distance

c) three times the overtaking sight distance

d) five times the overtaking sight distance

Ans: d

14. Stopping sight distance is always

a) less than overtaking sight distance

b) equal to overtaking sight distance

c) more than overtaking sight distance

d) none of the above

Ans: a

15. Reaction time of a driver

a) increases with increase in speed

b) decreases with increase in speed

c) is same for all speeds

d) none of the above

Ans: b

16. If the stopping distance is 60 meters, then the minimum stopping sight distance for two lane, two way traffic is

a) 30m

b) 60m

c) 120m

d) 180m

Ans: b

17. The effect of grade on safe overtaking sight distance is

a) to increase it on descending grades and to decrease it on ascending grades

b) to decrease it on descending grades and to increase it on ascending grades

c) to increase it on both descending and ascending grades

d) to decrease it on both descending and ascending grades

Ans: c

18. The ruling design speed on a National Highway in plain terrain as per IRC recommendations is

a) 60 kmph

b) 80 kmph

c) 100 kmph

d) 120 kmph

Ans: c

19. The terrain may be classified as rolling terrain if the cross slope of land is

a) upto 10%

b) between 10% and 25%

c) between 25% and 60%

d) more than 60%

Ans: b

20. If b is the wheel track of a vehicle and h is the height of centre of gravity above road surface, then to avoid overturning and lateral skidding on a horizontal curve, the centrifugal ratio should always be

a) less than b/2h and greater than co-efficient of lateral friction

b) less than b/2h and also less than co-efficient of lateral friction

c) greater than b/2h and less than co-efficient of lateral friction

d) greater than b/2h and also greater than coefficient of lateral friction

Ans: b

21. As per IRC recommendations, the maximum limit of super elevation for mixed traffic in plain terrain is

a) 1 in 15

b) 1 in 12.5

c) 1 in 10

d) equal to camber

Ans: a

22. For the design of super elevation for mixed traffic conditions, the speed is reduced by

a) 15%

b) 20%

c) 25%

d) 75%

Ans: c

23. On a horizontal curve if the pavement is kept horizontal across the alignment, then the pressure on the outer wheels will be

a) more than the pressure on inner wheels

b) less than the pressure on inner wheels

c) equal to the pressure on inner wheels

d) zero

Ans: a

25. For a constant value of coefficient of lateral friction, the value of required super-elevation increases with

a) increase in both speed and radius of curve

b) decrease in both speed and radius of curve

c) increase in speed and with decrease in radius of curve

d) decrease in speed and with increase in radius of curve

Ans: d

26. To calculate the minimum value of ruling radius of horizontal curves in plains, the design speed is given by

a) 8 kmph

b) 12kmph

c) 16kmph

d) 20 kmph

Ans: c

27. The absolute minimum radius of curve for safe operation for a speed of 110 kmph is

a) 110 m

b) 220 m

c) 440 m

d) 577 m

Ans: c

28. The attainment of super elevation by rotation of pavement about the inner edge of the pavement

a) is preferable in steep terrain

b) results in balancing the earthwork

c) avoids the drainage problem in flat terrain

d) does not change the vertical alignment of road

Ans: c

29. Select the correct statement.

a) Psychological extra widening depends on the number of traffic lanes.

b) Mechanical extra widening depends on the speed of vehicle.

c) Psychological extra widening depends on the length of wheel base.

d) Psychological extra widening depends on the speed of vehicle.

Ans: d

30. In case of hill roads, the extra widening is generally provided

a) equally on inner and outer sides of the curve

b) fully on the inner side of the curve

c) fully on the outer side of the curve

d) one-fourth on inner side and three-fourth on outer side of the curve

Ans: b

31. The transition curve used in the horizontal alignment of highways as per IRC recommendations is

a) spiral

b) lemniscate

c) cubic parabola

d) any of the above

Ans: a

32. For design, that length of transition curve should be taken which is

a) based on allowable rate of change of centrifugal acceleration

b) based on rate of change of super elevation

c) higher of (a) and (b)

d) smaller of (a) and (b)

Ans: c

33. The maximum design gradient for vertical profile of a road is

a) ruling gradient

b) limiting gradient

c) exceptional gradient

d) minimum gradient

Ans: a

34. The percentage compensation in gradient for ruling gradient of 4% and horizontal curve of radius 760 m is

a) 0.1 %

b) 1 %

c) 10%

d) no compensation

Ans: d

35. If ruling gradient is I in 20 and there is also a horizontal curve of radius 76 m, then the compensated grade should be

a) 3 %

b) 4%

c) 5 %

d) 6%

Ans: b

36. The camber of road should be approximately equal to

a) longitudinal gradient

b) two times the longitudinal gradient

c) three times the longitudinal gradient

d) half the longitudinal gradient

Ans: d

37. Which of the following shapes is preferred in a valley curve ?

a) simple parabola

b) cubic parabola

c) spiral

d) lemniscate

Ans: b

38. The value of ruling gradient in plains as per IRC recommendation is

a) 1 in 12

b) 1 m 15

c) 1 in 20

d) 1 in 30

Ans: d

39. In case of summit curves, the deviation angle will be maximum when

a) an ascending gradient meets with another ascending gradient

b) an ascending gradient meets with a descending gradient

c) a descending gradient meets with another descending gradient

d) an ascending gradient meets with a level surface

Ans: b

40. If the design speed is V kmph and deviation angle is N radians, then the total length of a valley curve in meters is given by the expression

a) 0.38 N V3/2

b) 0.38 (NV3)"2

c) 3.8 NV"2

d) 3.8 (NV3)"2

Ans: b

41. If an ascending gradient of 1 in 50 meets a descending gradient of 1 in 50, the length of summit curve for a stopping sight distance of 80 m will be

a) zero

b) 64m

c) 80m

d) 60m

Ans: d

42. Highway facilities are designed for

a) annual average hourly volume

b) annual average daily traffic

c) thirtieth highest hourly volume

d) peak hourly volume of the year

Ans: c

43. Enoscope is used to find

a) average speed

b) spot speed

c) space-mean speed

d) time-mean speed

Ans: b

44. For highway geometric design purposes the speed used is

a) 15th percentile

b) 50 ""percentile

c) 85th percentile

d) 98 ""percentile

Ans: d

45. Select the correct statement.

a) Traffic volume should always be more than traffic capacity.

b) Traffic capacity should always be more than traffic volume.

c) Spot speed is the average speed of a vehicle at a specified section.

d) 85th percentile speed is more than 98th percentile speed.

Ans: b

46. Length of a vehicle affects

a) width of traffic lanes

b) extra width of pavement and minimum turning radius

c) width of shoulders and parking facilities

d) clearance to be provided under structures such as overbridges, under-bridges etc.

Ans: b

47. The maximum width of a vehicle as recommended by IRC is

a) 1.85m

b) 2.44 m

c) 3.81 m

d) 4.72 m

Ans: b

48. Desire lines are plotted in

a) traffic volume studies

b) speed studies

c) accident studies

d) origin and destination studies

Ans: d

49. Which of the following methods is preferred for collecting origin and destination data for a small area like a mass business center or a large intersection ?
a) road side interview method
b) license plate method
c) return postcard method
d) home interview method
Ans: b

50. The diagram which shows the approximate path of vehicles and pedestrians involved in accidents is known as
a) spot maps
b) pie charts
c) condition diagram
d) collision diagram
Ans: d

51. With increase in speed of the traffic stream, the minimum spacing of vehicles
a) increases
b) decreases
c) first decreases and then increases after reaching a minimum value at optimum speed
d) first increases and then decreases after reaching a maximum value at optimum speed
Ans: a

52. Which of the following is known as design capacity ?
a) basic capacity
b) theoretical capacity
c) possible capacity
d) practical capacity
Ans: a

53. If the average center to center spacing of vehicles is 20 meters, then the basic capacity of a traffic lane at a speed of 50 kmph is
a) 2500 vehicles per day
b) 2000 vehicles per hour
c) 2500 vehicles per hour
d) 1000 vehicles per hour
Ans: c

54. With increase in speed of the traffic stream, the maximum capacity of the lane
a) increases
b) decreases
c) first increases and then decreases after reaching a maximum value at optimum speed
d) first decreases and then increases after reaching a minimum value at optimum speed
Ans: c

55. Equivalent factor of passenger car unit (PCU) for a passenger car as per IRC is
a) 1.0
b) 2.0
c) 0.5
d) 10
Ans: a

56. If the stopping distance and average length of a vehicle are 18 m and 6 m respectively, then the theoretical maxi¬mum capacity of a traffic lane at a speed of 10 m/sec is
a) 1500 vehicles per hour
b) 2000 vehicles per hour
c) 2500 vehicles per hour
d) 3000 vehicles per hour
Ans: a

57. Scientific planning of transportation system and mass transit facilities in cities should be based on
a) spot speed data
b) origin and destination data
c) traffic volume data
d) accident data
Ans: b

58. The diagram which shows all important physical conditions of an accident location like roadway limits, bridges, trees and all details of roadway conditions is known as
a) pie chart
b) spot maps
c) condition diagram

d) collision diagram

Ans: c

59. When the speed of traffic flow becomes zero,then
a) traffic density attains maximum value whereas traffic volume becomes zero
b) traffic density and traffic volume both attain maximum value
c) traffic density and traffic volume both become zero
d) traffic density becomes zero whereas traffic volume attains maximum value

Ans: a

60. On a right angled road intersection with two way traffic, the total number of conflict points is
a) 6
b) 11
c) 18
d) 24

Ans: d

61. The background colour of the informatory sign board is
a) red
b) yellow
c) green
d) white

Ans: b

62. Which of the following is indicated by a warning sign ?
a) level crossing
b) no parking
c) end of speed limit
d) overtaking prohibited

Ans: a

63. "Dead Slow" is a
a) regulatory sign
b) warning sign
c) informatory sign
d) none of the above

Ans: a

64. The most efficient traffic signal system is
a) simultaneous system
b) alternate system
c) flexible progressive system
d) simple progressive system
Ans: c

65. The provision of traffic signals at intersections
a) reduces right angled and rear end collisions
b) increases right angled and rear end collisions
c) reduces right angled collisions but may increase rear end collisions
d) reduces rear end collisions but may increase right angled collisions
Ans: c

66. Select the incorrect statement.
a) Stop or red time of a signal is the sum of go and clearance intervals for the cross flow.
b) Go or green time of a signal is the sum of stop and clearance intervals for the cross flow.
c) Clearance time is generally 3 to 5 seconds.
d) The cycle length is normally 40 to 60 seconds for two phase signals.
Ans: b

67. Centre line markings are used
a) to designate traffic lanes
b) in roadways meant for two way traffic
c) to indicate that overtaking is not permitted
d) to designate proper lateral placement of vehicles before turning to different directions
Ans: b

68. The particular places where pedestrians are to cross the pavement are properly marked by the pavement marking known as
a) stop lines
b) turn markings
c) crosswalk lines
d) lane lines
Ans: c

69. The entrance and exit curves of a rotary have
a) equal radii and equal widths of pavement
b) equal radii but pavement width is more at entrance than at exit curve
c) equal pavement widths but radius is more at entrance curve than at exit curve
d) different radii and different widths of pavement
Ans: d

70. When two equally important roads cross roughly at right angles, the suitable shape of central island is
a) circular
b) elliptical
c) tangent
d) turbine
Ans: a

71. The maximum number of vehicles beyond which the rotary may not function efficiently is
a) 500 vehicles per hour
b) 500 vehicles per day
c) 5000 vehicles per hour
d) 5000 vehicles per day
Ans: c

72. A traffic rotary is justified where
a) number of intersecting roads is between 4 and 7
b) space is limited and costly
c) when traffic volume is less than 500 vehicles per hour
d) when traffic volume is more than 5000 vehicles per hour
Ans: a

73. When a number of roads are meeting at a point and only one of the roads is important, then the suitable shape of rotary is
a) circular
b) tangent
c) elliptical
d) turbine
Ans: b

74. Maximum number of vehicles can be parked with
a) parallel parking
b) 30° angle parking
c) 45° angle parking
d) 90° angle parking
Ans: d

75. When the width of kerb parking space and width of street are
limited, generally preferred parking system is
a) parallel parking
b) 45° angle parking
c) 65° angle parking
d) 90° angle parking
Ans: a

76. As per IRC recommendations, the average level of illumination
on important roads carrying fast traffic is
a) 10 lux
b) 15 lux
c) 20 lux
d) 30 lux
Ans: d

77. The most economical lighting layout which is suitable for
narrow roads is
a) single side lighting
b) staggered system
c) central lighting system
d) none of the above
Ans: a

78. The direct interchange ramp involves
a) diverging to the right side and merging from left
b) diverging to the left side and merging from right
c) diverging to the right side and merging from right
d) diverging to the left side and merging from left
Ans: c

79. In soils having same values of plasticity index, if liquid limit is
increased, then
a) compressibility and permeability decrease and dry strength

increases

b) compressibility, permeability and dry strength decrease

c) compressibility, permeability and dry strength increase

d) compressibility and permeability increase and dry strength decreases

Ans: d

80. Which of the following tests measures the toughness of road aggregates ?

a) crushing strength test

b) abrasion test

c) impact test

d) shape test

Ans: c

81. Los Angeles testing machine is used to conduct

a) abrasion test

b) impact test

c) attrition test

d) crushing strength test

Ans: a

82. In CBR test the value of CBR is calculated at

a) 2.5 mm penetration only

b) 5.0 mm penetration only

c) 7.5 mm penetration only

d) both 2.5mm and 5.0 mm penetrations

Ans: d

83. If aggregate impact value is 20 to 30 percent, then it is classified as

a) exceptionally strong

b) strong

c) satisfactory for road surfacing

d) unsuitable for road surfacing

Ans: c

84. The maximum allowable Los Angeles abrasion value for high quality surface course is

a) 10%

b) 20 %

c) 30%

d) 45 %

Ans: c

85. Percentage of free carbon in bitumen is

a) more than that in tar

b) less than that in tar

c) equal to that in tar

d) none of the above

Ans: b

86. The ductility value of bitumen for suitability in road construction should not be less than

a) 30 cm

b) 40 cm

c) 50 cm

d) 60 cm

Ans: c

87. The maximum limit of water absorption for aggregate suitable for road construction is

a) 0.4 %

b) 0.6%

c) 0.8 %

d) 1.0 %

Ans: b

88. Which of the following represents hardest grade of bitumen ?

a) 30/40

b) 60/70

c) 80/100

d) 100/120

Ans: a

89. Penetration test on bitumen is used for determining its

a) grade

b) viscosity

c) ductility

d) temperature susceptibility

Ans: a

90. Bitumen of grade 80/100 means
a) its penetration value is 8 mm
b) its penetration value is 10 mm
c) its penetration value is 8 to 10 mm
d) its penetration value is 8 to 10 cm
Ans: c

91. RC-2, MC-2 and SC-2 correspond to
a) same viscosity
b) viscosity in increasing order from RC-2 to SC-2
c) viscosity in decreasing order from RC-2 to SC-2
d) none of the above
Ans: a

92. The recommended grade of tar for grouting purpose is
a) RT-1
b) RT-2
c) RT.3
d) RT-5
Ans: d

93. Softening point of bitumen to be used for read construction at a
place where maximum temperature is 40° C should be
a) less-than 40°C
b) greater than 40°C
c) equal to 40°C
d) none of the above
Ans: b

94. For rapid curing cutbacks, the oil used is
a) gasoline
b) kerosene oil
c) light diesel
d) heavy diesel
Ans: a

95. The method of design of flexible pavement as recommended by
IRC is
a) group index method
b) CBR method
c) Westergaard method

d) Benkelman beam method

Ans: b

96. The group index for a soil, whose liquid limit is 40 percent, plasticity index is 10 percent and percentage passing 75 micron IS sieve is 35, is

a) 0

b) 3

c) 5

d) 7

Ans: a

97. Bottom most layer of pavement is known as

a) wearing course

b) base course

c) sub-base course

d) subgrade

Ans: d

98. Flexible pavement distribute the wheel load

a) directly to subgrade

b) through structural action

c) through a set of layers to the subgrade

d) none of the above

Ans: c

99. The number of repetitions, which the pavement thickness designed for a given wheel load should be able to support during the life of pavement is

a) 1000

b) 10000

c) 100000

d) 1000000

Ans: d

100. Group index method of design of flexible pavement is

a) a theoretical method

b) an empirical method based on physical properties of subgrade soil

c) an empirical method based on strength characteristics of subgrade soil

d) a semi empirical method

Ans: b

101. Select the correct statement.

a) More the value of group index, less thickness of pavement will be required.

b) More the value of CBR, greater thickness of pavement will be required.

c) Minimum and maximum values of group index can be 0 and 20 respectively.

d) all of the above

Ans: c

102. If the group index value of subgrade is between 5 and 9, then the subgrade is treated as

a) good

b) fair

c) poor

d) very poor

Ans: c

103. Tyre pressure influences the

a) total depth of pavement

b) quality of surface course

c) both the above

d) none of the above

Ans: b

104. Rigidity factor for a tyre pressure greater than 7 kg/cm2 is

a) equal to 1

b) less than 1

c) greater than 1

d) zero

Ans: b

105. The critical combination of stresses for corner region in cement concrete roads is

a) load stress + warping stress frictional stress

b) load stress + warping stress + frictional stress

c) load stress + warping stress

d) load stress + frictional stress

Ans: c

106. Tie bars in cement concrete pavements are at

a) expansion joints

b) contraction joints

c) warping joints

d) longitudinal joints

Ans: d

107. The maximum spacing of contraction joints in rigid pavements
is

a) 2.5 m

b) 3.5 m

c) 4.5 m

d) 5.5m

Ans: c

108. The maximum thickness of expansion joint in rigid pavements
is

a) 0

b) 25 mm

c) 50 mm

d) 100 mm

Ans: b

109. The function of an expansion joint in rigid pavements is to

a) relieve warping stresses

b) relieve shrinkage stresses

c) resist stresses due to expansion

d) allow free expansion

Ans: d

110. The fundamental factor in the selection of pavement type is

a) climatic condition

b) type and intensity of traffic

c) subgrade soil and drainage conditions

d) availability of funds for the construction project

Ans: b

111. Most suitable material for highway embankments is

a) granular soil

b) organic soil

c) silts

d) clays

Ans: a

112. Maximum daily traffic capacity of bituminous pavements is

a) 500 tonnes per day

b) 1000 tonnes per day

c) 1500 tonnes per day

d) 2000 tonnes per day

Ans: c

113. The most suitable equipment for compacting clayey soils is a

a) smooth wheeled roller

b) pneumatic tyred roller

c) sheep foot roller

d) vibrator

Ans: c

114. The aggregates required for one kilometer length of water bound macadam road per meter width and for 10 mm thickness is

a) 8 cubic meter

b) 10 cubic meter

c) 12 cubic meter

d) 15 cubic meter

Ans: c

115. The camber of shoulders in water bound macadam roads is

a) equal to the cross slope of pavement

b) less than the cross slope of pavement

c) greater than the cross slope of pavement

d) zero

Ans: a

116. The binder normally used in flexible pavement construction is

a) cement

b) lime

c) bitumen

d) none of the above

Ans: c

117. In highway construction, rolling starts from
a) sides and proceed to centre
b) centre and proceed to sides
c) one side and proceed to other side
d) any of the above
Ans: a

118. For the construction of water bound macadam roads, the correct sequence of operations after spreading coarse aggregates is
a) dry rolling, wet rolling, application of screening and application of filler
b) dry rolling, application of filler, wet rolling and application of screening
c) dry rolling, application of screening, wet rolling and application of filler
d) dry rolling, application of screening, application of filler and wet rolling
Ans: c

119. In the penetration macadam construction, the bitumen is
a) sprayed after the aggregates are spread and compacted
b) premixed with aggregates and then spread
c) sprayed before the aggregates are spread and compacted
d) none of the above
Ans: a

120. When the bituminous surfacing is done on already existing black top road or over existing cement concrete road, the type of treatment to be given is
a) seal coat
b) tack coat
c) prime coat
d) spray of emulsion
Ans: b

121. Which of the following premix methods is used for base course ?
a) bituminous carpet
b) mastic asphalt
c) sheet asphalt

d) bituminous bound macadam
Ans: d

122. Select the correct statement.

a) Quantity of binder required for tack coat is less than that required for prime coat.
b) Prime coat treatment is given for plugging the voids in water bound macadam during bituminous road construction.
c) Seal coat is the final coat over certain previous bituminous pavements.
d) A bitumen primer is a high viscosity cutback.
Ans: d

123. The suitable surfacing material for a bridge deck slab is

a) sheet asphalt
b) bituminous carpet
c) mastic asphalt
d) rolled asphalt
Ans: c

124. Which of the following is considered to be the highest quality construction in the group of black top pavements ?

a) mastic asphalt
b) sheet asphalt
c) bituminous carpet
d) bituminous concrete
Ans: d

125. The thickness of bituminous carpet varies from

a) 20 to 25 mm
b) 50 to 75 mm
c) 75 to 100 mm
d) 100 to 120 mm
Ans: a

126. Which of the following represents a carpet of sand-bitumen mix without coarse aggregates ?

a) mastic asphalt
b) sheet asphalt

c) bituminous carpet

d) bituminous concrete

Ans: b

127. In highway construction on super elevated curves, the rolling shall proceed from

a) sides towards the centre

b) centre towards the sides

c) lower edge towards the upper edge

d) upper edge towards the lower edge

Ans: c

128. The camber for hill roads in case of bituminous surfacing is adopted as

a) 2%

b) 2.5%

c) 3%

d) 4%

Ans: b

129. The minimum design speed for hairpin bends in hill roads is taken as

a) 20 kmph

b) 30 kmph

c) 40 kmph

d) 50 kmph

Ans: a

130. The drain which is provided parallel to roadway to intercept and divert the water from hill slopes is known as

a) sloping drain

b) catchwater drain

c) side drain

d) cross drain

Ans: b

131. The walls which are necessary on the hill side of roadway where earth has to be retained from slipping is known as

a) retaining wall

b) breast wall

c) parapet wall

d) none of the above

Ans: b

132. In hill roads the side drains arc provided

a) only on the hill side of road

b) only on the opposite side of hill

c) on both sides of road

d) none of the above

Ans: a

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Objective Type Questions and Answers ::

42 THOUGHTS ON "300+ TOP HIGHWAY ENGINEERING OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS"

fadi

FEBRUARY 28, 2017 AT 3:21 PM

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REPLY

yohannes negasi

JANUARY 18, 2017 AT 7:32 AM

thanks

REPLY

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Send all civil question objective in my id

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Please send
all highway
que. And
answer in
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REPLY

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Prince saini

AUGUST 24, 2016 AT 2:55 AM

if u have any question set for comeptitive exam
civil engineering please sent to me….

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eshetu kebede

JULY 21, 2016 AT 11:31 PM

dear engineer this is very important for me please send
for me a pdf file of Q and A of highway on my email

address eshetuukebedee@gmail.com

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Hayat

JULY 19, 2016 AT 8:50 AM

Plz send me any one this Q & A in pdf file… thankss
Hayathk002@gmail.com

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nitish

JULY 12, 2016 AT 12:58 AM

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Opua

JUNE 27, 2016 AT 3:05 PM

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BRIJESH SINGH

JUNE 26, 2016 AT 1:35 PM

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Q&A

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tanuja

JUNE 23, 2016 AT 2:46 AM

sir kindly send all the questions and answers in PDF
format to my mail…I am preparing fr interview in govt
sector …I will b highly grateful to you

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Gabriel

JUNE 16, 2016 AT 11:16 AM

Please i need d question n answers in pdf. Thanks
Gabriel.aligboro@gmail.com

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aditya

JUNE 6, 2016 AT 4:05 AM

these questions are very helpful for understanding
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Rajeev

JUNE 2, 2016 AT 1:05 PM

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pankaj

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chandan kumar

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and answers tx

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addi

MAY 18, 2016 AT 4:30 PM

please send me these questions in pdf format
my email is adnanafzal520@gmail.com

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Qausi

MAY 16, 2016 AT 12:09 AM

Great
But Description for Numerical mcqs
(Equations/graphs) should be provided along with the
answer.

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Omi Bhadane

MAY 11, 2016 AT 10:04 AM

All questions are good and asked in most competitive
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MAHESH KUMAR GUNDLAPALLI

MAY 8, 2016 AT 5:26 AM

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gmahesh290@gmail.com

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l rahul

APRIL 28, 2016 AT 9:19 AM

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Abera Fentahun

APRIL 16, 2016 AT 10:43 AM

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construction workers
thanks full
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kabanda augustine

APRIL 2, 2016 AT 2:28 PM

Nice questions to sharpen peoples'understanding of
engineering

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mohammad younis

MARCH 28, 2016 AT 3:05 PM

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mohammad younis

MARCH 28, 2016 AT 3:04 PM

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Mohdyounis74@gmail.com

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Anand

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santhoshi

MARCH 23, 2016 AT 6:51 AM

sir, pls send me all questions and answers about transportation engineering

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Mashood ali

MARCH 16, 2016 AT 9:11 PM

Sir ., Plz send me the ans of the above questions
mashy.is.back@gmail.com

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kmal

MARCH 16, 2016 AT 9:52 AM

Pls sir send me all civil engg question.
Kmlrawat800@gmail.com

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Sibomana Eric

MARCH 4, 2016 AT 3:50 PM

please help me and send me all qwestions and answers
about transportation engineering on my e-mail
address!thank u

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salman

MARCH 1, 2016 AT 6:33 PM

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Jay Bhalse

FEBRUARY 28, 2016 AT 5:44 PM

Please send me je civil engineer exam practice paper
with quetion and answer for vyapam Bhopal
I am waiting for your good response.

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Biswanath

FEBRUARY 26, 2016 AT 10:59 AM

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engineering please sent to me….
thankyou sir

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Vikash Jha

FEBRUARY 23, 2016 AT 2:39 PM

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Engg and Staffs for preparing competitive exams too !!

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Tushar

FEBRUARY 21, 2016 AT 8:10 PM

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aditya
FEBRUARY 17, 2016 AT 6:14 AM

please send answers

REPLY

G DURAISWAMY
FEBRUARY 14, 2016 AT 11:27 AM

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Gtain Dhiman
JULY 7, 2016 AT 4:29 AM

Thanks

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naznin
AUGUST 2, 2016 AT 5:47 AM

thanks for this....sir if there is any more mcqpls can you mail me....for competetive exams...

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