



Reg No.: _____

Name: _____

APJ ABDUL KALAM TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY

B.Tech Degree S4 (S,FE) (FT/WP) (S2 PT) Examination December 2025/January 2026 (2019 Scheme)

Course Code: CET206

Course Name: TRANSPORTATION ENGINEERING

Max. Marks: 100

Duration: 3 Hours

PART A

(Answer all questions; each question carries 3 marks)

Marks

- | | | |
|----|---|---|
| 1 | Explain the significance of obligatory points in highway alignment. | 3 |
| 2 | What are kerbs? Describe the different types of kerbs. | 3 |
| 3 | Differentiate between flexible and rigid pavements. | 3 |
| 4 | Discuss angularity number of aggregates. | 3 |
| 5 | Define basic, possible and practical traffic capacity. | 3 |
| 6 | Explain various traffic control devices. | 3 |
| 7 | Explain coning of wheels. | 3 |
| 8 | Differentiate between dry docks and wet docks. | 3 |
| 9 | List out the components of an airport | 3 |
| 10 | Describe the functions of taxiways in an airport. | 3 |

PART B

(Answer one full question from each module, each question carries 14 marks)

Module -1

- | | | |
|----|--|----|
| 11 | a) Explain the necessity of providing extra-widening on horizontal curves | 4 |
| | b) The speeds of overtaking and overtaken vehicles is 80 kmph and 60 kmph respectively on a two-way traffic road. If the acceleration of the overtaking vehicle is 0.9 m/sec^2 , calculate the safe overtaking sight distance. | 10 |
| 12 | a) Describe the factors affecting geometric design of highways. | 8 |
| | b) The radius of horizontal curve is 100 m. The design speed is 50 kmph. The design coefficient of lateral friction is 0.15. | 6 |
| | (i) Calculate the superelevation required, if full lateral friction is assumed to develop. | |
| | (ii) Calculate coefficient of friction needed, if no superelevation is provided. | |
| | (iii) Calculate equilibrium superelevation if the pressure on inner and outer wheels should be equal | |

Module -2

- | | | | |
|----|----|---|----|
| 13 | a) | Explain the desirable properties of road aggregates in pavement construction. | 4 |
| | b) | Describe any 4 tests conducted on road aggregates to assess its suitability in pavement construction. | 10 |
| 14 | a) | Describe in detail softening point test and ductility test conducted on bitumen. | 8 |
| | b) | Explain the construction procedure of bituminous concrete surface layer. | 6 |

Module -3

- | | | | |
|----|----|---|----|
| 15 | a) | Normal flow of a traffic cross road A and B are 400 and 250 pcu/hr. The saturated flow of the above two roads are 1250 and 1000 pcu/hr respectively. The all-red time is 12 seconds. Design a two-phase traffic signal. Draw the timing diagram also. | 10 |
| | b) | Explain traffic islands. Discuss the different types of traffic islands. | 4 |
| 16 | a) | Explain the different methods of O-D studies. Describe the significance of desire line charts in O-D studies | 10 |
| | b) | Discuss PCU and PCU equivalency factors for different vehicle classes in the context of traffic volume studies. | 4 |

Module -4

- | | | | |
|----|----|---|----|
| 17 | a) | Explain the functions and requirements of various component parts of a railway track. | 10 |
| | b) | Describe the different types of gauges in railway track. | 4 |
| 18 | a) | With the help of neat sketches, explain the procedure for transferring the centre line and grade of a proposed tunnel from a ground surface to tunnel interior. | 10 |
| | b) | List out and briefly explain the classification of harbours based on utility. | 4 |

Module -5

- | | | | |
|----|----|---|----|
| 19 | a) | The length of runway under standard conditions is 1620 m. The airport site has an elevation of 270 m. Its reference temperature is 32.9°C. If the runway is to be constructed with an effective gradient of 0.2 percent, determine the corrected runway length. | 10 |
| | b) | With the help of neat sketches illustrate the various systems of aircraft parking. | 4 |
| 20 | a) | What is a wind rose diagram? Explain how Type 1 and Type 2 Windrose diagrams help in fixing the best orientation of a runway | 10 |
| | b) | Describe the significance of head wind during the take-off and landing. | 4 |
