

Course/Branch: B.E/CIVIL	Year / Semester : IV/VII	Format No.	NAC/TLP-07a.13
Subject Code : CE8702	Subject Name: RAILWAYS, AIRPORTS, DOCKS AND HARBOUR ENGINEERING	Rev. No.	02
Unit No : 3	Unit Name : AIRPORT PLANNING	Date	30.09.2020

OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTION BANK

S. No.	Objective Questions (MCQ /True or False / Fill up with Choices)	BTL
1.	ICAO means A) The International Civil Airport Organization B) The International Civil Aviation Organization C) The International Civil Association Organization D) The International Civil Aviation Organization	LT1
2.	According to the (I.C.A.O.), the runway lengths of aerodromes, have been coded by A) Seven English alphabets B) Last Seven English alphabets C) First Seven English alphabets D) First seven natural numbers	LT1
3.	The depressions and undulations in the pavement, are caused due to A) Improper compaction of sub-grade B) Impact of heavy wheel loads C) Punching effect D) All the above	LT1
4.	According to I.C.A.O. the recommended length of air ports is decided on A) Sea level elevation (B) Standard sea level temperature (15°C) C) Effective gradient percentage D) All the above	LT1
5.	FAA means A) Federal Aviation Administration B) Flight Aviation Association C) Federal Association Administration D)Flight Association Administration	LT1
6.	Runway markings are to indicate (a) centre line (b) edge (c) touchdown zone (d) all the above	LT2
7.	To cope up high temperature of 196°C, the taxi ways and aprons are constructed with A) Asphaltic concrete B) Rubberized tar concrete	LT1

Course/Branch: B.E/CIVIL	Year / Semester : IV/VII	Format No.	NAC/TLP-07a.13
Subject Code : CE8702	Subject Name: RAILWAYS, AIRPORTS, DOCKS AND HARBOUR ENGINEERING	Rev. No.	02
Unit No : 3	Unit Name : AIRPORT PLANNING	Date	30.09.2020

OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTION BANK

	C) Plain concrete D) All the above	
8.	Which of the following is used for servicing and repairs of the aircraft? A) Apron B) Hanger C) Terminal building D) Holding apron	LT2
9.	For the proposed airport, the survey project provides A) Master plan B) Topographic plan C) Grading plan D) All the above	LT1
10.	As per ICAO, for A, B, and C type of airports, maximum effective, transverse and longitudinal grades in percentage respectively are A) 1.0, 1.5 and 1.5 B) 1.0, 1.5 and 2.0 C) 1.5, 1.5 and 2.0 D) 2.0, 2.0 and 2.0	L2
11.	For D and E type airports ICAO recommends that the sight distance at a height of 2.1 m should be at least (a) 250 m (b) 300 m (c) 400 m (d) 500 m	LT1
12.	According to the (I.C.A.O.) the strength of runway pavements, have been coded by A) Seven English alphabets B) Last Seven English alphabets C) First Seven English alphabets D) First seven numbers	LT1
13.	The meteorological condition which influences the size and location of an air port is A) Atmosphere pressure B) Air density C) Reduced level D) All the above	LT1

Course/Branch: B.E/CIVIL	Year / Semester : IV/VII	Format No.	NAC/TLP-07a.13
Subject Code : CE8702	Subject Name: RAILWAYS, AIRPORTS, DOCKS AND HARBOUR ENGINEERING	Rev. No.	02
Unit No : 3	Unit Name : AIRPORT PLANNING	Date	30.09.2020

OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTION BANK

14.	As per ICAO recommendation, the rate of change of longitudinal gradient per 30 m length of vertical curve for A and B type of airports is limited to a maximum of (A) 0.1 % (B) 0.2 % (C) 0.3 % (D) 0.4 %	LT1
15.	A taxiway is a A) path for aircraft at an airport connecting runways with aprons, hangar B) a paved or cleared strip on which planes land and take off C) the entry point of runway for landing D) landing aircraft first touches the ground	LT1
16.	A runway is a A) path for aircraft at an airport connecting runways with aprons, hangar B) a paved or cleared strip on which planes land and take off C) the entry point of runway for landing D) landing aircraft first touches the ground	LT1
17.	A threshold is a A) path for aircraft at an airport connecting runways with aprons, hangar B) a paved or cleared strip on which planes land and take off C) the entry point of runway for landing D) landing aircraft first touches the ground	LT1
18.	A touchdown zone is a A) path for aircraft at an airport connecting runways with aprons, hangar B) a paved or cleared strip on which planes land and take off C) the entry point of runway for landing D) landing aircraft first touches the ground	LT2
19.	When clouds surround an airport, pilots will find the path to the runway by using A) an Instrument Landing System B) visual range C) taxiway strip D) none of these	LT1
20.	What does L and R mean on runways A) Light and heavy B) left and right C) Learning or Registry D) All the above	LT2
21.	Which is the largest runway in India? A) Indira Gandhi International Airport B) Denver International Airport C) Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose International Airport D) Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj International Airport	LT1

Course/Branch: B.E/CIVIL	Year / Semester : IV/VII	Format No.	NAC/TLP-07a.13
Subject Code : CE8702	Subject Name: RAILWAYS, AIRPORTS, DOCKS AND HARBOUR ENGINEERING	Rev. No.	02
Unit No : 3	Unit Name : AIRPORT PLANNING	Date	30.09.2020

OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTION BANK

22.	Hangars means A) for servicing, repair of aircrafts B) for takeoff and landing C) managing aircraft movements and making sure they are safe D) assure smooth traffic flow between departing and arriving aircraft	LT1
23.	Displaced thresholds not used for A) taxiing B) takeoff C) landing rollout D) touchdown	LT2
24.	The length of runway is increased per 300 m rise above M.S.L. (A) 3 % (B) 4 % (C) 5 % (D) 7 %	LT1
25.	From the end of an instrumental runway, the approach surface rises outwards (A) 1 in 20 (B) 1 in 30 (C) 1 in 40 (D) 1 in 50	LT1