

FE CIVIL PRACTICE EXAM

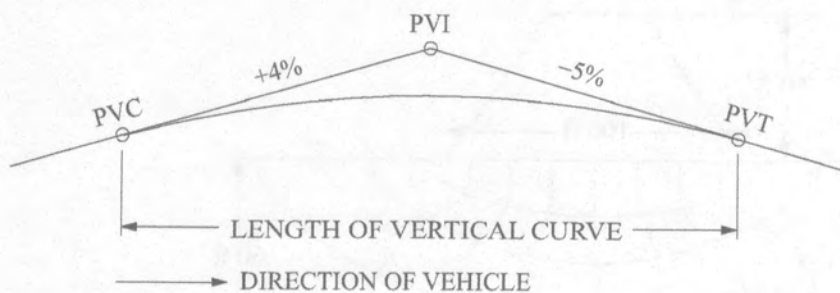
77. An equal tangent vertical curve has the following data:

Station of PVI = 30+00
Elevation of PVI = 200.00 ft
Back tangent grade = -6%
Forward tangent grade = +4%
Length of curve = 800 ft

The curve elevation (ft) at Station 31+00 is most nearly:

- ☐ A. 190.38
- ☐ B. 209.63
- ☐ C. 211.63
- ☐ D. 244.63

78. A highway profile is shown in the figure. If the design stopping sight distance is 600 ft, the driver's eye height above the roadway surface is 3.50 ft, and the height of an object in the roadway to be avoided by stopping is 1.00 ft, the minimum design length (ft) of the vertical curve is most nearly:



- ☐ A. 3,600
- ☐ B. 1,966
- ☐ C. 1,136
- ☐ D. 1,017

FE CIVIL PRACTICE EXAM

79. A horizontal circular curve has the following data:

$$I = 40^\circ 50'$$

$$R = 600.00$$

$$\text{Station of } PI = 20+00.00$$

The station of the *PT* is most nearly:

- ☐ A. 22+00.76
- ☐ B. 22+04.27
- ☐ C. 22+23.34
- ☐ D. 22+32.3

Material	Thickness (in.)	Minimum
AC surfacing	2	0.44
Aggregate base	4	0.22
Aggregate subbase	4	0.10
Structural number = 5.20		

80. At two-way stop-controlled intersections, the sight distance required for minor street movements is determined by:

- ☐ A. approach sight triangles
- ☐ B. departure sight triangles
- ☐ C. stopping sight distance
- ☐ D. decision sight distance

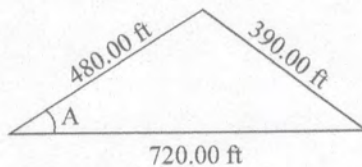
FE CIVIL PRACTICE EXAM

96. An embankment having a volume of $320,000 \text{ yd}^3$ is to be constructed from local borrow. The dry unit weight and moisture content of the borrow material were determined to be 106 pcf and 18.2%, respectively. The embankment material has a total unit weight of 122 pcf and a moisture content of 16.7%. The volume of borrow (yd^3) needed to construct the embankment is most nearly:

- ☐ A. 274,100
- ☐ B. 315,500
- ☐ C. 324,500
- ☐ D. 373,600

Excavation Depth (ft)	Minimum Time (min)	Average Hourly Production (yd^3/hr)
1	0.25	0.50
2	0.50	1.00
3	0.75	1.50
4	1.00	2.00

97. The value of Angle A in the following figure is most nearly:



NOT TO SCALE

- ☐ A. $30^\circ 18' 47''$
- ☐ B. $32^\circ 47' 50''$
- ☐ C. $39^\circ 05' 38''$
- ☐ D. $42^\circ 35' 09''$

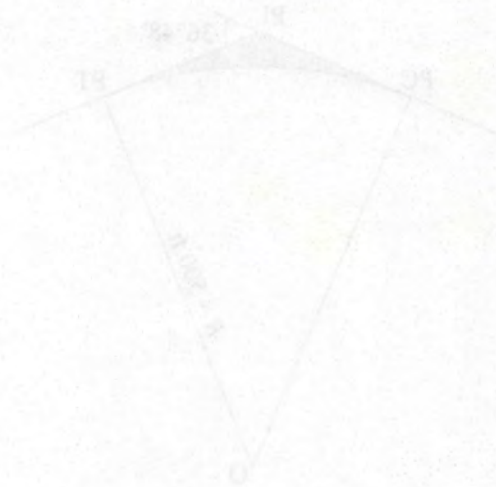
FE CIVIL PRACTICE EXAM

98. The cross-sectional areas to be excavated (cut) at certain sections of a road project are as follows:

Station	Area (ft ²)
3+00	247
4+00	269
4+35	322
5+00	395
5+65	418
6+00	293
7+00	168

Using the prismoidal method, the earth to be excavated (yd³) between Sections 4+35 and 5+65 is most nearly:

- ☐ A. 1,460
- ☐ B. 1,840
- ☐ C. 1,860
- ☐ D. 1,900

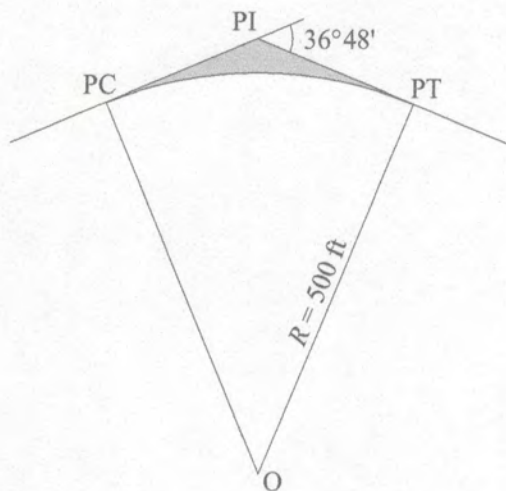


FE CIVIL PRACTICE EXAM

99. A closed traverse is run from Point B to Point K. The bearing and distance from Point B to Point C are $N 18^{\circ}22' E$ and 487.52 ft; from Point C to Point D are $S 87^{\circ}10' E$ and 789.16 ft; and from Point D to Point K are $S 78^{\circ}37' E$ and 825.97 ft. The coordinates of Point B are 11,250.61 N and 8,755.32 E. The coordinates of Point K are 11,511.15 N and 10,507.23 E. The error of closure (ft) in latitude is most nearly:

- ☐ A. 0.12
- ☐ B. 0.27
- ☐ C. 0.38
- ☐ D. 0.49

100. The area inside the quadrilateral, PC, PI, PT, and O, equals $83,164 \text{ ft}^2$. The shaded area (ft^2) between the circular curve and the tangents is most nearly:



- ☐ A. 2,879
- ☐ B. 3,577
- ☐ C. 5,407
- ☐ D. 8,286