SIDDHARTH INSTITUTE OF ENGINEERING &TECHNOLOGY:: PUTTUR

(AUTONOMOUS)

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QUESTION BANK (OBJECTIVE)

Subject with Code: Elements of Road Traffic Safety (20CE0148) **Regulation: R20**

Course & Branch: B.Tech & ECE, ME,CSIT,AGE & CSM **Year &Sem: IV Year & I Sem**

UNIT –I

ROAD ACCIDENTS – CAUSES AND PREVENTION

1.	The spectacular increase in the number of motor vehicles on the road has created a major social problem-the loss of lives through				[ ]
	A) **Road accidents**	B) Earthquakes	C) Pollution	D) None	
2.	The safety of the vehicle on the highway is taken care by				[ ]
	A) Doctor	B) Structural Engineer	C) **Traffic engineer**	D) Contractor	
3.	Based on the statistics the traffic engineer must devise ways to reduce the accidents through				[ ]
	A) Better planning & design of road	B) Better construction of road	C) Traffic operations	D) **All the above**	
4.	Which data supply valuable information to control, regulate and manage the traffic more efficiently				[ ]
	A) Population data	B) **Accident data**	C) Pollution data	D) Land data	
5.	Due to which condition on the prevailing roads in India the accidents getting much worse				[ ]
	A) Single traffic condition	B) Dual traffic condition	**C) Mixed traffic condition**	D) None	
6.	By estimate how many persons are being killed in U.S.A by road accidents every year				[ ]
	A) 40,000	B) 35,000	C) 34,000	D) **44,000**	
7.	Full form of NHAI				[ ]
	A) **National Highway Authority of India**	B) National Health Authority of India	C) National Human Authority of India	D) National Help Authority of India	
8.	In which year the government of India set up a study to go into the accident situation in India and to recommend suitable preventive measures				[ ]
	A) **1968**	B) 1978	C) 1988	D) 1958	
9.	Full form WHO				[ ]
	A) World Human Organisation	B) World Help Organisation	C)**World Health Organisation**	D) World Health Organisation	
10.	Which of the following is a statistical method for analysis of accident data				[ ]
	A) Regression method	B) Poisson distribution method	C) Quality control method	D)**All the above**	
11.	Collection of accident data has which of the following uses				[ ]
	A) Engineering uses	B) Enforcement uses	C) Educational uses	D)**All the above**	
12.	I.R.C stands for				[ ]
	A) Indian Rail Congress	B)**Indian Road Congress**	C) Indian Research Congress	D) none of the above	
13.	The factor that cause road accidents are				[ ]
	A) The road	B) The vehicle	C) The driver	D)**All the above**	
14.	Traffic engineer is responsible for				[ ]
	A)**Reducing the road accidents**	B) Increasing the road accidents	C) Being Neutral	D) None	
15.	The minimum carriage width for a two-lane road is				[ ]
	A) 5m	B) 3.5m	C)**7m**	D) 10m	
16.	In sight distance SSD stands for				[ ]

	A) Suitable sight distance	B)**Stopping sight distance**	C) Screening sight distance	D) Scanning sight distance	
17.	In sight distance OSD stands for				[ ]
	A)**Overtaking sight distance**	B) Overcoming sight distance	C)Overall sight distance	D) Ordinary sight distance	
18.	The children ages 10-14, the leading cause of hospitalization is:				[ ]
	A)**Mental disorders**	B) Respiratory illnesses	C) Injury	D) Car accidents	
19.	Which of these could be considered risky behavior				[ ]
	A) Choking game	B) huffing	C) Chubby bunny	D)**all the above**	
20.	An efficient and reliable system of lighting the vehicles is desirable for				[ ]
	A) Increasing the accidents	B)**Averting accidents**	C) Lighting system is not requires	D) None of the above	
21.	An accident which occurred or originated on a road open to public traffic resulting in either injury or loss of life or damage to property, in which at least one moving vehicle was involved is called as				[ ]
	A) Collision	B) Interference	C)**Road accident**	D) Interaction	
22.	Initiating and administering traffic safety programmes comes under				[ ]
	A) Engineering measures	B)**Administrative and policy issues**	C) Enforcement measures	D) Educational measures	
23.	Determining the adequacy, size, shape and legibility of traffic signs comes under				[ ]
	A)**Engineering measures**	B) Enforcement measures	C) Administrative measures	D) Educational measures	
24.	Controlling pedestrian behaviour, planning and enforcing vehicle inspection comes under				[ ]
	A) Engineering measures	B)**Enforcement measures**	C) Educational measures	D) Administrative measures	
25.	Accident in which person were grievously injured called as				[ ]
	A) Fatal accident	B) Minor injury accident	C)**Grievous injury accident**	D) Major accident	
26.	Accident in which persons received only minor injuries or sprains is called as				[ ]
	A) Fatal accident	B)**Minor injury accident**	C) Grievous injury accident	D) Major accident	
27.	Accident in which no one was killed or injured is called as				[ ]
	A) Fatal accident	B) Minor injury accident	C) Grievous injury accident	D)**Non- injury accident**	
28.	A_____ diagram is schematic representation of all the accidents occurring at a particular location				[ ]
	A)**Collision**	B) Compulsory	C) Condition	D) none	
29.	A_____diagram is a plan to scale indicating the important physical features at the location				[ ]
	A) Collision	B) Compulsory	C)**Condition**	D) none	
30.	Which of the following is cause for road accident				[ ]
	A) Rash driving	B) Skidding road surface	C)**Both (A) & (B)**	D) none	
31.	The statistical analysis of accident is carried out periodically at critical locations or road stretches which will help to arrive at suitable measures to effectively decrease				[ ]
	A)**Road accidents**	B) Traffic	C) Speed	D) Road safety	
32.	Which of this statements is true				[ ]
	A)Children are at greatest risk when they are in a school swimming pool				
	B) Children are at greatest risk when they are playing a contact sport				
	C) Children are at greatest risk at night				
	D) **Children are at greater risk travelling to and from school than at any other time in their school day**				
33.	A Road Safety Policy prepared by the Ministry in the year				[ ]
	A)**1992**	B) 1994	C) 1996	D) 1998	

34.	IRAP stands for				[ ]
	A) India Road Assessment Programme		B) Informative Road Assessment Programme		
	C) **International Road Assessment Programme**		D) International Road Accident Programme		
35.	All India level the fatality index is				[ ]
	A)**17%**	B) 18%	C) 19%	D) 20%	
36.	RTA stands for				[ ]
	A) Road Traffic Awareness	B)**Road Traffic Accident**	C) Road Transport Accident	D) Road Traffic Assumption	
37.	_____is a major public health concern				[ ]
	A)**Road safety**	B) health safety	C) political issues	D) none	
38.	Which of the following is Roads Related Defects				[ ]
	A)**Improper, inadequate road construction**	B) bike light failure	C) Over speed	D) All the above	
39.	Most of the accidents happen by these age people.				[ ]
	A) Old age	B)**Age below 25 years**	C) Age above 40 years	D) Age between 25-40 years	
40.	Strict implementation of road safety measures reduces				[ ]
	A)**Road accident injuries and fatality**	B) Traffic jam	C) Road maintenance	D) Vehicle maintenance	

UNIT –II
REGULATION OF TRAFFIC AND PARKING

1.	When the path travelled along the road surface is more than the circumferential movement of the wheels due to rotation, then it result in				[ ]
	A)slipping	B)**skidding**	C)turning	D)revolving	
2.	The practice in India in regard to the colour of the letters and the background plate in case of private vehicles is				[ ]
	A) In white on a red background		B) In red on yellow background		
	C) **In black on white background**		D) In black on yellow background		
3.	The bus width is generally _____				[ ]
	A)2 m	B)**2.5 m**	C)3 m	D)3.5 m	
4.	Restricting loading and unloading within _____ of a bus stop.				[ ]
	A) 5 metres	B)**10 metres**	C) 15 metres	D) 20 metres	
5.	A horse rider shall not use				[ ]
	A) The cycle	B) footways	C) **Both (A) & (B)**	D) None	
6.	The animal drawn traffic shall be prohibited from carrying rods, bamboos etc. more than ___ in length.				[ ]
	A) 20metres	B) 15metres	C) 10 metres	D) **5 metres**	
7.	All motor cycles and scooters shall have provided with a _____ mirror.				[ ]
	A) **rear view**	B) front view	C) Both (A) & (B)	D) None	
8.	The maximum coefficient of lateral friction recommended for design speed of 65 K.P.H is				[ ]
	A) 0.16	B) 0.14	C) 0.13	D) **0.15**	
9.	The practice in India in regard to the colour of the letters and the background plate in case of temporary registrations is				[ ]
	A) In white on a red background		B) **In red on yellow background**		
	C) In black on white background		D) In black on yellow background		
10.	The Uniform Vehicle Code recommends a speed limit of _____ in rural locations during night time				[ ]
	A) 45 M.P.H	A) **55 M.P.H**	A) 65 M.P.H	A) 75 M.P.H	
11.	Speed zoning at horizontal curve formula				[ ]
	A) $\mathbf{V^2=127R\ (e+f)}$	B) V^2=127R (e-f)	C) V^2=127R/(e+f)	D) V^2=127R/(e-f)	
12.	The practice in India in regard to the colour of the letters and the background plate in case of taxis is				[ ]
	A) In white on a red background		B) In red on yellow background		
	C) In black on white background		D) **In black on yellow background**		
13.	Speed limits in urban areas while roads with moderate built up areas for light and moderate vehicles is				[ ]
	A) 20 kmph	B) 30 kmph	C) **40 kmph**	D) 50 kmph	
14.	Speed limits in urban areas while congested roads in built up areas for heavy vehicles is				[ ]
	A) **20 kmph**	B) 30 kmph	C) 40 kmph	D) 50 kmph	
15.	Speed limits in urban areas while Major roads mostly in open and thinly built up areas for light and moderate vehicles is				[ ]
	A) 20 kmph	B) 30 kmph	C) 40 kmph	D) **50 kmph**	
16.	The first phase of traffic regulation is				[ ]
	A) **Driver controls**	B) Vehicle controls	C) Traffic flow regulations	D) General controls	
17.	The various regulations imposed through the traffic control devices do not include				[ ]
	A) Clear visibility	B) Easy recognition	C) Sufficient time for driver	D) **Traffic population**	
18.	The minimum age for attaining license for a geared vehicle is				[ ]
	A) 16 years	B)**18 years**	C) 20 years	D) 21 years	
19.	The motor vehicle act was revised in				[ ]
	A) 1939	B) **1988**	C) 1989	D) 1987	
20.	Traffic symbols are classified into how many categories?				[ ]

	A) One	B) Two	C) **Three**	D) Four	
21.	The best type of interchange can be provided with				[ ]
	A) Rotary	B) Diamond	C) Partial cloverleaf	D) **Full cloverleaf**	
22.	A grade intersection may be provided if the PCU exceeds				[ ]
	A) 5000	B) 6000	C) 7000	D) **10000**	
23.	The capacity of an uncontrolled intersection is				[ ]
	A) 1000 to 1200 vehicles/hour	B) 1100 to 1200 vehicles/hour	C) **1200 to 1400 vehicles/hour**	D) 1400 to 1600 vehicles/hour	
24.	The ramps in the grade separated intersections do not include				[ ]
	A) Direct	B) Semi direct	C) Indirect	D) **Cloverleaf**	
25.	The product of fast moving vehicles and number of trains should exceed by how much to justify the bypass road construction?				[ ]
	A) **25000**	B) 5000	C) 50000	D) 250000	
26.	Parking facilities may be classified into how many types				[ ]
	A) One	B) **Two**	C) Three	D) Four	
27.	The type of parking in which the vehicles are parked along the kerb is called				[ ]
	A) **Kerb parking**	B) Off-street parking	C) Parallel parking	D) Angle parking	
28.	Which type of parking facility is convenient for all types of users?				[ ]
	A) Kerb parking	B) Off-street parking	C) Parallel parking	D) **90^0 parking**	
29.	The maximum number of cars can be parked in				[ ]
	A) Kerb parking	B) Off-street parking	C) **Parallel parking**	D) 90^0 parking	
30.	The number of parking spaces for a kerb of 59m and having the length of car is 5.0 m				[ ]
	A) 8	B) **10**	C) 14	D) 12	
31.	The first stage of parking lot is				[ ]
	A) **Entrance**	B) Acceptance	C) Storage	D) Delivery	
32.	The parking facility in which elevators are required to change to a different level is called				[ ]
	A) Parking lot	B) **Multistoried building**	C) Cloverleaf junction	D) Ramp	
33.	In 90^0 parking the length of kerb is 25m, the parking spaces are				[ ]
	A) 10	B) **11**	C) 12	D) 13	
34.	The place allotted particularly for only parking is called				[ ]
	A) **Parking lot**	B) Parking space	C) Clover space	D) Traffic parking	
35.	The most inconvenient method for parking is				[ ]
	A) **30 degree parking**	B) 45 degree parking	C) 90 degree parking	D) Parallel parking	
36.	For single unit trucks a space of _____ per vehicle is adequate				[ ]
	A)**3.75x7.5**	B) 3.36x7.5	C) 3.48x7.5	D) 3.14x7.5	
37.	What is the closest distance you may park on the approach side of a children's crossing?				[ ]
	A) 25 m	B) **20 m**	C) 10 m	D) 9 m	
38.	Parking area required per bicycle is				[ ]
	A) 1.3-1.8	B) **1.4-1.8**	C) 1.5-1.8	D) 1.6-1.8	
39.	Which one of the following traffic survey schemes is most relevant when deciding on locating major routes in a city?				[ ]
	A) Traffic volume survey	B) **Origin destination survey**	C) Speed survey	D) Traffic capacity survey	
40.	Which set of traffic frictional design as well as for "highway capacity" design?				[ ]
	A) **Origin and destination studies**	B) Parking accident studies	C) Speed, volume studies	D) Axle load studies	

UNIT –III

ROAD MARKINGS & STREET LIGHTING

1.	Which of the following are carriage way markings				[ ]
	A) Route direction arrows	B) Objects within carriage-way	C) Word messages	D)**Both (A)&(C)**	
2.	Which lines indicates maximum restrictions?				[ ]
	A) Solid line	B) Broken line	C)**Double lines**	D) None	
3.	Stop line comes under				[ ]
	A) Longitudinal marking	B)**Transverse marking**	C) Object marking	D) Both (A) & (B)	
4.	White colour road marking are used for				[ ]
	A) All carriage-way marking	B) **All carriage way marking except for parking restrictions**			
	C) Kerb marking	D) Object marking			
5.	The purpose of traffic lane lines is				[ ]
	A)**To curb the meandering tendency**	B) Not to promote travel in proper lanes	C) To ensure minimum capacity	D) All the above	
6.	The marking for a no overtaking zone consists of				[ ]
	A) A combination of two broken lines	B)**A combinations of two solid lines**	C) One broken lines	D) One solid lines	
7.	_____ lines are used to indicate the driver up to which he/she can safety venture				[ ]
	A)**Pavement edge lines**	B) Stop lines	C) Obstructions approach marking	D) Traffic lane line	
8.	Pedestrian crossing are marked at				[ ]
	A) Only intersections		B) Every intersection there is where pedestrian movement		
	C)**All intersections where there is a substantial conflicts between vehicles & pedestrians**		D) Traffic lane line		
9.	Obstructions in the carriageway are marked in this country by				[ ]
	A)**Alternations white & black stripes**		B) Alternation white & yellow stripes		
	C) Alternation black & yellow stripes		D) None		
10.	_____ supplement the messages conveyed by road signals & signs.				[ ]
	A)**Road markings**	B) Street lights	C) Both (A) & (B)	D) None of the above	
11.	Vehicles crossing _____ line is an offence				[ ]
	A) Broken line	B) Solid line	C) Double Solid line	D)**Both (B) & (C)**	
12.	Which of the following are not object marking				[ ]
	A) Cyclist crossing	B) Parking space limits	C) Stop lines	D)**All the above**	
13.	Which of the following paints are used for road marking				[ ]
	A) Oil paints	B) Water paint	C)**Hot applied thermoplastic paint**	D) None	
14.	Example for longitudinal marking				[ ]
	A) Stop lines	B) Pedestrian crossing	C)**Centre line**	D) All markings	
15.	Object marking can be done on _____				[ ]
	A) Traffic islands	B) Carriage way	C)Kerbs	D)**Both (A) & (C)**	
16.	Which line demarcate the carriage way to separate traffic in opposite directions				[ ]
	A)**Centre line**	B) Traffic lane lines	C) Stop lines	D) None	
17.	The width of stop lines as per current Indian practice is				[ ]
	A)**20cm for urban & 30cm for rural roads**		B) 20cm for rural & 30cm for urban roads		
	C) 30cm for sub urban & 20 cm for rural		D) 20cm for rural & 25cm for sub urban		
18.	The min & max width of pedestrian crossing should be				[ ]
	A) 1.2 m & 2.4 m	B) 2.1 m & 4.2 m	C)**2 m & 4 m**	D) 0.2 m & 0.4 m	

19.	Some of the common word message used are:				[ ]
	A) GIVEWAY	B) STOP	C) SLOW	D)**All the above**	
20.	Objects such as guard rails guard stones, drums trees are generally marked in				[ ]
	A) Solid white colour	B) Solid yellow	C)**Combination of white & black**	D) Combination of yellow and black	
21.	Carbon arc lamps are commonly used in				[ ]
	A) Domestic lighting	B) Street lighting	**C) Cinema projectors**	D) Photography	
22.	The highway accidents occur mostly at				[ ]
	A) Daytime	B) Both day and night	**C)Night time**	D)Early morning	
23.	Luminous flux emitted per unit solid angle is defined as				
	A) Lumen	**B) Luminous intensity**	C) Luminance	D) Luminosity	
24.	Highway lighting is more important at				[ ]
	A) Cities	B) Towns	C) Villages	**D) Bridges**	
25.	Road lighting is a				[ ]
	A) Advantage for users	B) Disadvantage for users	C)Economically profitable	D)Obstruction for users	
26.	During the construction of highway, more highway lighting preference is given to				[ ]
	A) Cities	B) Towns	C) Villages	**D) Intersections**	
27.	Discernment by Artificial lighting can be achieved by				[ ]
	A) Silhouette	B) Reverse silhouette	C)Surface detail	**D)All the above**	
28.	Radiant efficiency of the luminous source depends upon				[ ]
	A) Shape of the source	**B) Temperature of the sources**	C)Wavelength of light rays	D)All the above	
29.	If the object appears darker than the road surface it is called				[ ]
	A) Discernment	B) Partial discernment	**C)Silhouette**	D)Reverse silhouette	
30.	Which of the pavement is better for highway lighting?				[ ]
	A) Blacktop surface	**B) Cement concrete**	C)WBM	D)Gravel roads	
31.	The objects adjacent to the pavement are seen by				[ ]
	A) Silhouette	**B) Reverse silhouette**	C) Lamps	D) Head lights	
32.	The intensity of highway lighting is measured in				[ ]
	A) Lux	B) Candela	C) Lumen	D) Diopters	
33.	The minimum amount of highway lighting to be provided on urban roads is				[ ]
	A) 10 Lux	B) 15 Lux	**C) 30 Lux**	D) 45Lux	
34.	Which of the design factors considered in roadway lighting provide all the necessary features?				[ ]
	A) Lamps	**B) Luminaire distribution of light**	C)Spacing of lighting	D)Lateral placements	
35.	Which lamps are preferred at intersections?				[ ]
	A) Sodium-vapour	B) Mercury	C)Filament	D)Fluorescent	
36.	The ratio of average illumination recommended by IRC is				[ ]
	A) 0.3	**B) 0.4**	C) 0.5	D) 0.6	
37.	The clearance recommended by IRC for poles in urban roads is				[ ]
	A) 0.3m	B) 0.4m	C) 0.5m	**D) 0.6m**	
38.	The spacing between the highway lamps is				[ ]
	A) 10 to 15m	B) 15 to 30m	C)30 to 40m	**D)30 to 60m**	
39.	The maintenance factor of highway is assumed as				[ ]
	A) 0.3m	B) 0.4m	**C) 0.5m**	D) 0.6m	
40.	The height of High Mast Lighting varies from				[ ]
	A) 10 to 15m	**B) 15 to 45m**	C) 30 to 40m	D) 30 to 60m	

UNIT –IV

TRAFFIC SIGNS

1.	As per IRC: 67 -2012 Code of practice, traffic signs are broadly classified into				[ ]
	A) 3	B) 4	C) 2	D) 5	
2.	India have signed the 'United Nation Protocol' on road sign in_____the year				[ ]
	A) 1935	B) 1945	**C) 1949**	D) 1947	
3.	'Speed limit' sign indicates				[ ]
	A) Restricting some vehicles	B) Limiting the speed of pedestrians	**C) Restricting the speed of all vehicles**	D) None of the above	
4.	Shape of stop sign is				[ ]
	A) Triangular	B) Rectangular	**C) Octagonal**	D) None of these	
5.	A hair pin bend curve comes under				[ ]
	A) Regulatory signs	B) Guiding signs	**C) Warning signs**	D) Informative signs	
6.	The background colour of "STOP" sign is				[ ]
	A) Red	B) White	C) Blue	D) None of these	
7.	Re-assurance signs is				[ ]
	A) Informatory signs	B) Warning signs	C) Regulatory signs	D) Cautionary signs	
8.	Which of the following is/are traffic control devices				[ ]
	A) Traffic Signs	B) Traffic Signals	C) Traffic Islands	**D) All of the above**	
9.	The distance of the road signs from the edge of the carriageway is				[ ]
	A) **2.3m from the carriageway**	B) 3.2m from the carriageway	C) 0.6m from the carriageway	D) depends upon the type of road	
10.	As per IRC, traffic sign of speed limit should be				[ ]
	A) **Circular shape**	B) Triangular shape	C) Hexagonal shape	D) Octagonal Shape	
11.	The diameter of the standard size of prohibitory board is				[ ]
	A) 400mm	B) 450mm	**C) 600mm**	D) 900mm	
12.	The symbol when violated which may lead to offense is				[ ]
	A) Cautionary	B) Mandatory	C) Informatory	**D) Both B & C**	
13.	The specifications for road signs are specified by				[ ]
	A) IRC-6	B) IRC-21	**C) IRC-67**	D) IRC-97	
14.	Dead slow is a				[ ]
	A**) Regulatory sign**	B) Warning sign	C) Informatory sign	D) None of these	
15.	"End of speed limit" is a				[ ]
	A) Regulatory sign	B) Warning sign	**C) Informatory sign**	D) None of these	
16.	A road sign is generally installed above the ground at a height of				[ ]
	A) 2.75 m to 2.80 m	B) 2.95 m to 3.00 m	C) 3.15 m to3.5 m	D) More than3.5	
17.	The colour of light used for visibility during fog is				[ ]
	A) Red	**B) Yellow**	C) Green	D) White	
18.	Regulatory signs are also called				[ ]
	A) Mandatory signs	B)Cautionary signs	C)Informative signs	D)Warning signs	
19.	Stop sign comes under				[ ]
	A) Mandatory signs	B) Cautionary signs	C) Informative signs	D) Warning signs	
20.	The sign "no parking" on highway is a type of				[ ]
	A) Regulatory signs	B) Cautionary signs	C) Informative signs	D) Warning signs	
21.	A Route marker sign				[ ]
	A) 200 x 150mm	B) 100 x 150mm	C) 150 x 250mm	**D) 450 x 600mm**	
22.	"Informatory sign" which shape				[ ]
	A) Triangle	B) square	**C) Rectangle**	D) None of these	
23.	Normal mounting height of traffic sign				[ ]
	A) 500 -900mm	B) 500-750mm	**C) 900-1500mm**	D) None of these	

24.	Traffic sign height in rural areas(feet)				[ ]
	A) 5f	B)2.95f	C) 3.15f	D) 4.5f	
25.	Which colour of lights are not used for visibility during fog is				[ ]
	A) Red	B) Yellow	C) Green	**D) A &C**	
26.	Traffic sign height in urban areas(feet)				[ ]
	A) 6f	B) 4f	**C) 7f**	D) 9f	
27.	Mandatory signs are in which shape				[ ]
	A) Octagonal	B) Pentagonal	C) Triangular	D) None of these	
28.	In high-speed roads which sign are important				[ ]
	A) Mandatory signs	B) informative signs	C) Warning signs	**D) Both (B)&(C)**	
29.	Danger signs are also called				[ ]
	A) Mandatory signs	B) informative signs	C) Warning signs	**D)Cautionary signs**	
30.	GIVE WAY sign comes under				[ ]
	A) Mandatory signs	B) Cautionary signs	C) Informative signs	D) Warning signs	
31.	Shape of give way sign is				[ ]
	A) Triangular	B) Rectangular	C) Octagonal	D) None of these	
32.	Pedestrian crossing sign is				[ ]
	A) Mandatory signs	B) Cautionary signs	C) Informative signs	D) Warning signs	
33.	School zone sign is				[ ]
	A) Mandatory signs	**B) Cautionary signs**	C) Informative signs	D) Warning signs	
34.	The traffic signs designed to warn drivers of potential hazards on the road is _____				[ ]
	A) Mandatory signs	**B) Cautionary signs**	C) Informative signs	D) Warning signs	
35.	The traffic signs designed to provide information to drivers, cyclists, and pedestrians on the road is ___				[ ]
	A) Mandatory signs	B) Cautionary signs	**C) Informative signs**	D) Warning signs	
36.	Warning signs are in _____ shape				[ ]
	A) Diamond	B) Triangular	C) Rectangular	D) Octagonal	
37.	___sign indicates that drivers are not allowed to park their vehicles in the area.				[ ]
	A) No parking sign	B) One way sign	C) Yield sign	D) None	
38.	____designed to communicate important messages to drivers, cyclists, and pedestrians on the road.				[ ]
	A) Traffic signs	B) Sensor sign	C) Vehicular sign	D) None	
39.	_____sign indicates that traffic flows in only one direction on the road or street.				[ ]
	A) No parking sign	**B) One way sign**	C) Yield sign	D) None	
40.	Location of Hospital, Petrol pump, restaurants, public telephone railway stations etc. is indicated by___				[ ]
	A) Indication sign	B) Cautionary signs	C) Yield signs	D) Warning signs	

UNIT –V

TRAFFIC SIGNALS

1.	The first traffic signals is reported to have been used in London in				[ ]
	A) 1988	B) 1968	**C) 1868**	D) 1888	
2.	Lenses in signals are normally of two sizes which are				[ ]
	A) 50mm & 100mm	B) 100mm & 200mm	**C)200mm & 300mm**	D) 300mm&400mm	
3.	As per Indian practice, the height of traffic signal should be more than _____ from carriageway				[ ]
	A) 3m	**B) 4m**	C) 6m	D) 8m	
4.	The speed at any instant of time is called				[ ]
	A)Running Speed	B)Travel speed	**C)Spot speed**	D) Traffic speed	
5.	The traffic that is prepared based on 365 days of the year is called				[ ]
	A) Yearly traffic	**B) Annual average daily traffic**	C) Average daily traffic	D) Average yearly traffic	
6.	Which of the following is a coordinated system of Area Traffic Control				[ ]
	A) FLEXIPROG	B) EQUISAT	C) PLIDENT	**D) All the above**	
7.	Which of the following is a fully responsive system in Area Traffic Control				[ ]
	A) SPG	B) SCOOT	**C) Both (A) & (B)**	D) All the above	
8.	Which of the following is an advantage in one way traffic?				[ ]
	A) Easy maneuver of overtaking	B) More effective coordination of signal system	C) More stream lined movement of vehicles	**D) All the above**	
9.	The maximum number of conflict points is formed in				[ ]
	A) One way regulation on one road	B) One way regulation on two roads	C) Two-way regulation on one road	**D) Two-way regulation on both roads**	
10.	Traffic signal system used for				[ ]
	A) To control traffic flow	B) To reduce accidents	C) To avoid traffic congestion	D) **All the above**	
11.	With regard to simultaneous system, which of the following statement is correct (1) All the signal along a given street always displays the same indication at the same time. (2) The division of cycle time is different at all intersections				[ ]
	A) (1) is correct but (2) is wrong	B) (1) is wrong but (2) is correct	**C) Both (1) and (2) are wrong**	D) Both (1) and (2) are correct	
12.	Difference between the start of green time at successive upstream & downstream signal is				[ ]
	A) Cycle difference	B) Gap period	**C) Offset**	D) Phase time	
13.	The drawback of simultaneous system is				[ ]
	A) It encourages speeding of drivers between stops	B) They result in difficulty for side street vehicles in turning into or crossing the main street	C) It reduces the overall speed	D) All the above	
14.	The objective of co-ordination of signals is				[ ]
	A) To pass the maximum amount of traffic without enforced halts	B) To have minimum overall delay to traffic streams	C) To have minimum overall delay to traffic streams	**D) All the above**	
15.	As per Indian practice, which signal indicates the red signal is about to commence				[ ]
	A) Green	**B) Amber**	C) Flashing Amber	D) White	
16.	Which of the following is not an intersection at grade?				[ ]
	A) Un-channelized	B) Channelized	C) Rotary	**D) Different level intersections**	
17.	An intersection that is provided for different levels of road is called				[ ]

	A) Intersection at grade	**B) Grade separated intersections**	C) Channelized intersection	D) Rotary intersection	
18.	The queue of vehicle formed behind the STOP line, during the red-period is referred as				[ ]
	A) TS-Vehicles	B) Runners	**C) Platoon**	D) None	
19.	The warrant for installation of traffic signal for accident experience is				[ ]
	A) Five or more accidents in a period of 12-months with damage/injury of ₹2000 and above	B) Two or more accidents in a period of 6-months with damage/injury of ₹4000 and above	C) Two or more accidents in a period of 12-months with damage/injury of ₹6000 and above	D) Five or more accidents in a period of 6-months with damage/injury of ₹2000 and above	
20.	If an additional pavement is provided for lane change, then that intersection is called				[ ]
	A) Tee intersection	B) Rotary intersection	**C) Flared intersection**	D) Skewed intersection	
21.	Which of the following is not a requirement for intersection at grade?				[ ]
	A) Area of conflict should be large	B) Adequate visibility	C) Avoiding sudden change of path	D) Sufficient radius should be provided	
22.	Flashing red beacon indicates				[ ]
	A) Complete stop; move only if it is safe to do so	B) Complete stop permanently	C) Stop and wait until the signal changes to green	D) None of the above	
23.	The procedure of adopting medians and traffic island in an un-channelized intersection is called				[ ]
	A) Dividing	B) Crossing	**C) Channelizing**	D) Designing	
24.	Area Traffic Control techniques first began in the year				[ ]
	A) 1939	B) 1949	**C) 1959**	D) 1969	
25.	The technique of providing a centralized control over numerous signals in urban area to achieve a planned co-ordination between signals by employing digital computers is known as				[ ]
	A) Signal Approach Dimensions	B) Vehicle Volume Management	**C) Area Traffic Control**	D) Computer Access Organization	
26.	The vehicles per unit length at any instant of time is called as				[ ]
	A) Traffic Density	B) Jam Density	C)Maximum density	D) Traffic flow	
27.	The purpose of a "divisional island" is to eliminate				[ ]
	A) Nose to tail collision	B) Head on collision	C) Side swipe	D) Tail to tail collision	
28.	The minimum radius for intersection curve when the speed is 35 kmph is				[ ]
	A) 15m	B) 25m	**C) 35m**	D) 50m	
29.	A basic requirement of "Intersection at grade" is				[ ]
	A) The area of conflict should be small	**B) The relative speed should be high**	C) Both (A) and (B)	D) None of these	
30.	Weaving length is the distance				[ ]
	A) Equal to half of perimeter of central rotary	**B) Between the channelizing islands**	C) Equal to total width of radial roads	D) Equal to diameter of Central Island	
31.	At a road junction, cross conflict points are severe if both are two-way roads				[ ]
	A) 5	B) 7	C) 9	**D) 16**	
32.	PCU equivalent for a bicycle is				[ ]
	A) 0.5	B) 1.0	C) 2.25	D) 6.0	
33.	Which of the following traffic signal systems are the cycle length and cycle division automatically varied?				[ ]
	A) Simultaneous system	B) Alternate system	C) Simple progressive system	**D) Flexible progressive system**	
34.	The related speeds are unsafe in a highway is				[ ]
	A) 50^{th} percentile speed	B) 75^{th} percentile speed	**C) A&B**	D) 85^{th} percentile speed	

35.	At a road junction, cross conflict points are severe if both are four-way roads				[ ]
	A) 5	B) 7	**C) 32**	D) 16	
36.	Thick white and black lines of 2m to 4m long provided along the width of a highway indicates				[ ]
	A) Lane line	B) Centre line	C) Cycle track	**D) Pedestrian crossing**	
37.	PCU equivalent for a Motorcycle is				[ ]
	A) 0.5	**B) 1.0**	C) 0.75	D) 6.0	
38.	"Fixed delay" in a highway is due to				[ ]
	A) Pedestrians crossing the road	B) Parked vehicles	**C) Traffic signals**	D) Road repairs	
39.	The safe speed on a highway is				[ ]
	A) 50th percentile speed	B) 75th percentile speed	**C) 85th percentile speed**	D) 98th percentile speed	
40.	The most efficient traffic signal system is				[ ]
	A) Simultaneous system	B) Alternate system	**C) Flexible progressive system**	D) Simple progressive system	

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