

PTA/629

2010

44/2008
Sol: 12/12/10

TOWN PLANNING

Time : 150 Minutes

Max. Marks : 150

INSTRUCTIONS

1. The Answer Sheet is separately supplied to you. Fill in all the columns on the Answer Sheet correctly, failing which your Answer Sheet will be invalidated.
2. You must check the Test Booklet and ensure that it contains all the questions and that no page is missing or repeated. If you find any defect in the Test Booklet or Answer Sheet, you must get it replaced immediately.
3. The candidate, besides filling all the columns on the Answer Sheet, is also directed to get the signature of the 'Invigilator' affixed in the space provided on the Answer Sheet before he/she starts marking the answers. *An Answer Sheet without the signature of the Invigilator is liable for invalidation.*
4. The Test Booklet contains 150 questions. Each question carries one mark. Maximum marks are 150. It is not, therefore, prudent to spend too much time on any single question.
5. Each question is followed by 4 answer choices. Out of these, you have to select correct answer for each question. The serial numbers of the questions are printed on the Answer Sheet. Against each question, four circles (answer choices) are shown. Mark your correct answer by darkening only one of the four circles for each question. If more than one circle is darkened, the answer will not be valued at all. Use HB pencil only for marking the answers. Make heavy black marks to fill the circle completely. Make no stray marks on the Answer Sheet.

e.g. : If the answer to Question No. 1 is Answer choice (2), it should be shown as follows :

1

①	●	③	④
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6. To change an answer, erase completely the already darkened circle and make fresh mark. However, you are advised not to change any answer by erasing the already darkened circle and making fresh mark as the traces left out of the previously darkened circle will lead to invalidation of that answer at the time of scanning.

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1. He is known as "The Father of Town Planning"
 - (1) Le Corbusier
 - (2) Ebenezer Howard
 - (3) Hippodamus
 - (4) Patric Geddes
2. In concentric zone model, the third ring represents
 - (1) Central business district
 - (2) Low income housing
 - (3) Middle income housing
 - (4) High income housing
3. Kalibangan, a settlement of the Harappa civilization is located in
 - (1) Punjab
 - (2) Gujarat
 - (3) West Bengal
 - (4) Rajasthan
4. Urban Design theory that deals with analysis of relationship between building mass and open spaces is
 - (1) Open Space Theory
 - (2) Linkage theory
 - (3) Place theory
 - (4) Figure-ground theory
5. In central place theory the marketing principle is
 - (1) $K = 1$
 - (2) $K = 2$
 - (3) $K = 3$
 - (4) $K = 4$
6. In Lewis Mumford's six stages of development, the self contained community is
 - (1) Polis
 - (2) Ecumenopolis
 - (3) Metropolis
 - (4) Megalopolis
7. The public place in Greek period
 - (1) Central place
 - (2) Square
 - (3) Agora
 - (4) Forum
8. In Garden city concept the optimum size of population
 - (1) 15,000
 - (2) 20,000
 - (3) 25,000
 - (4) 32,000

9. Radburn city plan was prepared by
- (1) Clarence Stein
 - (2) F.L. Wright
 - (3) Burgess
 - (4) Harris
10. City beautiful movement was proposed by
- (1) Lewis Mumford
 - (2) Danniell Burnham
 - (3) Patric Geddes
 - (4) Walter Christaller
11. Lewis Mumford is the author of the book titled
- (1) Culture of regions
 - (2) Culture of villages
 - (3) Culture of towns
 - (4) Culture of cities
12. According to Manasara, the plan that is suitable for an island surrounded by water having no scope for expansion is
- (1) Dandaka
 - (2) Nandyavartha
 - (3) Padmaka
 - (4) Sarvathobhadra
13. Diagnostic approach was proposed by
- (1) Patric Geddes
 - (2) Misra
 - (3) Rame Gowda
 - (4) Lewis Mumford
14. The ruins of the ancient city Mohenjo Daro was discovered by
- (1) Robin Marshall
 - (2) John Marshall
 - (3) Deepak Marshall
 - (4) Tulip Marshall
15. Population data is available through
- (1) Land use survey
 - (2) Origin - Destination survey
 - (3) Census of India report
 - (4) Administrative report
16. Sector model was proposed by
- (1) Perroux
 - (2) Burgess
 - (3) Hoyt
 - (4) Ullman

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17. He introduced the sociological concept in the town planning
- (1) Henry Wright
 - (2) Albert Myer
 - (3) Walker
 - (4) Patric Geddes
18. Neighborhood unit concept was introduced
- (1) Clarence Stein
 - (2) Clarence Perry
 - (3) Clarence Robert
 - (4) Clarence Hoyt
19. The author of book "Urban and Regional Planning"
- (1) Rame Gowda
 - (2) Misra
 - (3) Gallion
 - (4) Abercombie
20. Chess board planning was predominant in
- (1) Greek period
 - (2) Roman period
 - (3) Medieval period
 - (4) Renaissance period
21. New Delhi master plan was prepared by
- (1) Louis Kahn
 - (2) Le-Corbusier
 - (3) Edwin Lutyens
 - (4) Patricks Geddes
22. Heart of Chandigarh consists of
- (1) Residential buildings
 - (2) Commercial buildings
 - (3) Public buildings
 - (4) Institutional buildings
23. The first plan for Chandigarh was prepared by
- (1) Maxwell
 - (2) Le Corbusier
 - (3) Albert Mayer
 - (4) Jane Drew
24. The number of sectors in Chandigarh plan is
- (1) 47
 - (2) 48
 - (3) 49
 - (4) 50

25. Choose the attributes that apply to social infrastructure
- (1) School, library, hospital, Water supply
 - (2) Library, Water supply, Club, hospital
 - (3) Hospital, Sanitation, Park, Water Supply
 - (4) Schools, Library, Hospitals, Parks
26. The first phase of development of Chandigarh master plan accommodates a population of
- (1) 50,000
 - (2) 1,00,000
 - (3) 1,50,000
 - (4) 2,00,000
27. In Chandigarh master plan the places i.e. high court, assembly hall, secretariat and the Governor's palace collectively known as
- (1) Central Complex
 - (2) Capitol Complex
 - (3) Plaza
 - (4) Public place
28. Main roads are classified as K, KH, G, GH, CH, CHH and JA in the following city
- (1) Hyderabad
 - (2) Chandigarh
 - (3) Gandhinagar
 - (4) Vidhyadhar nagar
29. Ornamental gardens were developed in this period
- (1) Buddhist period
 - (2) Medieval period
 - (3) Mughal period
 - (4) British period
30. Development plan of Paris is known as
- (1) PADOF
 - (2) PADOG
 - (3) PADOH
 - (4) PADOI
31. Ancient law code in Babylon
- (1) Code of Babylon
 - (2) Code of Hammurabi
 - (3) Code of Egyptian
 - (4) Code of Roman

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32. "Planning function in Urban government" is written by
- (1) Robert Walker
 - (2) Somernest
 - (3) Abdur Khan
 - (4) Henry Wright
33. Andhra Pradesh Municipality Act introduced in
- (1) 1935
 - (2) 1945
 - (3) 1955
 - (4) 1965
34. In Land acquisition act, 1894 the meaning of land is defined in
- (1) Section 1(a)
 - (2) Section 2(a)
 - (3) Section 3(a)
 - (4) Section 4(a)
35. First time Rent control act was introduced in
- (1) Mumbai
 - (2) Calcutta
 - (3) Chennai
 - (4) Hyderabad
36. Archaeological survey of India was established in the year
- (1) 1857
 - (2) 1870
 - (3) 1947
 - (4) 1950
37. The Twelfth schedule was introduced in
- (1) 73rd Amendment Act
 - (2) 74th Amendment Act
 - (3) 75th Amendment Act
 - (4) 76th Amendment Act
38. The article that explains the formation of District Planning Committee
- (1) 243-ZD
 - (2) 243-ZE
 - (3) 243-ZF
 - (4) 243-ZG
39. Ancient monuments preservation act was introduced in the year
- (1) 1902
 - (2) 1903
 - (3) 1904
 - (4) 1905

40. The interim master plan is also called as
- (1) Infrastructure development plan
 - (2) Comprehensive development plan
 - (3) Interline development plan
 - (4) Outline development plan
41. Elected members in local bodies was introduced by
- (1) Lord Dalhousie
 - (2) Lord Ripon
 - (3) Lord Kargen
 - (4) Lord Mountbatten
42. The buildable area available on a plot of one hectare with a FAR of 2.5 is
- (1) 23,000 sq.m.
 - (2) 24,000 sq.m.
 - (3) 25,000 sq.m.
 - (4) 26,000 sq.m.
43. The main principle of this zoning is to divide the city into different zones
- (1) Land use zoning
 - (2) Height zoning
 - (3) Building zoning
 - (4) Density zoning
44. The method used in Height zoning is
- (1) Floor built up index
 - (2) Floor area ratio
 - (3) Floor space index
 - (4) Floor plot index
45. Passive type recreation system
- (1) Playgrounds
 - (2) Parks
 - (3) Stadium
 - (4) Gymkhana
46. Indus Valley Civilization is specially known for
- (1) Vaulted roofing in masonry
 - (2) Great Palaces
 - (3) Underground drainage system
 - (4) Stone Carvings of idols
47. The connection between the large and medium sized parks are called as
- (1) Boulevards
 - (2) Parkways
 - (3) Walkways
 - (4) Arteries

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48. The most appropriate hierarchical sequence of plans is

- (1) Site plan - National Plan - Regional Plan - City Plan
- (2) Regional Plan - City Plan - Site plan - National Plan
- (3) City Plan - National Plan - Regional Plan - Site plan
- (4) Site plan - City Plan - Regional Plan - National Plan

49. The plan controls the future growth of the town

- (1) Regional plan
- (2) Action plan
- (3) Master plan
- (4) Structure plan

50. The objective of providing setbacks on the sides of a plot is

- (1) For future expansion
- (2) For ventilation
- (3) For providing easy access
- (4) for parking

51. Kautilya stated that the entire administration of the country can be controlled through

- (1) Municipal administration
- (2) Financial administration
- (3) Military administration
- (4) Public administration

52. Zero based budget means

- (1) Preparing budget for the current year without taking the expenditure of earlier years
- (2) Preparing budget for the current year taking the expenditure of earlier years
- (3) Preparing budget for the future years without taking the expenditure of earlier years
- (4) Preparing budget for the future years taking the expenditure of earlier years

53. Octroi is a tax imposed on

- (1) Vehicles
- (2) Industries
- (3) Goods
- (4) Property

54. All capital transactions of municipalities are booked under a separate head called
- (1) Extraordinary
 - (2) Debt
 - (3) Extraordinary and Debt
 - (4) Debt and Expenditures
55. First time impact fees was introduced in
- (1) New Delhi
 - (2) Calcutta
 - (3) France
 - (4) Illinois
56. The author of the book "Municipal and Urban India"
- (1) L. Sharma
 - (2) A. Datta
 - (3) M. Misra
 - (4) S. Raghavendra
57. Architect Laurie Baker is known for
- (1) Rural Development
 - (2) Low-cost housing
 - (3) Low-cost sanitation
 - (4) Urban development
58. In Andhra Pradesh Urban Services for the Poor programme C2 component represents
- (1) Infrastructure improvement
 - (2) Municipal reforms
 - (3) Environmental improvement
 - (4) Strengthening civic society
59. The Cantonment boards are being looked after by
- (1) State Government
 - (2) Central Government
 - (3) Central and State Government
 - (4) Urban local bodies
60. Hyderabad Urban Development Authority was formed in
- (1) 1972
 - (2) 1973
 - (3) 1974
 - (4) 1975
61. Zilla Parishad functions at this level
- (1) Village
 - (2) Mandal
 - (3) District
 - (4) State

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62. Three tier system of local self government was first time introduced in
- (1) Rajasthan
 - (2) Karnataka
 - (3) Tamil Nadu
 - (4) Andhra Pradesh
63. The book "Administration in Local Authorities" is written by
- (1) B.J. Ripley
 - (2) S.K. Sharma
 - (3) Rajesh Mathur
 - (4) A.G. Wilson
64. In Andhra Pradesh first three tier system of local self government introduced in
- (1) Chittoor
 - (2) Srikakulam
 - (3) Rangareddy
 - (4) Prakasam
65. Urban renewal refers to
- (1) Prevention of creation of slums
 - (2) Giving face lift to historic monuments
 - (3) Slum rehabilitation
 - (4) Slum improvement with basic services to the urban poor
66. As per T.C.P.O. standards population required for a fire station
- (1) 30,000
 - (2) 40,000
 - (3) 50,000
 - (4) 60,000
67. As per U.D.P.F.I. standards population required for a college
- (1) 1,25,000
 - (2) 1,50,000
 - (3) 1,75,000
 - (4) 2,00,000
68. Municipal bonds first issued in
- (1) 1996 by Nashik
 - (2) 1997 by Bangalore
 - (3) 1998 by Pune
 - (4) 1999 by Chennai
69. The Obligatory function of an urban local body in Andhra Pradesh
- (1) Higher education
 - (2) Environmental improvement
 - (3) Water supply
 - (4) Regulating trade

70. The provisions made for establishment of Special area development authorities is seen in

- (1) Andhra Pradesh Town Planning Act
- (2) Bihar Town Planning Act
- (3) Uttar Pradesh Town Planning Act
- (4) Madhya Pradesh Town Planning Act

71. The gap between the need for services and the resources is called

- (1) Fiscal gap
- (2) Supply gap
- (3) Demand gap
- (4) Amenities gap

72. M. Bhattacharya is the author of the book

- (1) Municipal Government
- (2) Urban Government
- (3) Local Government
- (4) Local self Government

73. A town had a population of 60,000 in the year 1971. If the population increases 10% in a decade, its population in the year 2001 is

- (1) 59,860
- (2) 69,860
- (3) 79,860
- (4) 89,860

74. The concept of slum networking means

- (1) Social networking of slums in a city
- (2) Providing infrastructure network within a slum and linking with city level services
- (3) Providing network of streets within a slum
- (4) Involving all stakeholders in the rehabilitation of the slum

75. This scale only permits the ranking of items from highest to lowest

- (1) Nominal scale
- (2) Ordinal scale
- (3) Interval scale
- (4) Ratio scale

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76. In this sampling the total population is divided into sub populations
- (1) Random sampling
 - (2) Systematic sampling
 - (3) Stratified sampling
 - (4) Cluster sampling
77. Differential scales was developed by
- (1) Thurstone
 - (2) Dass
 - (3) Thomas
 - (4) Carter
78. Scale analysis developed by
- (1) Chaturvedi
 - (2) Fresher
 - (3) Guttman
 - (4) Richard
79. Systematic differential scale consists of a set of
- (1) Summate rating scales
 - (2) Cumulative rating scales
 - (3) Multidimensional rating scales
 - (4) Bipolar rating scales
80. The book "Analyzing multivariate data" is written by
- (1) G.R. Green
 - (2) S.F. Brown
 - (3) Paul E. Giles
 - (4) M.W. Nunnally
81. The word social microscope was introduced by
- (1) Gibbon
 - (2) James
 - (3) Freedman
 - (4) Burgess
82. He described case study as "a comparative study of a social unit be that unit a person, a group, a social institution, a district or a community"
- (1) John Peter
 - (2) Pauline Young
 - (3) Fiebleman
 - (4) Hollander
83. He was the first person to use case material in his comparative study of different cultures
- (1) Thorndike
 - (2) Wilkinson
 - (3) Green Paul
 - (4) Herbert Spencer

84. The standard deviation of sampling distribution of a statistic is known as
- (1) Random error
 - (2) Sampling size
 - (3) Sampling error
 - (4) Population size
85. This five year plan emphasized the need for a radical reorientation of all policies relating to housing
- (1) Sixth five year plan
 - (2) Seventh five year plan
 - (3) Eighth five year plan
 - (4) Ninth five year plan
86. The Slum areas (Improvement and Clearance) Act was introduced in the year
- (1) 1956
 - (2) 1957
 - (3) 1958
 - (4) 1959
87. The aspect that was included in the improvement of urban slums in 1972
- (1) Water supply
 - (2) Sanitation
 - (3) Basic services
 - (4) Environment
88. In 1970 the housing institution that was introduced by
- (1) HDCI
 - (2) HDFC
 - (3) HUDCO
 - (4) HUDFI
89. National housing and habitat policy was introduced in the year
- (1) 1997
 - (2) 1998
 - (3) 1999
 - (4) 2000
90. N.B.O. stands for
- (1) National Building Organization
 - (2) National Business Operation
 - (3) National Bureau of Ores
 - (4) Neighbourhood Bank of Orissa
91. According to him urban fringe is "a land surrounding the town which is not considered as a part of it but whose use is influenced directly by the town"
- (1) Lewis Keeble
 - (2) Lewis Mumford
 - (3) Taylor Griffth
 - (4) Ebenezer Howard

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92. "Shelter for all" concept was introduced in
- (1) Fifth five year plan
 - (2) Sixth five year plan
 - (3) Seventh five year plan
 - (4) Eighth five year plan
93. Housing through cooperative had been started from the year
- (1) 1905
 - (2) 1915
 - (3) 1925
 - (4) 1935
94. CIDCO is a company controlled by
- (1) Govt of India
 - (2) Govt of Andhra Pradesh
 - (3) Govt of Maharashtra
 - (4) Govt of Madhya Pradesh
95. The slums at Uttar Pradesh are called as
- (1) Ahatas
 - (2) Bustees
 - (3) Cherries
 - (4) Chawls
96. First sky scraper was designed by
- (1) Charles Chorea
 - (2) Jenney
 - (3) Le Corbusier
 - (4) Rodrigues
97. City of Washington designed by
- (1) Ebenezer Howard
 - (2) Soria Y Mata
 - (3) Christopher Wren
 - (4) L' Enfant
98. The tallest buildings are in
- (1) Chicago
 - (2) Tokyo
 - (3) Dubai
 - (4) London
99. Throughout the history of human settlements focus was mostly on
- (1) Private housing
 - (2) Public buildings
 - (3) Roads and Transportation
 - (4) Fortification and Security

100. The regulatory body responsible for housing finance institutions monitoring is

- (1) RBI
- (2) NHB
- (3) HUDCO
- (4) HDFC

101. First movement on conservation was started in

- (1) United States
- (2) Europe
- (3) India
- (4) Australia

102. First international congress of Architects and Technicians of historic monuments was held at Athens in the year

- (1) 1928
- (2) 1929
- (3) 1930
- (4) 1931

103. The international charter for the conservation and restoration of monuments and sites is known as

- (1) The Venice Charter
- (2) The Athens Charter
- (3) The Burra Charter
- (4) The Florence Charter

104. Since 1992, significant interactions between people and the natural environment has been recognized as

- (1) Historical landscapes
- (2) Community landscapes
- (3) Cultural landscapes
- (4) Human landscapes

105. The world heritage convention by UNESCO was established in

- (1) 1969
- (2) 1970
- (3) 1971
- (4) 1972

106. The chapter explains the preservation aspects of Historic gardens

- (1) Athens
- (2) Burra
- (3) Florence
- (4) Venice

107. The world heritage centre headquarters is located at

- (1) United States
- (2) France
- (3) Egypt
- (4) India

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- 108.** The international council of monuments and sites advises the UNESCO on
- (1) World heritage sites
 - (2) Brown field sites
 - (3) Green field sites
 - (4) International travel sites
- 109.** The international council of museums was founded in
- (1) Tokyo
 - (2) New York
 - (3) Paris
 - (4) London
- 110.** The organization of world heritage cities was established in this country
- (1) Italy
 - (2) China
 - (3) Egypt
 - (4) Morocco
- 111.** The central pollution control board was established in
- (1) 1974
 - (2) 1975
 - (3) 1976
 - (4) 1977
- 112.** National biodiversity authority of India is located at
- (1) New Delhi
 - (2) Mumbai
 - (3) Chennai
 - (4) Hyderabad
- 113.** In Andhra Pradesh Pollution Control Board the cleaner production section was introduced in
- (1) 1997
 - (2) 1998
 - (3) 1999
 - (4) 2000
- 114.** In National environmental policy act, the section that explains the procedure for Environmental impact assessment is
- (1) 101
 - (2) 102
 - (3) 103
 - (4) 104
- 115.** The United Nations conference on Environment and Development
- (1) Kyoto protocol
 - (2) World climate conference
 - (3) Stockholm conference
 - (4) Earth summit

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116. The First forest policy in India was declared in this five year plan

- (1) First five year plan
- (2) Second five year plan
- (3) Third five year plan
- (4) Fourth five year plan

117. ICOMOS stands for

- (1) International Committee on Monuments and Sites
- (2) International Council on Monuments and Sites
- (3) International Committee on Monument ornaments and Sites
- (4) International Council on Monumentals and Sites

118. Modifying a historic place to suit it to a new compatible use, involving the least possible loss of cultural heritage value is called

- (1) Application
- (2) Abundant
- (3) Adaptation
- (4) Abruption

119. At the congress in Athens, seven main resolutions are called as

- (1) Athens del Restauoro
- (2) Brthens del Restauoro
- (3) Carta del Restauoro
- (4) Delmo del Restauoro

120. In Venice charter, conservation aspects were introduced in these articles

- (1) 1, 2, 3
- (2) 4, 5, 6
- (3) 7, 8, 9
- (4) 10, 11, 12

121. In Burra charter, the article which explains that conservation is based on a respect for the existing fabric, use, associations and meanings

- (1) Article 3.1
- (2) Article 2.1
- (3) Article 1.1
- (4) Article 4.1

122. In Florence charter, the article which explains the architectural composition of the historic gardens

- (1) Article 1
- (2) Article 2
- (3) Article 3
- (4) Article 4

123. The Charter for the conservation of historic towns and urban areas

- (1) Burra charter
- (2) Florence charter
- (3) Venice charter
- (4) Washington charter

124. The drawings are line drawing that follow standard drafting conventions to portray, in two dimensional, a three dimensional structure used in conservation

- (1) Architectural drawings
- (2) Buildings drawings
- (3) Measured drawings
- (4) Preservation drawings

125. The design speed suggested by IRC for collector roads

- (1) 30 K.P.H
- (2) 40 K.P.H
- (3) 50 K.P.H
- (4) 60 K.P.H

126. Indian road congress was formed in the year

- (1) 1933
- (2) 1934
- (3) 1935
- (4) 1936

127. The Lucknow road plan is also called as

- (1) First twenty years road plan
- (2) Second twenty years road plan
- (3) Third twenty years road plan
- (4) Fourth twenty years road plan

128. The maximum number of vehicles that can be expected to cross a point on the road in a unit interval of time is called

- (1) Traffic flow
- (2) Traffic density
- (3) Traffic volume
- (4) Traffic capacity

129. It facilitates the drainage of the pavement of a road

- (1) Camber
- (2) Shoulder
- (3) Carriageway
- (4) Roadway

130. According to IRC, the minimum width of a footpath

- (1) 1.0 m
- (2) 1.5 m
- (3) 2.0 m
- (4) 2.5 m

131. An intersection where all roadways join at the same level is known as

- (1) Separated intersection
- (2) Grade separated intersection
- (3) Cross grade intersection
- (4) At grade intersection

132. The direction of traffic flow at intersection by means of traffic marking, islands or other means is known as

- (1) Segregation
- (2) One-way
- (3) Channelization
- (4) Separation

133. As per Indian practice PCU equivalent factor for a cycle is

- (1) 0.50
- (2) 1.00
- (3) 1.50
- (4) 2.00

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134. Level of service concept was introduced in

- (1) Roads capacity manual
- (2) Traffic capacity manual
- (3) Parking capacity manual
- (4) Highway capacity manual

135. Motor vehicle act of India was introduced in the year

- (1) 1938
- (2) 1939
- (3) 1940
- (4) 1941

136. The collision diagram represents

- (1) Volume data
- (2) Capacity data
- (3) Accident data
- (4) Parking data

137. The shape of prohibitory sign is

- (1) Triangular
- (2) Circular
- (3) Rectangular
- (4) Square

138. The IRC standard prescribed height for a traffic sign in a kerbed road

- (1) 0.5 m
- (2) 1.0 m
- (3) 1.5 m
- (4) 2.0 m

139. In road markings, the yellow colour is intended for

- (1) Parking restrictions
- (2) Pedestrian restrictions
- (3) Heavy vehicles restrictions
- (4) Private vehicles restrictions

140. In rural roads, the width of a stop line is

- (1) 10 cm
- (2) 20 cm
- (3) 30 cm
- (4) 40 cm

141. The first traffic signal was used in

- (1) France
- (2) London
- (3) India
- (4) China

142. Speed brakes also known as

- (1) Speed control splits
- (2) Speed control bays
- (3) Speed control reducer
- (4) Speed control humps

143. Many countries in the world today following the rule

- (1) Keep the right
- (2) Keep the left
- (3) Keep the centre
- (4) Keep the sides

144. The Floating car method is used in

- (1) Traffic volume study
- (2) Origin and destination study
- (3) Speed and delay study
- (4) Parking study

145. The instantaneous speed of a vehicle at a specified location is

- (1) Running speed
- (2) Average speed
- (3) Overall speed
- (4) Spot speed

146. The model used in trip distribution is

- (1) Ranking model
- (2) Gravity model
- (3) Trip model
- (4) Equilibrium model

147. The instrument used for determining spot speed is

- (1) Enoscope
- (2) Enospectrum
- (3) Enologic
- (4) Enometer

148. The Organic street system is also called as

- (1) Radial street system
- (2) Circular street system
- (3) Formal street system
- (4) Informal street system

149. The vertical distance between the centre of the lantern and the surface of the carriageway is

- (1) Overhang
- (2) Outreach
- (3) Mounting height
- (4) Horizontal hang

150. In kerb parking, kerb has provision for 90 degree angle parking with car spaces of 5.4 m by 2.5 m. In a 100 m distance along the kerb, the numbers of cars that can be parked are

- (1) 10
- (2) 20
- (3) 30
- (4) 40

ROUGH WORK