

SOUTH CENTRAL RAILWAY

प्रधान कार्यालय/HQRS OFFICE
कार्य शाखा/ WORKS BRANCH
सिकंदराबाद/SECUNDERABAD.

दि. Date: 30.09.2024

W.NG. 32/Training/Instructors

SPO/Engg.

Sub: Question Bank for selection to the post of Instructors - P.way/Works/Bridges -
Ref: 1.SPO/Engg.'s letter No:P/E/608/Instructor/P.way/Vol.III dt.06.08.2024 to
CGE.
2.Principal/NLGD's letter No:XV/Training/ZCETI/NLGD/24 dt.20.09.2024
3.Secy to PCPO's letter No:P@673/Trg/VIII dt.25.09.2024.

With reference to your letter cited at Ref-1 above, the Question Bank for selection to the post of Instructors - P.way/Works/Bridges received vide letters under reference is forwarded herewith in PDF for information and further necessary action.

Sl.N	Post	No: of Questions	No: of Pages	Remarks
1	Instructor - P.way	2140	164	-
2	Instructor- Works	1046	73	-
3	Instructor-Bridges	680	36	-
4	Official language Rules, Policy and implementation	100	20	Common to all the wings. (Pway/Works/Bridges)
5	Establishment topics viz, D&A rules, conduct rules, HOER, Leave & Pass rules, Payment of Wages, WCA, EC Act, RTI, staff data & records, welfare of staff.	312	51	

This issues with the approval of CGE.

Encl: as above (in Pendrive as E office is not working).

by 30/9/2024
on 30/9/2024
Ch. 05/10/24

Naren 30/09/24
(L.Narendar Reddy)

उ.मु. इंजी/ & सचिव प्र.मु.इंजी
DY.CE & SECY TO PCE
कुते प्रमुख मुख्य इंजीनियर

for Principal Chief Engineer/SC

Copy to Principal/ZCETI/NLGD: for information pl w.r.t letter under ref-2

Copy to Secy.to PCPO: for information pl w.r.t letter under ref-3

QUESTION BANK -PWAY (FOR SR./JR.INSTRUCTOR/PWAY)

1. DUTIES OF SECTION ENGINEER, JUNIOR ENGINEER, SUPERVISOR/P.WAY

1. _____ is responsible for Preparation of plans and estimates of various track works and submission of proposals to ADEN for further action. [B]
A) JE/SSE/P.way B) SSE/P.Way (Incharge) C) Gangmen D) Gangmate
2. _____ is responsible for procurement of the permanent way materials and the equipment required for the maintenance of LWR/ CWR for all the staff working under him.
A) ADEN B) SSE/P.Way (Incharge) C) JE/SSE/P.way D) Gangmate [B]
3. The direct responsibility for quality of AT welding being done in the section shall rest on the _____ of the section [D]
A) JE/SSE/P.Way B) ADEN C) DEN D) SSE/P.Way (Incharge)
4. _____ is responsible for avoidable fractures taking place in the section, except in cases where the USFD testing was done and found good up to three months before the fractures [C]
A) Gang Mate B) JE/SSE/P.Way C) SSE/P.Way (Incharge) D) ADEN
5. _____ shall ensure to arrange for the repairs and maintenance of small track machines available with him. [B]
A) JE/SSE/P.Way B) SSE/P.Way (Incharge) C) DEN D) ADEN
6. _____ shall be responsible for monitoring performance of material under trial' in his section and ensure that the required details for the same are collected as per the trial scheme and submitted to ADEN through TMS. [D]
A) Gangmate B) Spl works JE/SSE/P.Way
C) JE/SSE/P.Way of section D) SSE/P.Way (Incharge)
7. _____ has to Co-ordinate with other departments like Traffic, OHE and S&T in the field to facilitate smooth working. [D]
A) JE&SSE/P.way B) ADEN C) SSE/P.Way (Incharge) D) All the above
8. SSE/P.Way (In-charge) shall check the work of SSE/P.Way/USFD at least once in ____ round of testing or as specified by higher authority [A]
A) Each B) 3 C) 2 D) None of the above
9. _____ shall be accountable of each item of P.Way in the jurisdiction [D]
A) JE/SSE/P.Way B) Gang Mate C) ADEN D) SSE/P.Way (Incharge)
10. _____ is responsible for Supply of uniform, winter jackets, safety shoes, torches etc. to the staff. [B]
A) JE/SSE/P.Way B) SSE/P.Way (Incharge) C) ADEN D) Gang Mate
11. _____ shall be responsible for maintaining the land boundaries intact and free from encroachment by outsiders in his jurisdiction. [A]
A) SSE/P.Way (Incharge) B) JE/SSE/P.Way C) ADEN D) DEN/Sr.DEN

12. SSE/P.Way (Incharge) is responsible for avoidable fractures taking place in the section, except in cases where the USFD testing was done and found good up to _____ months before the fractures [C]
 A) One B) Two C) Three D) Four
13. _____ shall be responsible for clearing the drains before monsoons in tunnels and cuttings. [D]
 A) ADEN B) Gang Mate C) Gangmen D) JE/SSE/P.Way
14. JE/SSE/P.Way should examine all the gang tools at least once in a _____ [B]
 A) Fortnight B) month C) 2 months D) 3 months
15. SSE/P.Way (In-charge) foot/push trolley inspection schedule for routes having speed above 110 Kmph and Multiple Line Routes is once in _____. [A]
 a) 2 months B) 3 months C) 4 months D) Fortnight
16. JE/SSE/P.Way (Sectional) foot inspection schedule for routes having speed above 110 Kmph and Multiple Line Routes is once in _____. [B]
 a) 3 months B) fortnight C) 2 months D) a month
17. SSE/P.Way (In-charge) foot inspection schedule for routes having 110 kmph and below is once in _____. [D]
 A) 3 months B) 6 months C) 4 months D) a year
18. JE/SSE/P.Way (Sectional) foot inspection schedule for routes having 110 kmph and below is once in _____. [B]
 a) 3 months B) 6 months C) 4 months D) a year
19. JE/SSE/P.Way (Sectional) Trolley inspection schedule for routes having speed above 110 Kmph and Multiple Line Routes is once in _____. [A]
 A) Not defined B) fortnight C) 2 months D) a month
20. SSE/P.Way (In-charge) Trolley inspection schedule for routes having 110 kmph and below is once in _____. [D]
 A) 3 months B) 6 months C) 4 months D) 2 months
21. JE/SSE/P.Way (Sectional) Trolley inspection schedule for routes having 110 kmph and below is once in _____. [D]
 A) 3 months B) 6 months C) 4 months D) Fortnight
22. For routes having speed _____ and multiple line routes, inspection by push trolley would preferably be under block protection. [C]
 a) < 110 kmph B) ≥ 110 kmph C) > 110 kmph D) ≤ 110 kmph
23. Loco /Rear Window/ Break van inspection by JE/SSE/P.Way (Sectional) once in _____ [C]
 A) Fortnight B) 3 months C) a month D) 2 months
24. Loco /Rear Window/ Break van inspection by SSE/P.Way(InCharge) once in _____ [A]
 A) Fortnight B) 3 months C) a month D) 2 months
25. SSE/P.Way (In-charge) and JE /SSE /P.Way (Sectional) will inspect all level crossings once in _____ by rotation. [A]
 A) a month B) 3 months C) Fortnight D) 2 months

26. For curves > 2 degree, JE/SSE/P.Way (Sectional) shall inspect once in _____ on Rotation with SSE/P.Way (In-charge) [B]
 A) 3 months B) 6 months C) 2 months D) a month
27. JE/SSE/P.Way (Sectional) shall inspect the curves ≤ 2 degree is once in ____ [D]
 A) 3 months B) 6 months C) 4 months D) a year
28. SSE/P.Way (Incharge) shall inspect the curves ≤ 2 degree is once in ____ [D]
 A) 6 months B) 4 months C) a year D) Based on TRC/FP/OMS results
29. Points & Crossings on passenger running lines inspection of SSE/P.Way(In-charge) and JE/SSE/ P.Way (Sectional) is once in _____ by rotation [D]
 A) a year B) 6 months C) 4 months D) 3 months
30. Points & Crossings on Non-passenger running lines inspection of SSE/P.Way (In-charge) and JE/ SSE/P.Way (Sectional) is once in _____ by rotation [B]
 A) year B) 6 months C) 4 months D) 3 months
31. Detailed inspection as per proforma of Points & Crossings laid on PSC sleepers should be Carried out once in [C]
 A) 6 months B) 3 months C) a year D) a month
32. LWR/SEJ inspection of SSE/P.Way (Incharge) and JE/SSE/P.Way (Sectional) Once in _____ during two hottest months by rotation [A]
 A) Fortnight B) 3 months C) a month D) 2 months
33. LWR/SEJ inspection of SSE/P.Way (Incharge) and JE/SSE/P.Way (Sectional) Once in _____ during two coldest months by rotation [B]
 A) 3 months B) Fortnight C) a month D) 2 months
34. LWR/SEJ inspection of SSE/P.Way (Incharge) and JE/SSE/P.Way (Sectional) Once in _____ for Remaining months (except two coldest and hottest months) by rotation [D]
 A) 3 months B) Fortnight C) a month D) 2 months
35. Channel sleeper Inspection of SSE/P.Way (Incharge) and JE/SSE/P.Way (Sectional) Once in _____ by rotation [C]
 A) 2 Years B) a year C) 6 months D) 3 Years
36. Inspection of AT welding site by SSE/P.Way (In-charge) is once in _____ for each welding team [C]
 A) 3 months B) Fortnight C) a month D) 2 months
37. USFD test check by SSE/P.Way (In-charge) is Once in _____ [B]
 A) 3 months B) a month C) Fortnight D) 2 months
38. Night Foot plate inspection by SSE/P.Way (In-charge) once in _____, preferably be done between _____ hrs. [D]
 A) 2 months, 00:00 to 04:00 B) a month, 22:00 to 02:00
 C) a month, 02:00 to 06:00 D) a month, 00:00 to 04:00
39. Night Foot plate inspection by JE/SSE/P.Way (Sectional) once in _____, preferably be done between _____ hrs. [D]
 A) 2 months, 00:00 to 04:00 B) a month, 22:00 to 02:00
 C) a month, 02:00 to 06:00 D) a month, 00:00 to 04:00

40. Monsoon patrolling inspection by SSE/P.Way (Incharge) is once in _____ [B]
 A) 3 months B) a month C) Fortnight D) 2 months
41. Monsoon patrolling inspection by JE/SSE/P.Way (Sectional) is once in _____ [C]
 A) 3 months B) a month C) Fortnight D) 2 months
42. When Hot whether patrolling is introduced, checking the work of patrolman in day once in _____, preferably be done between _____ hrs by SSE/P.Way (Incharge). [A]
 A) a month, 12:00 to 16:00 B) 2 months, 12:00 to 16:00
 C) a month, 11:00 to 14:00 D) 2 months, 11:00 to 14:00
43. All bridges inspection by SSE/P.Way (Incharge) once in _____ before _____ [B]
 A) a Year, Summer B) a Year, Monsoon C) a Year, Winter D) a Year, any season
44. Track on bridges and approaches inspection by SSE/P.Way (Incharge) once in _____ before _____ [B]
 A) a Year, Summer B) a Year, Monsoon C) a Year, Winter D) a Year, any season
45. All Tunnels inspection by SSE/P.Way (Incharge) once in _____ after _____ [D]
 A) a Year, Summer B) a Year, any season C) a Year, Winter D) a Year, Monsoon
46. Cuttings inspection by SSE/P.Way (Incharge) once in _____ immediately after _____ [A]
 A) a Year, Monsoon B) a Year, any season C) a Year, Winter D) a Year, Summer
47. Cuttings inspection by JE/SSE/P.Way (Sectional) once in _____ before _____ [A]
 A) a Year, Monsoon B) a Year, any season C) a Year, Winter D) a Year, Summer
48. Private sidings inspection by SSE/P.Way (Incharge) once in _____ [C]
 A) 2 Years B) a year C) 6 months D) 3 months
49. Private sidings inspection by JE/SSE/P.Way (sectional) once in _____ [D]
 A) 2 Years B) a year C) 6 months D) 3 months
50. Land boundary inspection by SSE/P.Way (Incharge) is once in _____ [D]
 A) 2 Years B) 3 years C) 6 months D) a Year
51. Railway Land Encroachment inspection by SSE/P.Way (Incharge) is once in _____ [A]
 A) 3 months B) 6 months C) a year D) 2 years
52. Side drains, Catch water drains, Bridge water ways inspection by SSE/P.Way (Incharge) once in _____ before _____ [C]
 A) a Year, Winter B) a Year, prior to Monsoon
 C) a Year, Onset of Monsoon D) a Year, Summer
53. Side drains, Catch water drains, Bridge water ways inspection by JE/SSE/P.Way (Sectional) once in _____ in the month of _____ prior to Monsoon [C]
 A) a Year, March B) a Year, June C) a Year, April D) a Year, May
54. Accompanying TRC/OMS Run by SSE/P.Way(In-charge) is _____ [D]
 A) Alternative B) 2 months C) 3 months D) Each run
55. Inspection of Small Track machines by SSE/P.Way (Incharge) is once in _____ [C]
 A) 6 months B) a month C) 3 months D) a year
56. SSE/P.Way(In-charge) and JE /SSE /P.Way (Sectional) Inspection of washable apron is once in _____ by rotation. [A]

- A) 3 months B) a month C) 6 months D) a year
57. SSE/P.Way(In-charge) and JE /SSE /P.Way (Sectional) Inspection of Yard lines is once in _____ by rotation. [C]
- A) 3 months B) a month C) 6 months D) a year
58. SSE/P.Way(In-charge) and JE /SSE /P.Way (Sectional) Inspection of Sand humps & Dead ends is once in _____ by rotation. [B]
- A) 3 months B) a month C) 6 months D) a year
59. Joint inspection of P&Cs with S&T department by SSE/P.Way(In-charge) and JE/SSE/P.Way (Sectional) is once in _____ by rotation. [A]
- A) 3 months B) a month C) 6 months D) a year
60. Joint inspection of Insulated steel channel sleepers with S&T department by SSE/P.Way(In-charge) and JE /SSE/P.Way (Sectional) is once in _____ by rotation. [C]
- A) 3 months B) a month C) 6 months D) a year
61. Inspection of tarck machine (when working in section), SSE/P.way (Incharge) and JE/SSE/P.way (Sectional) – During supervision of Pre-block, During block and Post block works not less than once a _____. [C]
- A) 3 days B) Week C) Fortnight D) Month
62. SSE/P.Way (Incharge) is responsible for avoidable fractures taking place in the section, except in cases where the USFD testing was done and found good up to _____ months before the fractures [C]
- A) One B) Two C) Three D) Four
63. JE/SSE/P.Way (Other than sectional or incharge) shall remain with the gang for at least _____ in a week and supervise gang work [D]
- A) 6 days B) 5 days C) 3 days D) 2 days
64. Foot inspection of JE/SSE/P.Way (other than in-charge or sectional) for passenger running Lines is once in _____. [C]
- A) 3 months B) 4 months C) Month D) Fortnight
65. Foot inspection of JE/SSE/P.Way (other than in-charge or sectional) for other than passenger running Lines is once in _____. [A]
- A) 3 months B) 4 months C) Month D) Fortnight
66. Foot inspection of JE/SSE/P.Way (other than in-charge or sectional) may be done with concerned _____. [B]
- A) Gangmate B) Keyman C) Patrolman D) Trackman
67. Gang inspection by JE/SSE/P.Way (other than in-charge or sectional) is once in _____. [D]
- A) 3 months B) a month C) Fortnight D) week
68. Level Crossing inspection by JE/SSE/P.Way (other than in-charge or sectional) is once in _____. [B]
- A) 3 months B) a month C) Fortnight D) week
69. Ye Curves inspection by JE/SSE/P.Way (other than in-charge or sectional) is once in _____. [B]
- A) a year B) 6 months C) 3 months D) a month

70. Points and Crossings inspection by JE/SSE/P.Way (other than in-charge or sectional) for passenger running Lines is once in _____. [C]
A) 6 months B) 3 months C) a Month D) Fortnight
71. Points and Crossings inspection of JE/SSE/P.Way (other than in-charge or sectional) for other than passenger running Lines is once in _____. [B]
A) 6 months B) 3 months C) a Month D) Fortnight
72. Hot Weather Patrolling inspection by JE/SSE/P.Way (other than in-charge or sectional) is once in _____. [D]
A) 6 months B) 3 months C) a Month D) Fortnight
73. SEJ inspection by JE/SSE/P.Way (other than in-charge or sectional) is once in _____. [D]
A) 6 months B) 3 months C) a Month D) Fortnight

2. DUTIES OF GANG MATE, KEYMAN, PATROLMAN, TRACK MAINTAINER

74. Who is the person responsible for safety equipment & other tools supplied to the Gang
A) Key man B) Gangmate C) Track maintainer D) JE/SSE/P.way [B]
75. Who is the person responsible for safety of the tools at the site of work [C]
A) Key man B) Gangmate C) Track maintainer D) JE/SSE/P.way
76. After the day's work, the tools of the gang must be locked in tool box when not in use and these tool boxes will ordinarily be placed near the _____. [D]
A) At the work site B) Under the nearest bridge
C) In train D) Gangman's quarters or at gate lodges
77. JE/SSE/P.Way shall inspect the permanent way gauges, flags, signal lamps, tools etc supplied to gangs at least _____. [C]
A) Once in a week B) Once in two weeks C) Once in a month D) Once in a year
78. The gang muster, gang chart/diary shall be in the possession of [C]
A) SSE/P.Way B) JE/P.Way C) Gangmate D) Keyman
79. The attendance of Trackmen should be marked in the muster normally by [C]
A) SSE/P.Way B) JE/P.Way C) Gangmate D) Keyman
80. During the passage of the first and last trains in working hours, the gangmate and the trackmen should stand on the cess, each about _____ length apart, and observe the effect on the sleepers. [B]
A) 12 sleepers B) One Rail C) Two Rail D) Three Rail
81. Gangmate should sent out a Trackman as Flagman when working at a place from where an approaching train cannot be seen at least _____. [A]
A) 600 metres away B) 500 metres away C) 450 metres away D) 300 metres away
82. The Mate shall inspect whole gang length performing keyman's duties [A]
A) once in a week B) once in 2 weeks C) once in 3 weeks D) not necessary
83. Keyman shall carryout oiling and greasing of SEJs once [A]
A) in a fortnight B) in a week C) in a month D) in a quarter
84. _____ Shall decide and notify the exact roster duty hours of keyman and periodicity in the winter months. [D]
A) DRM B) Sr.DPO C) Sr.DSO D) Sr.DEN/DEN
85. Everyday _____ shall keep a Special watch on the rails and welds marked for observation by the USFD team [C]
A) Track maintainer B) Gangmate C) Keyman D) JE/SSE/P.Way
86. On single line the keyman should commence his inspection preferably from the left rail in the direction of _____ to up to the end of his beat [C]
A) Opposite to train direction B) Same as train direction
C) Increasing kilometre D) Decreasing kilometre

87. _____ will remain in-charge of the gang in absence of the gangmate once a ____ [A]
 A) Keyman, week B) Keyman, two weeks
 C) Track maintainer, week D) JE/SSE/P.Way, week
88. On double line the keyman should commence his inspection preferably from the cess rail in the direction of _____ up to the end of his beat [A]
 A) Opposite to train direction B) Same as train direction
 C) Increasing kilometre D) Decreasing kilometre
89. During the Keyman inspection, at a time the keyman shall preferably inspect _____ only [C]
 A) Both tracks B) Single track C) Single rail D) Both B) and C)
90. Keyman, in addition to the normal round of the entire beat inspection and tightening of loose fittings, should attend _____ thoroughly on every day [A]
 A) One OHE mast/Hectometre post B) Two OHE mast/Hectometre post
 C) Three OHE mast/Hectometre post D) Four OHE mast/Hectometre post
91. The Patrolman show the number plate and blow the whistle, when the _____ of the train passes [D]
 A) Engine B) Brake van C) Middle of the train D) Engine and brake van
92. _____ is posted, till period of consolidation is over, on stretches where after maintenance operation, rail temperature has exceeded $td+20^{\circ}\text{C}$ during the period of consolidation. [B]
 A) Stationary Watchman B) Mobile Watchman C) Hot weather Patrolman D) Keyman
93. Mobile watchman posted during consolidation period, would patrol the section and perform the duties of _____ as the case may be. [D]
 A) Watchman B) Monsson Patrolman
 C) Security Patrolman D) Hot/Cold weather Patrolman
94. Mate/Keyman shall be given competency certificate by _____ before deputing them on LWR/CWR sections. [A]
 A) Divisional Training center B) Zonal Training center
 C) Indian railway Training center D) SSE/P.Way

CHAPTER-1&2 TRAINING AND CERTIFICATION TO P.WAY OFFICIALS

95. Initial/Induction Course for Apprentice JE/SSE/P.Way course should be held at _____
A) IRTIs B) ZRTIs C) MDDTIs / DRTIs D) All of the above [B]
96. Promotional course from Track Maintainer to JE/P.Way, JE/P.Way to SSE/P.way shall be given by _____ [B]
A) Divisional Training center B) Zonal Training center
C) Indian railway Training center D) SSE/P.Way
97. Refresher Course for JE/SSE/P.Way course should be held at _____ [D]
A) IRTIs B) ZRTIs C) MDDTIs / DRTIs D) IRTIs / ZRTIs
98. JE/SSE/P.Way should be sent for Refresher Courses once in _____ [A]
A) 5 Years B) 1 Year C) 2 Years D) 3 Years
99. Induction course duration for Newly recruited JE/SSE/P.Way is _____ [B]
A) 1.5 Years B) 1 Year C) 2 Years D) 6 months
100. Track maintainer to JE/P.Way Promotional Training course duration is _____ [D]
A) 6 months B) 3 months C) 1 Year D) 10 months
101. JE/SSE/P.Way Refresher training course duration is _____ [B]
A) 6 days B) 17 days C) 45 days D) 21 days
102. JE/P.Way to SSE/P.Way Promotional Training course duration is _____ [A]
A) 17 days B) 6 days C) 45 days D) 21 days
103. Refresher course for JE/SSE/P.Way is once in _____ [D]
A) 1 year B) 2 years C) 3 years D) 5 years
104. Initial course for JE/SSE/USFD should be held at _____ [D]
A) ZRTIs B) IRTIs C) IRICEN D) RDSO
105. Initial course duration of JE/SSE/USFD is _____ [A]
A) 4 weeks B) 2 weeks C) 1 week D) 3 weeks
106. Refresher course for JE/SSE/USFD should be held at _____ [D]
A) ZRTIs B) RDSO C) IRICEN D) RDSO / IRICEN
107. Refresher course duration of JE/SSE/USFD is _____ [C]
A) 4 weeks B) 2 weeks C) 1 week D) 3 weeks
108. During first time Refresher course for JE/SSE/USFD is once in _____ [C]
A) 1 year B) 2 years C) 3 years D) 5 years
109. After first Refresher course, Subsequent Refresher courses for JE/SSE/USFD is once in _____ [D]
A) 1 year B) 2 years C) 3 years D) 5 years
110. Provisional/Regular competency certificate for private firm USFD operator is issued by _____ [C]
A) IRICEN B) CTE/CE(con) C) RDSO D) ZRTIs
111. Provisional competency certificate for private firm USFD operator is valid up to ____ [A]

- A) 6 months B) 1 Year C) 2 Years D) 5 Years
112. Regular competency certificate for private firm USFD operator is valid up to ____ [C]
A) 6 months B) 1 Year C) 2 Years D) 5 Years
113. Certification for Quality control in-charge by contractor for outsourcing of USFD is issued by ____ [C]
A) IRICEN B) CTE/CE(con) C) RDSO D) ZRTIs
114. Certification for Quality control in-charge by contractor for outsourcing of USFD is valid up to ____ [B]
A) 5 Years B) 3 Years C) 2 Years D) 1 Year
115. Initial / Refresher course for JE/SSE/P.Way for supervising AT welding should be held at _____ [D]
A) TPP/LKO B) TWTC/BZA C) RDSO D) TPP-LKO / TWTC-BZA
116. Initial course duration of JE/SSE/P.Way for supervising AT welding is ____ [D]
A) 4 weeks B) 2 weeks C) 3 weeks D) 1 week
117. Refresher course duration of JE/SSE/P.Way for supervising AT welding is ____ [A]
A) 2 days B) 1 week C) 2 weeks D) 3 weeks
118. Refresher course for JE/SSE/P.Way for supervising AT welding is once in ____ [D]
A) 1 year B) 2 years C) 3 years D) 5 years
119. Certification of Supervisors of Approved portion manufacturing firms shall be done by
A) TPP/LKO B) TWTC/BZA C) RDSO D) CTE/CE(con) [C]
120. Training and Certification of Supervisors of labour contracting firms shall be done by
A) TPP/LKO B) TWTC/BZA C) RDSO D) CTE/CE(con) [A]
121. Training and certification for departmental/firm supervisor for supervising flash butt welds shall be issued by [B]
A) RDSO B) CTE/CE(con) C) TPP/LKO D) TWTC/BZA
122. Under medical categorisation, Vision tests required in the interest of public safety, Employees Categorized under ____ [A]
A) Group-A (A1 to A3) B) Group-B (B1 to B2) C) Group-C (C1 to C2) D) No Medical
123. Under medical categorisation, Vision tests required in the interest of the employee himself or his fellow workers or both, Employees Categorized under ____ [B]
A) Group-A (A1 to A3) B) Group-B (B1 to B2) C) Group-C (C1 to C2) D) No Medical
124. Under medical categorisation, Vision tests required in the interest of administration only, Employees Categorized under ____ [C]
A) Group-A (A1 to A3) B) Group-B (B1 to B2) C) Group-C (C1 to C2) D) No Medical
125. Medical category of JE/SSE/P.Way is ____ [D]
A) C1 B) B1 C) A2 D) A3
126. Medical category of JE/SSE/Track machine is ____ [D]
A) C1 B) B1 C) A2 D) A3
127. The _____ will be responsible for obtaining sanction of CRS and sending safety certificate on completion. [D]
A) SSE/P.WAY In-charge B) ADEN C) PCE D) DEN

128. Mate/ Key man LWR/CWR competency certificate Validity is _____ [C]
 A) 2 Years B) 3 Years C) 5 Years D) 4 Years
129. In exceptional cases, competency certificate of LWR/CWR to Mate/ Keyman can be given by _____ duly examining his level of competence. [C]
 A) SSE/P.way B) JE/P.Way C) ADEN D) DEN
130. _____ is the validity of Mate/Key man LWR/CWR competency certificate issued by ADEN [B]
 A) 2 Years B) 1 Year C) 5 Years D) 3 Years
131. Mate/Keyman promotional course shall be given by _____ [A]
 A) Divisional Training center B) Zonal Training center
 C) Indian railway Training center D) SSE/P.Way
132. Keyman/mate should be sent for Refresher Course once in _____ [C]
 A) 2 Years B) 1 Year C) 5 Years D) 3 Years
133. Keyman to Mate Promotional Training course duration is _____ [D]
 A) 30 days B) 6 days C) 12 days D) 18 days
134. Track maintainer to Keyman Promotional (BasiC) Training course duration is _____ [D]
 A) 30 days B) 6 days C) 12 days D) 18 days
135. Mate/ Keyman refresher course duration is _____ [B]
 A) 30 days B) 6 days C) 12 days D) 18 days
136. Track maintainer induction course duration is _____ [A]
 A) 30 days B) 6 days C) 12 days D) 18 days
137. Track maintainer refresher course duration is _____ [B]
 A) 30 days B) 6 days C) 12 days D) 18 days
138. Track maintainer should be sent for Refresher Courses once in _____ [C]
 A) 2 Years B) 1 Year C) 5 Years D) 3 Years
139. _____ is the duration of Gateman induction course, who picked from Track maintainer. [D]
 A) 30 days B) 18 days C) 12 days D) 6 days
140. Gateman induction course who recruited directly without track maintainer training is [C]
 A) 30 days B) 18 days C) 12 days D) 6 days
141. Gateman refresher course duration is _____ [A]
 A) 6 days B) 30 days C) 12 days D) 18 days
142. Gateman should be sent for Refresher Courses once in _____ [D]
 A) 2 Years B) 1 Year C) 3 Years D) 5 Years
143. Initial course duration of welder in AT welding is _____ [B]
 A) 4 weeks B) 2 weeks C) 1 week D) 3 weeks
144. Refresher course duration of welder in AT welding is _____ [C]
 A) 4 weeks B) 2 weeks C) 1 week D) 3 weeks
145. Initial / Refresher course for departmental Welders should be held at _____ [D]
 A) TPP/LKO B) TWTC/BZA C) RDSO D) TPP-LKO / TWTC-BZA
146. _____ is the validity of regular competency certificate of welder in AT welding from date of issue. [A]
 A) 2 Years B) 1 Year C) 5 Years D) 3 Years

147. Certification of Welders of Approved portion manufacturing firms shall be done by [C]
 A) TPP/LKO B) TWTC/BZA C) RDSO D) CTE/CE(con)
148. _____ is the validity of provisional competency certificate of welder in AT welding from date of issue [C]
 A) 6 months B) 100 joints C) a or b whichever is earlier D) None
149. Training and Certification of welders of labour contracting firms shall be done by [A]
 A) TPP/LKO B) TWTC/BZA C) RDSO D) CTE/CE(con)
150. Provisional competency certificate for AT Welder of private firm is valid up to ____ [B]
 A) 1 Year B) 2 Years C) 3 Years D) 5 Years
151. Regular competency certificate for AT Welder of private firm is valid up to ____ [D]
 A) 1 Year B) 2 Years C) 3 Years D) 5 Years
152. Training and certification for departmental/firm welders for executing flash butt welds shall be issued by [B]
 A) RDSO B) CTE/CE(con) C) TPP/LKO D) TWTC/BZA
153. _____ has to issue the Trolley competency certificate to Trolleyman. [C]
 A) SSE/P.way B) JE/P.Way C) ADEN D) DEN
154. _____ is the validity of Trolley competency certificate [B]
 A) 2 Years B) 1 Year C) 5 Years D) 3 Years
155. Medical category of Gangmate is _____ [B]
 A) C1 B) B1 C) A2 D) A3
156. Medical category of Keyman is _____ [B]
 A) C1 B) B1 C) A2 D) A3
157. Medical category of Track maintainer is _____ [B]
 A) C1 B) B1 C) A2 D) A3
158. Medical category of Gateman is _____ [D]
 A) C1 B) B1 C) A2 D) A3
159. Medical category of Trolleyman is _____ [A]
 A) A3 B) B1 C) A2 D) C1

3. TRACK STRUCTURE AND COMPONENTS-RAILS, SLEEPERS, FASTENINGS, BALLAST & FORMATION

160. The height of 60kg rail is _____mm [C]
A)142.9 B)156 C)172 D) none of these
161. What is cross sectional area in sq.mm of 60 kg UIC rail? [D]
A) 5250 B) 5895 C) 6615 D) 7686
162. What is cross sectional area in sq.mm of 60 kg E1 rail? [B]
A) 7660 B) 7670 C) 6615 D) 7686
163. The total GMT which 60kg 90UTS can carry route not covered by rail grinding is? [D]
A) 350 B) 450 C) 525 D) 800
164. The total GMT which 60kg 90UTS can carry route covered by rail grinding is? [C]
A) 525 B) 800 C) 1000 D) 1100
165. Actual weight of 60kg UIC rail per metre is [C]
A) 60 kg B) 60.89 kg C) 60.34 kg D) 60.14 kg
166. Actual weight of 60kg E1 rail per metre is [D]
A) 60 kg B) 60.22 kg C) 60.34 kg D) 60.21 kg
167. In length wise colour coding of new rail _____ paint on each end face on web region indicates 13,26m,130m and 260m length [A]
A) Yellow B) Green C) Blue D) White
168. A 13m rail should have minimum _____ lifting points [B]
A) one B) two C) three D) four
169. Lifting points for 90 UTS 39m long rails are? [B]
A) 4 B) 6 C) 10 D) 20
170. Indicate the type of marking on both faces of web, after rail defect is detected as IMR or IMR (W) [A]
A) Three cross with red paint B) Two cross with red paint
C) One cross with red paint D) One circle with red paint
171. The flange width of 52kg rail is? [C]
A)150 mm B)136.5mm C) 136 mm D) 172 mm
172. The flange width of 60kg rail is _____mm [B]
A) 136 B) 150 C)172 D) none of these
173. The service life of 60 kg 90UTS rail is _____% higher than 60kg 72 UTS rails on routes not covered with rail grinding [B]
A) 40% B) 45% C) 50% D) 55%
174. The service life of 52 kg 90UTS rail is _____% higher than 52kg 72 UTS rails [C]
A) 40% B) 45% C) 50% D) 55%
175. Glued joints to be used on LWR/CWR track is [B]
A) G (3) S B) G (3) L C) insulated joint D) none of these
176. An OBS (W) shall be marked with- [A]

- A) One Red Cross B) Two red cross C) Three red cross D) None of these
177. The slipping of driving wheels of locomotive on rail surface causes [A]
 A) Wheel burns B) hogging of rails
 C) Scabbing of rails D) corrugation of rails
178. An excess percentage of carbon in steel makes the rail _____ [D]
 A) Tougher B) Resistant to wear C) Resistant to vertical deformation D) Brittle
179. The technique of working used in ultrasonic testing for the design of equipment on the Indian Railways is _____ [C]
 A) Resonance technique B) Transmission system
 C) Pulse echo system D) Acoustic range
180. The minimum length of Permanent rail closure on running line for speeds up to 100 KMPH on other than LWR track is [C]
 A) 6.5m B) 6m C) 5.5m D) 5m
181. Indicate the type of marking on both faces of web, after rail defect is detected as IMR or IMR (W) [A]
 A) Three cross with red paint B) Two cross with red paint
 C) One cross with red paint D) One circle with red paint
182. The flange width of 52kg rail is? [C]
 A) 150 mm B) 136.5mm C) 136 mm D) 172 mm
183. The flange width of 60kg rail is _____mm [B]
 A) 136 B) 150 C) 172 D) none of these
184. The service life of 60 kg 90UTS rail is _____% higher than 60kg 72 UTS rails on routes not covered with rail grinding [B]
 A) 40% B) 45% C) 50% D) 55%
185. The service life of 52 kg 90UTS rail is _____% higher than 52kg 72 UTS rails [C]
 A) 40% B) 45% C) 50% D) 55%
186. Glued joints to be used on LWR/CWR track is [B]
 A) G (3) S B) G (3) L C) insulated joint D) none of these
187. Difference between 60 UIC and 60 E1 rail is in _____ [D]
 A) Height B) Flange width C) Web thickness D) Head width
188. The slipping of driving wheels of locomotive on rail surface causes [A]
 A) Wheel burns B) hogging of rails
 C) Scabbing of rails D) corrugation of rails
189. An OBS (W) shall be marked with- [A]
 A) One Red Cross B) Two red cross
 C) Three red cross D) None of these
190. An excess percentage of carbon in steel makes the rail _____ [D]
 A) Tougher B) Resistant to wear
 C) Resistant to vertical deformation D) Brittle
191. Renewal of passenger running loop lines and laying of new passenger running loop lines is to be done with _____ rails [A]

- A) New 60 kg B) 60 kg SH C) New 52 kg D) selected good rails from released.
192. The technique of working used in ultrasonic testing for the design of equipment on the Indian Railways is _____ [C]
 A) Resonance technique B) Transmission system
 C) Pulse echo system D) Acoustic range
193. The rail used to fabricate tongue rails of 60 kg TWS is _____ [D]
 A) 60 kg / 880 MPa B) 60 kg HH C) 60 kg /1080 UTS D) ZU-I-60
194. All FB Welds made in FBWP shall be subjected to USFD testing using _____ method for detecting internal flaws [A]
 A) Phased Array Ultrasonic Testing B) B -SCAN testing
 C) hand probe testing D) 18 probes
195. Fastenings used in PSC track road are [C]
 A) rail free fastenings B) rigid fastenings C) elastic fastenings D) all the above
196. ERC is a _____ fastening [C]
 A) Rail free B) Rigid C) elastic D) all the above
197. Spherical washers are used at _____ [D]
 A) Bridges B) Switch expansion joints C) Level crossings D) Points & Crosings
198. Sleeper density of 1660/KM gives a spacing of [B]
 A) 50 cm B) 60 cm C) 65 cm D) 70 cm
199. If sleeper spacing is 65cm, then sleeper density per KM is [B]
 A)1340 B) 1540 C)1660 D)1880
200. Length of normal PSC Sleeper is [C]
 A) 1676 mm B) 2500mm C) 2750 mm D) 3000mm
201. Weight of normal PSC Sleepers is [B]
 A) Approximately 200 kg B) Approximately 280 kg
 C) Approximately 350kg D) Approximately 500 kg
202. Weight of wider PSC Sleepers is [C]
 A) Approximately 300 kg B) Approximately 380 kg
 C) Approximately 330 kg D) Approximately 350 kg
203. Top width at rail seat of normal PSC sleeper is [B]
 A) 100 mm B) 150 mm C) 175 mm D) 200mm
204. Slope at rail seat of normal PSC sleeper [A]
 A) 1in 20 B) 1in 30 C) 1 in 40 D) no slope
205. Distance between inserts at rail seat of a normal 60kg PSC sleepers is [A]
 A) 162 mm B) 172 mm C) 182 mm D) 192 mm
206. Gauge obtained on a normal PSC sleepers [A]
 A) 1673mm B) 1676mm C) 1670 mm D) none of these
207. Slope at rail seat on a Points & Crossing PSC sleeper [D]
 A) 1in 20 B) 1in 30 C) 1 in 40 D) no slope
208. Sleeper spacing on a curve is the center to center distance between two consecutive sleepers when measured at [A]

- A) Outer rail B) Inner rail C) Centre line of track D) Either A) or B)
209. Sleeper density for speed above 110 kmph and up to 130 kmph routes shall be [B]
 A) 1560/Km B) 1660/Km C) 1760/Km D) none of these
210. Toe load exerted by new Mark-III ERC [B]
 A) 750 to 1000 kg B) 850 to 1100 kg C) 950 to 1200 kg D) none of these
211. Toe deflection of Mark-III ERC is [B]
 A) 11.5 mm B) 13.5 mm C) 15.5 mm D) none of these
212. Toe load exerted by new Mark-V ERC [D]
 A) 1000 kg B) 850 to 1100 kg C) 1200 kg D) 1200-1500 kg
213. RDSO drawing no. of Mk.V ERC is _____ [C]
 A) RT-8258 B) RT-3701 C) RT- 5919 D) RT- 6254
214. RDSO drawing no. of Mk.III ERC is _____ [B]
 A) RT-8258 B) RT-3701 C) RT- 5919 D) RT- 6254
215. RDSO drawing no. of ERC-J is _____ [A]
 A) RT-8258 B) RT-3701 C) RT- 5919 D) RT- 6254
216. RDSO drawing no. of anti- theft ERC is _____ [D]
 A) RT-8258 B) RT-3701 C) RT- 5919 D) RT- 6254
217. Lubrication of ERCs shall be done in corrosion prone areas [B]
 A) every 6 months B) once in a year C) once in 2 years D) once in 4 years
218. Initial testing of ERC Toe Load in non corrosion areas [C]
 A) 2 years or passage of 200 GMT whichever is earlier
 B) 3 years or passage of 200 GMT whichever is earlier
 C) 4 years or passage of 200 GMT whichever is earlier
 D) 5 years or passage of 200 GMT whichever is earlier
219. Sample size for measurement of toe load of elastic rail clip (ERC) is [A]
 A) 1% of ERCs randomly on every 100 sleepers
 B) 2% of ERCs randomly on every 100 sleepers
 C) 3% of ERCs randomly on every 100 sleepers
 D) 4% of ERCs randomly on every 100 sleepers
220. SWR, PSC sleeper track, the sleeper spacing at fish-plate joint provided with one meter long fish plates shall be _____ [D]
 A) 150 mm on either side of joint B) 200mm on either side of joint
 C) 300mm on either side of joint D) kept uniform
221. If 20% or more of sample size of ERC records toe load below 600 kg., the frequency of inspection and sample size shall be respective (for non-corrosion prone area) [D]
 A) Once in four years, 1% on every 100 sleepers
 B) Once in four years, 2% on every 700 sleepers)
 C) Once in two years or 200 GMT, 1% on every 100 sleepers.
 D) Once in two years or 100 GMT, 2% on every 100 sleepers.
222. Quantity of ballast/m on PSC sleeper LWR track with 300mm ballast cushion on Straight

- A) 2.030 M³ B) 2.304 M³ C) 2.585 M³ D) 2.401 M³ [B]
223. In case of ROB/FOBs, the guard rail shall be provided on the track adjacent to a column /pier/abutment which is located within a distance of _____ m from centre of track. [C]
A) 4 B) 6 C) 8 D) 10
224. Quantity of ballast/m on PSC sleeper LWR track with 350mm ballast cushion on Straight
A) 2.030 M³ B) 2.304 M³ C) 2.585 M³ D) 2.401 M³ [B]
225. Quantity of ballast/m on PSC sleeper LWR track with 300mm ballast cushion on Curve
A) 2.030 M³ B) 2.304 M³ C) 2.585 M³ D) 2.401 M³ [D]
226. Quantity of ballast/m on PSC sleeper LWR track with 350mm ballast cushion on Curve
A) 2.690 M³ B) 2.304 M³ C) 2.585 M³ D) 2.401 M³ [B]
227. For ballast supply on B.G. the maximum permitted aggregate abrasion value is [C]
A) 10 % B) 20 % C) 30 % D) 40 %
228. For ballast supply on B.G. the maximum permitted aggregate Impact value is [B]
A) 10 % B) 20 % C) 30 % D) 40 %
229. The permitted range of % retention on 40mm square mesh sieve in case of machine crushed ballast. [C]
A) 10 - 20 B) 20 - 40 C) 40 - 60 D) 60 - 80
230. In case of ballast supply, if retention is 65% (excluding) and 70% (including) on 40mm square mesh sieve, how much % of rate in contracted rate is reduced? [D]
A) 25 % B) 20 % C) 15 % D) 10 %
231. The minimum height of ballast stack permitted in plain terrain in meters [B]
A) 0.5 B) 1 C) 1.5 D) 2
232. Minimum ballast quantity of each stack permitted is _____ [C]
A) 10 M³ B) 20 m³ C) 30 M³ D) 40 M³
233. The % deduction for voids in shrinkage permitted on the gross measurement in cess collection for making payment in case of ballast supply [A]
A) Nil B) 4 % C) 8 % D) 12 %
234. The width of ballast shoulder to be provided on the outside of the curve in case of LWR is [A]
A) 500mm B) 550 mm C) 600 mm D) 650 mm
235. Extra shoulder width of ballast on curve in LWR track is _____ mm [A]
A) 150mm B) 200 mm C) 250mm D) 300 mm
236. Side slope of formation in embankment should be kept normally as [A]
A) 2:1 B) 1:1 C) 1:2 D) 1½:1
237. Special attention should be given at locations such as at bridges, level crossing and tunnel approaches so as to ensure full ballast section for _____ rail lengths on either side [D]
A) 3 B) 4 C) 5 D) 6
238. The following machine crushed ballast stack gets rejected for under size when Retention % on sieves are _____ [A]
A) 40mm,20mm-35%,97% B) 40mm,20mm-40%,98%

- A) Obstruction of track due to excessive unloading of ballast.
 B) Partial unloading of wagons leading to uneven load.
 C) Both A) & B) D) None of the above
254. A Speed Restriction of _____ to be imposed for first train, irrespective infringement after unloading ballast from BOBYN. [C]
 A) 30KMPH B) 50KMPH C) 45KMPH D) 15KMPH
255. The ballast required for deep screening purposes shall be estimated by _____ [A]
 A) Deep screening the ballast section to the full depth in a rail length for two to three sleepers at every 1/2 to 1 km.
 B) Deep screening the ballast section to the full depth in a rail length for four to five sleepers at every 1/2 to 1 km.
 C) Deep screening the ballast section to the full depth in a rail length for two to three sleepers at every 2 km. D) None of the above
256. Percentage of retention of machine crushed stone ballast less than 40% on 40 mm sieve [C]
 A) Payment to be made as per contracted rate without deduction in payment.
 B) Payment at 5% reduction in contracted rate shall be made for the full stack.
 C) Stack shall be rejected D) None of the above
257. Percentage of retention of machine crushed stone ballast Less than 98% on 20 mm sieve [C]
 A) Payment to be made as per contracted rate without deduction in payment.
 B) Payment at 5% reduction in contracted rate shall be made for the full stack.
 C) Stack shall be rejected D) None of the above
258. Percentage of retention of machine crushed stone ballast above 10% on 65 mm sieve [C]
 A) Payment to be made as per contracted rate without deduction in payment.
 B) Payment at 5% reduction in contracted rate shall be made for the full stack.
 C) Stack shall be rejected D) None of the above
259. Percentage of retention of machine crushed stone ballast above 5% but does not exceed 10% on 65 mm sieve _____ [B]
 A) Payment to be made as per contracted rate without deduction in payment.
 B) Payment at 5% reduction in contracted rate shall be made for the full stack.
 C) Stack shall be rejected D) None of the above
260. Percentage of retention of machine crushed stone ballast Maximum of 5% on 65 mm sieve _____ [A]
 A) Payment to be made as per contracted rate without deduction in payment.
 B) Payment at 5% reduction in contracted rate shall be made for the full stack.
 C) Stack shall be rejected D) None of the above
261. Percentage of retention of machine crushed stone ballast between 60% (excluding) and 65%. (including) on 40 mm sieve _____ [B]
 A) Payment to be made as per contracted rate without deduction in payment.
 B) Payment at 5% reduction in contracted rate shall be made for the full stack.

- C) Stack shall be rejected D) None of the above
262. The distance between the edges of the prepared surface is called [A]
 A) Formation top B) Cess C) Embankment width D) cross slope
263. The minimum formation width for BG, single line straight track in embankment for existing works is _____mm [B]
 A) 5300 B) 6850 C) 6250 D) 4725
264. The minimum formation width for BG double line straight track in embankment for existing works is _____mm [B]
 A) 11550 B) 13150 C) 12160 D) 12150
265. The minimum formation width for BG single line straight track in cutting for existing works is _____mm [C]
 A) 5300 B) 6850 C) 6250 D) 4725
266. The minimum formation width for BG double line straight track in cutting for existing works is _____mm [A]
 A) 11550 B) 13150 C) 12160 D) 12150
267. The minimum formation width for BG single line straight track in embankment/cutting for new works is _____mm [D]
 A) 7650 B) 6850 C) 6250 D) 7850
268. The minimum formation width for BG double line straight track in embankment/cutting for new works is _____mm [B]
 A) 13150 B) 13160 C) 12160 D) 12150
269. The minimum width of cess in formation in new works for PSC sleeper with 300mm cushion is [A]
 A) 900mm B) 1100mm C) 1200mm D) 300mm
270. For spans more than 6.1m, rail joints should preferably be provided at ____ of span from either end. [C]
 A) full length B) half C) $\frac{1}{3}^{\text{rd}}$ D) $\frac{2}{3}^{\text{rd}}$.
271. The top table of the guard rail should not be lower than that of the running rail by more than _____ mm. [D]
 A) 10 B) 15 C) 20 D) 25
272. At the bridge approaches, for a length of about _____ m. the width of cess should be _____ cm clear of full ballast section. [B]
 A) 50, 100 B) 100, 90 C) 150, 120 D) 120, 60
273. A formation is identified as weak based on the following _____ [D]
 A) stretches having speed restrictions due to weak formation
 B) stretches where more than normal track attention is required
 C) ballast depth penetration is more than 30 cm D) all the above

4. SWR, LWR/CWR, AT WELDING, FB WELDING, USFD, RAIL FRACTURE

274. Indian railways have been divided into _____ number of Rail temperature zones. [B]
A) 3 B) 4 C) 6 D) 9
275. In LWR on normal PSC sleepers, regular maintenance works shall be confined to hours when the rail temperature is in between _____ [D]
A) $td + 0^{\circ}C$ to $td - 5^{\circ}C$ B) $td + 5^{\circ}C$ to $td - 10^{\circ}C$
C) $td + 10^{\circ}C$ to $td - 20^{\circ}C$ D) $td + 10^{\circ}C$ to $td - 30^{\circ}C$
276. In LWR on wider base sleepers, regular maintenance works shall be confined to hours when the rail temperature is in between _____ [A]
A) $td + 15^{\circ}C$ to $td - 30^{\circ}C$ B) $td + 5^{\circ}C$ to $td - 10^{\circ}C$
C) $td + 10^{\circ}C$ to $td - 20^{\circ}C$ D) $td + 10^{\circ}C$ to $td - 30^{\circ}C$
277. Conventional SEJ with straight tongue and straight stock rail can be provided on [C]
A) tangent track B) circular curve up to 0.5° C) Both A) & B) D) none of the above
278. Welded rails which passes through yards including points and crossing is known as [C]
A) SWR B) LWR C) CWR D) none of the above
279. SEJ for LWR cannot be located at _____ [C]
A) On Bridge approach B) on circular curve up to 0.5°
C) on transition portion of curve D) In station yards
280. Girder Bridges on which LWR is not permitted shall be isolated by a minimum of _____ m well anchored track on either side. [B]
A) 36m B) 30m C) 24m D) 12m
281. During repair of buckled track minimum length of closure required is _____ [D]
A) 4m B) 5m C) 5.5m D) 6.5m
282. In case LWR is terminated near P & C, _____ panel shall be provided between SRJ and SEJ as well as crossing and SEJ. [C]
A) one rail B) two rail C) three rail D) four rail
283. In case LWR is taken through P & C, the provisions contained in RDSO report no. _____ shall be followed. [D]
A) CT-35 B) CT- 38 C) CT -45 d) CT-48
284. Breathing length of LWR should not fall in _____ location. [A]
A) level crossing B) straight track C) curve D) all the above
285. In LWR/CWR at no time, not more than _____ sleepers spaces in a continuous stretch shall be opened for manual maintenance [B]
A) 20 B) 30 C) 50 D) 100
286. Destressing of LWR can be done with the help of rail tensor when the prevailing temp 'Tp' is _____ [B]
A) $> t_o$ B) $< t_o$ C) $= t_o$ D) all the above
287. When rail temp exceeds $td + 20^{\circ}C$ after any maintenance work during consolidation period _____ SR to be imposed on BG track with PSC sleepers [A]

- A) 50kmph B) 40kmph C) 30kmph D) 20kmph
288. A length of welded rail greater than _____ m on BG will normally function as LWR. [B]
A) 200 B) 250 C) 300 D) 500
289. Cold weather patrolling is carried when the rail temp falls to less than _____ [B]
A) $td-20^{\circ}c$ B) $td+20^{\circ}c$ C) $td+15^{\circ}c$ D) $td-30^{\circ}c$
290. Hot weather patrolling is introduced when the rail temperature rises above _____ on Wider base PSC sleeper track with SD 1660 nos/km. [D]
A) $td+10^{\circ}c$ B) $td+20^{\circ}c$ C) $td+25^{\circ}c$ D) $td+ 30^{\circ}c$
291. Hot weather patrolling is introduced when the rail temperature rises above _____ on PSC sleeper track with SD 1540 nos/km. and above [C]
A) $td+10^{\circ}c$ B) $td+20^{\circ}c$ C) $td+25^{\circ}c$ D) $td+ 30^{\circ}c$
292. While replacing GRSP lin LWR track for more than one sleeper at least _____ no of sleepers in between shall be intact [C]
A) 50 B) 40 C) 30 D) 20
293. For carrying out repair of rail fracture the material taken out must be _____ [C]
A) less than material taken out B) more than material taken out
C) equal to material put in D) all above
294. After repair to the rail fracture, speed restriction is to be relaxed only after [C]
A) emergency repair B) Temporary repair
C) permanent repair D) cut rail replacement
295. In LWR track, Buckling or tendency towards buckling may occur due to _____ [D]
A) failure to adhere temp ranges B) inadequate longitudinal & lateral resistance
C) missing fastenings D) all the above
296. If more than one ERC to be attended for greasing or renewal at least _____ no. of sleepers in between shall be kept intact. [C]
A) 4 B) 10 C) 15 D) 30
297. When a rail fracture occurred in LWR track, immediate work to be done is _____ [D]
A) impose SR B) replace Rail C) inform higher authority D) protect the track
298. SEJ should be Oiled and greased once in _____ [C]
A) week B) 10 days C) fortnight D) month
299. Installation of LWR or change in its constitution at a later stage shall have an approval of _____ [B]
A) DEN B) CTE C) PCE D) CRS
300. Destressing of LWR panel shall be done with _____ [C]
A) Caution order B) Traffic block C) Caution order and traffic block D) protection
301. SR for manual deep screening is _____ kmph [A]
A) 20 B) 30 C) 40 D) 50
302. SR for deep screening with BCM accompanied by TTM & DGS is _____ kmph [C]
A) 20 B) 30 C) 40 D) 50
303. The SEJ shall not be laid at following location [B]
A) Circular portion of a curve B) Transition portion of curve

- C) 100m from level crossing D) 100m from points and crossings
304. When buckling occurred the emergency repairs to be done in the presence of ____ [D]
 A) Patrolman B) Keyman C) Mate D) JE/SSE/P.Way
305. In LWR section the Mate shall record the Rail temperature at what time? [A]
 A) Every one hour B) Every 2 hours C) Every 3 hrs D) Start and end of the day
306. In LWR track Lowering of track should not exceed _____ mm at a time [A]
 A) 75 B) 50 C) 25 D) 100
307. In LWR track Lifting of track should not exceed _____ mm at a time [B]
 A) 75 B) 50 C) 25 D) 100
308. Partial distressing should be done after _____ [D]
 A) Complete track renewals B) Through rail renewals
 C) Through sleeper renewal D) Alumino thermit welding at site
309. While recording temperature at site during carrying out maintenance works, if the temperature shows in yellow zone on the rail thermometer, then action to be taken is [B]
 A) Carry regular maintenance works
 B) Stop doing regular maintenance works & close the empty galas
 C) Introduce Hot Weather Patrolling D) None of the above
310. Destressing by tensor has to be resorted to when the _____ [C]
 A) labour force available is small B) blocks are not available
 C) prevailing temperature is less than t_d D) more sophisticated method has to be
311. Gap survey of an SWR has to be done _____ [C]
 A) Just before the monsoon B) just after the monsoon
 C) before the onset of the summer season in Feb D) none of the above.
312. Improved SEJs may be located on curves up to _____ [C]
 A) 1° B) 0.5° C) 2° D) 4°
313. In a LWR panel, two different rail sections are _____ [B]
 A) Permitted B) Not permitted C) can be laid with stipulations D) none of above
314. In case of LWR laid on concrete sleepers having different rail section on either side combination SEJ to Drg.no _____ shall be provided. [D]
 A) RT-6902 B) RT- 6914 C) RT- 4160 d) RT- 6782
315. The breathing length of an LWR exhibits movement of _____ [A]
 A) rail sleeper frame B) rail alone C) sleeper alone D) none of the above.
316. Deficiency of ballast on LWR track during summer may result in [B]
 A) Creep B) Buckling C) sinking D) cracking
317. If rail temperature after the maintenance operation exceeds $t_d + 20^\circ\text{C}$ during the period of consolidation, then the speed restriction of-----kmph shall be imposed. [A]
 A) 50 km/h B) 30 km/h C) 75 km/h D) none of the above
318. Long welded rails have Welded rail length greater than _____ on BG [C]
 A) 125mts B) 200mts C) 250mts D) 500mts
319. LWR plans may be prepared to a horizontal scale of _____. [C]
 A) 1:100 B) 1:500 C) 1: 5000 D) 1:500

320. The conventional SEJ (RT-4160 and RT-4165) with straight tongue rail and stock rail shall not be located on curves sharper than _____ m radius. [A]
 A) 3500 B) 5000 C) 4500 D) None of above
321. Renewal of fastenings in LWR not requiring lifting of rail shall be carried out under the Supervision of at least _____ [B]
 A) Mate B) Keyman C) Gangman D) None of above
322. Renewal of fastenings in LWR requiring lifting of rail shall be carried out under the supervision of at least _____ [A]
 A) Mate B) Keyman C) Gangman D) None of above
323. It is necessary to carry out local distressing of _____ m on either side for equalization of stresses, induced in LWR due to permanent repair [B]
 A) 50 B) 125 C) 200 D) 250
324. Causes for creep in LWR Track is _____ [D]
 A) Inadequate toe loads of the fastening and rails not secured properly to sleeper.
 B) Inadequate ballast resistance to the movement of sleepers due to poor or insufficient ballast or other causes.
 C) Inefficient or badly maintained rail joints. D) All of the above
325. Gaps at SEJ depends on following factor _____ [D]
 A) Area of rail section B) Modulus of Elasticity (E) for rail steel
 C) Coefficient of linear expansion (α) for rail steel D) All of the above
326. Ballast section shall be properly maintained, especially at the following locations. [D]
 A) Pedestrian & cattle crossings, B) Curves
 C) Approaches to level crossings and bridges D) All of the above
327. In conversion of SWR to LWR the anticipated residual life of rails shall be at least _____ years. [B]
 A) 5 B) 10 C) 3 D) 15
328. While doing machine tamping in LWR, General lift not exceed _____ mm [B]
 A) 25 B) 50 C) 75 D) No lifting allowed
329. The gaps between the reference mark and tongue rail tip/stock rail corner, which is attached to the LWR/CWR side at various rail temperatures, shall not differ by more than _____ mm from the theoretical range [B]
 A) ± 15 B) ± 10 C) ± 20 D) Zero
330. The length of track of minimum _____ m on either side of the location of buckling of the affected LWR shall be de-stressed as soon as possible [B]
 A) 100m B) 500m C) 200m D) 125m
331. Formula for Thermal Force in LWR/CWR is _____ [D]
 A) $L \alpha (t_0 - t_p)$ B) $L \alpha (t_p - t_0)$ C) $EA \alpha t/r$ D) $P = EA \alpha t$
332. The Lowest level of staff/supervisor for the renewal of defective rails is _____ [D]
 A) mate B) JE C) SSE D) None of the above

333. LWR with 60 kg rail on PSC sleeper with 1660 SD may be permitted on curves up to _____ in temp. zone I & II by PCE with certain stipulations. [D]
 A) 4° B) 5° C) 6° D) 6.5°
334. LWR with 60 kg rail on PSC sleeper with 1660 SD may be permitted on curves up to _____ in temp. zone III & IV by PCE with certain stipulations. [C]
 A) 4° B) 5° C) 6° D) 6.5°
335. LWR with 60 kg rail on PSC sleeper with 1660 SD, Limits of sharpest curvature, associated with steepest gradient for Zone I, II & III is _____ [D]
 A) 6.5° with 1 in 100 B) 6° with 1 in 80 C) 5° with 1 in 100 D) 5° with 1 in 65
336. LWR with 60 kg rail on PSC sleeper with 1660 SD, Limits of sharpest curvature, associated with steepest gradient for Zone IV is _____ [C]
 A) 6.5° with 1 in 100 B) 6° with 1 in 80 C) 4° with 1 in 80 D) 5° with 1 in 65
337. In general, the steepest permitted grade for LWR/CWR shall be _____ [B]
 A) 1 in 150 B) 1 in 100 C) 1 in 80 D) 1 in 65
338. LWR with 60 kg rail on PSC sleeper with 1660 SD may be permitted up to _____ gradient in temp. zone- I, II & III by PCE with certain stipulations. [D]
 A) 1 in 150 B) 1 in 100 C) 1 in 80 D) 1 in 65
339. LWR with 60 kg rail on PSC sleeper with 1660 SD may be permitted up to _____ gradient in temp. zone- IV by PCE with certain stipulations. [C]
 A) 1 in 150 B) 1 in 100 C) 1 in 80 D) 1 in 65
340. Destressing temperature for LWR on wider sleeper with 60 kg rail and 1660 SD with maximum curvature 4° and steepest gradient 1 in 100 in Zone I, II & III is _____ [B]
 A) t_m B) $t_m - 5$ to t_m C) t_m to $t_m + 5$ D) $t_m + 5$ to $t_m + 10$
341. Destressing temperature for LWR on wider sleeper with 60 kg rail and 1660 SD with maximum curvature 4° and steepest gradient 1 in 100 in Zone IV is _____ [C]
 A) t_m B) $t_m - 5$ to t_m C) t_m to $t_m + 5$ D) $t_m + 5$ to $t_m + 10$
342. In LWR, if rail temp. after maintenance operation exceed _____ for conventional PSC sleepers, during consolidation period, then SR of _____ shall be imposed [B]
 A) $t_d + 20$, 30 kmph B) $t_d + 20$, 50 kmph C) $t_d + 25$, 30 kmph D) $t_d + 25$, 50 kmph
343. In LWR, if rail temp. after maintenance operation exceeds _____ for wider base PSC sleepers, during consolidation period, then SR of _____ shall be imposed [D]
 A) $t_d + 20$, 30 kmph B) $t_d + 20$, 50 kmph C) $t_d + 25$, 30 kmph D) $t_d + 25$, 50 kmph
344. LWR/CWR with 52 kg rail on PSC sleeper with 1540 SD and above may be laid on curves up to _____ m radius. [B]
 A) 350 m B) 440m C) 500 m D) 600 m
345. In temp. zone-I, LWR/CWR with 52 kg rail on PSC sleeper with 1540 SD and above may be laid on curves up to _____ m radius with additional precautions [A]
 A) 350 m B) 440m C) 500 m D) 600 m
346. LWR plans may be prepared to a horizontal scale of _____. [C]
 A) 1:100 B) 1:500 C) 1: 5000 D) 1:500

347. A welded rail that contracts and expands throughout its length, due to temperature variation is called _____ [B]
 A) standard rail B) SWR C) LWR D) CWR
348. A welded rail the central part of which does not undergo any longitudinal movement, due to temperature variation is called _____ [C]
 A) standard rail B) SWR C) LWR D) CWR
349. In existing track, when maintenance done with tamping machine Consolidation of track, can be achieved on passage of at least _____ gross tonnes of traffic or a period of _____ days, whichever is later. [B]
 A) 30000, 2 B) 50000, 2 C) 20000, 1 D) 20000, 2
350. In existing track when maintenance done with tamping machine, consolidation can be also be achieved by _____ [A]
 A) at least one round of stabilisation with DTS C) passage of trains for one day
 B) at least two rounds of stabilisation with DTS D) passage of loaded trains for one day
351. In SWR, the gap survey and adjustment should normally be done before the end of _____ month once a year. [B]
 A) JAN B) FEB C) JUNE D) OCT
352. In SWR, the joint gaps shall be systematically adjusted from one end to the other end, when the _____ in the result of gap survey. [A]
 A) average gap falls outside the recommended range
 B) average gap is within the recommended range
 C) average gap as well as individual gaps falls within the recommended range
 D) none of the above
353. To arrest creep in PSC sleeper track _____ to be provided. [D]
 A) Fair –V anchor B) Fair T- anchors
 C) special shims to insets D) ERCs with effective toe load
354. In other than LWR track Permissible amount of creep on BG track is _____ [B]
 A) 100 mm B) 150 mm C) 200 mm D) 250 mm
355. In SWR, creep indicator posts should be provided at an interval of not more than _____ . [A]
 A) one KM B) two KM C) 100M D) 250 M
356. Selection of rails to be welded for both new as well as second hand rails, before welding it should be ensured that the end bends of the rails are within _____ in vertical direction when checked with one metre straight edge. [A]
 A) +0.5 mm, -0 mm B) +0.4 mm, -0 mm C) +0.3 mm, -0 mm D) +0.2 mm, -0 mm
357. Selection of rails to be welded for both new as well as second hand rails, before welding it should be ensured that the end bends of the rails are within _____ in lateral direction when checked with one metre straight edge. [B]
 A) ± 0.4 mm B) ± 0.5 mm C) ± 0.1 mm D) ± 0.3 mm

358. New rails to be welded shall confirm to the tolerances stipulated in the specification _____ [A]
 A) IRS-T-12 B) RB C) UIC D) RDSO
359. The minimum height of 52 kg, old rail shall not be less than _____ mm. for welding [C]
 A) 156 B) 174 C) 150 D) 152
360. Normally, no alumino-thermic welded joint shall be located closer than _____ m from any other welded or fish plated joint. [B]
 A) 3 B) 4 C) 5 D) 6
361. In case of in-situ welding the rail fastenings for at least _____ sleepers on either side of the proposed weld shall be loosened. [D]
 A) 2 B) 3 C) 4 D) 5
362. The first train should be allowed to pass on the newly welded joint only after _____ minutes have elapsed since pouring of weld metal. [C]
 A) 10 B) 20 C) 30 D) 45
363. One out of every _____, Joints welded shall be selected at randomly for sample test joint. [D]
 A) 50 B) 150 C) 200 D) 100
364. Rail joints welded by a firm shall be guaranteed against failure which includes failures in execution, acceptance & regular ultrasonic testing and during service up to _____ years from the date of welding [A]
 A) 2 B) 1 C) 3 D) 4
365. Cropping of rail ends to eliminate Heat Affected Zone during repairing of AT weld fracture is [C]
 A) 85 mm from centre of weld B) 100 mm from centre of weld
 C) 150 mm from centre of weld D) 175 mm from centre of weld
366. During AT welding of rails on cess the full rail length should be supported on at least [D]
 A) 5 sleepers B) 7 sleepers C) 8 sleepers D) 10 sleepers
367. Before AT welding, the rails ends shall be cleaned with wire brush and Kerosene for at least a length of [D]
 A) 200 mm B) 150mm C) 100 mm D) 50 mm
368. The two rail ends to be welded shall be held in position with a uniform gap of [B]
 A) 20 + 1 mm B) 25 + 1 mm C) 28 + 1 mm D) 30 + 1 mm
369. Two rail ends after lateral alignment for AT Welding when checked with one meter straight edge at rail ends shall be [A]
 A) + 0.5 mm B) + 0.6 mm C) + 0.7 mm D) + 0.8 mm
370. The joint shall be kept higher after vertical alignment for AT Welding when checked with one meter straight for 90 UTS [A]
 A) 2 to 2.4 mm B) 3 to 4 mm C) 4 to 5 mm D) none of these
371. The latest development in pre-fabricated moulds used for AT welding of rails is [C]
 A) green moulds B) two piece moulds C) three piece moulds D) none of these

372. After fixing and luting of moulds for AT welding the rail ends are heated to a desirable temperature of [A]
 A) 650° to 850° B) 600° to 850° C) 630° to 800° D) 600° to 800°
373. For AT welding with Compressed Air petrol technique for pre heating of rails, air pressure should be maintained in the range of [A]
 A) 0.2 to 0.3 kg/cm² B) 0.3 to 0.4 kg/cm² C) 0.4 to 0.5 kg/cm² D) 0.2 to 0.5 kg/cm²
374. The latest development in crucible used for reaction of portion for AT welding of rails is [A]
 A) Single shot crucible B) double shot crucible
 C) multi shot crucible D) none of these
375. After pouring of the molten metal into the mould of 25 mm gap weld, Trimming should be done after waiting for [B]
 A) 4 to 6 minutes B) 5 to 7 minutes C) 5 to 6 minutes D) 4 to 7 minutes
376. The wedges used for alignment of rails for AT welding shall not be removed after trimming for at least [A]
 A) 20 minutes B) 30 minutes C) 40 minutes D) None of these
377. The first train should be allowed to pass on the newly in-situ AT welded joint after pouring of the weld metal shall be only after a lapse of [C]
 A) 20 minutes B) 25 minutes C) 30 minutes D) none of these
378. After In-situ AT welding necessary speed restriction shall be observed until the [A]
 A) grinding operation is over B) 2 days are over C) one week is over D) none of these
379. Finished AT weld joints when checked with 1 metre straight edge the tolerance for vertical alignment shall not vary [A]
 A) +1 mm B) + 2 mm C) + 3 mm D) none of these
380. Finished AT weld joints when checked with 1 metre straight edge the tolerance for lateral alignment shall not vary [A]
 A) + 0.5 mm B) + 0.6 mm C) + 0.7 mm D) none of these
381. Finished AT weld joints when checked with 10 cm straight edge the tolerance for Top surface shall not vary [A]
 A) + 0.4 mm B) + 0.5 mm C) + 0.6 mm D) none of these
382. Finished AT weld joints when checked with 10 cm straight edge the tolerance for head finishing on sides shall not vary [A]
 A) + 0.3 mm B) + 0.4 mm C) + 0.5 mm D) none of these
383. A double rail tester is capable of testing _____ rails with _____ no of probes in each rail [D]
 A) single rail, 7 B) single rail, 9 C) both, 14 D) Both, 18
384. The sensitivity of the USFD equipment shall be set up once every _____ days. [C]
 A) Every B) Two C) Three D) Week
385. Marking on rail web for IMR/IMRW flaw is _____ [A]
 A) 3 cross with red paint B) One cross with red paint
 C) One circle with red paint D) Two cross with red paint

386. Marking on rail for OBS/OBSW flaw is _____ [B]
 A) 3 cross with red paint B) One cross with red paint
 C) One circle with red paint D) Two cross with red paint
387. Marking on both faces of rail head for DFWO flaw in weld is _____ [C]
 A) 3 cross with red paint B) One cross with red paint
 C) One circle with red paint D) Two cross with red
388. OBS/OBSW defects by two or more probes at any one location should be treated as _____
 A) IMR/IMRW B) DFWN C) DFWO D) DFWR [A]
389. Marking on both faces of rail head for DFWR flaw in weld is _____ [D]
 A) 3 cross with red paint B) One cross with red paint
 C) One circle with red paint D) Two cross with red
390. In case two or more OBS/OBSW defects are located within a distance of 4.0 m from each other shall be classified as _____ [A]
 A) IMR/IMRW B) DFWN C) DFWO D) DFWR
391. Action to be taken in case any flaw in USFD testing is classified as IMR/IMRW is [A]
 A) Flawed portion should be replaced with a sound tested rail within 3 days
 B) Clamped Joggled Fish plating should be done within 3 days
 C) Impose SR D) keep a watch
392. Action to be taken in case any flaw in USFD testing is classified as OBS/OBSW is [B]
 A) Flawed portion should be replaced with a sound tested rail within 3 days
 B) Clamped Joggled Fish plating should be done within 3 days
 C) Impose SR D) keep a watch
393. In case of defective joints/DFWN, _____ is to be marked by painting on both faces of weld in head with red paint [D]
 A) One star B) Two stars C) One star with N D) Two stars with N
394. Defective weld DFWO/DFWR on major bridges and on its approach 100m shall be [B]
 A) Replaced immediately B) Replaced within 3 days
 C) Joggled Fish plated within 3 days D) Replaced within a week day
395. Defective weld DFWO/DFWR in tunnels and on its approach 100m shall be [B]
 A) Replaced immediately B) Replaced within 3 days
 C) Joggled Fish plated within 3 days D) Replaced within a week day
396. A DFWR weld should be replaced within _____ period [D]
 A) 3 days B) week days C) one month D) Three months
397. Failure code for transverse crack in AT weld is _____ [B]
 A) 411 B) 421 C) 422 D) 211
398. Failure code for transverse crack in FB weld is _____ [A]
 A) 411 B) 421 C) 422 D) 211
399. Failure code for horizontal crack in AT weld is _____ [C]
 A) 411 B) 421 C) 422 D) 211
400. Failure code for transverse breakage without apparent origin/sudden breakage ____ [A]
 A) 200 B) 211 C) 212 D) 213

[B]

D) 213

[C]

D) 213

[D]

D) 213

[C]

D) 222

5. ENGINEERING RESTRICTIONS AND INDICATORS

405. Stop Dead restrictions, for stopping trains _____ signal should be shown alternate to red flag during day time [D]
A) One Arm rise above the shoulder B) One Arm rise above the head
C) Both Arms rise above the shoulder D) Both Arms rise above the head
406. Stop Dead restrictions, for stopping trains _____ signal should be shown alternate to red light during night time [B]
A) White light waving vertically up and down
B) White light waving horizontally across the body
C) Red light waving horizontally across the body
B) Green light waving horizontally across the body
407. Proceeding Hand signal, for sending trains _____ signal should be shown alternate to green flag during day time [D]
A) Holding One Arm B) Holding both Arms
C) One Arm rise above the Head D) Both Arms rise above the head
408. Proceeding with caution Hand signal, for sending trains _____ signal should be shown alternate to green flag during day time [C]
A) Waving green flag vertically up and down B) Waving both arms vertically up and down
C) Waving one arm vertically up and down D) Waving red flag vertically up and down
409. Train Parting, _____ Signal should be shown in day time [C]
A) Red flag B) Red flag waving vertically up and down
C) Green flag D) Green flag waving vertically up and down
410. Train Parting, _____ Signal should be shown in night time [B]
A) Red light B) White light waving vertically up and down
C) Green light D) Green light waving vertically up and down
411. Red/Green-Flags/Lights used for protection of trains should be kept at a height of _____
A) 3 feet B) 4 feet C) 1 metre D) 5 feet [D]
412. Banner flag signals are called as [D]
A) Danger signal B) Fixed danger signal
C) Proceed Signal D) Temporary fixed danger signal
413. What is the Dimension of Banner flag is [A]
A) 1.50 m X 0.45 m B) 1.70 m X 0.50 m C) 1.40 m X 0.40 m D) 1.80 m X 0.60 m
414. Banner Flag signals erected in the track at a height of _____ from rail level to top of banner flag [C]
A) 0.90 m B) 1.20 m C) 1.50 m D) 1.65 m
415. Protection of Emergency site _____ signals should be used [D]
A) Hand signals, Detonators, banner flags
B) Hand signals, Detonators, banner flags, Indicators
C) Hand signals, Detonators, banner flags, Flare signals
D) Hand signals, Detonators

416. Life of a detonator manufactured after 2010 can be extended to ____ years on a yearly basis after testing ____ detonator from each lot of over ____ years [D]
 A) 8, one & 5 B) 10, one & 7 C) 8, one & 6 D) 8, two & 5
417. Testing of detonators should be done under empty wagon propelled by light engine with a speed of _____ [C]
 A) 5 to 8 kmph B) 6 to 10 kmph C) 8 to 11 kmph B) 10 to 15 kmph
418. The safety radius at the time of testing of detonators is [C]
 A) 10 mts B) 20 mts C) 45 mts D) 50 mts
419. The flagman should stand at a distance of ____ mts after fixing in the line for Protection [C]
 A) 10 mts B) 20 mts C) 45 mts D) 50 mts
420. For protection of emergency site, Danger signal fixed at _____, single detonator fixed at _____ and Three detonators fixed at _____ from emergency site [A]
 A) Spot, 600m and 1200m B) Prominent location, 600m & 1200m
 C) 30m, 600m & 1200m D) Not less than 30m / prominent location, 600m & 1200m
421. During emergency protection, the protection person unable to reach 600m or 1200m for placing single or 3 detonators respectively, then he seen approaching train, what action can take by the protection person [D]
 A) Immediately show the danger hand signal
 B) Immediately fix 3 detonators and show the danger hand signal
 C) Immediately fix 2 detonators and show the danger hand signal
 D) Immediately fix 1 detonator and show the danger hand signal
422. At rail/weld fracture locations, when gap is less than 30 mm minimum competent authority to pass the train after emergency repairs is [A]
 A) Patrolman B) Keyman C) Gang mate D) JE/P.Way
423. At rail/weld fracture locations, when gap is more than 30 mm minimum competent authority to pass the train after emergency repairs is [D]
 A) Keyman B) Gang mate C) JE/P.Way D) SSE/P.Way
424. If a Mate/Keyman/Patrolman detects rail/weld fracture of less than 30 mm gap, he should pass the first train at a speed of _____ [D]
 A) Stop dead and 30 kmph B) Stop dead and 20 kmph
 C) Stop dead and 15 kmph D) Stop dead and 10 kmph
425. If a Mate/Keyman/Patrolman detects rail/weld fracture of less than 30 mm gap, he should pass the subsequent trains after first train at a speed of _____ [C]
 A) 30 kmph B) 20 kmph C) 15 kmph D) 10 kmph
426. At Rail/Weld fracture location, after emergency repairs are completed with approved High Performance Rail Clamps (HPRC) and there is 24hrs watch, first train should pass at a speed of _____ [D]
 A) Stop dead and 30 kmph B) Stop dead and 20 kmph
 C) Stop dead and 15 kmph D) Stop dead and 10 kmph

427. At Rail/Weld fracture location, after emergency repairs are completed with approved High Performance Rail Clamps (HPRC) and there is 24hrs watch, after first train subsequent trains should pass at a speed of _____ [D]
 A) 50 kmph B) 30 kmph C) 20 kmph D) 15 kmph
428. At Buckling locations, minimum competent authority to pass the train after emergency repairs is [D]
 A) Patrolman B) Keyman C) Gang mate D) JE/P.Way
429. At Emergencies- Action in case of damage to track following derailments and breaches etc, the minimum competent authority to pass the train after emergency repairs is [A]
 A) JE/P.Way B) SSE/P.Way C) ADEN D) DEN/Sr.DEN
430. The speed of the first train passing over the Temporary Single Line (TSL) working on a double line section will be restricted to [C]
 A) 15 kmph B) 20 kmph C) 25 kmph D) 40 kmph
431. The speed of the subsequent trains passing over the Temporary Single Line (TSL) working on a double line section will be at _____ [C]
 A) Maximum Sectional speed B) Permissible speed
 C) Booked speed D) Maximum speed potential
432. Engineering works can be broadly divided into [B]
 A) 4 categories B) 3 categories C) 2 categories D) none of these
433. Works of short duration are those works which are completed [A]
 A) on the same day of commencement B) on the next day of commencement
 C) on the third day of commencement D) none of these
434. Works of long duration are those works which are completed [C]
 A) Within three hours B) within 6 hours
 C) Taking more than a day D) none of these
435. While doing short duration works the track is protected with [B]
 A) fixed signals B) hand signals C) operating signals D) none of these
436. While doing Long duration works the track is protected with [C]
 A) operating fixed indicators B) hand signals
 C) temporary engineering fixed indicators D) none of these
437. During works of short duration, when the train is required to stop dead restriction, the flagmen should exhibit HS Red flag, Banner Flag and fix detonators at a distance from work spot [A]
 A) 30 mts, 600 mts & 1200 mts B) 30 mts, 500 mts & 800 mts
 C) 30 mts, 600 mts & 800 mts D) none of the these
438. During works of short duration, when the train is required to proceed at reduced speed, the flagmen should exhibit at a distance from work spot [C]
 A) HS red flag at 30 mts, Banner flag at 600 mts & fix detonators at 1200 mts
 B) HS green flag at 30 mts, Banner flag at 600 mts & fix detonators at 1200 mts
 C) caution signal at 30 mts, Banner flag at 600 mts & caution signal at 1200 mts
 D) none of these

439. During works of short duration, In automatic territory, if the distance from the place of works/obstruction to the automatic signal controlling entry of a train into the signalling section is less than 1200 m and the automatic signal is secured at 'ON' the _____ respectively [D]
- A) three detonators and banner flag may be provided at 90 and 180 m
 - B) hand signals and banner flag may be provided at 90 and 180 m
 - C) hand signals and three detonators may be provided at 90 and 180 m
 - D) banner flag and three detonators may be provided at 90 and 180 m
440. During works of long duration, the temporary engineering fixed signals should be fixed a distance from work spot when the trains required to follow stop dead restrictions [A]
- A) Caution indicator at 1200 mts, stop indicator at 30 mts
 - B) Caution indicator at 800 mts, stop indicator at 30 mts
 - C) Caution indicator at 1200 mts, stop indicator at 600 mts
 - D) Caution indicator at 800 mts, stop indicator at 100 mts
441. During works of long duration, the temporary engineering fixed signals should be fixed a distance from work spot when the trains required to proceed at restricted speed are [A]
- A) Caution indicator at 1200 mts, speed indicator at 30 mts
 - B) Caution indicator at 800 mts, speed indicator at 30 mts
 - C) Caution indicator at 1200 mts, speed indicator at 600 mts
 - D) Caution indicator at 800 mts, speed indicator at 100 mts
442. During works of long duration, worksite is protected with indicators, when during the course of the work, on consideration of safety it is not desirable to pass trains over the site of work for the time being, the track should be further protected by _____ signals, by the authorised railway servant [B]
- A) Hand signals
 - B) Hand signals, Banner flag
 - C) Hand signals, Banner flag, Detonators
 - D) None of the above
443. When works at times of poor visibility are to be undertaken and site is protected by temporary engineering fixed signals and _____ Nos of detonators 10 mts apart be fixed at not less than _____ mts in rear of Caution Indicator and a caution hand signal exhibited to approaching trains [C]
- A) 3 & 600
 - B) 2 & 600
 - C) 2 & 270
 - D) 3 & 1200
444. During works of long duration one termination indicator bearing letters T/G should be located a distance equal to the length of longest [C]
- A) Express train
 - B) passenger train
 - C) goods train
 - D) None of these
445. During works of long duration one termination indicator bearing letters T/P should be located a distance equal to the length of longest [B]
- A) Coal train
 - B) passenger train
 - C) goods train
 - D) none of these
446. T/P on termination Board indicates [D]
- A) termination for passenger trains
 - B) driver of passenger train can pick up normal speed from this point

- C) should be fixed at a distance of longest passenger train in that section D) all the above
447. T/G on termination Board indicates [D]
 A) termination for goods trains
 B) driver of passenger train can pick up normal speed from this point
 C) should be fixed at a distance of longest goods train in that section D) all the above
448. During long duration works when the train is required to stop and proceed, the Flag man posted at stop indicator should take the signature of the train driver in a Book called
 A) Train dairy B) Restriction book C) flagman dairy D) None of these [B]
449. Shape of a Stop indicator board [B]
 A) Square B) Rectangle C) Triangle D) Circle
450. Shape of a Speed restriction board [C]
 A) Square B) Rectangle C) Triangle D) Circle
451. Shape of a Termination board [D]
 A) Square B) Rectangle C) Triangle D) Circle
452. For intermediate tracks on triple or multiple lines, engineering indicators shall be fixed between tracks to within _____ mm from rail level [C]
 A) 100 B) 200 C) 300 D) 400
453. In multi speed restrictions when S1 is less than S2 , then minimum length of S1 [C]
 A) 200 mts B) 600 mts
 C) equal to the length of longest goods train D) none of the above
454. In multi speed restrictions when S1 is more than S2, then minimum length of S1 [A]
 A) 200 mts B) 600 mts
 C) equal to the length of longest goods Passenger train D) none of the above
455. The staff required for fixing hand signal of keyman / patrolman should be at a height of _____ [C]
 A) 3 feet B) 4 feet C) 5 feet D) 6 feet
456. Stationary watchman should have _____ book [B]
 A) Patrol B) Note C) Key man D) None
457. For carrying out track works requiring speed restriction, the caution indicator shall be fixed at a height of _____ metres from the Rail Level to bottom of indicator. [C]
 A) 2.5 m B) 2.2 m C) 2.0 m D) 1.65 m
458. What is the Dimension of Caution indicator [D]
 A) 1.45 m X 0.45 m B) 1.2 m X 0.3 m C) 1.0 m X 0.5 m D) 1.40 m X 0.40 m
459. For carrying out track works requiring speed restriction, the speed indicator shall be fixed at a height of _____ metres from the Rail Level to bottom of indicator. [C]
 A) 3.0 m B) 2.5 m C) 2.0 m D) 1.65 m
460. What is the Dimension of Speed indicator [B]
 A) 0.70 m on each side B) 1.0 m on each side C) 1.0 m dia D) 0.90m on each side
461. Where the speed over the points at a station is less than the speed sanctioned at other stations on the same section, a permanent speed indicator should be fixed [D]

- A) 30m before points B) 30m before the first approach signal of station
C) 600m before points D) on the first approach signal of the station
462. For carrying out track works requiring stop dead restriction, the stop indicator shall be fixed at a height of _____ metres from the Rail Level to bottom of indicator. [C]
A) 3.0 m B) 2.5 m C) 2.0 m D) 1.65 m
463. What is the Dimension of Stop indicator [D]
A) 1.45 m X 0.45 m B) 1.2 m X 0.3 m C) 1.0 m X 0.5 m D) 1.40 m X 0.40 m
464. For carrying out track works requiring speed restriction, the T/P and T/G indicators shall be fixed at a height of _____ metres from the Rail Level to bottom of indicator. [D]
A) 3.0 m B) 2.5 m C) 2.0 m D) 1.65 m
465. What is the Dimension of T/P & T/G indicator [C]
A) 1.40 m dia B) 1.0 m on each side C) 1.0 m dia D) 0.90m dia
466. Whistle indicator is fixed at a distance of _____ rear of visibility obstructed location and provide at a height of _____ [A]
A) 600 m & 2.10 m B) 600 m & 2.0 m C) 1200 m & 2.10 m D) 1200 m & 2.0 m
467. What is the Dimension of Whistle (W) indicator [C]
A) 50cm on each side B) 60cm on each side C) 75cm on each side D) 1.0m on each side
468. What is the Dimension of T/LOOP indicator [C]
A) 1.40 m dia B) 1.0 m on each side C) 1.0 m dia D) 0.90m dia
469. Loop line clearance Board with legend "T/Loop" to be provided at stations at a distance of _____ after the loop line cross over point [C]
A) 30 m B) 600 m C) 720 m D) 1200 m
470. All Engineering indicators placed side by track, at a distance of _____ from nearest track centre to edge of the indicators. [B]
A) 2.36 m B) 2.50 m C) 2.80 m D) 3.50 m
471. What are all the indicator boards to be provided ahead of speed restriction location
A) Caution board B) speed board C) stop dead board D) All the above. [D]
472. What are all the indicator boards to be provided in rear of speed restriction location
A) T/P & T/G boards B) speed board C) stop dead board D) Caution board [A]
473. For sidings, An siding 'S' Marker Indicator, caution indicator and speed indicators are not required in case of sanctioned speed of siding line is _____ [C]
A) $\leq 110\text{kmph}$ B) $\leq 100\text{kmph}$ C) $\leq 50\text{kmph}$ D) $\leq 30\text{kmph}$
474. What is the Dimension of Siding 'S' marker indicator [C]
A) 1.40 m dia B) 1.0 m on each side C) 1.0 m dia D) 0.90m dia
475. The Siding 'S' marker indicator shall be fixed at a height of _____ metres from the Rail Level to Centre of indicator. [C]
A) 2.5 m B) 2.2 m C) 2.0 m D) 1.65 m
476. At a worksite in the vicinity of track, the vehicles are permitted to ply only in the presence of authorized Railway employee & Contractor's Supervisor and also duly issuing

caution order to trains, when they are required to move within a distance away from the centre line of the nearest track is [B]

- A) more than 2.5 mts and less than 5.5 mts B) more than 3.5 mts and less than 6 mts.
C) more than 4.5 mts and less than 6.5 mts. D) none of the above

477. At a worksite in the vicinity of track, the vehicles are permitted to ply only in the presence of authorized Railway employee, Contractor's Supervisor and Block Protection, when they are required to move within a distance away from the centre line of the nearest track is [B]

- A) Less than 4.5 mts B) Less than 3.5 mts C) Less than 5.5 mts D) none of the above

478. Construction machinery and vehicles plying at worksite away from the track should not infringe the demarcation line marked at a distance away from centre line of track is

- A) 3 mts. B) 6 mts. C) 9 mts D) 10 mts. [B]

479. When any work is undertaken in the vicinity of track, barricading should be provided along side of the track at a distance away from centre line of nearest track should not be less than [A]

- A) 3.5 mts. B) 3.8 mts. C) 4.8 mts. D) 6.8 mts.

480. While working with JCB / Plying of vehicle for earth work or any other works on track block is required when it works less than ____ meters from centre line of track. [B]

- A) 2.8 B) 3.5 C) 6 D) 7.5

481. When doubling or tripling works are in progress barricading should be provided along side of track at a distance not less than ____ metres from centre line of nearest track. [B]

- A) 2.8 B) 3.5 C) 6 D) 7.5

482. In track works in case movement of vehicle is less than 6m but more than 3.5m away from track centre it is permitted when [D]

- A) Presence of look out men authorized by Engineer in charge with protection equipment
B) Contractor supervisor
C) Issuing of Whistle free or requisite caution order D) All of the above full filled.

483. In track works in case movement of vehicle is within 3.5m from track centre it is permitted when [D]

- A) Presence of look out men authorized by Engineer in charge with protection equipment
B) Contractor supervisor and Railway supervisor
C) Issuing of Whistle free or requisite caution order and Traffic block
D) All of the above full filled.

5. WORKING OF TROLLEY, LORRY AND RAIL DOLLEY

484. In engineering department _____ officials are permitted to use trollies/lorries [D]
A) All Officers B) JE/SSE/P.Way C) Gang Mate/Trolleyman D) Both A) and B)
485. In engineering department _____ officials are permitted to use motor trollies [A]
A) All Officers B) JE/SSE/P.Way C) Gang Mate/Trolleyman D) Motor trolley driver
486. A qualified person shall place the trolley on the line when he [B]
A) has attended training B) Possess a valid competency certificate
C) is having sufficient experience D) none of these
487. When more than one person holding competency certificate travels in a trolley, the person responsible for its safe working is [C]
A) The Head Trolley man B) Trolley holder
C) the man who is manning the brakes D) Higher official accompanying trolley
488. Validity of competency certificate for push trolley is as per G&SR [A]
A) one year B) two years C) three years D) depends on division to division
489. Validity of competency certificate for push trolley is as per IRPWM [B]
A) one year B) two years C) three years D) depends on division to division
490. Staff permitted to use push Trollies and Lorries, in respect of Officers on the division, the _____ is the authorised officer to issue the certificate of competency. [B]
A) Sr.DSO B) DRM C) PCSO D) GM
491. Who is the competent authority, to Issue Motor trolley competency certificate to Group 'C' staff of division is [C]
A) DEN/Sr.DEN B) Sr.DEN/Co.ord C) Sr.DSO D) DRM
492. Who is the competent authority, to Issue Motor trolley competency certificate to Motor trolley driver is [D]
A) ADEN B) DEN/Sr.DEN C) Sr.DEN/Co.ord D) Sr.DSO
493. Who is the competent authority, to Issue Motor trolley competency certificate to officers of division is [D]
A) PCSO B) PCE C) Sr.DEN/Co.ord D) DRM
494. Who is the competent authority, to Issue Motor trolley competency certificate to officers in headquarters (other than Deputy/heads of department and above) of the railway is [C]
A) GM B) AGM C) PCSO D) PCE
495. To use trolley/lorry/dolly, for Gangmates, authorised to issue competency certificate by [B]
A) SSE/P.Way B) ADEN C) DEN/Sr.DEN D) Sr.DSO
496. To use Rail dolly, for Keyman, authorised to issue competency certificate by [A]
A) SSE/P.Way B) ADEN C) DEN/Sr.DEN D) Sr.DSO

497. To use trolley/lorry, for Head trolley man, authorised to issue competency certificate by [B]
 A) SSE/P.Way B) ADEN C) DEN/Sr.DEN D) Sr.DSO
498. To use trolley/motor trolley/lorries, for JE/SSE/P.Way, authorised to issue competency certificate by [C]
 A) SSE/P.Way B) ADEN C) DEN/Sr.DEN D) Sr.DSO
499. The brakes of the trolley should be tested before the commencement of [A]
 A) each journey B) every alternate journey
 C) once in a week D) once in a quarter
500. The person in-charge of a Trolley/Lorry should have the insulation of his Trolley tested and certified once in every _____ by an Inspector of the S&T department. [B]
 A) 3 months B) 6 months C) 1 year D) 2 years
501. In normal times the trolley can be loaded in passenger trains [B]
 A) with the consent of DEN B) with the consent of the Guard of the train
 C) With the consent of Station Master D) none of these
502. In special cases Non railway persons can be conveyed on trolley [A]
 A) with permission of competent authority and person executing Indemnity bond
 B) without competent authority permission but person executing Indemnity bond
 C) with permission from competent authority but Indemnity bond no require
 D) None of the above
503. Contractors and their agents may be conveyed on trolley in connection with railway works [A]
 A) with permission of competent authority and executing general Indemnity bond
 B) without competent authority permission but person executing Indemnity bond
 C) with permission from competent authority but Indemnity bond no required
 D) None of the above
504. In special cases a non-railway official is permitted to use a trolley on private sidings when he is in [C]
 A) Possession of a Competency certificate but executing Indemnity bond not required
 B) Without Competency certificate but person executing Indemnity bond
 C) Possession of a Competency certificate and person executing Indemnity bond
 D) None of the above
505. In special cases a non-railway official is permitted to use a trolley on private sidings, such permits are granted for use of the trolley on private sidings when there is [B]
 A) Mixed traffic B) Goods traffic C) Passenger traffic D) Light infrequent traffic
506. Working of private trollies, no private Trolley shall be used by non-railway official except under special permission of _____. [A]
 A) PCOM B) PCE C) PCSO D) Sr.DSO
507. In straight track, the maximum distance apart of trolley refuges shall not exceed _____. [D]
 A) 50 metres B) 100 metres C) 200 metres D) 1 km

508. In high banks, the maximum distance apart of trolley refugees shall not exceed ____
 A) 50 metres B) 100 metres C) 150 metres D) 200 metres [D]
509. Maximum distance apart of trolley refugees in tunnels is [B]
 A) 50 metres B) 100 metres C) 150 metres D) 200 metres
510. In cuttings straight track, the maximum distance apart of trolley refugees shall not exceed ____ [D]
 A) 50 metres B) 100 metres C) 150 metres D) 200 metres
511. In cuttings curved track, the maximum distance apart of trolley refugees shall not exceed _____ [B]
 A) 50 metres B) 100 metres C) 150 metres D) 200 metres
512. Maximum distance apart of trolley refugees on bridges with main spans of less than 100 metres should be at [B]
 A) 50 metres B) 100 metres C) 150 metres D) 200 metres
513. Maximum distance apart of trolley refugees on bridges with main spans of 100 metres or more should be [D]
 A) at 50 metres B) 100 metres C) 150 metres D) a refugee over each pier
514. What is the inner to inner standard dimensions of trolley refuges [C]
 A) 2.0 m X 2.0 m B) 2.70 m X 2.70 m C) 3.0 m X 3.0 m D) 3.50 m X 3.50 m
515. What is the horizontal distance of trolley refuges, from track centre to edge of trolley refuges which are laid side of track [C]
 A) 2.36 m B) 2.50 m C) 2.70 m D) 2.80 m
516. During construction of trolley refuges, top level of trolley refuges should matches with the level of [A]
 A) Rail top level B) Sleeper top level C) Sleeper bottom level D) Ballast toe level
517. Push Trollies shall be manned by at least [A]
 A) 4 men B) 6 men C) 3 men D) 2 men
518. When a motor trolley is worked without block protection, it should be manned by At least [A]
 A) 4 men B) 6 men C) 8 men D) 10 men
519. Working of motor trollies shall always be _____ [B]
 A) Under caution order B) Under block protection
 C) without block protection D) Under JE/SSE/P.Way supervision
520. The Maximum number of _____ men to be carried on Push trolley is structurally safe [C]
 A) 6 B) 8 C) 10 D) 12
521. The maximum number of men that may be carried on a Motor Trolley shall not exceed _____ is structurally safe [B]
 A) 8 B) 10 C) 12 D) 15
522. After push trolley inspection, the trolley can be brought back to PWI HQ by attaching to _____ [D]
 A) Mail B) Express C) Goods D) None of the above

523. Quantity of petrol in the tank of motor trolley while loading into train should not exceed [C]
 A) 3 litres B) 5 litres C) 9 litres D) 10 litres
524. Speed of Push trollies, the speed of a push trolley shall not exceed [D]
 A) 6 kmph B) 8 kmph C) 10 kmph D) 15 kmph
525. Speed of Motor trollies, during day time a motor trolley shall run at a speed not exceeding [D]
 A) 30 kmph B) 40 kmph C) 50 kmph D) None of the above
526. Speed of Motor trollies, during night time a motor trolley shall run at a speed not exceeding [C]
 A) 10 kmph B) 15 kmph C) 30 kmph D) 50 kmph
527. Speed of Motor trollies shall not exceed _____ over points and crossings [B]
 A) 10 kmph B) 15 kmph C) 30 kmph D) 50 kmph
528. During day time every Trolley, Motor Trolley or Lorry when on line _____ signal shall exhibit [B]
 A) Green flag B) Red flag C) caution Indicator D) none of these
529. During day time every Trolley, Motor Trolley or Lorry when in long tunnels _____ signal shall exhibit [D]
 A) Green flag B) Red flag C) caution Indicator D) Red light
530. The signal for trolley/motor trolley working at night on single line _____ signal shall exhibit [B]
 A) red on one side green on other side B) both sides red
 C) red on one side white on other side D) Both sides white
531. The signal for trolley/motor trolley working at night on double line _____ signal shall exhibit [C]
 A) Opposite to train red and other side green B) both sides red
 C) Opposite to train red and other side white
 D) Opposite to train white and other side red
532. The signal for trolley/motor trolley working at night in station yards _____ signal shall exhibit [B]
 A) red on one side green on other side B) both sides red
 C) red on one side white on other side D) Both sides white
533. Each Push Trolley, Moped Trolley or Dip Lorry shall be provided with _____ red flags instead of _____ red flags mentioned in Rule 15.20B). [D]
 A) 3 , 2 B) 4 , 3 C) 5 , 3 D) 5 , 2
534. The official in charge of the trolley, lorry or motor trolley shall also be in possession of a _____ in addition to the prescribed equipment. [C]
 A) CUG Phone B) Speaker C) Watch D) Camera
535. Making use of _____ for propulsion of trollies or lorries is strictly prohibited. [C]
 A) motors B) pedalling C) Wind sails D) pushing

536. When Motor trolley is programmed to work under block protection, permit to work memo _____ should be issued. [D]
 A) T/462 B) T/465 C) T/1518 D) T/1525
537. When Push trolley is programmed to work under block protection, permit to work memo _____ should be issued. [C]
 A) T/462 B) T/465 C) T/1518 D) T/1525
538. During night and at times of poor visibility the trolley should work under [B]
 A) Supervision of SM B) Block Protection C) following train D) Trolley Memo
539. Protection of trollies working without block protection should be done with flagman when the visibility is less than as per IRPWM is [A]
 A) 1200 metres B) 1000 metres C) 800 metres D) 600 metres
540. Protection of trollies, working without block protection should be done with flagman when the visibility is less than as per G & SR is [C]
 A) 1200 metres B) 1000 metres C) 800 metres D) 600 metres
541. Protection of trollies should be done with _____ signals [B]
 A) 30m Hand signal & 1200m Detonators B) 1200m Hand signals and Detonators
 C) 30m Hand signals, 600m Banner flags and 1200m Detonators
 D) 600m Banner flags and 1200m Detonators
542. In section with restricted visibility if the trolley is required to work and cannot obtain block protection, trolley can be worked [B]
 A) Under SM supervision B) Under caution Order
 C) Under ADEN supervision D) Under JE/SSE/P.Way supervision
543. Gangmates/Gangmen, Keymen and Gatemen shall exhibit Stop hand signals to warn any approaching train, when they see the Trolley on line and continue to exhibit the Stop hand signal, till the Trolley has passed _____ away or until it is removed from the line.
 A) 1200 metres B) 1000 metres C) 800 metres D) 600 metres [C]
544. Push trolley inspection, should be done under block protection on routes having speed of _____ [D]
 A) < 110kmph B) upto 110kmph C) $\geq$ 110 kmph D) >110 kmph
545. The Official in-charge/Driver of a Motor Trolley while approaching level crossing gates should exercise caution and ensure that the level crossing gates are _____ before passing the gate. [B]
 A) Closed against train traffic B) closed against road traffic
 C) Provide STOP board with long chains against road traffic D) Caution to the road traffic
546. Whenever a trolley is not in use, it shall be locked and placed _____, [A]
 A) Parallel to track B) Perpendicular to track C) On the track D) None of the above
547. When two Trollies or more are running together in the same direction on the same line, care shall be taken to ensure that they are kept at least as per G&SR [B]
 A) One OHE mast or 50 metres apart B) One OHE mast or 75 metres apart
 C) Two OHE mast or 100 metres apart D) Two OHE mast or 150 metres apart

548. When two Trolleys or more are running together in the same direction on the same line, care shall be taken to ensure that they are kept at least as per IRPWM [B]
 A) 50 metres B) 150 metres C) 100 metres D) 200 metres
549. Lorries when running under block protection must be accompanied on foot by not less than as per G & SR [B]
 A) 4 men B) 6 men C) 8 men D) 10 men
550. Lorries when running under block protection must be accompanied on foot by not less than as per IRPWM [A]
 A) 4 men B) 6 men C) 8 men D) 10 men
551. When a lorry is loaded with rails or specially heavy material it should be worked [B]
 A) under supervision of SM B) under block protection
 C) under ADEN supervision D) under supervision of JE/SSE/P.Way
552. When Dip lorry is programmed to work under block protection, permit to work memo _____ should be issued. [C]
 A) T/462 B) T/465 C) T/1518 D) T/1525
553. Lorries working within station limits must be protected with banner flags and detonators when it requires to remain stationary for more than [D]
 A) 30 minutes B) 25 minutes C) 20 minutes D) 15 minutes
554. Lorries should be controlled by hand brakes and a rope tied in rear when working in gradients steeper than [A]
 A) 1 in 100 B) 1 in 200 C) 1 in 300 D) 1 in 400
555. A Dip Lorry shall ordinarily be run only by day and when the weather is sufficiently clear for a signal to be distinctly seen from an adequate distance, which shall never be less than _____ [C]
 A) 1200 metres B) 1000 metres C) 800 metres D) 600 metres
556. Except under approved special instructions, when the line has not been so blocked and a Lorry whether loaded or empty is placed on the line, the Lorry shall be protected when visibility is less than [A]
 A) 1200 metres B) 1000 metres C) 800 metres D) 600 metres
557. Protection of Dip lorries should be done with _____ signals [D]
 A) 30m Hand signal & 1200m Detonators
 B) 1200m Hand signals and Detonators
 C) 30m Hand signals, 600m Banner flags and 1200m Detonators
 D) 600m Banner flags and 1200m Hand signals and Detonators
558. Speed of Dip lorries shall not exceed _____ over straight track [B]
 A) 15 kmph B) 10 kmph C) 6 kmph D) 3 kmph
559. Speed of Dip lorries shall not exceed _____, when the view ahead is not clear [C]
 A) 15 kmph B) 10 kmph C) 6 kmph D) 3 kmph
560. Every rail dolly shall be manned by not less than [C]
 A) 4 able bodied men B) 3 able bodied men
 C) 2 able bodied men D) 1 able bodied man

561. When two Dip lorries or more are running together in the same direction on the same line, care shall be taken to ensure that they are kept at least as per G&SR [D]
 A) One OHE mast or 50 metres apart B) One OHE mast or 75 metres apart
 C) Two OHE mast or 100 metres apart D) Two OHE mast or 150 metres apart
562. Whenever a dip lorry is not in use, it shall be locked and placed _____, [A]
 A) Parallel to track B) Perpendicular to track C) On the track D) None of the above
563. The person incharge for working of rail dolleys shall be a railway servant not lower in rank than a [C]
 A) JE/P.Way B) Mate C) Keyman D)Track maintainer
564. When Rail dolly working near LC gate, the person in charge for the working of rail dolly shall be _____ [C]
 A) Gang mate B) Flag man C) Official in charge of rail dolly D) Gateman
565. The official incharge for working of rail dolleys should have passed in medical category [C]
 A) A-1 B) A-2 C) A-3 D) B-1
566. Officer authorized to issue competency certificate to use rail dolly is _____ [A]
 A) SSE/P.Way of section B) ADEN C) DEN D) DRM
567. Rail dolleys shall not be worked on sections having gradients steeper than [B]
 A) 1 in 100 B) 1in 200 C) in 300 D) in 400
568. Not more than _____ dolleys should be worked in a group in any one block section. [C]
 A) 10 B) 8 C) 6 D) 4
569. Rail dolly working, Normally not longer than _____ rail welded panels should be carried by rail dollies [B]
 A) 2RP B) 3RP C) 5RP D) 10RP
570. Every rail dolly/group of rail dolleys when on line shall exhibit [B]
 A) green flag B) red flag C) no flag is required D) none of these
571. While Raily dolly working, protection of rail dolly is required when visibility is less than [A]
 A) 1200 metres B) 1000 metres C) 800 metres D) 600 metres
572. Rail dolly when working without block protection shall be protected by a flagman walking at a distance [A]
 A) 1200 metres B) 600 metres C) 300 metres D) none of these
573. Protection of Rail dollies should be done with _____ signals [B]
 A) 30m Hand signal & 1200m Detonators B) 1200m Hand signals and Detonators
 C) 30m Hand signals, 600m Banner flags and 1200m Detonators
 D) 600m Banner flags and 1200m Detonators
574. Where the visibility is not clear for 1200 metres, in such locations the rail dolly should be worked _____. [B]
 A) Under caution order B) Under block protection
 C) without block protection D) Under JE/SSE/P.Way supervision
575. Rail cum Road Vehicle (RRV) operator should undergo training at _____ [B]
 A) ZCETI B) ZRTI C) IRICEN D) RDSO

576. In case, a rail dolly is to carry rails longer than 3 rail panel or it is required to move over crossovers in yard, crossing more than one line, then it should work _____. [D]
A) Under caution order B) Under JE/SSE/P.Way supervision
C) without block protection D) Under block protection
577. Rail cum Road Vehicle (RRV) running on track should be _____. [D]
A) Under caution order B) Under JE/SSE/P.Way supervision
C) without block protection D) Under block protection
578. On successful completion of training, the competency certificate to Rail Cum Road vehicle (RRV) operator, which will be valid for a period of _____. [C]
A) 1 year B) 2 years C) 3 years D) 5 years
579. Refresher course for Rail Cum Road vehicle (RRV) operator is once in _____. [C]
A) 1 year B) 2 years C) 3 years D) 5 years
580. Speed potential of Rail Cum Road vehicle (RRV) _____ on road [D]
A) 10 kmph B) 40 kmph C) 60 kmph D) 80 kmph
581. Speed potential of Rail Cum Road vehicle (RRV) _____ on track in forward direction
A) 10 kmph B) 40 kmph C) 60 kmph D) 80 kmph [C]
582. Speed potential of Rail Cum Road vehicle (RRV) _____ on track in reverse direction
A) 10 kmph B) 40 kmph C) 60 kmph D) 80 kmph [A]

5. WORKING OF MATERIAL TRAIN AND TRACK MACHINE

583. Who is the authority to order a material train for carriage of railway material when picked or put down for execution of works, either between stations or within station limits
A) DOM B) DEN C) SSE/P.Way D) none of these [A]
584. Before a material train is allowed to work, Guard of that material train has to obtain Fit to Run certificate from [D]
A) DEN B) ADEN C) SSE/P.Way D) SSE/C & W
585. A material train shall usually work only between sunrise and sunset except in an emergency with the permission of the _____ as per G & SR [D]
A) ADEN B) DEN/Sr.DEN C) Sr.DSO D) DRM
586. A material train shall not be permitted to work during _____ as per G & SR [B]
A) Restricted visibility condition
B) Thick, foggy or tempestuous weather impairing visibility condition
C) On 1 in 400 steeper gradients D) On sharper curves having degree more than 3°
587. Before starting a Material train from station, the Guard should ensure that [C]
A) sufficient labour is available B) Labour is having required tools
C) train is equipped with requisite brake power D) none of these
588. Efficient hand brake capable of being fastened down must be provided in [A]
A) each vehicle of the material train B) every alternate vehicle of the material train
C) only in the brake van D) none of these
589. The validity of the Brake Power Certificate (BPC) for material trains is _____ [B]
A) 15 days B) 1 month C) 3 months D) 6 months
590. Brake Power Certificate (BPC) for material trains is issued by _____ [D]
A) JE/SSE/P.Way B) Station superintend C) Traffic Inspector D) JE/SSE/C&W
591. Whenever a material train is working, it shall be accompanied by a guard, _____ to ensure working of material train as per the programme [C]
A) Guard B) Loco pilots C) JE/SSE/P.Way D) JE/SSE/C&W
592. Blocking of a portion of line for engineering purposes wherein no traffic is permitted except Material trains and Track Machines is called as _____ [C]
A) Block section B) Track block C) Line block D) Power block
593. Blocks availed during special works in the same block section like changing of bridge girders etc is called as _____ [D]
A) Block section B) Girder block C) Special block D) Shadow block
594. When a material train is programmed to go into the block section and return to the station where from it started, _____ shall be issued. [A]
A) T/462 B) T/A 462 C) T/465 D) T/1708
595. If for any reason, it becomes necessary to detach the engine of a material train in the Block section to run to the station in advance, the Guard should ensure that the train is
A) protected on engine side only B) protected on both sides [B]
C) protection not required D) none of these

596. When a material train is programmed to go into the block section and then proceed further to the next block station, _____ shall be issued. [B]
 A) T/462 B) T/A 462 C) T/A 465 D) T/A 1708
597. During shadow block, _____ can be permitted in the block section. [B]
 A) No material train B) One material train only
 C) Two material trains D) More than two material trains
598. Material train shall not be divided outside station limits, except in an emergency, and in such cases, Engine shall not be detached from a material train standing on a grade of _____ or steeper. [C]
 A) 1 in 400 B) 1 in 260 C) 1 in 100 D) 1 in 50
599. When the Driver of a loaded material train gives a long blast of whistle followed by three sharp blasts of whistle it indicates that [B]
 A) the material train has met with an accident
 B) the material train is stopping on a gradient and the guard has to apply hand brakes
 C) everything is normal D) none of the above
600. The engine should be so attached to material train that the engine is at the down-hill end of the train when it is required to stand on a grade of [C]
 A) 1 in 200 B) 1 in 100 C) 1 in 50 D) none of these
601. Pushing of a material train is not permitted on a gradient steeper than [B]
 A) 1 in 200 B) 1 in 100 C) 1 in 50 D) none of these
602. The speed permitted for a material train for ascending or descending pushing on a gradient easier than 1 in 100 when the brake van occupied by Guard is the leading vehicle shall be [C]
 A) 75 kmph B) 50 kmph C) 25 kmph D) 10 kmph
603. The speed permitted for a material train for ascending or descending pushing on a gradient easier than 1 in 100 when the brake van occupied by Guard is not the leading vehicle shall be as per G&SR [D]
 A) 60 kmph B) 40 kmph C) 25 kmph D) 8 kmph
604. The speed permitted for a material train for ascending or descending pushing on a gradient easier than 1 in 100 when the brake van occupied by Guard is not the leading vehicle shall be as per IRPWM [D]
 A) 60 kmph B) 40 kmph C) 25 kmph D) 10 kmph
605. Before starting a material train from the mid-section after work, a green flag must be tied to a convenient fixture in front of the engine and also at the back of the rear brake van to indicate to the men working on the line that the train will [B]
 A) go forward B) push back C) work for some more time D) none of these
606. When the engine is pushing and brake van is leading the speed of the material train on straight track is _____ and on turnout track is _____ as per G&SR [D]
 A) 15 kmph & 10 kmph B) 25 kmph & 10 kmph
 C) 15 kmph & 8 kmph D) 25 kmph & 8 kmph

607. When the engine is pushing and brake van is not leading the speed of the material train shall not exceed _____ as per G&SR [A]
 A) 8 kmph B) 10 kmph C) 15 kmph D) 25 kmph
608. Except in an emergency, Material trains may push back during day-light only. If in case of an accident or for any other unavoidable reason, a train has to push back during the night, it must do so at a walking pace and the Guard or a competent railway servant must walk at least _____ in advance, exhibiting a danger signal until the train comes to a stand [D]
 A) 1200 metre B) 1000 metre C) 800 metre D) 600 metre
609. While clearing a line block of a material train it should be ensured that _____ [B]
 A) All the material are unloaded
 B) No material left over infringing the moving dimensions
 C) Both of the above D) None of the above is criteria
610. On Plain track, Track machine can run both by day and night at a maximum speed of _____ either engine or tamper foremost [C]
 A) 10 kmph B) 25 kmph C) 40 kmph D) 60 kmph
611. On points and crossings, Track machine can run both by day and night speed shall not exceed _____ either engine or tamper foremost [A]
 A) 10 kmph B) 25 kmph C) 40 kmph D) 60 kmph
612. For single cab driving track machines, The speed of the track machine while pushing back shall not exceed _____ [B]
 A) 10 kmph B) 25 kmph C) 40 kmph D) 60 kmph
613. _____ is the minimum competent authority To work with the Track machine [C]
 A) Trolley man B) Gang mate C) JE/P.Way D) SSE/P.Way
614. _____ is the minimum competent authority To work with the Material train [C]
 A) Trolley man B) Gang mate C) JE/P.Way D) SSE/P.Way
615. Track machine operator should be under gone General & Subsidiary Rules training at _____ [B]
 A) ZCETI B) ZRTI C) IRICEN D) IRTMTC
616. Track machine operator should be under gone technical training at _____ [D]
 A) ZCETI B) ZRTI C) IRICEN D) IRTMTC
617. Refresher course for Track machine operator on General and subsidiary rules at ZRTI is once in _____ [C]
 A) 1 year B) 2 years C) 3 years D) 5 years
618. Refresher course for Track machine operator technical training at IRTMTC is once in _____ [C]
 A) 1 year B) 2 years C) 3 years D) 5 years
619. When a track machine is programmed to go into the block section and return to the station where from it started, _____ shall be issued. [C]
 A) T/462 B) T/A 465 C) T/465 D) T/1708
620. When a track machine is programmed to go into the block section and then proceed further to the next block station, _____ shall be issued. [B]
 A) T/462 B) T/A 465 C) T/ 465 D) T/A 1708

621. If more than one track machine is programmed to go into the block section and return to the station where from they started, the first one will be given _____ and the succeeding ones will be given _____. [B]
 A) Caution order and T/465 B) T/465 and Caution order
 C) Caution order and T/A 465 D) T/A 465 and Caution order
622. If more than one track machine is programmed to go into the block section and then proceed further to the next block station, the first one will be given _____ and the last one will be given _____. [C]
 A) Caution order and T/465 B) T/465 and Caution order
 C) Caution order and T/A 465 D) T/A 465 and Caution order
623. When Track machines are programmed to send for working under block, during day when view is clear, the speed of the first Track Machine will be _____ and the following ones will observe a speed restriction of _____. [A]
 A) Booked speed and 25 kmph B) Sectional speed and 40 kmph
 C) 40 kmph and 25 kmph D) 25 kmph and 10 kmph
624. When Track machines are programmed to send for working under block, when view is not clear, the speed of the first Track Machine will be _____ and the following ones will observe a speed restriction of _____. [D]
 A) Booked speed and 25 kmph B) 25 kmph and 10 kmph
 C) 40 kmph and 25 kmph D) Booked speed and 10 kmph
625. When more than one track machine is running in a block section, the minimum distance to be maintained between the two units should not be less than as per G&SR
 A) 200 metres B) 150 metres C) 120 metres D) 100 metres [C]
626. When more than one track machine is running in a block section, the minimum distance to be maintained between the two units should not be less than as per IRPWM
 A) 200 metres B) 150 metres C) 120 metres D) 100 metres [A]
627. When mixed units (i.e. Material train, track machine and tower wagon) should be work into same block section, the minimum distance to be maintained between those units should be not less than [B]
 A) 200 metres B) 150 metres C) 120 metres D) 100 metres
628. When mixed units (i.e. Material train, track machine and tower wagon) should be work into same block section, they shall maintain speed _____ when view is clear and during day time [B]
 A) 8 kmph B) 15 kmph C) 25 kmph D) 40 kmph
629. When mixed units (i.e. Material train, track machine and tower wagon) should be work into same block section, they shall maintain speed _____ when view is not clear and during night time [A]
 A) 8 kmph B) 15 kmph C) 25 kmph D) 40 kmph
630. While working with the departmental material trains, staff who are due for _____ not permitted to work with the material trains [C]
 A) Periodical medical due B) Refresher course C) counselling D) Both A) and C)

631. Ballast train should not be taken in to the block section for unloading if any hooper is having _____ [B]
 A) Defective doors B) Uneven loading C) Defective brakes D) Defective foot board
632. Departmental material train should not be moved at speeds higher than _____ while unloading ballast [D]
 A) Walkable speed B) 4 to 6 kmph C) 6 to 8 kmph D) 8 to 10 kmph
633. While unloading of ballast, direct unloading of ballast on _____ lines should not be undertaken [D]
 A) Siding B) Points and crossings C) Inside of curves D) Platform lines
634. While unloading of ballast with departmental material trains, if any door of hooper is defective in BOBYN wagon, what action should be taken by JE/SSE/P.way [C]
 A) Uneven unloading of ballast is permitted
 B) Unload the ballast from openable doors of hooper
 C) Half of the wagon ballast even unloading is permitted
 D) Should not be permitted to unload the ballast
635. While unloading of ballast, by mistake, if unloading is done unevenly those rakes should not be taken on to _____ lines [B]
 A) Main lines B) Loop lines C) Curved lines D) Non platform lines
636. While unloading of ballast with BOBYN, after clearing block section, it is recommended that a speed restriction of _____ be imposed for the first _____ trains which passes over the portion where ballast had been unloaded [D]
 A) 40 kmph for one train B) 45 kmph for one train
 C) 40 kmph for two trains D) 45 kmph for two trains

6. LEVEL CROSSING AND GATEMAN

637. Road intersects with the railway track at same level is called _____ [A]
A) Level crossings B) Grade separators C) Road over bridge D) Road under bridge
638. Road intersects with the railway track at different level is called _____ [B]
A) Level crossings B) Grade separators C) Road over bridge D) Road under bridge
639. As far as possible, new Level Crossings may _____ in the interest of safety of road users and public on any line [B]
A) be provided B) not be provided
C) be provided in station area D) be provided in block section
640. In case of new line projects sanctioned on socio-economic considerations with Rate of return (RoR) less than 10%, provision of _____ level crossing may be considered with the approval of Railway Board. [C]
A) Un manned non interlocked B) Manned non interlocked
C) Manned interlocked D) Un manned interlocked
641. Inescapable condition new level crossings may be provided on new lines at _____ [D]
A) station area B) points and crossings zone
C) block section D) out of the all points and crossings of station
642. Normally Level crossing at _____ should be avoided as far as possible. [D]
A) suburban B) embankment curved track
C) normal curved track D) cuttings or near cuttings
643. At Special class Level Crossing Gate the TVUs shall be [C]
A) > 20,000 B) < 30,000 C) > 50,000 D) < 75,000
644. At 'A' class Level Crossing Gate on Double line the TVUs shall be between [B]
A) 50,000 & up to 40,000 B) 50,000 & up to 30,000
C) 50,000 & up to 20,000 D) 30,000 & up to 20,000
645. On single line at 'A' class Level Crossing Gate, Line capacity shall be _____ and number of road vehicles passing through the gate shall be _____ [B]
A) 70% & greater than 2000 B) 80% & greater than 1,000
C) 80% & greater than 750 D) 80% & greater than 2000
646. At 'B' class Level Crossing Gate the TVUs shall be _____ and number of road vehicles should be [D]
A) 30,000 & up to 20,000 and greater than 750
B) 30,000 & up to 20,000 and less than 750
C) less than 30,000 & up to 20,000 and less than 750
D) less than 30,000 & up to 20,000 and greater than 750
647. At 'C' class Level Crossing Gate the TVUs shall be _____ [A]
A) > 20,000 B) < 30,000 C) > 50,000 D) < 75,000
648. If TVUs less than 50000 and up to 30000 on double line then _____ class Level crossing. [B]
A) special B) A C) B D) C

649. Level crossings over colliery, factory and other similar sidings where Railway traffic is light may, however, be dealt with according to local conditions, subject to the approval of the _____ being obtained in each case to the measures adopted for the safe working of trains.
 A) DRM B) PCSO C) GM D) CRS [D]
650. If TVUs greater than 50000 then _____ class Level crossing. [A]
 A) special B) A C) B D) C
651. On single line, line capacity utilisation is 80% and number of road vehicles is greater than 1000 then _____ class Level crossing. [B]
 A) special B) A C) B D) C
652. If TVUs less than 30000 and up to 20000 and number of Road vehicle units greater than 750 then _____ class Level crossing. [C]
 A) special B) A C) B D) B1
653. If TVUs less than 30000 and up to 25000 then _____ class Level crossing. [B]
 A) A B) B1 C) B2 D) C
654. If TVUs less than 25000 and up to 20000 then _____ class Level crossing. [C]
 A) A B) B1 C) B2 D) C
655. If TVUs less than 20000 then _____ class Level crossing. [D]
 A) A B) B1 C) B2 D) C
656. Periodical census of traffic at all level crossings shall be carried out by _____ [D]
 A) Engineering department B) Operating department
 C) Signal and telecom department D) Multi-disciplinary inspectorial team
657. Periodical census of traffic at all level crossings shall be taken once in _____ [C]
 A) a year B) 2 years C) 3 years D) 4 years
658. Periodical census of traffic at all level crossings shall be carried out for _____ [B]
 A) 5 days B) 7 days C) 10 days D) 14 days
659. Formula for calculations of census is _____ [D]
 A) $\text{Train vehicle units(TVU)/day} = (\text{Road vehicle units(RVU)} \times \text{Train vehicle units(TVU)})/\text{day}$
 B) $\text{Train vehicle units(TVU)/day} = (\text{Road units(RU)} \times \text{Train units(TU)})/\text{day}$
 C) $\text{Train vehicle units(TVU)/day} = (\text{Road units(RU)} \times \text{Train vehicle units(TVU)})/\text{day}$
 D) $\text{Train vehicle units(TVU)/day} = (\text{Road vehicle units(RVU)} \times \text{Train units(TU)})/\text{day}$
660. For calculations of census, trains being considered as _____ [C]
 A) 0.25 unit B) 0.50 unit C) 1.0 unit D) 2.0 units
661. For calculations of census, road vehicles 4 wheelers and above being considered as [C]
 A) 0.25 unit B) 0.50 unit C) 1.0 unit D) 2.0 units
662. For calculations of census, bullock carts and tongas being considered as _____ [C]
 A) 0.25 unit B) 0.50 unit C) 1.0 unit D) 2.0 units
663. For calculations of census, cycle rickshaw/auto rickshaw being considered as _____ [B]
 A) 0.25 unit B) 0.50 unit C) 1.0 unit D) 2.0 units
664. For calculations of census, motorized two wheelers being considered as _____ [A]
 A) 0.25 unit B) 0.50 unit C) 1.0 unit D) 2.0 units

665. For standards maintenance at level crossings, different types of roads are categorised under class-I roads are [D]
 A) National Highways B) State Highways
 C) Important roads with in municipal towns and Roads in and around towns where road and rail traffic are heavy.
 D) All of the above
666. For standards maintenance at level crossings, different types of roads are categorised under class-II roads are [D]
 A) Major and other District roads,
 B) Unimportant (Other than important) roads within municipal towns,
 C) Roads within non-municipal towns including those within shunting limits of Railway stations, and Other surfaced roads.
 D) All of the above
667. For standards maintenance at level crossings, different types of roads are categorised under class-III roads are [D]
 A) Earth roads B) Cart tracks C) Other surfaced roads D) Both A) and B)
668. National and state highways comes under _____ Category of Roads [B]
 A) Class-III B) Class-I C) Class-II D) None of the above
669. Major and other district roads comes under _____ Category of Roads [C]
 A) Class-III B) Class-I C) Class-II D) None of the above
670. Types of level crossings, what is right angle level crossing [C]
 A) intersection of centre line of road and railway track is greater than 90°
 B) intersection of centre line of road and railway track is greater than 45° & less than 90°
 C) intersection of centre line of road and railway track is equal to 90°
 D) intersection of centre line of road and railway track is less than 90°
671. Types of level crossings, what is skew type level crossing [B]
 A) intersection of centre line of road and railway track is greater than 90°
 B) intersection of centre line of road and railway track is greater than 45° & less than 90°
 C) intersection of centre line of road and railway track is equal to 90°
 D) intersection of centre line of road and railway track is less than 90°
672. Angle of crossing between track and road at LC gate should not be less than [B]
 A) 30° B) 45° C) 60° D) 75°
673. Which gate connected to Signal? [D]
 A) Traffic B) non-interlocked C) Engineering D) Interlocked
674. When the Gate signals are defective at Inter locked Gates, then the gate should be worked as _____ rules [B]
 A) Interlocked B) non-interlocked
 C) Both inter locked & non-interlocked D) None of the above
675. All interlocked level crossings shall be kept _____ [A]
 A) Normally open to road traffic B) Normally close to road traffic
 C) Normally open to train traffic D) None of the above

676. All non-interlocked level crossings shall be kept _____ [B]
 A) Normally open to road traffic B) Normally close to road traffic
 C) Normally open to train traffic D) None of the above
677. Non-interlocked level crossings, under the special instructions from the railway administration, the level crossing shall be kept _____ [A]
 A) Normally open to road traffic B) Normally close to road traffic
 C) Normally open to train traffic D) None of the above
678. Traffic level crossings are normally connected with the _____ [C]
 A) no signals B) gate signals C) station signals D) all of the above
679. In case of level crossings having heavy seasonal road traffic with normal position of gates closed to road traffic, the railway administration may permit gates of such level crossings, to be kept _____ [B]
 A) closed to road traffic B) day time open to road traffic and night close to road traffic
 C) open to road traffic D) day time close to road traffic and night open to road traffic
680. Level Crossing beyond _____ shall be under the control of SSE/P.Way both regards to their operation and maintenance [C]
 A) home signals B) Last stop signals C) Outermost stop signals D) starter signals
681. The manning and operation of the gates at level crossings located within the outermost stop signals shall be under the control of _____ department. [A]
 A) Operating B) Engineering C) Signal and telecom D) Safety
682. What is an Engineering level crossing? [D]
 A) Level crossings located within the outermost stop signals of a station
 B) Level crossings located out of the outermost points and crossings of a station
 C) Level crossings located within the points and crossings of a station
 D) Level crossings located out of the outermost stop signals of a station
683. What is a Traffic level crossing? [D]
 A) Level crossings located within the outermost stop signals of a station
 B) Level crossings located out of the outermost points and crossings of a station
 C) Level crossings located out of the outermost stop signals of a station
 D) Both A) and B)
684. Traffic level crossing gateman should have a medical fitness certificate of class [B]
 A) A-1 B) A-2 C) A-3 D) B-1
685. Engineering level crossing gateman should have a medical fitness certificate of class [C]
 A) A-1 B) A-2 C) A-3 D) B-1
686. For A-III medical if the employee age is less than 45 years he has to attend PME once in _____ years [B]
 A) 2 B) 4 C) 3 D) 1
687. For A-III medical if the employee age is between 45 to 55 years he has to attend PME once in _____ years [A]
 A) 2 B) 4 C) 3 D) 1

688. For A-III medical if the employee age is between above 55 years, he has to attend PME once in _____ years [D]
 A) 2 B) 4 C) 3 D) 1
689. How many Spectacles should be brought by the Gatemen to the duty, if he is prescribed by Doctor to use spectacles [B]
 A) 3 B) 2 C) 4 D) 1
690. _____ is the duration of engineering level crossing gateman induction course, who picked from Track maintainer. [D]
 A) 30 days B) 18 days C) 12 days D) 6 days
691. _____ is the duration of engineering level crossing gateman induction course who recruited directly without track maintainer training is [C]
 A) 30 days B) 18 days C) 12 days D) 6 days
692. Engineering level crossing gateman refresher course duration is _____ [A]
 A) 6 days B) 30 days C) 12 days D) 18 days
693. Engineering level crossing gateman refresher course is once in _____ [D]
 A) 1 year B) 3 years C) 4 years D) 5 years
694. Traffic level crossing gateman refresher course is once in _____ [B]
 A) 1 year B) 3 years C) 4 years D) 5 years
695. Level crossing located out of the outermost stop signals of a station with interlocking, the maintenance of signals, interlocking, lifting barriers and communication equipment will rest with the _____ department. [C]
 A) Operating B) Engineering C) Signal and telecom D) Safety
696. Level crossing located within the outermost stop signals of a station, the maintenance of signals, interlocking, lifting barriers and communication equipment will rest with the _____ department [C]
 A) Operating B) Engineering C) Signal and telecom D) Safety
697. Non inter locked level crossing located out of the outermost stop signals of a station, the maintenance of lifting barriers and operating equipment will rest with the _____ department. [B]
 A) Operating B) Engineering C) Signal and telecom D) Safety
698. Equipment's of level crossing, hand signal flags red _____ numbers to be provided as per G&SR [B]
 A) Two B) Three C) Six D) Seven
699. Equipment's of level crossing, banner flags red _____ numbers to be provided as per G&SR [B]
 A) Two B) Three C) Five D) Seven
700. How many Red & Green flags to be available at level crossing as per G&SR [B]
 A) 2,1 B) 3,1 C) 3,2 D) 2,2
701. Height of STOP board disc with support pole should not be less than _____ mm from road level at all level crossings [A]
 A) 1000 B) 1200 C) 1650 D) 2000

702. Distinct indication post to be fix at all Level Crossings at _____ and _____ on Broad Gauge on either side of level crossing to guide the gateman for protection in case of obstruction at the level crossing. [D]
 A) 5m and 600m B) 5m and 1200m C) 400m and 800m D) 600m and 1200m
703. Number of Detonators available at LC gate is _____ [C]
 A) 18 B) 15 C) 10 D) 12
704. Diameter of STOP board disc at Level crossing is _____ mm [C]
 A) 1000 B) 500 C) 600 D) 300
705. At level crossing gate after closing the gate with long chains & stop boards, the gateman should stand at _____ for passing the train [B]
 A) At gate lodge B) At LC gate C) behind the long chains D) None
706. At manned level crossings Flange way should be cleaned by [B]
 A) Keyman B) Gateman C) Mate D) Track maintainer
707. What are the duties of gateman [D]
 A) alertness and find out the defects in passing trains B) cleaning of flangeway
 C) up keep of level crossing equipment's D) all of the above
708. Gateman during day time, he shall hold _____ and _____ flags furled up on separate sticks in _____ hand and _____ hand respectively [C]
 A) red & green, left & right B) banner flag & red, left & right
 C) red & green, right & left D) banner flag & red, right & left
709. Gateman during night time, he shall hold [B]
 A) lighted red & green light, right & left hand respectively B) lighted white light only
 C) lighted red & green light, left & right hand respectively D) lighted green light only
710. When gateman notices parted train during night he shall [A]
 A) never exhibit red light instead show white light waving up and down vertically
 B) exhibit red light waving up and down vertically
 C) exhibit red light waving from left to right D) None of these
711. When gateman notices parted train during day he shall [D]
 A) exhibit red flag B) exhibit green flag C) exhibit banner flag
 D) exhibit green flag by waving vertically up and down as high and as low possible
712. When gateman notices unusual, like Hot axle or fire in train [A]
 A) shall exhibit red flag / red light during day/night respectively
 B) shall exhibit green flag / green light during day/night respectively
 C) shall exhibit green flag / White light during day/night respectively
 D) None of these
713. In case of Hanging parts, break binding and flat tyre noticed _____ signal is to be shown by Gateman [A]
 A) Red B) Green C) White D) Caution
714. If a Road vehicle is loaded above height gauge level, what is the first duty of the Gateman [A]
 A) Stop the Vehicle B) Sent the vehicle through the gate
 C) Inform to the station master D) Inform to the PWI

715. In case of parting of Train _____ signal should not be shown by Gateman [C]
 A) White B) Green C) Red D) Caution
716. In case of parting of Train _____ light should be waved up and down by Gateman
 A) White B) Green C) Red D) Caution [A]
717. In case of parting of Train _____ flag should be waved up and down by Gateman
 A) White B) Green C) Red D) Caution [B]
718. How to protect the level crossing during day time, if any damage/defects at level crossing area is [D]
 A) place banner flag, single detonator & three detonators at 30m, 600m & 1200m respectively
 B) place red flag, single detonator & three detonators at 5m, 600m & 1200m respectively
 C) place red flag, banner flag & three detonators at 30m, 600m & 1200m respectively
 D) place banner flag, single detonator & three detonators at 5m, 600m & 1200m respectively
719. How to protect the level crossing during night time, if any damage/defects at level crossing area is [D]
 A) place red light, red light & three detonators at 30m, 600m & 1200m respectively
 B) place red light, red light & three detonators at 5m, 600m & 1200m respectively
 C) place red light, single detonator & three detonators at 5m, 600m & 1200m respectively
 D) place red light, single detonator & three detonators at 30m, 600m & 1200m respectively
720. For opening of Gates in Non-Inter locked gates at what distance gate man has to plant the banner flag from check rail end [B]
 A) 10 m B) 5 m C) 6 m D) 8 m
721. On running train, gateman has seen Smoke or Fire then he has to show _____ Flag/Light to the Guard. [C]
 A) White B) Green C) Red D) None
722. In non-inter locked gate, before exchanging the PN to SM _____ to be ensured by Gateman [D]
 A) Gate should be in closed condition
 B) Remove Banner Flags/ Red lights provided at appropriate place
 C) Check for No obstruction to train for passing the Gate D) All the above
723. In Inter locked Gate after taken off signals for a train if any road vehicle damages the boom and stops on track which infringes the train then the Gate man should do immediately _____ [B]
 A) Protection of the Track B) Put back the signals to on position
 C) Inform the Station Master D) Inform SSE/P.Way to register police case.
724. The schedule of inspection of ADEN for manned level crossing is [D]
 A) once a month B) once in two months
 C) once in three months D) once in six months
725. ADEN should inspect the Gate equipment once in _____ months [D]
 A) 12 B) 22 C) 3 D) 6

726. Before issuing of Private Number to Station Master in Non Inter Locked Gate the Gateman should ensure [D]
 A) Gate is closed and booms are locked
 B) Banner flag kept at 5 meters is removed.
 C) No infringements in Level Crossing premises for safe passage of trains.
 D) All of the above.
727. In case of emergency the gateman can leave the gate _____ [D]
 A) Duly informing the Station Master B) by Closing the gate
 C) padlock the gate D) All the above
728. While passing train any unusual noticed by Gateman / trackmen immediately he should exhibit warning signals to loco pilot/guard, If loco pilot/Guard fail to take notice [B]
 A) Wave Green Signal up and down B) Inform to Station Master
 C) Exhibit Red hand signal D) Inform to SSE/P.way
729. The equipment of Gate should be checked by JE/SSE/P.way once in _____ by rotation
 A) 2 months B) a month C) 3 months D) 6 months [B]
730. The schedule of inspection of JE/SSE/P.way for manned level crossing is once in _____ by rotation [B]
 A) 2 months B) a month C) 3 months D) 6 months
731. Minimum distance of gate posts from centre line of nearest track is _____ [C]
 A) 6 mts B) 5 mts C) 3 mts D) 2 mts
732. If gate post not feasible to keep within the minimum distance i.e., 3.0m the tolerance limit is _____ [A]
 A) + 30 cm B) – 30 cm C) $\pm$ 30 cm D) 30 to 50 cm
733. If gate post not feasible to keep within the minimum distance + 30 cm, it can be increased with specific approval of _____ [D]
 A) Sr.DEN/Co.ord B) CTE C) PCSO D) PCE
734. At level crossings the gate posts shall be fixed _____ to the road [A]
 A) 90° B) 75° C) 60° D) 45°
735. For class-I roads minimum width of gates at right angles to the centre line of the road is _____ [A]
 A) 9m or $X + 2.5m$ B) 7.5m or $X + 2.0m$ C) 5m or $X + 1.25m$ D) 3m or $X + 1.0m$
736. For class-II roads minimum width of gates at right angles to the centre line of the road is _____ [B]
 A) 9m or $X + 2.5m$ B) 7.5m or $X + 2.0m$ C) 5m or $X + 1.25m$ D) 3m or $X + 1.0m$
737. For class-III roads minimum width of gates at right angles to the centre line of the road is _____ [C]
 A) 9m or $X + 2.5m$ B) 7.5m or $X + 2.0m$ C) 5m or $X + 1.25m$ D) 3m or $X + 1.0m$
738. Minimum length of Check rail in square LC is width of Gate + _____ [C]
 A) 1.5 m B) 1.25 m C) 2 m D) 0.5 m
739. Minimum and maximum check rail clearances at all Level Crossings should be [B]

- A) 61 to 67mm B) 51 to 57mm C) 41 to 45mm D) 44 to 48mm
740. Minimum depth of flangeway clearance _____ is required for all level crossings [A]
A) 38 mm B) 41 mm C) 44 mm D) 51 mm
741. Minimum distance of Gate lodge from centre line of nearest track is _____ [B]
A) 8 mts. B) 6 mts. C) 4 mts. D) 3 mts.
742. Minimum distance of Gate lodge from edge of road metalling is _____ [B]
A) 8 mts. B) 6 mts. C) 4 mts. D) 3 mts.
743. If the level crossing is in curve the gate lodge to be built on _____ of the curve [B]
A) inside B) outer side C) LH side D) RH side
744. Whistle loudly (W/L) indicators should be provided for _____ level crossings [D]
A) unmanned B) manned level crossings having visibility less than 600m
C) non-interlocked D) all types level crossings
745. Whistle loudly (W/L) indicators should be provided for all types level crossings at a distance of _____ from level crossing [C]
A) 1200m B) 800m C) 600m D) 400m
746. Whistle loudly (W/L) indicators should be provided for all types level crossings at a height of _____ from rail level to bottom of indicator [D]
A) 1500mm B) 1650mm C) 2000mm D) 2100mm
747. Wickets gates should be provided for _____ level crossings [D]
A) Special class B) A-class C) B-class D) All the above
748. Minimum length of fencing at LC gate from gate post parallel to track and parallel to road shall be [C]
A) 15 mts. & 6 mts. B) 10mts. & 10 mts. C) 15 mts. & 10 mts. D) 15 mts. & 15 mts.
749. Speed breakers should be provided on either approach of level crossings at a distance of about _____ from the gate post of the Level Crossing, covering full width of the road including berms [C]
A) 5 mts. B) 10 mts. C) 20 mts. D) 30 mts.
750. Width of the speed breaker at Level crossing approaches _____ meters [B]
A) 1 B) 2 C) 0.25 D) 0.5
751. Height of speed breaker at centre _____ mm, in approaches of Level crossings [A]
A) 125 B) 150 C) 75 D) 100
752. Speed breakers construction and maintenance out of the railway boundary by _____ [D]
A) Road users B) Road authorities C) State government D) Railway authorities
753. The speed breaker warning indicator for the road users should be fixed at a distance of _____ from speed breaker (as per SCR compendium on level crossing) [B]
A) 0 to 5m B) 5 to 10m C) 10 to 15m D) 15 to 20m
754. For class-I road in plain or rolling country, the speed breaker warning indicator for the road users should be fixed at a distance of _____ from speed breaker (as per IRPWM) [B]
A) 200m B) 120m C) 90m D) 60m

755. For class-I road in hilly country, the speed breaker warning indicator for the road users should be fixed at a distance of _____ from speed breaker (as per IRPWM) [D]
 A) 200m B) 120m C) 90m D) 60m
756. For class-II road in plain or rolling country, the speed breaker warning indicator for the road users should be fixed at a distance of _____ from speed breaker (as per IRPWM) [C]
 A) 30 to 40m B) 40 to 50m C) 60 to 90m D) 90 to 120m
757. For class-II road in hilly country, the speed breaker warning indicator for the road users should be fixed at a distance of _____ from speed breaker (as per IRPWM) [B]
 A) 30 to 40m B) 40 to 50m C) 60 to 90m D) 90 to 120m
758. For class-III road in plain or rolling country, the speed breaker warning indicator for the road users should be fixed at a distance of _____ from speed breaker (as per IRPWM) [B]
 A) 30m B) 40m C) 50m D) 60m
759. For class-III road in hilly country, the speed breaker warning indicator for the road users should be fixed at a distance of _____ from speed breaker (as per IRPWM) [A]
 A) 30m B) 40m C) 50m D) 60m
760. Height of speed breaker warning indicator for kerbed roads is _____ [B]
 A) 2.1m B) 2.0m C) 1.65m D) 1.50m
761. Height of speed breaker warning indicator for un-kerbed roads is _____ [D]
 A) 2.1m B) 2.0m C) 1.65m D) 1.50m
762. The speed breaker warning indicator for the road users should be fixed at a distance of _____ from edge road metalling [C]
 A) 1.2 to 1.5m B) 1.5 to 1.8m C) 1.8 to 2.1m D) 2.1 to 2.5m
763. At manned level crossing gates for the road users, warning board with single strip and Gate diagram should be fixed away from gate post at a distance of [A]
 A) 50 to 100 mts. B) 100 to 150 mts. C) 150 to 200 mts. D) 200 to 250 mts.
764. At manned level crossing gates for the road users, warning board with double strip and level crossing diagram should be fixed away from gate post at a distance of [D]
 A) 50 mts. B) 100 mts. C) 150 mts. D) 200 mts.
765. Level crossing warning indicator, the single strip and double strip warning indicators for the road users should be fixed at a distance of _____ from edge road metalling [C]
 A) 1.2 to 1.5m B) 1.5 to 1.8m C) 1.8 to 2.1m D) 2.1 to 2.5m
766. Level crossing warning indicator, the single strip and double strip warning indicators for the road users should be fixed at a height of _____ from ground level to bottom of indicators [A]
 A) 0.9m B) 1.2m C) 1.5m D) 2.0m
767. At manned level crossing for the road users, warning indicator with level crossing symbol should be planted at _____ from edge of the road _____ [A]
 A) 1.8 to 2.1m, at Rly Boundary B) 1.8 to 2.1m, at 50m from gate post
 C) 2.1 to 2.5m, at 50m from gate post D) 2.1 to 2.5m, at Rly Boundary
768. Minimum number of Gate Keepers per 24 hrs for Special Class level crossing is [C]
 A) 5 B) 4 C) 3 D) 2

769. Level crossing warning indicator for the road users with engine symbol should be provided for _____ at _____ [C]
 A) manned level crossing at railway boundary B) manned level crossing at 50m
 C) unmanned level crossing at railway boundary D) unmanned level crossing at 50m
770. Level crossing warning indicator for the road users with level crossing symbol should be provided for _____ at _____ [A]
 A) manned level crossing at railway boundary B) manned level crossing at 50m
 C) unmanned level crossing at railway boundary D) unmanned level crossing at 50m
771. Level crossing warning indicators at railway boundary for the road users should be fixed at a height of _____ from ground level to bottom of indicators [D]
 A) 0.9m B) 1.2m C) 1.5m D) 2.0m
772. Minimum number of Gate Keepers per 24 hrs for A-Class level crossing is [D]
 A) 5 B) 4 C) 3 D) 2
773. Minimum number of Gate Keepers per 24 hrs for B-Class level crossing is [D]
 A) 5 B) 4 C) 3 D) 2
774. Minimum number of Gate Keepers per 24 hrs for C-Class level crossing is [D]
 A) 5 B) 4 C) 3 D) 2
775. If level crossing remains closed during night time, the minimum number of Gate Keepers per 24 hrs for C-Class level crossing is [A]
 A) 1 B) 2 C) 3 D) 4
776. Within the gate post of level crossing the road should be _____ and _____ road respectively [D]
 A) level and curved B) gradient and straight
 C) gradient and curved D) level and straight
777. Length of level road should be maintained outside the gate post for all level crossings on class-I road is _____ [A]
 A) 15 mts. B) 10 mts. C) 8 mts. D) 6 mts.
778. Length of level road should be maintained outside the gate post for all level crossings on class-II road is _____ [C]
 A) 15 mts. B) 10 mts. C) 8 mts. D) 6 mts.
779. Length of level road should be maintained outside the gate post for all level crossings on class-III road is _____ [C]
 A) 15 mts. B) 10 mts. C) 8 mts. D) 6 mts.
780. Beyond the 15m level length of road from gate post the steepest gradient permitted for class-I road is [D]
 A) 1 in 15 B) 1 in 20 C) 1 in 30 D) 1 in 40
781. Beyond the 8m level length of road from gate post the steepest gradient permitted for class-II road is [C]
 A) 1 in 15 B) 1 in 20 C) 1 in 30 D) 1 in 40

782. Beyond the 8m level length of road from gate post the steepest gradient permitted for class-III road is _____ [B]
 A) 1 in 15 B) 1 in 20 C) 1 in 30 D) 1 in 40
783. Minimum straight length of Road from the gate post should be required for class-I road is _____ [B]
 A) 22.5m B) 15.0m C) 9.0m D) 4.5m
784. Desirable straight length of Road from the gate post should be required for class-I road is _____ [D]
 A) 15 B) 17.5 C) 22.5 D) 30
785. Minimum straight length of Road from the gate post should be required for class-II road is _____ [C]
 A) 22.5m B) 15.0m C) 9.0m D) 4.5m
786. Desirable straight length of Road from the gate post should be required for class-II road is _____ [C]
 A) 15 B) 17.5 C) 22.5 D) 30
787. Minimum straight length of Road from the gate post should be required for class-III road is _____ [D]
 A) 22.5m B) 15.0m C) 9.0m D) 4.5m
788. Desirable straight length of Road from the gate post should be required for class-III road is _____ [A]
 A) 15 B) 17.5 C) 22.5 D) 30
789. When approach road of level crossing is curved road and those are national and state highways, the minimum radius of curve _____ is permitted on plain or rolling country [C]
 A) 440m B) 350m C) 250m D) 218m
790. When approach road of level crossing is curved road and those are national and state highways, the minimum radius of curve _____ is permitted on hilly country [B]
 A) 175m B) 90m C) 60m D) 40m
791. For class-I road in plain or rolling country, the minimum sight distance of level crossing gate from road in the vicinity of level crossing for road users is _____ [B]
 A) 200m B) 120m C) 90m D) 60m
792. For class-I road in hilly country, the minimum sight distance of level crossing gate from road in the vicinity of level crossing for road users is _____ [D]
 A) 200m B) 120m C) 90m D) 60m
793. For class-II road in plain or rolling country, the minimum sight distance of level crossing gate from road in the vicinity of level crossing for road users is _____ [C]
 A) 30 to 40m B) 40 to 50m C) 60 to 90m D) 90 to 120m
794. For class-II road in hilly country, the minimum sight distance of level crossing gate from road in the vicinity of level crossing for road users is _____ [B]
 A) 30 to 40m B) 40 to 50m C) 60 to 90m D) 90 to 120m

795. SSE/P.Way (In-charge) should keep a _____ register of repairs for all level crossings on his section. This register should show the date of opening, the condition of sleepers with their age and time, the date and type of each sleeper changed and other requisite particulars [A]
 A) Manuscript B) Assurance C) Asset D) LC inspection
796. For class-III road in plain or rolling country, the minimum sight distance of level crossing gate from road in the vicinity of level crossing for road users is _____ [B]
 A) 30m B) 40m C) 50m D) 60m
797. For class-III road in hilly country, the minimum sight distance of level crossing gate from road in the vicinity of level crossing for road users is _____ [A]
 A) 30m B) 40m C) 50m D) 60m
798. Interlocking of level crossing should be considered if TVUs is _____ [D]
 A) greater than 50000 B) greater than 30000
 C) greater than 25000 D) greater than 20000
799. Formation width of road beyond the gate post is _____ and up to length of _____ [C]
 A) road metal width + 5m and 15m B) road metal width + 3m and 30m
 C) road metal width + 5m and 30m D) road metal width + 3m and 15m
800. If approach road metalling width is greater than gate width, it should be connect the both roads by gradually increasing the road width up to a length of _____ [C]
 A) 8m B) 15m C) 30m D) 45m
801. In electrified section, height gauges should be located at a minimum distance of _____ from the _____ [B]
 A) 8m, nearest track centre B) 8m, gate post
 C) 10m, nearest track centre D) 10m, gate post
802. In exceptional circumstances where site conditions do not permit, with the _____ approval, height gauges should be located at a minimum distance of _____ from the _____ [C]
 A) CTE, 8m, nearest track centre B) CTE, 8m, gate post
 C) PCE, 8m, nearest track centre D) PCE, 8m, gate post
803. Maximum height of height gauge is _____ from road level, in such case height of contact wire should be _____ from rail level [D]
 A) 4.65m, 5.50m B) 4.78m, 5.25m C) 4.65m, 5.25m D) 4.78m, 5.50m
804. Level crossings laid with PSC sleepers should be overhauled _____ or more frequently as warranted by condition. [D]
 A) once in a year B) once in 2 years
 C) once in 3 years D) with each round of machine tamping
805. Level crossings laid with PSC sleepers should be overhauled with each round of machine tamping or more frequently as warranted by condition and in no case shall opening be delayed by more than _____. [B]
 A) once in a year B) once in 2 years C) once in 3 years D) once in 4 years

806. _____ will be responsible for the proper upkeep and maintenance of 'Whistle Boards' and 'STOP' Boards provided on the approaches to level crossings [A]
 A) SSE/P.Way(in-charge) B) JE/SSE/P.Way(sectional) C) Gang mate D) Gateman
807. In the case of SWR, the short-welded panel may be continued through the level crossing, avoiding fish plated joint on the level crossing and within _____ from the end of level crossing. [D]
 A) 2m B) 3m C) 5m D) 6m
808. If check rails are removed for maintenance purpose, if it cannot be re fixed, then _____ speed restriction to be given for trains till the check rail put in place [C]
 A) 50kmph B) 45kmph C) 30kmph D) 20kmph
809. Level crossings should not fall _____ [D]
 A) within the breathing length B) in deep cuttings
 C) at bridge/tunnel approaches D) All of the above conditions
810. Rail joints should be avoided in check rails and on the running rails, within the level crossings and _____ on either side from the end of level crossing [B]
 A) 2m B) 3m C) 5m D) 6m
811. For elimination of existing level crossings should be carried out with _____ [D]
 A) Construction of Subways, along with adequate drainage arrangements
 B) Construction of roads along Railway boundary to divert road traffic to the nearest level crossing/grade separator
 C) Construction of ROB/RUB D) follow any one of the above criteria
812. Criteria for Replacement of Existing Level Crossings with Road Over/Under Bridges on Cost Sharing Basis, Minimum Train Vehicle Units (TVU) on a Level Crossing should be _____ [C]
 A) greater than 50000/day B) greater than 75000/day
 C) greater than 100000/day D) greater than 150000/day
813. Criteria for Replacement of Existing Level Crossings with Road Over/Under Bridges on Cost Sharing Basis, Minimum Train Vehicle Units (TVU) on a Level Crossing should be greater than 100000/day, However, this could be relaxed in the following cases [D]
 A) Suburban sections having high frequency of train services
 B) Near stations where detentions to road traffic are very high
 C) Heavy motor vehicular traffic level crossings D) both A) and B)
814. Replacement of Existing Level Crossings with Road Over/Under Bridges, most priority should be given to level crossings _____ [D]
 A) located on trunk routes B) on national/state highways
 C) required to close against road traffic should be at least 12 times a day
 D) All of the above
815. Railways may, based on specific request of concerned Road authorities, consider sharing cost of constructing new FOUR lane Road Over Bridge in lieu of level crossings having minimum TVU of _____ comprising not less than _____ Road vehicle units [C]
 A) 1 lakh/day, 2000 B) 2 lakh/day, 4000 C) 3 lakh/day, 6000 D) 4 lakh/day, 8000

816. What is the height of limited height subway [B]
A) 2.0m to 3.6m B) 3.6m to 5.0m C) 5.0m to 6.5m D) greater than 6.5m
817. What is the height of road under bridges [D]
A) 2.0m to 3.0m B) 3.0m to 4.0m C) 4.0m to 5.0m D) greater than 5.0m
818. Under which rule, if any person willfully obstructs or prevent any Railway Servant in the discharge of his duties, he shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees or both [A]
A) section-146 of IR act 1989 B) section-149 of IR act 1989
C) section-156 of IR act 1989 D) section-160 of IR act 1989
819. Under which rule, if any person other than a Railway Servant or a person authorized in this behalf, opens any gate or Chain or Barrier set up on either side of a Level Crossing which is closed to road traffic, he shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years. [C]
A) section-146 of IR act 1989 B) section-149 of IR act 1989
C) section-160(1) of IR act 1989 D) section-160(2) of IR act 1989
820. Under which rule, if any person breaks any gate or Chain or Barrier set up on either side of a Level Crossing which is closed to road traffic, he shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to five years. [D]
A) section-146 of IR act 1989 B) section-149 of IR act 1989
C) section-160(1) of IR act 1989 D) section-160(2) of IR act 1989

7. PATROLLING OF THE RAILWAY LINE

821. How many types of patrolling are in vogue in Indian railways as per IRPWM [C]
A) 4 B) 5 C) 6 D) 7
822. The railway track daily patrolled on foot by [A]
A) Designated keyman B) Designated Gang Mate
C) Sr.Track maintainer D) Patrolman
823. Under the special instructions patrolling of railway track by keyman once in two days in the case of specified section of lines with light and infrequent traffic with the approval of [D]
A) ADEN B) DEN/Sr.DEN C) Sr.DEN/Co.ord D) Chief Engineer
824. During abnormal rainfall or storm during day or night the track is patrolled by [A]
A) the Gang B) keyman C) Sr.Track Maintainer D) none of these
825. In the event of abnormal rainfall or storm during day or night, the _____ should, on his own initiative, organize patrolling over the length affected, independently of other patrolling, if any, being done [B]
A) Patrolman B) Gang mate C) JE/SSE/P.way D) ADEN
826. The beat length of Gang Patrolling during abnormal rainfall of storm shall be similar to the _____. [B]
A) Gang Patrolling B) Monsoon Patrolling
C) Cold weather patrolling D) Hot weather patrolling
827. The official who identify and notify the section to be patrolled during monsoon is [C]
A) CTE B) Sr.DEN/Co.ord C) DEN/Sr.DEN D) ADEN
828. The official who shall prescribe the period of normal monsoon patrolling is [C]
A) CTE B) Sr.DEN/Co.ord C) DEN/Sr.DEN D) ADEN
829. The official who can introduce or continue night patrolling outside stipulated dates duly advising all concerned is [D]
A) Sr.DEN/Co.ord B) DEN/Sr.DEN C) ADEN D) JE/SSE/P.Way
830. The official who issues the monsoon patrol charts for each section where monsoon patrolling is required to done is [B]
A) Sr.DEN/Co.ord B) DEN/Sr.DEN C) ADEN D) JE/SSE/P.Way
831. Ordinarily patrolling will be carried out by _____ [A]
A) A single patrolman B) Two patrolman's
C) Three patrolman's D) Four patrolman's
832. In regions where danger from wild animals, dacoits and other risks exist, as in Ghat sections, suburban section or other specified sections, _____ may be introduced [B]
A) Single person patrolling B) Patrolling in pairs
C) Three persons patrolling D) Four persons patrolling
833. A period of at least _____ rest is desirable between consecutive beats of a monsoon patrolman. [B]
A) 45 Minutes B) 30 Minutes C) 60 Minutes D) 90 Minutes

834. During rest period, what action can be taken by patrolman while passing a train [C]
 A) take rest B) available with station master
 C) Exchange the number plate and blow whistle while engine and last vehicle passing
 D) None of the above
835. In regions where danger from wild animals, dacoits and other risks exist, as in Ghat sections, suburban section or other specified sections, patrolling in pairs may be introduced with approval of _____ [D]
 A) JE/SSE/P.Way B) ADEN C) DEN/Sr.DEN D) Sr.DEN/Co.ord
836. What is the definition of beat length during patrolling [D]
 A) Distance from origin station to another station
 B) Distance from origin point to mid of the block section
 C) Distance from origin point to level crossing
 D) Distance from origin point to patrol book exchange point
837. During monsoon patrolling, the length of each patrol beat should not normally exceed
 A) 2 km B) 4 km C) 5 km D) 7 km [C]
838. The walking speed of a patrolman shall be [A]
 A) 3 kmph B) 5 kmph C) 6 kmph D) 10 kmph
839. The maximum distance covered by a patrolman should not normally exceed [C]
 A) 10 km B) 16 km C) 20 km D) 24 km
840. The selected patrolman for monsoon patrolling duty should pass ____medical test
 A) A-1 B) A-III C) B-I D) C-I [B]
841. The monsoon patrolman should carry track protection equipment and [C]
 A) gang dairy B) patrol chart C) patrol book D) caution order slips
842. The Patrolman whose beat commences/terminates at a station shall present the patrol-book in his possession to the _____ [D]
 A) Patrolman B) Gang mate C) JE/SSE/P.Way D) Station master
843. If a patrolman on arrival at the end of his beat does not find the next patrolman to take over patrol book, he must [A]
 A) proceed ahead until he meets him B) return back to his starting station
 C) wait till the other patrolman arrives D) none of these
844. If a patrolman who is due to arrive at a station does not turn in time or does not turn up at all the station master will [A]
 A) issue caution orders to all the trains entering the section
 B) stop all the trains and advise all concerned
 C) waits till the patrolman arrives and send the trains
 D) stop all the trains and advise to JE/SSE/P.Way
845. If a Patrolman who is due to arrive at a station does not turn-in time or does not turn up at all, the Station Master shall issue caution orders to all trains with Speed Restriction of [A]
 A) 40 Kmph B) 50 Kmph C) 30 Kmph D) 20 Kmph

846. If a Patrolman does not turn up within _____ minutes of his scheduled arrival, the Station Master should advise adjacent station master and advise caution order to all trains.
A) 15 B) 10 C) 20 D) 30 [A]
847. When no danger is apprehended, the patrolman should exhibit his number plate facing the train standing _____ [B]
A) in the middle of two lines B) on the cess C) on the ballast D) under a tree
848. What is the size of patrolman number plate [D]
A) 7.5cm square B) 10cm square C) 12.5cm square D) 15cm square
849. Where patrolling is undertaken in pairs or stationary patrol consists of two men, the equipment need not be duplicated but the additional Patrolman will be provided with an extra rechargeable LED torch/hand signal lamp, whistle thunderer, protective clothing and _____ for emergency use [D]
A) One spanner and hammer B) One spanner and light crowbar
C) Two spanners, hammers and light crowbars
D) One spanner, hammer and light crowbar
850. While monsoon patrolling, the monsoon patrolman will be vigilant and look out for _____.
A) Breaches and washouts B) Subsidence, slips and erosion [D]
C) Water levels at bridges and approaches D) All of the above
851. The SSE/P.Way (In-charge) shall submit a certificate to the _____, a month in advance before the commencement of the monsoon that he has made all arrangements for monsoon patrolling [A]
A) DEN through ADEN B) Sr.DEN/Co.ord through ADEN and DEN
C) ADEN D) CTE through ADEN and DEN
852. SSE/P.Way (in-charge) will submit the list of names of patrolmen and watchmen to _____ with their duties/locations assigned during the patrolling season. [A]
A) ADEN B) DEN/Sr.DEN C) Sr.DEN/Co.ord D) CTE
853. SSE/P.Way in-charge should check the equipment of all patrolmen and watchman during monsoon once in a _____ [B]
A) fortnight B) month C) 3 months D) 6 months
854. JE/SSE/P.Way (sectional) should check the equipment of all patrolmen and watchman during monsoon once in a _____ [C]
A) 6 months B) 3 months C) month D) fortnight
855. JE/SSE/P.Way (sectional) shall cover his entire sub-division once in _____ by Train in the night and check the monsoon patrolmen. [A]
A) Fortnight B) Month C) 2 months D) 3 months
856. SSE/P.Way in-charge shall cover his entire sub-division once in _____ by Train in the night and check the monsoon patrolmen. [B]
A) Fortnight B) Month C) 2 months D) 3 months
857. Assistant Divisional Engineer shall cover his entire sub-division once in _____ by Train in the night and check the monsoon patrolmen. [B]
A) Fortnight B) Month C) 2 months D) 3 months

858. A list of vulnerable locations in a register form should be maintained and updated by each [A]
 A) ADEN B) SSE/P.Way C) JE/P.Way D) DEN/Sr.DEN
859. Person responsible for seeing that each patrolman is provided with the equipment specified and for periodical distribution of consumable stores is [B]
 A) Gang Mate B) JE/SSE/P.Way C) ADEN D) DEN/Sr.DEN
860. Person responsible for seeing that the patrolman and stationary watchman possess the correct equipment specified is [A]
 A) Gang Mate B) JE/SSE/P.Way C) ADEN D) DEN/Sr.DEN
861. Hot Weather Patrolling will be introduced, when the rail temperature rises above _____ on PSC sleeper track with sleeper density 1540 nos. Per km and above. [C]
 A) $td + 10^{\circ}C$ B) $td + 20^{\circ}C$ C) $td + 25^{\circ}C$ D) $td + 30^{\circ}C$
862. Hot Weather Patrolling will be introduced, when the rail temperature rises above _____ on PSC sleeper track with sleeper density less than 1540 nos. Per km. [B]
 A) $td + 10^{\circ}C$ B) $td + 20^{\circ}C$ C) $td + 25^{\circ}C$ D) $td + 30^{\circ}C$
863. Hot Weather Patrolling will be introduced, when the rail temperature rises above _____ on PSC wider sleeper track with sleeper density 1660 nos. Per km. [D]
 A) $td + 10^{\circ}C$ B) $td + 20^{\circ}C$ C) $td + 25^{\circ}C$ D) $td + 30^{\circ}C$
864. On single line or where only one road in a double line section is having LWR/CWR- One Hot weather patrolman for every _____ [B]
 A) 1Km B) 2Km C) 4Km D) 5Km
865. On double line section when LWR/CWR exist on both roads - One Hot Weather patrolman for every _____ length of UP and DN road. [A]
 A) 1 km B) 2Km C) 4Km D) 5Km
866. The official who shall prescribe the period of hot weather patrolling for each section is [A]
 A) CTE B) Sr.DEN/Co.ord C) DEN/Sr.DEN D) ADEN
867. The official who issues the hot weather patrol charts for each section where hot weather patrolling is required to done is [D]
 A) Sr.DEN/Co.ord B) DEN/Sr.DEN C) ADEN D) CTE
868. During hot weather patrolling, changes in beat length and man power deployment as given above, if found necessary, may be decided by the _____ of the division depending on prevailing local conditions, frequency of train service, weather conditions etc. [B]
 A) CTE B) Sr.DEN/Co.ord C) DEN/Sr.DEN D) ADEN
869. Hot weather patrolmen should not carry the following equipment [B]
 A) HS red flag B) HS green C) Detonators D) Canne-a-boule
870. During the hot weather patrolling, at a time the patrolman shall preferably inspect _____ only [C]
 A) Both tracks B) Single track C) Single rail D) Both B) and C)
871. While hot weather patrolling, the hot weather patrolman will be vigilant and look out for _____. [D]
 A) Kinks B) Buckling C) SEJ gaps D) All of the above

872. Hot weather patrolman will walk over his beat slowly over _____ in one direction and on the other rail/on sleeper non gauge side of rail in the return direction
 A) one rail/on sleeper gauge face of rail B) centre of one track [C]
 C) one rail/on sleeper non gauge face of rail D) on cess
873. During hot weather patrolling, when a kink is observed, hot weather patrolman shall immediately examine at least _____ ahead and in the rear of the kink for any floating condition of track [B]
 A) 50 sleepers B) 100 sleepers C) 150 sleepers D) 200 sleepers
874. The Gang Mate on receipt of advice of a danger of buckle will proceed to the site quickly with all available men. He should then inspect the condition of track _____ on either side of this suspected zone and commence heaping of surplus ballast [A]
 A) 100m B) 200m C) 600m D) 1000m
875. During hot weather patrolling, after emergency repairs _____ is authorise to send trains over defected location such as kinks, buckling etc. [C]
 A) Patrolman B) Gang mate C) JE/SSE/P.Way D) ADEN
876. Period and section where cold weather patrolling is to be done shall be laid down by
 A) CTE B) Sr.DEN/Co.ord C) DEN/Sr.DEN D) ADEN [B]
877. Period and section where cold weather patrolling is to be done shall be laid down based on _____ [D]
 A) Rail/Weld fractures B) Extent of rail corrosion
 C) Overdue of rail renewal D) All of the above
878. Cold weather patrolling shall compulsorily be started when rail temperature goes below _____ [D]
 A) t_m B) t_d C) $t_d + 10^\circ\text{C}$ D) $t_d - 30^\circ\text{C}$
879. Patrol Beat for Cold weather patrolling on single line or where only one road in a double section is having LWR/CWR _____ [C]
 A) 1 km B) 2Km C) 4Km D) 5Km
880. Patrol Beat for Cold weather patrolling on double line section when LWR/CWR rest on both road - One patrolman for _____ kilometre length of UP and DN road. [B]
 A) 1Km B) 2Km C) 4Km D) 5Km
881. During cold weather patrolling, changes in beat length and man power deployment as given above, if found necessary, may be decided by the _____ of the division depending on prevailing local conditions, frequency of train service, weather conditions etc. [B]
 A) CTE B) Sr.DEN/Co.ord C) DEN/Sr.DEN D) ADEN
882. While cold weather patrolling, the cold weather patrolman will be vigilant and look out for _____. [D]
 A) Rail failures B) Weld failures C) SEJ gaps D) All of the above
883. The SSE/P.Way (In-charge) shall submit a certificate to the Divisional Engineer through Assistant Divisional Engineer _____ in advance before the commencement of the monsoon that he has made all arrangements for monsoon patrolling. [C]
 A) 6 Months B) 3 Months C) 1Month D) 15 days

884. _____ are those, where conditions unsafe for the passage of trains are apprehended and there is need for stopping of trains in time in case such conditions develop [A]
 A) Vulnerable locations B) Stations C) Points and crossings D) Level crossings
885. Cuttings and Hills designated as vulnerable by [B]
 A) DRM B) Sr.DEN/DEN C) Sr.DEN/Co D) ADRM
886. Vulnerable locations are manned by [A]
 A) Stationary watchman B) mobile watchman C) Gang Mate D) Keyman
887. Bridges are designated as vulnerable location based on [D]
 A) Liable to scour in foundations B) Rise of flood above danger level frequently
 C) Oblique/parallel flow of water to the approaches D) All of the above
888. Vulnerable locations are those _____ [D]
 A) Bad banks liable to slips and subsidence
 B) Bridges located across river courses fed by Railway affecting tanks
 C) Water over-flowing over the track D) All of the above
889. If water Level in Bridges reaches Danger Level the patrol Man / Stationary watchman should [C]
 A) Send the train with restricted speed
 B) Stop dead the train and send the train with 10kmph
 C) Protect the track and advise SSE/P.way, Nearest Station Master D) All of the above.
890. When washout occurred the patrolman after protecting one side the other side protection shall be done by one of the possible means _____ [C]
 A) By swimming across the water B) By careful walking on the hanging track
 C) Showing the danger signal in best possible view to the approaching train of other side and inform station master with possible communication
 D) All of the above
891. A list of Vulnerable Locations should be maintained by each _____ in a register form and should be reviewed and brought up-to-date [B]
 A) SSE/P.way in-charge B) ADEN C) Sr.DEN/Co.ord D) CTE
892. Security patrolling may be arranged on the pattern of the _____ with modifications, as deemed necessary, in consultation with Civil authorities. [A]
 A) Monsoon patrolling B) Cold weather patrolling
 C) Hot weather patrolling D) Mobile watchman
893. Duty of the Patrolman employed on Security patrolling shall be to protect trains against any [D]
 A) condition of danger B) tampering with track
 C) obstruction placed on line D) All the above

8. ACTION DURING ACCIDENTS INCLUDING BREACHES AND PRE-MONSOON PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES

894. Accident is an occurrence in the course of working of railway which does or may affect the safety of the railways including [D]
A) Engine & Rolling stock B) Passenger/Rly servants
C) P.Way and Works D) all the above
895. An accident is termed as serious when a train is carrying passengers which is attended [D]
A) With a loss of life B) With grievous hurt to passengers
C) With damage to railway property more than Rs.2 crores D) all the above
896. Train passing a Signal at danger constitutes [A]
A) a train passing a fixed stop signal B) automatic stop signal
C) IB Signal D) gate stop signal
897. If an accident occurs due to failure of P.Way is termed as [B]
A) Class J B) Class K C) Class L D) Class M
898. If an accident occurs due to failure of Locomotive and Rolling stock is termed as [A]
A) Class J B) Class K C) Class L D) Class M
899. If an accident occurs due to failure of Signal & Tele communication is termed as [D]
A) Class J B) Class K C) Class L D) Class M
900. If an accident occurs due to failure of Electrical Equipment is termed as [C]
A) Class J B) Class K C) Class L D) Class M
901. Attempted train wrecking or train wrecking, is classified as [A]
A) Class N B) Class P C) Class Q D) Class R
902. Bomb Blast or explosion is classified as [A]
A) Class N B) Class P C) Class Q D) Class R
903. Hijacking is classified as [A]
A) Class N B) Class P C) Class Q D) Class R
904. sabotage is classified as [A]
A) Class N B) Class P C) Class Q D) Class R
905. Incident of persons falling out of train is classified as [B]
A) Class N B) Class P C) Class Q D) Class R
906. Incident of persons run over by train is classified as [B]
A) Class N B) Class P C) Class Q D) Class R
907. Vehicles running away is classified as [D]
A) Class N B) Class P C) Class Q D) Class R
908. Train running over cattle is classified as [D]
A) Class N B) Class P C) Class Q D) Class R
909. Floods/breaches and land slides is classified as [D]
A) Class N B) Class P C) Class Q D) Class R
910. When a train enters or is received on a wrong line at a station is called [D]
A) Averted collision B) Unusual incident C) train passing at danger D) breach of rules

911. A circumstance under which, but for the vigilance shown by any person or persons, a collision would have occurred is called as [A]
 A) Averted collision B) Unusual incident C) train passing at danger D) breach of rules
912. When a train enters catch/slip siding is called [D]
 A) Averted collision B) Unusual incident C) train passing at danger D) breach of rules
913. When a train enters sand hump is called [D]
 A) Averted collision B) Unusual incident C) train passing at danger D) breach of rules
914. When a train enters a block section without any authority to proceed [D]
 A) Averted collision B) Unusual incident C) train passing at danger D) breach of rules
915. For statistical purposes accidents have been classified in categories from [A]
 A) 'A to 'R' excluding 'I' & 'O' B) 'A to 'R' excluding 'J' & 'K'
 C) 'A to 'R' excluding 'M' & 'N' D) 'A to 'R' excluding 'C' & 'D'
916. All engineering officials after reaching the accident site shall report to [A]
 A) senior most officer at site B) Junior most officer at site
 C) need not report to any body D) None of the these
917. Non participation by railway staff in accident relief operations will be considered as
 A) Absent from duty B) Dereliction of duty C) on leave D) none of these [B]
918. Safeguard and preserve clues till police or RPF personnel arrive at accident site and take charge is the duty of [C]
 A) Commercial staff B) Mechanical/B.D staff C) Engineering staff D) S&T Staff
919. Seal Block instruments relay rooms and note position of levers, knob, slide indications is the duty of [D]
 A) Commercial staff B) Mechanical/B.D staff C) Engineering staff D) S&T Staff
920. An engineering official, if he is the first to reach accident site he shall report to [B]
 A) principal Chief Engineer B) nearest station master C) to GM D) to DRM
921. The station master after receiving the details of a train accident from the officer at accident site shall [A]
 A) issue all concerned message B) inform to GM
 C) inform to Rly Board D) None of these
922. On arrival at the accident site _____ team will take charge of the location where evidence of clues are available [C]
 A) Break Down B) Engineering C) Safety D) None of these
923. For investigation of train derailments one of vital activity at accident site is [A]
 A) Careful observation of Clues B) Opinion of Chief Track engineer
 C) Opinion of PCE D) opinion of GM
924. For investigation of train derailments one of vital activity is careful observation of,
 A) Record of rolling stock parameters B) Record of track parameters [C]
 C) Both 'A' & 'B' D) none of these
925. The joint measurement to be submitted by Senior Supervisor shall not be complete till
 A) All Measurements of Rolling stock B) All Measurements of Track [C]
 C) Both A & B D) None of these

926. In case of derailment of passenger train causing injuries to the passengers, video recording of the concerned part of track and rolling stock shall be carried out by [A]
 A) Nominated ART Personnel B) Nominated Commercial personnel
 C) Nominated Operating personnel D) None of these
927. M&C Report from RDSO is must in case accident is attributed to [D]
 A) Breakage of track components B) breakage of components of rolling stock
 C) Other than breakage of components D) both 'A' & 'B'
928. WILD data means _____ impact load detector data [A]
 A) Wheel B) Wagon C) Weld D) None of these
929. Engineering staff available at accident site should assist guard and driver in ensuring protection of train in single line in [A]
 A) Front and rear B) in rear only C) in front only D) not required
930. No.of hooters to be sounded when an accident takes place in the loco shed or traffic yard adjoining the loco shed [B]
 A) 3 long B) 2 long C) 2 long and 1 short D) 1 long 1 short
931. No.of hooters to be sounded when an accident takes place at an out station but main line is clear - ART to be moved [A]
 A) 3 long B) 2 long C) 2 long and 1 short D) 1 long 1 short
932. No.of hooters to be sounded when an accident takes place at an out station but main line is clear - MRT & ART to be moved [C]
 A) 2 long B) 3 long C) 3 long and 1 short D) 4 long
933. No.of hooters to be sounded when an accident takes place at an out station but main line is blocked - ART to be moved [D]
 A) 2 long B) 3 long C) 3 long and 1 short D) 4 long
934. No.of hooters to be sounded when an accident takes place at an out station but main line is blocked - MRT & ART to be moved [C]
 A) 2 long B) 3 long C) 4 long and 1 short D) 4 long
935. The duration of long hooter shall be _____ seconds [A]
 A) 30 B) 40 C) 50 D) 60
936. The duration of short hooter shall be _____ seconds [D]
 A) 20 B) 15 C) 10 D) 5
937. Joint inspection of ART by SSE/P.Way, SSE/C&W, SSE/S&T, SSE/Elec. & Station Manager shall be done [A]
 A) once in a month B) once in 3 months C) once in 6 months D) once in a year
938. Permitted standard play for new wheel is [A]
 A) 19 mm B) 18 mm C) 17 mm D) 16 mm
939. When cause of derailment is not clear then measurement of track is taken in rear upto a distance of [D]
 A) 45 metres B) 60 metres C) 90 metres D) 100 metres

940. When cause of derailment is not clear then measurement of track is taken in front up to a distance of [A]
 A) 45 metres B) 60 metres C) 90 metres D) 100 metres
941. When the cause of derailment is indisputably known measurement will be taken up to a distance of [B]
 A) 30 M on either side B) 45 M on either side
 C) 60 M on either side D) 90 M on either side
942. Track readings are measured at every _____ metres station apart. [C]
 A) 6M B) 5M C) 3 M D) 4 M
943. Where necessary measurement of Gauge and Cross level may be taken additionally at individual sleepers up to _____ metres in rear of the derailment. [A]
 A) 9 B) 10 C) 5 D) 6
944. Longitudinal levels should be recorded for _____ metres in rear of point of mount [C]
 A) 100 B) 200 C) 300 D) 400
945. Longitudinal levels should be recorded for _____ metres ahead of point of mount [A]
 A) 100 B) 200 C) 300 D) 400
946. For all class of locomotives tread wear should be measured from tread at _____ from the back face of flange in BG. [D]
 A) 57 mm B) 59.5 mm C) 61mm D) 63.5mm
947. In case of sudden derailment _____ will be considered as 'O' station [A]
 A) point of drop B) Point of mount C) either A or B D) none of these
948. In case of gradual derailment _____ will be considered as 'O' station [B]
 A) point of drop B) Point of mount C) either A or B D) none of these
949. When Track measurements are taken at accident site left and right are determined with respect to [A]
 A) Direction of the train movement B) increasing kilometre
 C) Decreasing Kilometre D) none of the above
950. Flange rejection limit of wheel for goods train is [B]
 A) 15 mm B) 16 mm C) 19mm D) 22 mm
951. Flange rejection limit of wheel for Passenger train is [D]
 A) 15 mm B) 16 mm C) 19mm D) 22 mm
952. If flange thickness reduces to _____ mm is called thin flange [C]
 A) 11 B) 12 C) 13 D) 14
953. In accident manual special instruction are issued or approved by [A]
 A) PCOM B) DRM C) CRS D) Sr.DOM
954. Restoration Operations should not be commenced in all cases of accidents when the cause of which might possibly due to sabotage [B]
 A) Railway Safety officials B) Police officials C) RPF officials D) DRM
955. The information to be collected in case of accident at Manned Level Crossing is [D]
 A) Competency certificate of the gateman on duty B) availability of safety equipment
 C) Condition of the road surface/approaches D) all the above

956. Prior to restoration work where the cause of accident might possibly due to sabotage, a Factual note of the conditions obtaining at the site should be prepared and signed jointly by [A]
 A) Senior most Police and Railway officials at site
 B) Senior most Police and Railway officials
 C) Junior most Police and Railway officials at site D) none of these
957. The information to be collected in case of derailment is [D]
 A) point of mount and drop B) Track measurements C) sketch D) all the above
958. Object of Accident Enquiry is [D]
 A) to ascertain the correct cause of accident B) to fix the responsibly for the accident
 C) to formulate proposals for preventing recurrence of similar accidents D) all the above
959. In classification of accident enquiries the following is not a Railway enquiry [D]
 A) Joint enquiry B) inter departmental enquiry
 C) Departmental enquiry D) CRS Enquiry
960. In classification of accident enquiries the following is a Railway enquiry [B]
 A) Magisterial enquiry B) Joint enquiry C) Police enquiry D) CRS enquiry
961. All departmental and interdepartmental enquiries into accidents shall normally be ordered by [B]
 A) GM B) DRM C) CSO D) CRS
962. DAR action against officials held responsible for accident shall be completed by [C]
 A) D+60 B) D+70 C) D+90 D) D+120
963. For checking wheel gauge _____ at equal spacing on inner periphery of the two wheels on the same axle to be recorded [B]
 A) 4 measurements B) 3 measurements C) 5 measurements D) 2 measurements
964. Tyre defect Gauge is used to measure [B]
 A) Wheel dia. B) wheel profile C) wheel gauge D) None of these.
965. The details to be shown in the dimensional sketch prepared of the accident [D]
 A) Kilometrage of site B) Direction of movement
 C) Names of stations on either side D) all the above
966. The dimensional sketch of the accident site should indicate the position of [D]
 A) all derailed vehicles B) Point of mount & drop
 C) pair of wheels of first derailed vehicle D) all the above
967. The dimensional sketch of the accident site should show a length of above _____ meters behind the point of mount and almost equal distance in front [B]
 A) 200 B) 300 C) 400 D) 500
968. The data in the columns 2 to 26 in the proforma of track measurement (Part-A) need not be collected when accident is [C]
 A) On account of sabotage B) due to obstruction on track
 C) both 'A' & 'B' D) none of the above
969. A temporary diversion is one which is not likely to be in use for more than _____ days [B]
 A) 7 B) 10 C) 12 D) 9

970. Proforma for Track measurement (Part-B) need not be filled when the cause of derailment is obviously established as [D]
 A) due to sabotage B) Obstruction on track
 C) broken axle, and/or spring having fallen off D) all the above
971. At a temporary diversion all trains must _____ and proceed at _____ [A]
 A) Stop dead, 10 kmph B) Stop dead, 20 kmph
 C) Stop dead, 30 kmph D) None of the above
972. A semi-permanent diversion is one constructed for special purpose of facilitating reconstruction of the line and / or bridges likely to be in use for a period of more than ____ [A]
 A) 10 days B) 30 days C) 90 days D) None of these
973. On a semi-permanent diversion, trains may proceed at _____ speed after adequate period of Consolidation [B]
 A) Proceed at 45 kmph B) Non stop reduced speed
 C) Proceed at 50 kmph D) None of the above
974. In diversions as far as possible the radius of the curve should not be less than _____ metres [B]
 A) 225 M B) 450M C) 600M D) None of the above
975. Diversion in difficult terrain the radius of the curve shall not be less than [A]
 A) 225 M B) 450M C) 600M D) None of the above
976. In case of temporary diversion the super elevation provided is [D]
 A) 50 mm B) 30 mm C) 20 mm D) zero mm
977. Trains may be permitted pass when the depth of water above rail level does not exceed _____ for passenger and mixed trains [A]
 A) 350 mm B) 450 mm C) 250 mm D) 400 mm
978. Trains may be permitted pass when the depth of water above rail level does not exceed _____ for Goods trains [B]
 A) 300 mm B) 450 mm C) 600 mm D) 900 mm
979. When the track is submerged trains shall be allowed to pass at [A]
 A) stop dead and 10 kmph B) stop dead and 15 kmph
 C) stop dead and 20 kmph D) Stop dead and 25 kmph
980. If water rises over the top the ballast but is below the rail level trains can be allowed only after [C]
 A) 2 men walking abreast on either end of the sleepers
 B) if the track has not been disturbed C) both 'A' & 'B' D) none of the above
981. When water over tops the rails the _____ shall pilot the train [B]
 A) patrolman B) JE/SSE/P.Way C) Gang Mate D) Trackman
982. When water over tops the rail the JE/SSE/P.Way shall [D]
 A) pilot the train B) walk over the track ahead
 C) check the depth by means of probing D) all the above
983. An up to date list of Railway Affecting Works shall be maintained by [A]
 A) DEN/ADEN B) SSE/P.Way C) SSE/Works D) All the above

984. The term Railway Affecting Work may broadly be taken to mean any work [C]
 A) which if not constructed and maintained properly
 B) not operated properly may result in danger to railway line
 C) Both 'A' & 'B' D) none of the above
985. The railway official who shall jointly inspect with the civil authorities all RAWs /RATs before the monsoon every year [B]
 A) SSE/P.Way B) ADEN C) DEN D) None of the these
986. The amount of compensation in case of death and permanent disability as per latest amendment slip [B]
 A) Rs.20 Lakhs B) Rs. 8 Lakhs C) Rs. 10 Lakhs D) Rs. 12 Lakhs
987. The minimum amount of compensation in case of injuries as per latest amendment slip [B]
 A) Rs.32,000 B) Rs. 64,000 C) Rs. 80,000 D) Rs. 1 Lakh
988. The Maximum amount of compensation in case of injuries as per latest amendment slip [C]
 A) Rs.15 lakhs B) Rs. 10 Lakhs C) Rs. 8 Lakhs D) Rs. 25 Lakhs
989. The official who take into custody of all the relevant documents, broken parts etc. of the accident is [B]
 A) Commercial B) Safety C) Operating D) engineering
990. Flat tyre causes maximum damage at a speed of [B]
 A) 10 to 15 kmph B) 25 to 30 kmph C) 50 to 60 kmph D) 90 to 100 kmph
991. Derailment proneness increases with [D]
 A) increased Lateral wheel force B) Reduced vertical wheel load
 C) increased positive angularity of wheel D) all the above
992. Longer mark on the rail table between point of mount and point of drop indicate [B]
 A) Sudden derailment B) Gradual derailment C) Re Railing D) none of the above
993. Sudden derailment is caused by [D]
 A) Failure of vehicle/track components B) Obstruction on track
 C) Entanglement of hanging parts of rolling stock D) All the above
994. Sudden derailment is characterized by [C]
 A) short mark on the rail table between PM & PD B) No point of mount in some cases
 C) both 'A' & 'B' D) None of the above
995. For drawing conclusion regarding cause of derailment, the enquiry committee shall rely upon the document which has complete joint measurements with reference to [C]
 A) Track B) Rolling stock C) Both 'A' & 'B' D) none of the above
996. These track tolerance limits are not prescribed on Indian Railways [B]
 A) Maintenance tolerances B) Safety tolerances
 C) Slow down tolerances D) None of the above
997. In an accident slight damage means damage to railway property estimated to cost less than [B]
 A) Rs. 75,000 B) Rs.50,000 C) Rs.40,000 D) Rs. 1 Lakh

998. In an accident damage to property means damage to railway property with a value of
A) Rs.50,000 or and above up to Rs.1 Crore B) Rs.1 Lakh or and above up to Rs.2 Crore
C) Rs.50,000 or and above up to Rs.2 Crore D) None of these [C]
999. An accident is treated as serious accident when value of damage to railway property estimated to cost over [B]
A) Rs.1 Crore B) Rs.2 Crore C) Rs.3 Crore D) None of these
1000. For the purpose of reporting of accident threshold value of interruption to through traffic where total duration of interruption on 'A', 'B' & 'C' routes are equal to or more than
A) 4 hours B) 6 hours C) 8 hours D) 12 hours [B]
1001. For the purpose of reporting of accident threshold value of interruption to through traffic where total duration of interruption on 'D' routes is equal to or more than [C]
A) 4 hours B) 6 hours C) 8 hours D) 12 hours
1002. For the purpose of reporting of accident threshold value of interruption to through traffic where total duration of interruption on 'E' routes is equal to or more than [D]
A) 4 hours B) 6 hours C) 8 hours D) 12 hours
1003. For the purpose of reporting of accident the threshold value of loss of railway property is Fixed at [B]
A) Rs. 50,000 B) Rs.1 Lakh C) Rs.1.5 Lakhs D) Rs.2 Lakhs
1004. The criminal interference with any part of the working machinery of a railway with the object of rendering it inoperative [A]
A) Sabotage B) attempted train wrecking C) Train wrecking D) unusual
1005. The wilful obstruction of or tampering with permanent way, works or rolling stock, resulting in an accident to train with or without loss of life or damage [C]
A) Sabotage B) attempted train wrecking C) Train wrecking D) unusual
1006. The wilful obstruction of or tampering with permanent way, works, structures, equipment or rolling stock which if undetected would have resulted in an accident [B]
A) Sabotage B) attempted train wrecking C) Train wrecking D) unusual
1007. Averted collision if, outside the station limits, the distance between the two trains or the train and the obstruction, have finally to a stop is [A]
A) 400 metres B) 300 metres C) 200 metres D) 100 metres
1008. A fire in a train should be treated as a train accident only when it results in death or physical injury or loss of railway property with a value of [C]
A) Rs. 10,000 and above B) Rs.20,000 and above
C) Rs. 50,000 and above D) Rs. 40,000 and above
1009. A railway employee is considered to have sustained simple injury if he/she is prevented from returning to work as a result of injuries for a period of _____ hours after the occurrence of the accident [C]
A) 24 hours B) 36 hours C) 48 hours D) 72 hours
1010. During recording particulars at site of accident for S&T gears details of unsafe failures during last _____ months shall also be recorded. [C]
A) One B) Two C) Three D) Four

1011. Accident which results in the death or serious injuries to a railway servant or contractor's servants doing work for the railway, within the railway premises the DRM shall send a report to the Commissioner for workmen's compensation within _____ days of the incident [A]
 A) 7 days B) 10 days C) 15 days D) 1 month
1012. While taking photograph /video the principle of 'whole to part' must be followed; i.e. _____ should cover the entire site along with OHE Mast No. /Hectometre Post No. and the entire coach /wagon with coach /wagon number. [A]
 A) First shot i;e Long Shot B) First shot i;e short Shot
 C) Second shot i;e Long Shot D) Second shot i;e short Shot
1013. While taking photograph /video the principle of 'whole to part' must be followed; i.e. the _____ should cover closer view showing particular bogie and track structure. [C]
 A) First shot i;e Long Shot B) First shot i;e short Shot
 C) Second shot i;e Long Shot D) Second shot i;e short Shot
1014. While taking photograph /video the principle of 'whole to part' must be followed; i.e. the 3rd /4th shot (close shot) and so on should cover further closer view with finer details and specific components. [C]
 A) First shot i;e Long Shot B) First shot i;e short Shot
 C) Second shot i;e Long Shot D) Second shot i;e short Shot
1015. Danger level at Girder and slab bridges with waterway < 6.10m is marked at clearance below bottom of girders/slabs is _____ mm [C]
 A) 100 to 250 B) 150 to 250 C) 150 to 300 D) 200 to 350
1016. Danger level at Girder and slab bridges with waterway > 6.10 < 12.20 m is marked at clearance below bottom of girders/slabs is _____ mm [A]
 A) 450 B) 400 C) 350 D) 250
1017. Danger level at Girder and slab bridges with waterway > 12.20 < 30.50 m is marked at clearance below bottom of girders/slabs is _____ mm [D]
 A) 450 B) 500 C) 550 D) 600
1018. Danger level at Girder and slab bridges with waterway > 30.50 < 61.0 m is marked at clearance below bottom of girders/slabs is _____ mm [B]
 A) 800 B) 750 C) 700 D) 650
1019. Danger level at Girder and slab bridges with waterway > 61.0 m is marked at clearance below bottom of girders/slabs is _____ mm [B]
 A) 1000 B) 1050 C) 1100 D) 1200
1020. For larger spans and for multiple span arches, the danger level shall be at 2/3rd rise below the crown of the arch [C]
 A) 1/4 B) 1/3 C) 2/3 D) 2/5
1021. Danger level at bridges shall be marked with _____ wide [B]
 A) Red band of 6 cm B) Red band of 5 cm C) Red band of 4 cm D) Red band of 10 cm
1022. Danger level at bridges shall be marked with red band over a white band _____ wide [C]
 A) 7 cm B) 9 cm C) 10 cm D) 12 cm

1023. Danger level at bridges shall be marked with red band over a white band for a length of _____ [D]
 A) 45 cm B) 50 cm C) 55 cm D) 60 cm
1024. _____ should send a certificate to the PCE to the effect that monsoon reserve stock is in order and to the scale laid down, by the prescribed date. [A]
 A) DEN B) Sr.DEN/Co-ord C) ADEN D) SSE/P.Way In-charge
1025. The measurements of wheels are to be done using wheel gauges to ROSO drawing No.SKDL _____ for all locomotives except WAP5 loco [B]
 A) 3591 B) 3592 C) 4446 D) 4447
1026. The measurements of wheels are to be done using wheel gauges to ROSO drawing No.SKDL _____ for WAP5 locomotives [C]
 A) 3591 B) 3592 C) 4446 D) 4448
1027. During heavy rains and strong wind endangering the safety of passenger train SM shall not [A]
 A) Grant line clear B) exchange of all right signals
 C) take off LSS or starter D) None of the above
1028. Rainfall above _____ crosses in 24 hours is considered as dangerous for running trains [C]
 A) 20mm B) 30mm C) 50mm D) None of these
1029. Heavy winds above _____ kmph is considered as dangerous for running trains [A]
 A) 65 B) 50 C) 35 D) None of these
1030. The stationmaster on receipt of information regarding danger to track or bridge due to RAT should [D]
 A) Stop immediately the approaching train B) inform the concerned SSE/JE/P.Way
 C) inform the adjacent station master D) All the above
1031. The Section JE/SSE/P.Way Incharge on receipt of information regarding danger to track or bridge due to RAT should [D]
 A) Immediately proceed to the site B) Post a stationary watchman
 C) inform the adjacent station masters D) All the above
1032. During the monsoon period at every nominated vulnerable location _____ should be posted round the clock [A]
 A) Stationary watchman B) Mobile watchman C) Patrolman D) none of these
1033. The SSE/P.Way on receipt of weather/cyclone warning should [D]
 A) advise patrolmen, Watchmen & mates to be extra vigilant
 B) Introduce monsoon Patrolling and post watchmen at vulnerable locations
 C) out in his section for 48 hours D) All the above
1034. Gangmate on receipt of weather warning from station master should [D]
 A) in fair season depute 2 reliable Trackmen for patrolling
 B) During monsoon send 2 Trackmen in opposite direction to alert intermediate Mate & Patrolmen
 C) In case of heavy rain/severe storm carry out gang patrol D) All the above

1035. ART stands for [A]
 A) Accident Relief Train B) Auxiliary Relief Train
 C) Accident Rail Testing D) none of these
1036. MRV stands for [B]
 A) Mobile Relief Van B) Medical Relief Van C) Major Relief Van D) none of these
1037. SPART stands for [A]
 A) Self Propelled Accident Relief Train B) Special purpose Accident Relief Train
 C) Special Private Accident Relief Train D) None of the above
1038. POMKA stands for [B]
 A) Primary Onsite Medical Kit for accidents B) Portable Medical Kit for Accidents
 C) Private Onsite Medical Kit for Accidents D) None of these
1039. MRT Stands for [C]
 A) Mobile Relief Train B) Mass Relief Train C) Medical Relief Train D) none of these
1040. ARME stands for [A]
 A) Accident Relief Medical Equipment B) Accident Restoration Mobile Engine
 C) Accident Response Men in Emergency D) None of the above
1041. CCRS Stands for [A]
 A) Chief Commissioner of Railway Safety B) Chief Commercial Railway Supdt.
 C) Chief Controller of Railway Safety D) None of the above
1042. WILD stands for [B]
 A) Wagon Inspection of Load device B) Wheel Impact Load Detector
 B) Weld Impact Load Device D) None of the above
1043. M&C report stands for [A]
 A) Metallurgist & Chemist report B) Mechanical & Civil Report
 C) Maintenance & Correction report D) None of these
1044. If a Train is involved in collision, accident is classified as [A]
 A) Class 'A' B) Class 'B' C) Class 'C' D) Class 'D'
1045. If there is Fire in Train, accident is classified as [B]
 A) Class 'A' B) Class 'B' C) Class 'C' D) Class 'D'
1046. If a train runs into road traffic or road traffic runs into train at a Level Crossing, the accident is classified as [C]
 A) Class 'A' B) Class 'B' C) Class 'C' D) Class 'D'
1047. If a train derails, the accident is classified as [D]
 A) Class 'A' B) Class 'B' C) Class 'C' D) Class 'D'
1048. Averted Collision of trains, the accident is classified as [A]
 A) Class 'F' B) Class 'G' C) Class 'H' D) Class 'J'
1049. If there is a Breach of Block Rules, the accident is classified as [B]
 A) Class 'F' B) Class 'G' C) Class 'H' D) Class 'J'
1050. If there is a Train Wrecking or attempted train wrecking or sabotage, the accident is classified as [D]
 A) Class 'K' B) Class 'L' C) Class 'M' D) Class 'N'

1051. If Train passing signal at danger, the accident is classified as [C]
 A) Class 'F' B) Class 'G' C) Class 'H' D) Class 'J'
1052. If there is a failure of engine & rolling stock, the accident is classified as [D]
 A) Class 'F' B) Class 'G' C) Class 'H' D) Class 'J'
1053. If there is a failure of Permanent way, the accident is classified as [A]
 A) Class 'K' B) Class 'L' C) Class 'M' D) Class 'N'
1054. If there is a failure of Electrical equipment, the accident is classified as [B]
 A) Class 'K' B) Class 'L' C) Class 'M' D) Class 'N'
1055. If there is a failure of S&T equipment, the accident is classified as [C]
 A) Class 'K' B) Class 'L' C) Class 'M' D) Class 'N'
1056. If causalities are involved in an accident, the accident is classified as [A]
 A) Class 'P' B) Class 'Q' C) Class 'R' D) Class 'S'
1057. The minimum penalty imposed on staff Directly involved in accidents where collisions involving trains resulting in loss of human life [B]
 A) Removal from service B) Dismissal from service
 C) Major penalty D) Any of the above
1058. The minimum penalty imposed on staff Directly involved in accidents where collisions involving trains not resulting in loss of human life [A]
 A) Removal from service B) Dismissal from service
 C) Major penalty D) Any of the above
1059. The minimum penalty imposed on staff who are found to have secondary responsibility where collisions involving trains resulting in loss of human life [C]
 A) Removal from service B) Dismissal from service
 C) Major penalty (v), (vi) or (vii) D) Any of the above
1060. The minimum penalty imposed on staff who are found to have secondary responsibility where collisions involving trains not resulting in loss of human life [C]
 A) Removal from service B) Dismissal from service
 C) Major penalty (v) or (vi) D) Any of the above
1061. The minimum penalty for Civil Engineering staff involved directly for major track defect resulting in derailment of passenger train and there is loss of life [A]
 A) Dismissal B) Removal from service C) Major penalty D) Any of the above
1062. The minimum penalty for Civil Engineering staff involved directly for major track defect resulting in derailment of passenger train there is no loss of life [B]
 A) Dismissal B) Removal from service
 C) Major penalty v, vi or vii D) Any of the above
1063. The minimum penalty for Civil Engineering staff involved directly where derailment of Goods train takes place on main line [A]
 A) Reduction to a lower grade for a period of three years with loss of seniority
 B) Reduction to a lower grade without loss of seniority
 C) Reduction to a lower stage D) Any of the above

1064. The minimum penalty for Civil Engineering staff involved directly where derailment of Goods train takes place in station yards other than main line [B]
A) Reduction to a lower grade with loss of seniority
B) Reduction to a lower Stage for a period of two years without postponing increments
C) Reduction to a lower Stage for a period of two years with postponing increments
D) Any of the above
1065. The minimum penalty for Civil Engineering staff involved directly where track defects like cross level, low joints and defective alignment in curves resulting in derailment of passenger train and loss of life [B]
A) Dismissal B) Removal from service
C) Major penalty v, vi or vii D) Any of the above
1066. The minimum penalty for Civil Engineering staff involved directly where track defects like cross level, low joints and defective alignment in curves resulting in derailment of passenger train and no loss of life [A]
A) Reduction to a lower grade with loss of seniority for 3 years
B) Removal from service C) Major penalty v, vi or vii D) Any of the above
1067. The minimum penalty for Civil Engineering staff involved directly where track defects like cross level, low joints and defective alignment in curves resulting in derailment of Goods train on main line or within stations [A]
A) Reduction to a lower grade with loss of seniority for 1 to 3 years
B) Reduction to a lower grade without loss of seniority
C) Reduction to a lower Stage for a period of two years with postponing increments
D) Any of the above
1068. The minimum penalty for Civil Engineering staff involved directly where track defects like cross level, low joints and defective alignment in curves resulting in derailment of Goods train on other than main line within station yard [C]
A) Reduction to a lower grade with loss of seniority for 1 to 2 years
B) Reduction to a lower grade without loss of seniority for 1 to 2 years
C) Reduction to a lower Stage for 1 to 3 years without postponing future increments
D) Any of the above

9. ENGINEERING STORES AND THEIR ACCOUNTAL

1069. Test check of vouchers during stock verification, In the case of revenue and other charged of stores, _____ receipts and issue transactions for any _____ from the date of last accounts verification should be checked with the postings recorded in the Ledgers.
A) 25%, 6 months B) 20%, 3 months C) 20%, 6 months D) 25%, 3 months [D]
1070. Stores with Imprest Holders whether in a Stores Depot or with a department, should be verified by Accounts Stock Verifiers every once in a _____ [B]
A) 12 Months B) 24 Months C) 36 Months D) 18 months
1071. Items for which there is a regular demand, regular drawl or consumption and there is a regular recoupment is called _____ [B]
A) Revenue items B) Stock items C) Consumables D) Non stock items
1072. Items which are required for day-to-day operation of services and maintenance of the activity. _____ [C]
A) Custody stores B) Surplus stores C) Imprest stores D) Special stores
1073. The Material at site of works whether in a Stores Depot or with a department, should be verified by accounts Stock Verifiers every once in a _____ [A]
A) 12 Months B) 24 Months C) 36 Months D) 18 months
1074. PL number consists of _____ digit _____ [D]
A) 12 B) 10 C) 06 D) 08
1075. Principal Head of stores Department on a Zonal Railway is _____ [C]
A) Chief Materials Manager B) Member Mechanical C) Principal CMM D) Chief COS
1076. In PL. No. The subgroup to be represented by _____ [B]
A) First two digits B) 3rd & 4th digits C) 5th & 6th digits D) 2nd & 3rd digits
1077. Buffer stock is provided _____ [A]
A) To meet unforeseen requirements B) To supply items to other Depots
C) To make shortfall due to theft D) To arrange local purchase
1078. The T&P whether in a stores department or with a depot should be verified by accounts Stock Verifiers every once in a _____ [C]
A) 12 Months B) 24 Months C) 36 Months D) 18 months
1079. Item not required by user can be returned to stores depot on _____ [C]
A) Sale issue note B) Minus issue note C) DS-8 Note D) Indent
1080. The Officer returning stores to stores depots should prepare Advice Notes in Form (S. 1539) in _____ [C]
A) Five copies B) Four copies C) Six copies D) Three copies
1081. Departmental stock verification should be done in such a way that approximately _____ of the stock under each subordinate is verified by actual count each month. [A]
A) One sixth B) One fourth C) One third D) Half
1082. Stores with no issues over 24 months are called as _____ [A]
A) Surplus B) Inactive C) Overstock D) None of the above

1083. Surplus stock may be due _____ [D]
 A) Change in structure or plant and equipment B) Introduction of new standard
 C) Introduction of new procedure D) All of the above
1084. Dead surplus is item _____ [D]
 A) Not issued for 12 months B) Not issued for 24 months
 C) Not issued for 24 months and there is no likely demand in next 12 months
 D) Not issued for 24 months and there is no likely demand in next 24 months
1085. All the receipts and all issues of the stores from P.Way office is maintained in [C]
 A) Challan book B) Ledger C) Daily material transaction register D) D.S.8 copy
1086. All the receipts and all issues of P.Way office is maintained in DMTR shall be in [A]
 A) Triplicate B) Duplicate C) Single D) Quadruplicate
1087. Field book is submitted to P.Way office once in a [B]
 A) Month B) Week C) Fortnight D) Two months
1088. Departmental stock verification is verified departmentally at least once in every [C]
 A) Three months B) Four Months C) Six months D) Twelve months
1089. In departmental stock verification approximately ____ of the stock under each subordinate is verified by actual count each month. [A]
 A) One sixth B) One fourth C) One third D) Half
1090. Stores which are obtained for specific work is called [C]
 A) Revenue stores B) Imprest stores C) Material at site stores D) Surplus stores
1091. Monthly returns are submitted to division along with [D]
 A) DMTR copies only B) DMTR copies along with incoming and outgoing vouchers
 C) DMTR copies, ledgers copies along with incoming and outgoing vouchers
 D) DMTR copies, ledgers copies, inventory copy along with incoming & outgoing Vouchers
1092. In case of scrap material of rail length below one meter the unit of measurement shall Be [C]
 A) Meters B) Number C) In weight D) In weight and numbers
1093. Before commencement of track renewal work foot by foot joint inventory shall be taken By [B]
 A) SSE/P.Way Incharge and Stock verifier
 B) SSE/P.Way Incharge, Stock Verifier and Contractor
 C) ADEN, SSE/P.Wayincharge, Contractor and Stock verifier
 D) Contractor and Stock verifier
1094. All P.way materials left over after completion of the work is termed as [C]
 A) Revenue stores B) Material at site stores C) Surplus stores D) None of the above

10. SCHEDULE OF DIMENSIONS (IRSOD)

1095. Minimum distance of centre to centre of track for Existing works in block section is ____
A) 4265 mm B) 4260 C) 4725 D) 4495 [A]
1096. Minimum distance of centre to centre of track for new works in block section is ____
A) 7800 B) 5300 C) 5100 D) 4725 [B]
1097. Minimum horizontal distance from centre of track to any structure from rail level to 305mm above rail level for Existing works in block section is _____ mm [C]
A) 1670 B) 1680 C) 1675 D) 1905
1098. Minimum horizontal distance from centre of track to any structure except a platform from 305 mm above rail level to 4420 mm above rail for Existing works in block section is _____ mm [B]
A) 2130 B) 2135 C) 1600 D) 1905
1099. Minimum horizontal distance from centre of track to any structure from rail level to 305mm above rail level for new works or alterations to existing works in block section is _____ mm [D]
A) 2130 B) 2135 C) 1600 D) 1905
1100. Minimum horizontal distance from centre of track to any structure except a platform from 305 mm above rail level to 1065 mm above rail for New works or alterations to Existing works [A]
A) 1905 mm increasing to 2360 mm B) 1900 mm increasing to 2135 mm
C) 1905 mm increasing to 2135 mm D) 1900 mm increasing to 2360 mm
1101. Minimum horizontal distance from centre of track to any structure except a platform from 1065 mm above rail level to 3355 mm above rail for New works or alterations to Existing works is _____ mm [C]
A) 2355 B) 2365 C) 2360 D) 2350
1102. Minimum horizontal distance from centre of track to any structure except a platform from 3355 mm above rail level to 4420 mm above rail for new works or alterations to Existing works [D]
A) 2360 mm decreasing to 2100 B) 2135 mm decreasing to 2100
C) 2360 mm D) 2360 mm decreasing to 2135 mm
1103. Minimum horizontal distance from centre of track to any structure except a platform from 4420 mm above rail level to 5870 mm above rail for New works or alterations to Existing works [C]
A) 2135 mm decreasing to 1600mm B) 2360 mm decreasing to 1600mm
C) 2135 mm decreasing to 915 mm D) 2360 mm decreasing to 915mm
1104. Minimum horizontal distance from centre of track to any structure except a platform Below the rail level up to the formation level of the track on straight and curves up to radius of 875m is _____ mm [A]
A) 2575 B) 2625 C) 2725 D) 2360

1105. Minimum horizontal distance from centre of track to any structure except a platform Below the rail level up to the formation level of the track on curves radius less than 875m is _____ mm [C]
A) 2575 B) 2625 C) 2725 D) 2360
1106. Minimum height above rail level for a distance of 915mm on either side of the centre of track for overhead structures is _____ mm in block section [B]
A) 5870 B) 4875 C) 5100 D) 5250
1107. Minimum height above rail level when D.C. Traction is likely to be used for a distance of 915mm on either side of the centre of track for overhead structures is _____ mm in block section [C]
A) 5870 B) 6250 C) 5410 D) 5250
1108. Minimum height above rail level Where 25 KV A.C. traction is likely to be used, for a distance of 1600mm on either side of the centre of track for Light overhead structures such as Foot over bridges is _____ mm in block section [A]
A) 6250 B) 5870 C) 5410 D) 5250
1109. Minimum height above rail level Where 25 KV A.C. traction is likely to be used, for a distance of 1600mm on either side of the centre of track for Heavy overhead structures such as Road over bridges and Flyovers is _____ mm in block section [B]
A) 6250 B) 5870 C) 5410 D) 5250
1110. Minimum Clearance from rail level to power line crossings up to and including 11KV in Non-Electrified territory is _____ [D]
A) Normally by over head cable B) 10860 mm C) 11160 mm
D) normally by underground cable.
1111. Minimum Clearance from rail level to power line crossings above 11KV and up to 33KV in Non-Electrified territory is _____ mm [C]
A) 10840 B) 10850 C) 10860 D) 10870
1112. Minimum Clearance from rail level to power line crossings above 33KV and up to 66KV in Non-Electrified territory is _____ mm [A]
A) 11160 B) 11150 C) 11140 D) 11130
1113. Minimum Clearance from rail level to power line crossings above 66KV and up to 132KV in Non-Electrified territory is _____ mm [D]
A) 11660 B) 11690 C) 11680 D) 11670
1114. Minimum Clearance from rail level to power line crossings above 132KV and up to 220KV in Non Electrified territory is _____ mm [A]
A) 12660 B) 12650 C) 12640 D) 12600
1115. Minimum Clearance from rail level to power line crossings above 220KV and up to 400KV in Non-Electrified territory is _____ mm [B]
A) 14470 B) 14460 C) 14450 D) 14440
1116. Minimum Clearance from rail level to power line crossings above 400KV and up to 500KV in Non-Electrified territory is _____ mm [C]
A) 15340 B) 15350 C) 15360 D) 15370

1117. Minimum Clearance from rail level to power line crossings above 500KV and up to 800KV in Non-Electrified territory is _____ mm [D]
A) 18030 B) 18040 C) 18050 D) 18060
1118. Minimum Clearance from rail level to New power line crossings up to and including 11KV in Electrified territory is _____ [D]
A) Normally by over head cable B) 10860 mm C) 11160 mm
D) normally by underground cable.
1119. Minimum Clearance from rail level to New power line crossings above 11KV and up to 33KV in Electrified territory is _____ mm [A]
A) 14660 B) 14670 C) 14680 D) 14690
1120. Minimum Clearance from rail level to New power line crossings above 33KV and up to 66KV in Electrified territory is _____ mm [B]
A) 14970 B) 14960 C) 14980 D) 14950
1121. Minimum Clearance from rail level to New power line crossings above 66KV and up to 132KV in Electrified territory is _____ mm [C]
A) 15540 B) 15550 C) 15560 D) 15570
1122. Minimum Clearance from rail level to New power line crossings above 132KV and up to 220KV in Electrified territory is _____ mm [B]
A) 16450 B) 16460 C) 16470 D) 16480
1123. Minimum Clearance from rail level to New power line crossings above 220KV and up to 400KV in Electrified territory is _____ mm [A]
A) 18260 B) 18250 C) 18240 D) 18230
1124. Minimum Clearance from rail level to New power line crossings above 400KV and up to 500KV in Electrified territory is _____ mm [D]
A) 19130 B) 19140 C) 19150 D) 19160
1125. Minimum Clearance from rail level to New power line crossings above 500KV and up to 800KV in Electrified territory is _____ mm [C]
A) 21840 B) 21850 C) 21860 D) 21870
1126. Minimum Clearance Between Highest Traction Conductor and lowest transmission Line Crossing Conductor above 11KV and up to 33 KV is _____ mm [B]
A) 2430 B) 2440 C) 2450 D) 2460
1127. Minimum Clearance Between Highest Traction Conductor and lowest transmission Line Crossing Conductor above 33KV and up to 66KV is _____ mm [A]
A) 2440 B) 2430 C) 2450 D) 2460
1128. Minimum Clearance Between Highest Traction Conductor and lowest transmission Line Crossing Conductor above 66KV and up to 132KV is _____ mm [D]
A) 3000 B) 3030 C) 3040 D) 3050
1129. Minimum Clearance Between Highest Traction Conductor and lowest transmission Line Crossing Conductor above 132KV and up to 220KV – 4580 mm [C]
A) 4560 B) 4570 C) 4580 D) 4590

1130. Minimum Clearance Between Highest Traction Conductor and lowest transmission Line Crossing Conductor above 220KV and up to 400KV is _____ mm [B]
 A) 5480 B) 5490 C) 5500 D) 5470
1131. Minimum Clearance Between Highest Traction Conductor and lowest transmission Line Crossing Conductor above 400KV and up to 500KV is _____ mm [D]
 A) 7910 B) 7920 C) 7930 D) 7940
1132. Minimum Clearance Between Highest Traction Conductor and lowest transmission Line Crossing Conductor above 500KV and up to 800KV is _____ mm [A]
 A) 7940 B) 7920 C) 7930 D) 7910
1133. Minimum height above rail level for telegraph, telephone and other such low tension wires crossing a railway is _____ mm [C]
 A) 6200 B) 6050 C) 6100 D) 6150
1134. Minimum horizontal distance measured at right-angle to, and from the centre of nearest track to any part of the structure above ground level, carrying electrical conductor crossing a railway line for New works shall be – [B]
 A) $H + 1.5 \text{ Mts}$ B) $H + 6 \text{ Mts}$ C) $H + 3 \text{ Mts}$ D) $H + 2.135 \text{ Mts}$
1135. Minimum horizontal distance measured at right-angle to, and from the centre of nearest track to any part of the structure above ground level, carrying electrical conductor crossing a railway line for existing rigid well founded structure/post shall be _____ which ever is more [A]
 A) 3M or 1.5M away from the toe of embankment/Top of cutting
 B) 1.5M or 3M away from the toe of embankment/Top of cutting
 C) 3M or 1M away from the toe of embankment/Top of cutting
 D) 1M or 3M away from the toe of embankment/Top of cutting
1136. Minimum distance of centre to centre of track in Tunnels, Through and semi through girder bridges for Existing works is _____ mm [D]
 A) 4480 B) 4485 C) 4490 D) 4495
1137. Minimum distance of centre to centre of track in Tunnels, Through and semi through girder bridges for New works and alterations to existing works is _____ mm [B]
 A) 4720 B) 4725 C) 4730 D) 4750
1138. Minimum horizontal distance from centre of track to any structure from rail level to 305mm above rail level in Tunnels, Through and semi through girder bridges is _____ mm [C]
 A) 1600 B) 1705 C) 1905 D) 2135
1139. Minimum horizontal distance from centre of track to any structure from 305 mm above rail level to 1065 mm above rail in Tunnels, Through and semi through girder bridges
 A) 1905 mm increasing to 2360 mm B) 1905 mm increasing to 2135 mm
 C) 1600 mm increasing to 2360 mm D) 1600 mm increasing to 2135 mm
1140. Minimum horizontal distance from centre of track to any structure from 1065 mm above rail level to 3355 mm above rail in Tunnels, Through and semi through girder bridges is _____ mm [A]
 A) 2360 B) 2135 C) 2575 D) 2725

1141. Minimum horizontal distance from centre of track to any structure from 3355 mm above rail level to 4420 mm above rail in Tunnels, Through and semi through girder bridges
 A) 2360 mm decreasing to 2125 mm B) 2360 mm decreasing to 2135 mm
 C) 2135 mm decreasing to 2125 mm D) 2135 mm decreasing to 2135 mm
1142. Minimum horizontal distance from centre of track to any structure from 4420 mm above rail level to 5870 mm above rail in Tunnels, Through and semi through girder bridges
 A) 2135 mm decreasing to 1600 mm B) 2135 mm decreasing to 1905 mm [D]
 C) 2135 mm decreasing to 1675 mm D) 2135 mm decreasing to 915 mm
1143. Maximum distance apart of safety/Trolley refuge in tunnels [B]
 A) 50mts B) 100mts C) 150mts D) 200mts
1144. Maximum distance apart of safety/Trolley refuge on bridges with main spans of less than 100 Mts is _____ [C]
 A) On every Pier B) 50 mts C) 100mts D) 200mts
1145. Maximum distance apart of safety/Trolley refuge on bridges with main spans of more than 100 Mts is _____ [A]
 A) A refuge over every pier B) 50 mts C) 100mts D) 200 mts
1146. In cuttings in curves trolley refuges should be provided at every _____ mts [D]
 A) 250 B) 200 C) 150 D) 100
1147. In cuttings in straight track trolley refuges should be provided at every _____ mts [B]
 A) 250 B) 200 C) 150 D) 100
1148. In high embankments trolley refuges should be provided at every _____ [C]
 A) 100 mts B) OHE mast C) 200 mts D) 250 mts
1149. Maximum distance should not be more than _____ between trolley refuge in plain, straight track with clear visibility without embankments and cuttings [D]
 A) 250 mts B) 500 Mts C) 2 KM D) 1 KM
1150. Gauge on Straight including curves of radius 350 Mts or more for new track is [C]
 A) - 3mm to +3mm (1673mm to 1679mm) B) - 3mm to +3mm (1670mm to 1676mm)
 C) - 5mm to +3mm (1671mm to 1679mm) D) - 5mm to +3mm (1668mm to 1676mm)
1151. Gauge for curves of radius less than 350 Mts for new track is _____ mm [A]
 A) up to 1686 B) up to 1683 C) up to 1691 D) up to 1688
1152. Minimum distance centre to centre of straight tracks for existing works in station yards
 A) 4265mm B) 4625mm C) 4495mm D) 4725mm [A]
1153. Minimum distance centre to centre of straight tracks for new works/additions to existing works in station yards [B]
 A) 4725mm B) 5300 mm C) 7800mm D) 4625mm
1154. Recommended steepest gradient in station yards for New works & Alteration to Existing Works is [C]
 A) 1 in 1000 B) 1 in 400 C) 1 in 1200 D) 1 in 2000
1155. Maximum Steepest gradient in station yards for New works & Alteration to Existing Works is [A]
 A) 1 in 400 B) 1 in 260 C) 1 in 100 D) 1 in 80

1156. Maximum Steepest gradient in station yards for existing Works is [D]
 A) 1 in 80 B) 1 in 100 C) 1 in 260 D) 1 in 400
1157. No station yard shall be constructed nor shall any siding join a passenger line on a grade steeper than [D]
 A) 1 in 80 B) 1 in 100 C) 1 in 260 D) 1 in 100
1158. For new yards in new line projects deviation from recommended gradient requires approval of [C]
 A) CRS B) PCSO C) General manager D) CCRS
1159. The power of condo nation for gradient steeper than 1 in 400 and up to 1 in 100 for existing works shall be General Manager [B]
 A) CRS B) PCSO C) DRM D) CCRS
1160. The power of condo nation for gradient steeper than 1 in 100 for existing works shall be Railway board through [D]
 A) CRS B) PCSO C) General manager D) CCRS
1161. The power of condo nation for gradient steeper than 1 in 400 and up to 1 in 260 for New yards in new line projects shall be Commissioner of railway safety [A]
 A) CRS B) PCSO C) General manager D) CCRS
1162. The power of condo nation for gradient steeper than 1 in 260 for New yards in new line projects shall be [D]
 A) GM through CRS B) GM through PCSO C) RB through CRS D) RB through CCRS
1163. Station Yard means On single line to a distance of _____ beyond Stock Rail Joint of outermost points at either end of the station. [B]
 A) 30 meters B) 50 meters C) 45 meters D) 60 meters
1164. Station Yard mean On double line where 2 aspect signalling is provided, from _____ of outermost points at the trailing end. [A]
 A) Home signal to a distance of 50 meters beyond Stock Rail Joint
 B) Stock rail joints of outer most points C) Stock rail joint to last stop signal
 D) 50 meters beyond Stock Rail Joint of outermost points at either end
1165. Station Yard mean On double line where 2 aspect signalling is provided where there are no points on that line [C]
 A) From Block section limit board to first stop signal.
 B) From Block section limit board to last stop signal.
 C) From Home signal to last stop signal D) Stock rail joint to last stop signal
1166. Station Yard mean On double line where multiple aspect signalling is provided, _____ of outermost points at either end of the station [D]
 A) To a distance of 25 meters beyond Stock Rail Joint
 B) To a distance of 30 meters beyond Stock Rail Joint
 C) To a distance of 40 meters beyond Stock Rail Joint
 D) To a distance of 50 meters beyond Stock Rail Joint
1167. No change in grades within _____ of points and crossings [C]
 A) 25 mts B) 20 mts C) 30 mts D) 50 mts

1168. Station Yard mean On double line where multiple aspect signalling is provided where there are no points on that line [D]
 A) From home signal to last stop signal
 B) From Block section limit board to first stop signal.
 C) Stock rail joint to last stop signal
 D) From Block Section Limit Board to last stop signal.

1169. Maximum Horizontal distance from centre of track to face of passenger platform coping [B]
 A) 1675 mm B) 1680 mm C) 1670 mm D) 1905 mm

1170. Minimum Horizontal distance from centre of track to face of passenger platform coping [C]
 A) 1675 mm B) 1680 mm C) 1670 mm D) 1905 mm

1171. Maximum Horizontal distance from centre of track to face of goods platform coping [B]
 A) 1675 mm B) 1680 mm C) 1670 mm D) 1905 mm

1172. Minimum Horizontal distance from centre of track to face of goods platform coping [A]
 A) 1670 mm B) 1680 mm C) 1675 mm D) 1905 mm

1173. Maximum Horizontal distance from centre of track to face of any platform wall is [D]
 A) 1915 mm B) 119100 mm C) 1900 mm D) 1905 mm

1174. Minimum Horizontal distance from centre of track to face of any platform wall is [C]
 A) 1665 mm B) 1670 mm C) 1675 mm D) 1680 mm

1175. Maximum Height for high passenger platforms above rail level is [A]
 A) 840 mm B) 830 mm C) 820mm D) 900 mm

1176. Minimum Height for high passenger platforms above rail level is [C]
 A) 840 mm B) 780 mm C) 760 mm D) 750 mm

1177. Maximum Height for medium level passenger platforms above rail level is [D]
 A) 445 mm B) 440 mm C) 450 mm D) 455 mm

1178. Maximum Height for goods platforms above rail level is [A]
 A) 1065mm B) 1295 mm C) 1070 mm D) 1290 mm

1179. Maximum Height for goods platforms with horse and end loading above rail level is [B]
 A) 1065mm B) 1295 mm C) 1070 mm D) 1290 mm

1180. The ends of all platforms (except end loading platforms) must be ramped to a slope of [A]
 A) 1 in 6 B) 1in 5 C) 1 in 10 D) 1 in 7

1181. From the face of the platform wall width of ramp shall not be less than [C]
 A) 2 mts B) 1.5 mts C) 1 mts D) 2.5 mts

1182. No Passenger platform in case of new line would be constructed on a curve having radius less than [D]
 A) 1000 Mts B) 1166 Mts C) 1750 Mts D) 875 Mts

1183. No passenger platform in case of new line would be constructed on a curve having Degree sharper than [D]
 A) 1° B) 1.5° C) 1.75° D) 2°

1184. Minimum height of the sub urban passenger platform can be ____ with permission
 A) 840 mm B) 900 mm C) 1000 mm D) 760 mm [A]
1185. Maximum height of the sub urban passenger platform can be ____ with permission
 A) 840 mm B) 900 mm C) 1000 mm D) 760 mm [B]
1186. Height of sub urban platform more than 840 mm shall be permitted by [D]
 A) PCSO B) CRS C) CCRS D) GM
1187. Minimum horizontal distance of any building on a passenger platform from centre line of track at platform level is [B]
 A) 5330 mm B) 5180 mm C) 4115 mm D) 3810 mm
1188. Minimum horizontal distance of any building on a passenger platform from centre line of track: From platform level to 305mm above platform level is [C]
 A) 5180 mm increasing to 5300 mm B) 5170 mm increasing to 5330 mm
 C) 5180 mm increasing to 5330 mm D) 4115 mm increasing to 3810 mm
1189. Minimum horizontal distance of any building on a passenger platform from centre line of track: From 305mm above platform level to 3430 above rail level [D]
 A) 5180 mm B) 5170 mm C) 5320 mm D) 5330 mm
1190. Minimum horizontal distance of any building on a passenger platform from centre line of track: From 3430 above rail level to 4115 mm in case of existing works is [A]
 A) 5330 mm decreasing to 3810 mm B) 5320 mm decreasing to 3810 mm
 C) 4115 mm decreasing to 3810 mm D) 5330 mm decreasing to 4115 mm
1191. Minimum horizontal distance of any building on a passenger platform from centre line of track: From 3430 above rail level to 4610 mm in case of New works or alterations to existing works is [D]
 A) 5330 mm decreasing to 4115 mm B) 5320 mm decreasing to 3810 mm
 C) 4115 mm decreasing to 3810 mm D) 5330 mm decreasing to 3810 mm
1192. A structure is classified as pillar or column or isolated structure when it covers less than _____ cm² in plan [C]
 A) 3714 B) 3715 C) 3716 D) 3720
1193. Minimum horizontal distance of any building or longitudinal boundary fence from the centre line of track of passenger platform which is not an island platform for new works or alterations to existing works is [B]
 A) 6820 mm B) 6830 mm C) 6850 mm D) 5300 mm
1194. Recommended minimum horizontal distance of any building or longitudinal boundary fence from the centre line of track of passenger platform which is not an island platform for new works or alterations to existing works is [A]
 A) 12130 mm B) 12140 mm C) 12150 mm D) 12160 mm
1195. Minimum horizontal distance of longitudinal boundary fence from the centre line of track of passenger platform which is not an island platform for new works or alterations to existing works at D,E,.F category stations is [D]
 A) 6820 mm B) 6830 mm C) 6850 mm D) 5300 mm

1196. Minimum horizontal distance from centre line of track to a pillar, column, lamp or similar isolated structure on a passenger platform at platform level is [C]
 A) 4720 mm B) 3810 mm C) 4570 mm D) 5300 mm
1197. Minimum horizontal distance of Foot over bridge from the centre line of track of passenger platform which is not an island platform for new works or alterations to existing works at any stations is [D]
 A) 6820 mm B) 6830 mm C) 6850 mm D) 5300 mm
1198. Minimum horizontal distance from centre line of track to a pillar, column, lamp or similar isolated structure on a passenger platform From platform level to 305mm above platform level is [B]
 A) 3960 mm increasing to 4110 mm B) 4570 mm increasing to 4720 mm
 C) 4720 mm increasing to 4900 mm D) 5180 mm increasing to 5330 mm
1199. Minimum horizontal distance from centre line of track to a pillar, column, lamp or similar isolated structure on a passenger platform from 305mm above platform level to 3705 above rail level is [C]
 A) 5180 mm B) 5330 mm C) 4720 mm D) 4570 mm
1200. Minimum horizontal distance from centre line of track to a pillar, column, lamp or similar isolated structure on a passenger platform from 3705 to 4115 mm above rail level in existing works is [A]
 A) 4720 mm decreasing to 3810 mm B) 4570 mm decreasing to 3810 mm
 C) 4720 mm decreasing to 4570 mm D) 4720 mm decreasing to 4110 mm
1201. Minimum horizontal distance from centre line of track to a pillar, column, lamp or similar isolated structure on a passenger platform from 3705 to 4610 mm above rail level in New works or alterations to existing works is [C]
 A) 4570 mm decreasing to 4110 mm B) 4720 mm decreasing to 4110 mm
 C) 4720 mm decreasing to 3810 mm D) 4720 mm decreasing to 4570 mm
1202. Minimum horizontal distance from centre line of track to a structure on a goods platform at platform level is [A]
 A) 4570 mm B) 4720 mm C) 4110 mm D) 3810 mm
1203. Minimum horizontal distance from centre line of track to a structure on a goods platform at platform level From platform level to 305mm above platform level is [D]
 A) 4110 mm increasing to 4570 mm B) 4110 mm increasing to 4720 mm
 C) 3810 mm increasing to 3810 mm D) 4570 mm increasing to 4720 mm
1204. Minimum horizontal distance from centre line of track to a structure on a goods platform at platform level from 305mm above platform level to 3705 above rail level is [B]
 A) 4570 mm B) 4720 mm C) 4110 mm D) 3810 mm
1205. Minimum horizontal distance from centre line of track to a structure on a goods platform at platform level from 3705 to 4115 mm above rail level in existing works is
 A) 4570 mm decreasing to 4110 mm B) 4720 mm decreasing to 4110 mm
 C) 4720 mm decreasing to 3810 mm D) 4720 mm decreasing to 4570 mm

1206. Minimum horizontal distance from centre line of track to a pillar, column, lamp or similar isolated structure on a goods platform from 305mm above platform level to 3980 above rail level for existing works is [A]
 A) 4110 mm B) 4570 mm C) 4720 mm D) 3960 mm
1207. Minimum horizontal distance from centre line of track to a structure on a goods platform at platform level From 3705 to 4610 mm above rail level in New works or alterations to existing works is [A]
 A) 4720 mm decreasing to 3810 mm B) 4720 mm decreasing to 4110 mm
 C) 4570 mm decreasing to 3810 mm D) 4570 mm decreasing to 4110 mm
1208. Minimum horizontal distance from centre line of track to a pillar, column, lamp or similar isolated structure on a goods platform at platform level is [D]
 A) 4570 mm B) 4720 mm C) 3810 mm D) 3960 mm
1209. Minimum horizontal distance from centre line of track to a pillar, column, lamp or similar isolated structure on a goods platform from platform level to 305mm above platform level is [B]
 A) 4110 mm increasing to 4570 mm B) 3960 mm increasing to 4110 mm
 C) 3810 mm increasing to 4570 mm D) 4570 mm increasing to 4720 mm
1210. Minimum horizontal distance from centre line of track to a pillar, column, lamp or similar isolated structure on a goods platform from 305 mm above platform level to 4310 to above rail level for new works or alterations existing works is [A]
 A) 4110 mm B) 4570 mm C) 4720 mm D) 3960 mm
1211. Minimum horizontal distance from centre line of track to a pillar, column, lamp or similar isolated structure on a goods platform from 3980 to 4115 mm above rail level in existing works is [D]
 A) 4720 mm decreasing to 3810 mm B) 4720 mm decreasing to 4110 mm
 C) 4570 mm decreasing to 3810 mm D) 4110 mm decreasing to 3810 mm
1212. Minimum horizontal distance from centre line of track to a pillar, column, lamp or similar isolated structure on a goods platform From 4310 to 4610 mm above rail level in New works or alterations to existing works is [A]
 A) 4110 mm decreasing to 3810 mm B) 4570 mm decreasing to 4720 mm
 C) 4110 mm decreasing to 4570 mm D) 4110 mm decreasing to 4720 mm
1213. Minimum height above rail level for width of 1600 mm on either side of the centre of track, of tie rods or any continuous covering in a passenger station is [B]
 A) 5870 mm B) 6250 mm C) 6100 mm D) 5410 mm
1214. Minimum height above rail level for width of 1370 mm on either side of the centre of track, of tie rods or any continuous covering in a passenger station where 25KV AC is not in use is [C]
 A) 5870 mm B) 6250 mm C) 6100 mm D) 5410 mm
1215. Minimum height above rail level for a width of 1600 mm on either side of central line of track, of a foot over bridge or a signal gantry in a passenger station is [A]
 A) 6250 mm B) 6100 mm C) 5870 mm D) 5410 mm

1216. Minimum height above rail level for a width of 1600 mm on either side of central line of track, of a foot over bridge or a signal gantry in a passenger station where DC traction is in use is [D]
 A) 6250 mm B) 6100 mm C) 5870 mm D) 5410 mm
1217. Minimum height above rail level for a width of 1600 mm on either side of central line of track, of a foot over bridge or a signal gantry in a passenger station where 25 KV AC traction is in use for light over head bridges (FOB) is [B]
 A) 6100 mm B) 6250 mm C) 5410 mm D) 5870 mm
1218. Minimum height above rail level for a width of 1600 mm on either side of central line of track, of a foot over bridge or a signal gantry in a passenger station where 25 KV AC traction is in use for heavy over head bridges (FOB) is [D]
 A) 6100 mm B) 6250 mm C) 5410 mm D) 5870 mm
1219. In station yards Minimum, horizontal distance from centre of track to any structure for existing works from rail level to 305mm above rail level is [B]
 A) 1670 mm B) 1675 mm C) 1680 mm D) 2135 mm
1220. In station yards Minimum, horizontal distance from centre of track to any structure for existing works from 305 mm rail level to 3355 mm above rail level is [C]
 A) 1680 mm B) 1675 mm C) 2135 mm D) 2360 mm
1221. In station yards Minimum, horizontal distance from centre of track to any structure for existing works from 3355 mm rail level to 4115 mm above rail level is [A]
 A) 2135 mm decreasing to 1980 mm B) 2360 mm decreasing to 1600 mm
 C) 2135 mm decreasing to 1600 mm D) 2360 mm decreasing to 1980 mm
1222. In station yards Minimum, horizontal distance from centre of track to any structure for existing works from 4115 mm rail level to 6250 mm above rail level is [C]
 A) 1680 mm B) 1675 mm C) 1600 mm D) 1980 mm
1223. In station yards Minimum, horizontal distance from centre of track to any structure for existing works from 4115 mm rail level to 6100 mm above rail level On lines other than main lines or existing main lines where electric traction is not likely to be introduced is [A]
 A) 1370 mm B) 1600 mm C) 1905 mm D) 1980 mm
1224. In station yards Minimum, horizontal distance from centre of track to any structure for New works or alterations to existing works from rail level to 305mm above rail level is [C]
 A) 1370 mm B) 1600 mm C) 1905mm D) 1980 mm
1225. In station yards Minimum, horizontal distance from centre of track to any structure for New works or alterations to existing works from 305 mm to 1065 mm above rail level is [C]
 A) 2135 mm increasing to 2360 mm B) 1980 mm increasing to 2135 mm
 C) 1905 mm increasing to 2360 mm D) 1905 mm increasing to 1980 mm
1226. In station yards Minimum, horizontal distance from centre of track to any structure for New works or alterations to existing works from 1065 mm to 3735 mm above rail level is [B]
 A) 2135 mm B) 2360 mm C) 1905mm D) 2575 mm

1227. In station yards Minimum, horizontal distance from centre of track to any structure for New works or alterations to existing works from 3735 mm to 4420 mm above rail level is
 A) 2575 mm decreasing to 2135 mm B) 2360 mm decreasing to 2135mm
 C) 2360 mm decreasing to 1980mm D) 2360 mm decreasing to 2135 mm
1228. Minimum clearance between toe of open switch and stock rail for existing works is
 A) 115 mm B) 118 mm C) 112 mm D) 95 mm
1229. In station yards Minimum, horizontal distance from centre of track to any structure for New works or alterations to existing works from 4420 mm to 4610 mm above rail level is
 A) 2575 mm decreasing to 2135 mm B) 2725 mm decreasing to 2575mm
 C) 2360 mm decreasing to 1980mm D) 2360 mm decreasing to 2135 mm
1230. In station yards Minimum, horizontal distance from centre of track to any structure for New works or alterations to existing works from 4610 mm to 6250 mm above rail level is
 A) 1980 mm B) 1605 mm C) 1905 mm D) 1600 mm [D]
1231. In station yards Minimum, horizontal distance from centre of track to any structure for New works or alterations to existing works Below the rail level and up to formation level of the track on straight and curves up to radius of 875m is [C]
 A) 2725 mm B) 2775 mm C) 2575 mm D) 2645 mm
1232. In station yards Minimum, horizontal distance from centre of track to any structure or New works or alterations to existing works Below the rail level and up to formation level of the track on curves with radius less than 875m is [A]
 A) 2725 mm B) 2775 mm C) 2575 mm D) 2645 mm
1233. In case of turnouts laid with 1673 mm gauge maximum clearance of wing rail at nose of crossings [A]
 A) 45 mm B) 41 mm C) 38 mm D) 44 mm
1234. In case of turnouts laid with 1673 mm gauge minimum clearance of wing rail at nose of crossings [B]
 A) 45 mm B) 41 mm C) 38 mm D) 44 mm
1235. In over riding minimum clearance between toe of open switch and stock rail for New works or alterations to existing works is [A]
 A) 115 mm B) 118 mm C) 160 mm D) 112 mm
1236. Minimum radius of curvature for slip points, turnouts of crossover roads is [C]
 A) 350 mts B) 220 mts C) 218 mts D) 290 mts
1237. Maximum degree of curve permitted for slip points, turnouts of crossover roads is
 A) 8° B) 10° C) 5° D) 4° [A]
1238. Minimum angles of crossing permitted is [C]
 A) 1 in 8.5 B) 1 in 12 C) 1 in 16 D) 1 in 20
1239. Diamond crossings not to be flatter than [A]
 A) 1 in 8.5 B) 1 in 12 C) 1 in 16 D) 1 in 20
1240. Minimum length of tongue rail shall be [D]
 A) 7620 mm B) 11360 mm C) 12480 mm D) 3660 mm

1241. Minimum length of train protection, point locking or fouling treadle bar shall be [D]
 A) 7620 mm B) 11360 mm C) 12480 mm D) 12800 mm

1242. Curves of contrary flexure The equilibrium super-elevation [A]
 A) $C = GV^2/127R$ B) $C = GV/127R$ C) $C = GV^2/R$ D) $C = GV^2/136R$

1243. The permissible negative super-elevation on the turnout of contrary flexure is [A]
 A) (75-C) mm B) (65-C) mm C) (100-C) mm D) (114-C) mm

1244. Minimum clear available length of one siding at any station where it is intended to cross trains shall be [B]
 A) length of the longest train permitted in the section plus 30m.
 B) length of the longest train permitted in the section plus 35m.
 C) length of the longest train permitted in the section plus 40m.
 D) length of the longest train permitted in the section plus 50m.

1245. Minimum Clear Available Length of one siding for new works or Alteration to the Existing Works On sections of the railway where the ruling gradients is flatter than 1 in 100 is [D]
 A) 680 mts B) 700 mts C) 745 mts D) 750 mts

1246. Minimum Clear Available Length of one siding for new works or Alteration to the Existing Works On sections of the railway where the ruling gradients is steeper than 1 in 100 is [B]
 A) length of the longest train permitted in the section plus 30m.
 B) length of the longest train permitted in the section plus 35m.
 C) length of the longest train permitted in the section plus 40m.
 D) length of the longest train permitted in the section plus 50m.

1247. Spacing of tracks for Existing works in mid-section [D]
 A) 4495 mm B) 4725 mm C) 4625 mm D) 4265 mm

1248. Spacing of tracks for New works [C]
 A) 7500 mm B) 7800 mm C) 5300 mm D) 5200 mm

1249. Minimum radius of curve that can be permitted [B]
 A) 218 mts B) 175 mts C) 220 mts D) 350 mts

1250. Minimum Degree of curve that can be permitted [A]
 A) 10° B) 8° C) 9° D) 6°

1251. Minimum clearance of check rail for a curve [A]
 A) 44 mm B) 41 mm C) 45 mm D) 48 mm

1252. Check rails to be provided in curves where the radius is [B]
 A) 220 mts or less B) 218 mts or less C) 175 mts D) 350 mts or less

1253. Check rails to be provided in curves where the Degree is [B]
 A) 5° or More B) 8° or More C) 6° or More D) 10°

1254. Minimum clearance of check rail at a level crossing [D]
 A) 48 mm B) 57 mm C) 45 mm D) 51 mm

1255. Maximum clearance of check rail at a level crossing [B]
 A) 51 mm B) 57 mm C) 45 mm D) 48 mm

1256. Minimum depth of space for wheel flange from rail level [C]
 A) 28.5 mm B) 35 mm C) 38 mm D) 36 mm
1257. In mid-section Minimum horizontal distance from centre of track to any structure from rail level to 305mm above rail level for Existing works [B]
 A) 1670 mm B) 1675 mm C) 1680 mm D) 2135 mm
1258. In mid-section Minimum horizontal distance from centre of track to any structure except a platform from 305 mm above rail level to 4420 mm above rail for Existing works
 A) 2360 mm B) 1905 mm C) 2340 mm D) 2135 mm [D]
1259. In mid-section Minimum horizontal distance from centre of track to any structure from rail level to 305mm above rail level for New works or alterations to existing works [C]
 A) 1680 mm B) 1675 mm C) 1905 mm D) 2135 mm
1260. In mid-section Minimum horizontal distance from centre of track to any structure except a platform from 305 mm above rail level to 1065 mm above rail for New works or alterations to Existing works [C]
 A) 2135 mm increasing to 2360 mm B) 1980 mm increasing to 2135 mm
 C) 1905 mm increasing to 2360 mm D) 1905 mm increasing to 1980 mm
1261. In mid-section Minimum horizontal distance from centre of track to any structure except a platform from 1065 mm above rail level to 3355 mm above rail for New works or alterations to Existing works [D]
 A) 2135 mm B) 2255 mm C) 2575 mm D) 2360 mm
1262. In mid-section Minimum horizontal distance from centre of track to any structure except a platform from 3355 mm above rail level to 4420 mm above rail for New works or alterations to Existing works [D]
 A) 2575 mm decreasing to 2135 mm B) 2360 mm decreasing to 2135mm
 C) 2360 mm decreasing to 1980mm D) 2360 mm decreasing to 2135 mm
1263. In mid-section Minimum horizontal distance from centre of track to any structure except a platform from 4420 mm above rail level to 5870 mm above rail for New works or alterations to Existing works [A]
 A) 2135 mm decreasing to 915 mm B) 2135mm decreasing to 1980 mm
 C) 2360 mm decreasing to 1905 mm D) 2360 mm decreasing to 1980 mm
1264. In mid-section Minimum horizontal distance from centre of track to any structure except a platform Below the rail level up to the formation level of the track on straight and curves up to radius of 875m [C]
 A) 2135 mm B) 2725 mm C) 2575 mm D) 2360 mm
1265. In mid-section Minimum horizontal distance from centre of track to any structure except a platform Below the rail level up to the formation level of the track on curves radius less than 875m [B]
 A) 2135 mm B) 2725 mm C) 2575 mm D) 2360 mm
1266. Minimum height above rail level for a distance of 915mm on either side of the centre of track for overhead structures [A]
 A) 4875 mm B) 5410 mm C) 5870 mm D) 6100 mm

1267. Minimum horizontal distance of any telegraph post measured from the centre of and at right angles to the nearest track for Existing works [A]
 A) Height of the post + 2135 mm B) Height of the post + 2360 mm
 C) Height of the post + 6000 mm D) Height of the post + 3000 mm
1268. Minimum horizontal distance of any telegraph post measured from the centre of and at right angles to the nearest track for New works or Alterations to existing works [B]
 A) Height of the post + 2135 mm B) Height of the post + 2360 mm
 C) Height of the post + 6000 mm D) Height of the post + 3000 mm
1269. When the line is in cutting a telegraph post erected outside the cutting, must be at a distance from the edge of the cutting not less than the [C]
 A) Total Height of the post + 2135 mm B) Total Height of the post + 2360 mm
 C) Total Height of the post D) Total Height of the post + 3000 mm
1270. Minimum height above rail level when D.C. Traction is likely to be used for a distance of 915mm on either side of the centre of track for overhead structures [B]
 A) 4875 mm B) 5410 mm C) 5870 mm D) 6100 mm
1271. Minimum height above rail level Where 25 KV A.C. traction is likely to be used, for a distance of 1600mm on either side of the centre of track for Light overhead structures such as Foot over bridges [D]
 A) 4875 mm B) 5870 mm C) 6100 mm D) 6250 mm
1272. Minimum height above rail level Where 25 KV A.C. traction is likely to be used, for a distance of 1600mm on either side of the centre of track for Heavy overhead structures such as Road over bridges and Flyovers [C]
 A) 4875 mm B) 5870 mm C) 6100 mm D) 6250 mm
1273. Minimum Clearance from rail level to power line crossings up to and including 11KV in Non-Electrified territory [A]
 A) Normally under ground cable
 B) Minimum clearance between highest Traction Conductor and lowest Transmission line crossing conductor – 2440 mm
 C) Minimum clearance between highest Traction Conductor and lowest Transmission line crossing conductor – 3050 mm
 D) Minimum clearance between highest Traction Conductor and lowest Transmission line crossing conductor – 4580 mm
1274. Minimum Clearance from rail level to power line crossings above 11KV and up to 33KV in Non-Electrified territory [C]
 A) 10840 mm B) 10850 mm C) 10860 mm D) 10870 mm
1275. Minimum Clearance from rail level to power line crossings above 33KV and up to 66KV in Non-Electrified territory [D]
 A) 11130 mm B) 11140 mm C) 11145 mm D) 11160 mm
1276. Minimum Clearance from rail level to power line crossings above 66KV and up to 132KV in Non-Electrified territory [B]
 A) 11180 mm B) 11170 mm C) 11160 mm D) 11150 mm

1277. Minimum horizontal distance measured at right-angle to, and from the centre of nearest track to any part of the structure above ground level, carrying electrical conductor crossing a railway line for New works shall be [A]
 A) H + 6 mts B) H + 3 mts C) H + 2.135 mts D) H + 2.360 mts
1278. Minimum Clearance from rail level to power line crossings above 132KV and up to 220KV in Non Electrified territory [C]
 A) 12645 mm B) 12650 mm C) 12660 mm D) 12670 mm
1279. Minimum Clearance from rail level to power line crossings above 220KV and up to 400KV in Non-Electrified territory [D]
 A) 14440 mm B) 14430 mm C) 14450 mm D) 14460 mm
1280. Minimum Clearance from rail level to power line crossings above 400KV and up to 500KV in Non-Electrified territory [C]
 A) 15340 mm B) 15350 mm C) 15360 mm D) 15370 mm
1281. Minimum Clearance from rail level to power line crossings above 500KV and up to 800KV in Non-Electrified territory [A]
 A) 18060 mm B) 18050 mm C) 18045 mm D) 18030 mm
1282. Minimum Clearance from rail level to New power line crossings up to and including 11KV in Electrified territory [A]
 A) Normally under ground cable
 B) Minimum clearance between highest Traction Conductor and lowest Transmission line crossing conductor – 2440 mm
 C) Minimum clearance between highest Traction Conductor and lowest Transmission line crossing conductor – 3050 mm
 D) Minimum clearance between highest Traction Conductor and lowest Transmission line crossing conductor – 4580 mm
1283. Minimum Clearance from rail level to New power line crossings above 11KV and up to 33KV in Electrified territory [D]
 A) 14440 mm B) 14430 mm C) 14450 mm D) 14460 mm
1284. Minimum Clearance from rail level to New power line crossings above 33KV and up to 66KV in Electrified territory [A]
 A) 14960 mm B) 14950 mm C) 14930 mm D) 14920 mm
1285. Minimum Clearance from rail level to New power line crossings above 66KV and up to 132KV in Electrified territory [C]
 A) 15540 mm B) 15550 mm C) 15560 mm D) 15570 mm
1286. Minimum Clearance from rail level to New power line crossings above 132KV and up to 220KV in Electrified territory [D]
 A) 16450 mm B) 16455 mm C) 16465 mm D) 16460 mm
1287. Minimum Clearance from rail level to New power line crossings above 220KV and up to 400KV in Electrified territory [B]
 A) 18230 mm B) 18260 mm C) 18250 mm D) 18255 mm

1288. Minimum Clearance from rail level to New power line crossings above 400KV and up to 500KV in Electrified territory [B]
 A) 19170 mm B) 19160 mm C) 19150 mm D) 19140 mm
1289. Minimum Clearance from rail level to New power line crossings above 500KV and up to 800KV in Electrified territory [A]
 A) 21860 mm B) 21870 mm C) 21880 mm D) 21890 mm
1290. Minimum Clearance Between Highest Traction Conductor and lowest transmission Line Crossing Conductor above 11KV and up to 33 KV [C]
 A) 2360 mm B) 2400 mm C) 2440 mm D) 2450 mm
1291. Minimum Clearance Between Highest Traction Conductor and lowest transmission Line Crossing Conductor above 33KV and up to 66KV [B]
 A) 2360 mm B) 2440 mm C) 2000 mm D) 2450 mm
1292. Minimum Clearance Between Highest Traction Conductor and lowest transmission Line Crossing Conductor above 66KV and up to 132KV [D]
 A) 3200 mm B) 3150 mm C) 3100 mm D) 3050 mm
1293. Minimum Clearance Between Highest Traction Conductor and lowest transmission Line Crossing Conductor above 132KV and up to 220KV [C]
 A) 4500 mm B) 4570 mm C) 4580 mm D) 4600 mm
1294. Minimum Clearance Between Highest Traction Conductor and lowest transmission Line Crossing Conductor above 220KV and up to 400KV [A]
 A) 5490 mm B) 5500 mm C) 5510 mm D) 5520 mm
1295. Minimum Clearance Between Highest Traction Conductor and lowest transmission Line Crossing Conductor above 400KV and up to 500KV [B]
 A) 7930 mm B) 7940 mm C) 7950 mm D) 7960 mm
1296. Minimum Clearance Between Highest Traction Conductor and lowest transmission Line Crossing Conductor above 500KV and up to 800KV [B]
 A) 7930 mm B) 7940 mm C) 7950 mm D) 7960 mm
1297. Minimum height above rail level for telegraph, telephone and other such low tension wires crossing a railway [A]
 A) 6100 mm B) 6250 mm C) 5870 mm D) 6000 mm
1298. Minimum horizontal distance measured at right-angle to, and from the centre of nearest track to any part of the structure above ground level, carrying electrical conductor crossing a railway line for existing rigid well founded structure/post shall be [A]
 A) 3M or 1.5M away from the toe of embankment/Top of cutting whichever is more
 B) 3M or 2.5M away from the toe of embankment/Top of cutting whichever is more
 C) 3M or 1.0M away from the toe of embankment/Top of cutting whichever is more
 D) 3M or 1.5M away from the toe of embankment/Top of cutting whichever is less
1299. Minimum distance of centre to centre of track in Tunnels, Through and semi through girder bridges for Existing works [B]
 A) 4265 mm B) 4495 mm C) 4725mm D) 5300 mm

1300. Minimum distance of centre to centre of track in Tunnels, Through and semi through girder bridges for New works and alterations to existing works [C]
 A) 4265 mm B) 4495 mm C) 4725mm D) 5300 mm
1301. Minimum horizontal distance from centre of track to any structure from rail level to 305mm above rail level in Tunnels, Through and semi through girder bridges [D]
 A) 918 mm B) 1675 mm C) 1600 mm D) 1905 mm
1302. Minimum horizontal distance from centre of track to any structure from 305 mm above rail level to 1065 mm above rail in Tunnels, Through and semi through girder bridges
 A) 2135 mm increasing to 2360 mm B) 1980 mm increasing to 2135 mm [C]
 C) 1905 mm increasing to 2360 mm D) 1905 mm increasing to 1980 mm
1303. Minimum horizontal distance from centre of track to any structure from 1065 mm above rail level to 3355 mm above rail in Tunnels, Through and semi through girder bridges
 A) 2725 mm B) 2135 mm C) 2360 mm D) 2575 mm [C]
1304. Minimum horizontal distance from centre of track to any structure from 3355 mm above rail level to 4420 mm above rail in Tunnels, Through and semi through girder bridges
 A) 2575 mm decreasing to 2135 mm B) 2360 mm decreasing to 2135mm [D]
 C) 2360 mm decreasing to 1980mm D) 2360 mm decreasing to 2135 mm
1305. Minimum horizontal distance from centre of track to any structure from 4420 mm above rail level to 5870 mm above rail in Tunnels, Through and semi through girder bridges
 A) 2135 mm decreasing to 915 mm B) 2135mm decreasing to 1980 mm [A]
 C) 2360 mm decreasing to 1905 mm D) 2360 mm decreasing to 1980 mm
1306. Maximum distance apart of safety/Trolley refuge in tunnels [C]
 A) 200 mts B) 150 mts C) 100 mts D) 250 mts
1307. Maximum distance apart of safety/Trolley refuge on bridges with main spans of less than 100 Mts is at every [D]
 A) 250 mts B) 200 mts C) 150 mts D) 100 mts
1308. Maximum distance apart of safety/Trolley refuge on bridges with main spans of more than 100 Mts is a refuge [D]
 A) at every 100 mts B) at every 50 mts C) over every abutment D) over every pier
1309. In cuttings in curves trolley refuges should be provided at every [D]
 A) 250 mts B) 200 mts C) 150 mts D) 100 mts
1310. In cuttings in straight track trolley refuges should be provided at every [B]
 A) 250 mts B) 200 mts C) 150 mts D) 100 mts
1311. In high embankments trolley refuges should be provided at every [B]
 A) 250 mts B) 200 mts C) 150 mts D) 100 mts
1312. Maximum distance should not be more than ____ between trolley refuge in plain, straight track with clear visibility without embankments and cuttings [A]
 A) 1KM B) ½ KM C) 200 mts D) 500 mts
1313. Formation width in embankment for single line straight track in existing works [D]
 A) 6250 mts B) 6100 mts C) 6750 mts D) 6850 mts

1314. Formation width in cuttings (excluding side drains) for single line straight track in existing works [A]
 A) 6250 mts B) 6100 mts C) 6300 mts D) 6150 mts

1315. Formation width in embankment for double line straight track in existing works [A]
 A) 12150 mts B) 12100 mts C) 13160 mts D) 13150 mts

1316. Formation width in cuttings (excluding side drains) for double line straight track in existing works [B]
 A) 11500 mts B) 11550 mts C) 11600 mts D) 11450 mts

1317. Formation width in embankment for single line straight track in new works [C]
 A) 7800 mts B) 7830 mts C) 7850 mts D) 7840 mts

1318. Formation width in cuttings (excluding side drains) for single line straight track in new works [C]
 A) 13180 mts B) 13170 mts C) 13160 mts D) 13150 mts

1319. Formation width in embankment for double line straight track in new works [C]
 A) 7800 mts B) 7830 mts C) 7850 mts D) 7840 mts

1320. Formation width in cuttings (excluding side drains) for double line straight track in new works [C]
 A) 13180 mts B) 13170 mts C) 13160 mts D) 13150 mts

1321. For running EMU and other 3660 mm stock minimum Horizontal Distance from centre of track to any structure from 1065 mm above rail level to 3355mm above rail level for existing works is [A]
 A) 2360 mm B) 2135 mm C) 1905 mm D) 1600 mm

1322. For running EMU and other 3660 mm stock minimum Horizontal Distance from centre of track to any structure from rail level to 305mm above rail level for existing works is [C]
 A) 2360 mm B) 2135 mm C) 1905 mm D) 1600 mm

1323. For running EMU and other 3660 mm stock minimum distance centre to centre on straight tracks for new works/addition to existing works is [B]
 A) 7800 mm B) 5300 mm C) 4495 mm D) 4725 mm

1324. For running EMU and other 3660 mm stock minimum distance centre to centre on straight tracks for existing works is [C]
 A) 7800 mm B) 5300 mm C) 4495 mm D) 4725 mm

1325. In calculating the extra allowance to be provided between a curved platform and the foot board, a reduction of these extra allowance has been made of _____ on the outside of curve. [D]
 A) 45 mm B) 35 mm C) 51 mm D) 25 mm

1326. In calculating the extra allowance to be provided between a curved platform and the foot board, a reduction of these extra allowance has been made of _____ on the inside of curve. [C]
 A) 25 mm B) 57 mm C) 51 mm D) 68 mm

1327. The clearance provided between a vehicle (i.e. the foot boards) and the platform coping on the straight is [A]
A) 152 mm B) 127 mm C) 115 mm D) 107 mm
1328. Minimum height above rail level of doorways for a width of 1370mm on either side of centre of track in both workshops and running sheds Where electric traction is likely to be used is [C]
A) 6100 mm B) 6200 mm C) 6250 mm D) 6150 mm
1329. Minimum height above rail level of doorways for a width of 1370mm on either side of centre of track in both workshops and running sheds Where electric traction is not likely to be used is [A]
A) 4875 mm B) 5300 mm C) 5870 mm D) 5100 mm
1330. Minimum height above rail level to overhead tie bars, girders etc. in workshops and running sheds Where electric traction is likely to be used is [B]
A) 6200 mm B) 6250 mm C) 6100 mm D) 6150 mm
1331. Minimum height above rail level to overhead tie bars, girders etc. in workshops and running sheds Where electric traction is not likely to be used is [A]
A) 5030 mm B) 5130 mm C) 5230 mm D) 5170 mm
1332. In running sheds minimum clear distance, for a height of 1830 mm above rail level, from centre of track to any continuous structure is [D]
A) 4495 mm B) 3255 mm C) 3265 mm D) 3275 mm
1333. In workshops minimum clear distance, for a height of 1830 mm above rail level, from centre of track to any continuous structure is [C]
A) 2655 mm B) 2755 mm C) 2745 mm D) 2645 mm
1334. In running sheds minimum clear distance from centre of track to any isolated structure such as a pillar is [B]
A) 2415 mm B) 2515 mm C) 2615 mm D) 2715 mm
1335. In workshops minimum clear distance from centre of track to any isolated structure such as a pillar for new works or alteration to existing works is [D]
A) 2135 mm B) 2235 mm C) 2560 mm D) 2360 mm
1336. In workshops minimum clear distance from centre of track to any isolated structure such as a pillar for existing works is [A]
A) 2285 mm B) 2275 mm C) 2265 mm D) 2285 mm
1337. Average depth for ash pits in station yards, pits in running sheds, carriage examination pits is [B]
A) 800 mm B) 760 mm C) 840 mm D) 900 mm
1338. In running sheds minimum distance from centre to centre of tracks for new works or alteration to existing works is [D]
A) 5300 mm B) 5200 mm C) 5100 mm D) 5260 mm
1339. In workshops minimum distance from centre to centre of tracks for new works or alteration to existing works is [C]
A) 4875 mm B) 5100 mm C) 4570 mm D) 5300 mm

1340. In workshops and running sheds minimum distance from centre to centre of tracks for existing works is [C]
 A) 4875 mm B) 5100 mm C) 4570 mm D) 5300 mm
1341. Where double/triple stack container are plying minimum Clearances from Rail Level to new Power Line Crossing or Crossing Planned For Alteration for above 11kV & up to 33kV is [B]
 A) 16670 mm B) 16660 mm C) 16640 mm D) 16650 mm
1342. Maximum variation in alignment of the live Conductor Wire on either side of the centre line of track under static condition on curved track is [A]
 A) 300 mm B) 310 mm C) 320 mm D) 305 mm
1343. Maximum variation in alignment of the live Conductor Wire on either side of the centre line of track under static condition on straight track is [D]
 A) 215 mm B) 210 mm C) 205 mm D) 200 mm
1344. Maximum width of Pantograph Collector [B]
 A) 2040 mm B) 2030 mm C) 2020 mm D) 2010 mm
1345. Where double/triple stack container having maximum height of 6809 mm/6827mm are plying Minimum height of Overhead structure above rail level for a distance of 1600mm on either side of the centre of track for heavy over head structures is [C]
 A) 7850 mm B) 7860 mm C) 7870 mm D) 7880 mm
1346. Where double/triple stack container having maximum height of 6809 mm/6827mm are plying Minimum height of Overhead structure above rail level for a distance of 1600mm on either side of the centre of track for light over head structures is [A]
 A) 8250 mm B) 8240 mm C) 8230 mm D) 8220 mm
1347. Where double/triple stack container having maximum height of 6809 mm/6827mm are plying minimum height from rail level to the underside of contact wire in open [D]
 A) 7215 mm B) 7205 mm C) 7210 mm D) 7220 mm
1348. In electric traction 25KV A.C area minimum height from rail level to the underside of contact wire in Running and Carriage Sheds is [C]
 A) 7809 mm B) 4800 mm C) 5800 mm D) 5500 mm
1349. In electric traction 25KV A.C area minimum height from rail level to the underside of contact wire in at Level crossings is [D]
 A) 7809 mm B) 4800 mm C) 5800 mm D) 5500 mm
1350. In electric traction 25KV A.C area minimum height from rail level to the underside of contact wire in open is [D]
 A) 7809 mm B) 4800 mm C) 5800 mm D) 5500 mm
1351. In electric traction 25KV A.C area minimum height from rail level to the underside of contact wire in under Bridges and in Tunnels is [B]
 A) 7809 mm B) 4800 mm C) 5800 mm D) 5500 mm
1352. For track machine minimum height above rail level, when fully loaded at 1525 mm From centre of track is [C]
 A) 315 mm B) 300 mm C) 305 mm D) 310 mm

1353. For track machine maximum height above rail level at sides of unloaded vehicles is
 A) 3735 mm B) 3740mm C) 3745 mm D) 3750 mm [A]
1354. For track machine maximum height above rail level for a width of 1015mm on either side of the centre of unloaded vehicles is [D]
 A) 4250 mm B) 4260 mm C) 4270 mm D) 4265 mm
1355. For track machine maximum width over open doors, including all projections for vehicles is [D]
 A) 4250 mm B) 4260 mm C) 4270 mm D) 4265 mm
1356. For track machine maximum width over all projection from 1082mm above rail level, to 1170mm above rail level, when fully loaded is [A]
 A) 3150mm increasing gradually to 3250mm
 B) 3100mm increasing gradually to 3200mm
 C) 3175mm increasing gradually to 3250mm
 D) 3175mm increasing gradually to 3200mm
1357. For track machine maximum width over all projection from 940mm above rail level to 1082mm above rail level, when fully loaded is [D]
 A) 3150mm increasing gradually to 3250mm
 B) 3100mm increasing gradually to 3150mm
 C) 3050mm increasing gradually to 3250mm
 D) 3050mm increasing gradually to 3150mm
1358. For track machine maximum width over all projections from 305mm above rail level, to 940mm above rail level, when fully loaded is [B]
 A) 3060 mm B) 3050 mm C) 3070 mm D) 3100 mm
1359. For track machine maximum width over all projections, at 305mm above rail level, when fully loaded is [A]
 A) 3050 mm B) 3060 mm C) 3070 mm D) 3080 mm
1360. For track machine maximum width over all projections at 91mm above rail level, when fully loaded is [C]
 A) 2420 mm B) 2430 mm C) 2440 mm D) 2450 mm
1361. For track machine maximum distance apart between any two adjacent axles [D]
 A) 14780 mm B) 14785 mm C) 14160 mm D) 14170 mm
1362. For track machine maximum distance apart of bogie centres for bogie vehicles [C]
 A) 15980 mm B) 15990 mm C) 16000 mm D) 16010 mm
1363. For track machine minimum distance apart of bogie centres for bogie vehicles [B]
 A) 5300 mm B) 5400 mm C) 5500 mm D) 5600 mm
1364. For track machine minimum height above rail level for centres of buffers & CBC couplers _____ when fully loaded [A]
 A) 1030 mm B) 1040 mm C) 1050 mm D) 1020 mm
1365. For track machine maximum height above rail level for centres of buffers & CBC couplers _____ for unloaded vehicle [D]
 A) 1085 mm B) 1095 mm C) 1110 mm D) 1105 mm

1366. For track machine minimum height above rail level for floor of any fully loaded vehicle
A) 1140 mm B) 1130 mm C) 1145 mm D) 1150 mm [C]
1367. For track machine maximum height above rail level for floor of unloaded vehicle [B]
A) 2095 mm B) 2100mm C) 2115 mm D) 2120 mm
1368. Maximum diameter on the tread of new locomotive carrying wheels measured at 63.5mm from wheel gauge face is [A]
A) 1250 mm B) 1240 mm C) 1230 mm D) 1220 mm
1369. Minimum diameter on the tread of new locomotive carrying wheels measured at 63.5mm from wheel gauge face is [D]
A) 894 mm B) 900 mm C) 910 mm D) 914 mm
1370. For track machine maximum thickness of flange of tyre, measured from wheel gauge _____ face at 13mm from outer edge of flange [A]
A) 32 mm B) 28.5 mm C) 29.4mm D) 30.4 mm
1371. For track machine maximum projection for flange of worn tyre, measured from tread _____ at 63.5mm from wheel gauge face [D]
A) 32 mm B) 28.5 mm C) 38 mm D) 35 mm
1372. For track machine minimum projection for flange of New tyre, measured from tread _____ at 63.5mm from wheel gauge face [A]
A) 27.5 mm B) 28.5 mm C) 30.5 mm D) 29.5
1373. For track machine minimum diameter on the tread of new carriage or wagon wheel, measured at 63.5 mm from wheel gauge face [C]
A) 914 mm B) 918 mm C) 730 mm D) 830 mm
1374. Maximum diameter on the tread of new carriage or wagon wheel, measured at 63.5 mm from wheel gauge face [B]
A) 1090 mm B) 1092 mm C) 918 mm D) 1094 mm

11. MAINTENANCE OF P.WAY, INCUDING MECHANISED MAINTENANCE

1375. The annual machine deployment program for track renewal, rail grinding and deep screening shall be issued by _____ [B]
A) PCE B) CTE C) Sr. DEN Co. D) CE/TM
1376. For other Machines like tamping machines deployment program shall be decided by _____ [C]
A) PCE B) CTE C) Sr. DEN Co. D) CE/TM
1377. Field Engineers Shall make two half yearly programs for regular track maintenance.
First _____ and second _____ [D]
A) JAN- JUN, JUL- DEC B) MAR -AUG, SEP -NOV
C) MAY-OCT, NOV-APR D) APR-SEP, OCT- MAR
1378. Planned maintenance and execution of infrastructure work shall normally be executed as per _____ block program. [A]
A) rolling B) standard C) absolute D) automatic
1379. In 3 tier system of track maintenance what is MMG ? [B]
A) multi-purpose maintenance gang B) mobile maintenance gang
C) mobile miscellaneous gang D) multipurpose managing gang
1380. Implementation of modified 3 tier system of track maintenance shall be decided By _____ [A]
A) PCE B) RLY BOARD C) CTE D) GM
1381. There are _____ no of operations in manual systematic through packing [B]
A) 6 B) 8 C) 10 D) 12
1382. While doing through packing of track, ballast should be opened out on either side of rail seats to the extent from end of sleeper to _____ inside of rail seat [C]
A) 250mm B) 350mm C) 450mm D) 500mm
1383. While doing through packing of track, ballast should be opened out to a depth of _____ mm below the packing surface without disturbing the cores. [B]
A) 25 mm B) 50 mm C) 75mm D) 100 mm
1384. For slewing of track on curves, the mate shall sight the _____ rail [B]
A) inner B) outer C) base rail D) less disturbed
1385. The mate shall sight the base rail with eye along _____ and any dip / low joint lifted correctly. [A]
A) lower edge of the head of rail B) top of the head of rail
C) lower edge of the flange of rail D) top of the ballast profile
1386. Deployment of tamping machines for plain track and P & C shall be based on _____ [D]
A) frequency B) availability of m/c
C) optimum utilization of m/c D) TRC/OMS results
1387. During tamping, tamping depth to be ensured is _____ [B]
A) 10-12mm B) 15-20mm C) 20 -25 mm D) as per site condition
1388. For plain track tamping, squeezing pressure to be ensured is _____ [B]
A) 100 kg/sq.cm B) 110-120 kg/sq.cm
C) 125-135 kg/sq.cm D) 135- 145 kg/sq.cm

1389. For P & C tamping, squeezing pressure to be ensured is _____ [C]
 A) 100 kg/sq.cm B) 110-120 kg/sq.cm
 C) 125-135 kg/sq.cm D) 135- 145 kg/sq.cm
1390. During tamping _____ insertions may be necessary if the lift is above 30 mm. [B]
 A) One B) Two C) Three D) Four
1391. All the loop lines should be shallow screened/overhauled once in _____ years [C]
 A) Two B) Five C) Seven D) Fifteen
1392. Complete overhauling of track shall be accomplish within a specific period of ____ [C]
 A) within one year B) 2- 3 years C) 3- 5 years D) 5-7 years
1393. In case of manual overhauling, the crib ballast in the shoulders should be opened out to a depth of _____ mm below the bottom of sleepers [D]
 A) 15 to 30 B) 25 to 50 C) 50 to 75 D) 75 to 100
1394. Lifting shall be always be commenced in the direction of ____ grade on single line [B]
 A) falling B) rising C) any of them D) none of these
1395. Lubrication of fish plated joints shall be done preferably in the months of [A]
 A) oct to feb B) Jan to march C) April, May D) June to Sep
1396. At the beginning of the gang beat _____ no. of rails sample track should be maintained [C]
 A) 1 B) 2 C) 3 D) 4
1397. The lubrication of rail joints carried out by gangs shall be done under the direct supervision of at least _____ [D]
 A) Keyman B) Gang mate C) Blacksmith D) JE/P.Way
1398. Manual screening of track shall be progressed in alternate panels of _____ rail length [A]
 A) one B) two C) three D) four
1399. Over hauling of track shall be completed before the end of _____ month. [C]
 A) jan B) feb C) march D) April
1400. The corrosion prevention measures adopted on IR _____ [D]
 A) Greasing of liner contact area B) shifting of liner contact area
 C) Anti corrosive painting of rails D) all the above
1401. Corrosion is generally heavy in [D]
 A) Platform lines where trains make prolonged halts. B) Tunnels and deep cuttings
 C) Areas near the seacoast and industrial belts D) All the above
1402. The size of fouling mark shall be _____ [B]
 A) 1200x 200x100 mm B) 1500x 250x125 mm
 C) 500x250x125 mm D) none of the above
1403. Cause of Rail Deterioration is _____ [D]
 A) Corrosion B) Wear C) Scabbing and Wheel burns D) all the above
1404. For in-service rails anti corrosive painting shall be done to a thickness of _____ [C]
 A) 200 microns, one coat B) 100 microns
 C) 2 coats of 100 microns each D) 2 coats of 75 microns each

1405. In Track circuited areas minimum ballast resistance per km of track should not be less than _____ in station yards. [B]
 A) 1 Ohm B) 2 Ohms C) 3 Ohms D) 4 Ohms
1406. In Track circuited areas minimum ballast resistance per km of track should not be less than _____ in mid section. [D]
 A) 1 Ohm B) 2 Ohms C) 3 Ohms D) 4 Ohms
1407. P.way staff are advised to keep clear of the track to avoid contact with rails when electrically hauled train is within _____ m. [C]
 A) 100m B) 200 C) 250m D) 300m
1408. In electrified territory no tool or any part of the body of the workers should come within the _____ m of danger zone. [B]
 A) 1M B) 2M C) 2.5M D) 30cm
1409. During lifting work, done manually before passing a train a ramp of _____ mm per rail should be ensured. [B]
 A) 10 B) 25 C) 30 D) 50
1410. Track gauge should be maintained is [D]
 A) Neat B) Tight C) uniform D) Uniform within tolerance limits
1411. Squareness of sleepers is checked with [D]
 A) Eyesight B) straight edge C) hemp chord D) T-Square
1412. The interval between two coats of anti corrosive painting shall be minimum [C]
 A) 2hrs B) 4hrs C) 8hrs D) 1 day
1413. Elcometer is used for measuring [D]
 A) Resistance in rail B) voltage
 C) preheating temp during welding D) thickness of painting on rails
1414. Thickness of painting on rails is measured with _____ [D]
 A) steel scale B) feeler gauge C) screw gauge D) Elcometer
1415. In Anti Corrosive painting of rails, thickness of paint is measured in [C]
 A) Centimetres B) millimetres C) microns D) none
1416. Generally more corrosion can be found at _____ location on the rail [D]
 A) Head B) web C) gauge face D) liner contact area
1417. Zinc Metallization is done _____ [D]
 A) In centralized/FB welding plants B) In lieu of bituminous painting
 C) In severe corrosion prone areas D) all the above
1418. All fish plated rail joints should normally be lubricated [C]
 A) Once in 3 months B) once in 6 months C) once in a year D) once in 2 years
1419. Purpose of lubrication of rail joints is to _____ [D]
 A) Facilitate expansion and contraction of rail B) retard wear on fishing planes
 C) Check for any cracks D) all the above
1420. Objective of sample track is to _____ [C]
 A) inspection of higher officials B) indicate start of gang length

- C) indicate the standard to which the track should be maintained throughout the gang length
- D) indicate the start of gang / PWI unit jurisdiction
1421. Chamfering of bolt holes is done to _____ [C]
 A) work hardening of bolt holes B) arrest bolt hole cracks
 C) both A) and B) D) none of the above.
1422. In track circuited area, minimum insulated liners to be ensured is [C]
 A) 90% B) 95% C) 97% D) 99%
1423. While stacking of rails, free rails shall be supported at least at _____ points, evenly along their length. [C]
 A) 2 B) 3 C) 4 D) as many as
1424. Welded panels shall be spread on cess and placed on supports spaced at _____ m c/c to prevent formation of kinks. [D]
 A) 13 m B) 6.5 m C) 5 m D) 4 m
1425. After emergency repairs to a weld/rail failure, trains can be passed at 20kmph by railway official of rank not less than [B]
 A) Gangman B) Mate/keyman C) JE/P.way D) all the above
1426. Base rail shall be packed up to _____ rails length before correction of cross level
 A) 4 B) 3 C) 2 D) 1 [C]
1427. Lifting of track should not exceed _____mm at a time [C]
 A) 100mm B) 75mm C) 50mm D) 30mm
1428. Lowering of track should not exceed _____mm at a time [C]
 A) 50mm B) 100mm C) 75mm D) 60mm
1429. Lifting of track shall always be commenced in the direction of ___ grade on single line
 A) Falling B) Rising C) any of them D) none of these [B]
1430. Lowering of track shall always be commenced in the direction of ___ grade on single line [C]
 A) Falling B) Rising C) any of them D) none of these
1431. Lifting of track shall be done in the _____ on double line [B]
 A) direction of track B) direction opposite to the traffic
 C) any direction D) none of these
1432. Lifting of track shall be carried out under minimum supervision of _____ [A]
 A) JE/P.Way B) SSE/P.Way(in overall charge) C) Gang mate D) Keyman
1433. Lowering of track shall be carried out under minimum supervision of _____ [C]
 A) Gang mate B) SSE/P.Way(in overall charge) C) JE/P.Way D) Keyman
1434. Slewing of track shall be directed by the mate who should sight the rail from a distance of _____meters. [B]
 A) 20 to 40 B) 30 to 60 C) 20 to 30 D) 26 to 40
1435. As a maintenance practice side drains, catch water drains and bridges to be cleaned in _____ [A]
 A) Pre Monsoon attention B) During Monsoon attention

- C) Post Monsoon attention D) Any of the above

1436. Lubrication of rail joints to be completed in the annual maintenance period of _____ [C]
 A) Pre Monsoon attention B) During Monsoon attention
 C) Post Monsoon attention D) Any of the above

1437. While working in track circuited areas, _____ permission must be obtained. [D]
 A) SSE/Signal B) SSE/P.way C) OHE control D) Station Master on duty

1438. When rail / weld failure occurs the emergency repairs can be done by lowest authority is [A]
 A) Keyman B) Mate C) JE/P.way D) SSE/P.way

1439. Key man can pass the train in case of Rail breakage, when gap is _____ [C]
 A) > 30 mm B) >50 mm C) < 30 mm D) None

1440. The purpose of going as key man by mate in once in week is to _____ [D]
 A) know the condition of the section B) see any encroachments
 C) check the work done by key man D) All the above

1441. In other than LWR, minimum length of permanent closure in running line where speed is above 100 kmph is _____ m. [B]
 A) 4m B) 11m C) 6m D) 6.5m

1442. In LWR track, Shallow screening shall be done when rail temp is below _____ [B]
 A) $t_d + 5^{\circ}\text{C}$ B) $t_d + 10^{\circ}\text{C}$ C) $t_d + 15^{\circ}\text{C}$ D) $t_d + 0^{\circ}\text{C}$

1443. Lowest level of authority of ordering hot weather patrolling is [D]
 A) ADEN B) SSE C) JE D) MATE

1444. Where buckling is anticipated or actual buckle takes place, patrolmen shall first [C]
 A) inform the station master B) inform his senior
 C) protect the track D) all the above

1445. Distance pieces to platform lines are provided at interval of [B]
 A) 20m B) 30m C) 50m D) 60m

1446. Off track tampers can be more effectively used at _____ location [D]
 A) Joint sleepers B) Bridge approach sleepers
 C) motar sleepers in P& C D) all the above

1447. Deep screening of plain track on main line routes having sectional speed of 130 KMPH and above must be done when the clean ballast cushion becomes. _____ [D]
 A) = 250 mm B) less than 250 mm, C) = 200 mm D) Less than 200 mm

1448. Purpose of lubrication of rail joints is to _____ [D]
 A) Facilitate expansion and contraction of rail B) retard wear on fishing planes
 C) Check for any cracks D) all the above

1449. Expand GRSP _____ [C]
 A) Grip rubber sleeper plate B) Grooved rubber sleeper pad
 C) Grooved Rubber Sole Plate D) Grooved Rubber Standard Pad

1450. Squareness of sleepers is checked with [D]
 A) Eyesight B) straight edge C) hemp chord D) T-Square

1451. The clear distance between joint sleepers on steel girder bridges should not be more

- than _____ [B]
 A) 150mm B) 200mm C) 250mm D) 300 mm
1452. Maximum centre to centre sleeper spacing on steel girder except at cross girder in open web girders bridges should be _____ [C]
 A) 450mm B) 500mm C) 600mm D) 700mm
1453. Gauge tolerances in maintenance for B.G on Straight track in floating condition is ____ [A]
 A) -6 mm to +6mm B) -3mm to +6mm
 C) -6mm to + 15mm D) upto +20mm
1454. Gauge tolerances in maintenance for B.G on curves with radius 440 Mts or more in floating condition is _____ [C]
 A) -6 mm to +6mm B) -3mm to +6mm
 C) -6mm to + 15mm D) upto +20mm
1455. Gauge tolerances in maintenance for B.G on curves with radius less than 440Mts in floating condition is _____ [D]
 A) -6 mm to +6mm B) -3mm to +6mm
 C) -6mm to + 15mm D) upto +20mm
1456. When ballast is opened, Ridge of ballast in the center of track above rail level should be within _____mm [C]
 A) 70mm B) 60mm C) 50mm D) 40 mm
1457. Work of deep screening shall be done by manually with the speed restriction of Minimum _____ kmph. [C]
 A) 45 B) 30 C) 20 D) 15
1458. In identified corrosion prone areas, measurement of depth of corrosion both vertically and laterally shall be done at a fixed periodicity of _____ on every _____ sleeper [C]
 A) Once in 3 months, 100 B) Once in 6 months, 100
 C) Once in year, 100 D) Once in year, 50
1459. Condition of packing of PSC sleepers can be assessed _____? [A]
 A) By observing while passing the train B) with a canna-boule
 C) with a danso meter D) by measuring with gauge cum level
1460. For checking of squareness of sleeper, _____ tool is used? [B]
 A) 1 m straight edge B) T-square C) 10 cm straight edge D) None
1461. Overhauling of track is essential because it improves: [C]
 A) Longitudinal resistance of track B) load bearing capacity
 C) drainage. D) Longitudinal resistance of track
1462. What is not marked in gang chart [B]
 A) Casual rail renewal B) Deep screening of track
 C) Cleaning of side drains D) Machine packing
1463. In painting of rails AC bituminous black paint confirming to _____ shall be used. [A]
 A) IS :9862 B) IS: 408 C) any RDSO approved. D) CTE approved
1464. In identified corrosion prone areas, the rail liner contact area should be greased

- using graphite grease _____ shall be used. [B]
 A) IS :9862 B) IS: 408 C) any RDSO approved. D) CTE approved
1465. Duomatic machine is a [A]
 A) On track machine B) off track machine
 C) Dual purpose machine D) None of the above.
1466. CSM machine is a [D]
 A) Continuous action tamping machine
 B) Gives more output than Duomatic machine
 C) tamps 2 sleepers at a time D) All the above
1467. Duomatic machine has _____ no of tamping tools [C]
 A) 8 B) 16 C) 32 D) 48
1468. CSM machine has _____ no of tamping tools [C]
 A) 8 B) 16 C) 32 D) 48
1469. 3 X machine (Tamping express) has _____ no of tamping tools [D]
 A) 8 B) 16 C) 32 D) 48
1470. The following machine is a off track tamper [D]
 A) kango tamper B) kobra tamper C) Jackson tamper D) all the above
1471. In machine tamping, a run-off ramp of _____ should be given before closing the work. [C]
 A) 1 in 200 B) 1 in 720 C) 1 in 1000 D) 1 in 1200
1472. Which of following track machine is dynamic track stabilizer. [D]
 A) VDM-800 B) PTV-800 C) MATISA R-7 D) DGS -62 –N
1473. Which of the following machine is point tamping machine. [C]
 A) VDM-800 B) PTV-800 C) unimat 08-275 D) DGS -62 –N
1474. Tamping express 09-3x is a machine which can pack _____ sleepers at a time [A]
 A) 3 B) 2 C) 1 D) 4
1475. Duomatic machine can tamp ----- mts length of track per effective block hour. [A]
 A) 800 B) 1200 C) 1600 D) 2000
1476. Rated output of 09-CSM is _____ mts length of track per effective block hour. [B]
 A) 800 B) 1200 C) 1600 D) 2000
1477. Output of the BCM machine in plain track is _____ m per effective hour working. [B]
 A) 150 B) 200 C) 250 D) 300
1478. The wear of tamping tool should not be more than _____ % of its sectional area. [C]
 A) 10 B) 30 C) 20 D) 40
1479. Dynamic track stabiliser is the machine used for _____. [C]
 A) tamping B) ballast cleaning
 C) Consolidation of ballast D) none of the above
1480. Minimum ballast cushion required for deep screening by BCM is _____ mm. [B]
 A) 200 B) 250 C) 300 D) 500
1481. BRM is a _____. [D]
 A) Ballast replacing machine B) Ballast ramming machine

- C) Ballast resistance machine D) Ballast regulating machine
1482. FRM is a _____ [D]
 A) Packing machine B) Relaying machine
 C) Material trucking machine D) shoulder ballast cleaning machine
1483. The following machine is a track laying machine [C]
 A) CSM B) UNIMAT C) PQRS D) BCM RM-80
1484. RGM is a machine used for _____ [D]
 A) rail gauging B) rail graphing C) random grinding D) rail grinding
1485. UTV is a vehicle used for _____ [D]
 A) tamping B) ballast cleaning C) relaying D) carrying material
1486. As per ACS -21 to IRPWM, push trolley shall progressively be replaced with ____ [D]
 A) motor trolley B) OMS /RW C) foot inspection D) RCRIV
1487. In points and crossing tamping by UNIMAT [D]
 A) Main line should be tamped first B) turnout side can be tamped first
 C) A general lift of 20mm should be given D) both a and c
1488. The trench required for insertion of BCM cutter bar is _____ [C]
 A) 1m depth, 30cm width B) 60cm width, 1m depth
 C) 30cm depth and 1m width D) 1m width, 60cm depth
1489. In PQRS work for running of portal cranes the gauge of auxiliary track should be _____ mm. [C]
 A) 1673 B) 1676 C) 3400 D) 3500
1490. Rail Grinding Machine is used to eliminate _____ [B]
 A) Wear of rail B) Fatigue cracks C) Alignment kinks D) High joints
1491. The main function of tamping machines is _____ [B]
 A) alignment B) Correction of longitudinal and cross level
 C) Tamping of ballast under sleepers D) All the above
1492. During tamping Squeezing pressure required for plain track PSC sleepers is _____ kg/cm² [C]
 A) 90-100 B) 100-110 C) 110-120 D) 125-135
1493. During tamping Squeezing pressure required for P & C- PSC sleepers is _____ kg/cm² [D]
 A) 90-100 B) 100-110 C) 110-120 D) 125-135
1494. For maintenance packing adequate squeezing time normally is _____ secs [A]
 A) 0.8 to 1.2 B) 0.4 to 0.8 C) 0.6 to 1.0 D) 1 to 2
1495. The desirable gap between top edge of the tamping blade and bottom edge of PSC / flat bottom sleeper is _____ [B]
 A) 10- 12 mm B) 15-20 mm C) 20 -22 mm D) 22-25 mm
1496. Tamping tools with more than _____ % wear of the surface area should not be used [D]
 A) 5 B) 10 C) 15 D) 20
1497. A System which automatically calculates the values of various track parameters, to

- be fed into the machine on the basis of target track geometry is [B]
 A) LASER beam B) ALC C) DRP D) CMS
1498. It is a System for recording track parameters during working operation, at the working speed of the machine. [C]
 A) LASER beam B) ALC C) DRP D) CMS
1499. This is on board computer used for displaying the track parameters measured-i.e SE, V and longitudinal level.. etc.. [D]
 A) LASER beam B) ALC C) DRP D) CMS
1500. It is a small computer, which eliminates the feeding of adjustment values from tables and marking on sleepers [A]
 A) GVA B) ALC C) DRP D) CMS
1501. LASER lining is used _____ track in 3- point mode to remove long misalignment or false curve. [C]
 A) Transition B) Curved C) Straight D) None of the above
1502. LASER lining is used on Straight track in 3- point mode to remove _____ [D]
 A) Un Evenness B) Twist C) small kinks D) long misalignment
1503. It is advanced computer software loaded on on board computer, which automatically calculates target output for lining, levelling and Cant [B]
 A) GVA B) ALC C) DRP D) CMS
1504. 4 point lining method can be used for correcting alignment of _____ track [D]
 A) straight B) Curved track C) Both straight and curved D) Only curved
1505. In track machines, measuring and correction of track alignment is called [B]
 A) Levelling B) Lining C) tamping D) Surfacing
1506. In track machines, measuring and correction of longitudinal level of both the rails and cross level is called _____ [A]
 A) Levelling B) Lining C) tamping D) Surfacing
1507. The reference rail selected for carrying out attention to alignment on curved track should be _____ [B]
 A) Inner rail B) Outer rail C) less disturbed rail D) Cess side rail
1508. The reference rail selected for carrying out attention to alignment on Straight track should be _____ [C]
 A) Inner rail B) Outer rail C) less disturbed rail D) Cess side rail
1509. _____ lining method reduces existing error significantly [B]
 A) 3 point B) 4 Point C) Two Chord D) design mode
1510. _____ lining method restores the geometry to almost perfect [A]
 A) 3 point B) 4 Point C) Two Chord D) design mode
1511. The versine ratio 'i' in a machine is _____ [B]
 A) $H_1 \times H_2$ B) H_1 / H_2 C) $H_1 + H_2$ D) $H_2 - H_1$
1512. The versine ratio 'i' is _____ for the machine [A]
 A) fixed B) varies C) not given D) None of the above
1513. 3 point lining method can be used for _____ track [C]

- A) straight B) Curved track C) Both straight and curved D) Only curved
1514. For correcting the longitudinal profile, on curves, the datum rail selected is _____
A) Inner rail B) Outer rail C) less disturbed rail D) Cess side rail [A]
1515. For correcting the longitudinal profile, on straight track on double line, the datum rail selected is _____
A) Inner rail B) Outer rail C) less disturbed rail D) Cess side rail [C]
1516. It is the amount of lift, given to cover all undulations for datum rail [A]
A) General lift B) Maximum Lift C) Calculated lift D) None of the above
1517. General lift should not be more than _____ mm [D]
A) 10mm B) 20 mm C) 30mm D) 50mm
1518. If more than _____ mm lift is required, it should be undertaken by two passes of tamping machine. [B]
A) 30mm B) 50 mm C) 75mm D) 100mm
1519. Double insertion in the same pass of tamping should be done if lifting required is [A]
A) > 30mm but < 50 mm B) > 50mm but < 75 mm
C) > 75mm but < 100 mm D) > 100 mm
1520. DTS machine should be used in _____ mode at renewal or deep screening sites [A]
A) Maximum settlement B) Controlled settlement
C) As per site condition D) None of the above
1521. DTS machine should be used in _____ mode at maintenance sites [B]
A) Maximum settlement B) Controlled settlement
C) As per site condition D) None of the above
1522. When stabilizing track on bridge with ballasted deck, there are chances of resonance if applied frequency _____ the natural frequency. [C]
A) is more than B) is less than C) matches with D) is double
1523. The natural frequency of bridge with span over 10m lies _____ [A]
A) Below 30 Hz B) below 20 Hz C) Above 30 Hz D) Above 45 Hz
1524. Normally higher frequency of _____ shall be selected when DTS working on bridges [C]
A) 20-30 Hz B) 30-40 Hz C) 40-45 Hz D) 60 Hz
1525. Stabilizing work in tunnels _____ [D]
A) Shall be done cautiously B) shall be done with higher frequency
C) shall be done with matching frequency D) Shall not be done
1526. While stabilizing points and crossings, DTS should not be stopped at _____ portion. [C]
A) switch B) lead C) Crossing D) None of the above
1527. A minimum clean ballast cushion of _____ mm is recommended for quality output and retentivity of tamping. [B]
A) 100 B) 150 C) 200 D) 250
1528. For newlines, doubling and GC, on main line, total ballast cushion should be at least _____ mm for undertaking tamping with machine [D]
A) 100 B) 150 C) 200 D) 250

1529. For newlines, doubling and GC, on loop lines/sidings, total ballast cushion should be at least _____ mm for undertaking tamping with machine [B]
A) 100 B) 150 C) 200 D) 250

1530. The long wave length irregularities of longitudinal level and alignment can be rectified by adopting _____ mode of tamping [C]
A) Smoothening B) Elementary C) Design D) A and B

1531. For plotting of vertical profile horizontal scale adopted should be _____ [C]
A) 1:10 B) 1: 100 C) 1: 1000 D) 1: 10000

1532. For plotting of vertical profile, vertical scale adopted should be _____ [A]
A) 1:10 B) 1: 100 C) 1: 1000 D) 1: 10000

1533. In redesigning the profile, the requirements met for unevenness on 80 m chord on high speed routes with > 110kmph, should not exceed _____ mm [B]
A) 20 B) 40 C) 65 D) 80

1534. In redesigning the profile, the requirements met for unevenness on 80 m chord on other lines with speeds <110 kmph, should not exceed _____ mm [C]
A) 20 B) 40 C) 65 D) 80

1535. In redesigning the profile, for vertical curves the requirements met for unevenness on 20 m chord, should not exceed _____ mm [B]
A) 5 B) 10 C) 15 D) 20

1536. Deep screening by BCM results in _____ [D]
A) Improving the Drainage of track B) Improvement of track resilience
C) Improvement of elasticity of ballast bed D) All the above

1537. The screening unit in the BCM has screen area of around _____ m² [B]
A) 15 B) 21 C) 30 D) 40

1538. Total no of screens in a BCM are _____ [B]
A) 2 B) 3 C) 4 D) 5

1539. In BCM, screens of _____ square mesh sizes are adopted [C]
A) 60mm, 40 mm, 20mm B) 50 mm, 30mm, 20mm
C) 80mm, 50mm, 28mm D) 65mm, 45mm, 25mm

1540. Total width of excavation with a 2150 mm cutter bar is _____ [B]
A) 4030 mm B) 4280 mm C) 3150 mm D) 4150 mm

1541. Total width of excavation with a 1900 mm cutter bar is _____ [A]
A) 4030 mm B) 4280 mm C) 3150 mm D) 4150 mm

1542. Normally, the width required at the site for linking and opening cutting chain is approximately _____ mm [C]
A) 4000 B) 4500 C) 5000 D) 5500

1543. Depth of ballast cut by cutter bar is about _____ mm approximately. [B]
A) 250 mm B) 280 mm C) 300 mm D) 320

1544. Minimum Depth of excavation with BCM works out to be _____ mm approximately. [C]
A) 250 mm B) 280 mm C) 300 mm D) 320

1545. Lifting of track up to _____ mm can be done with available BCMs on IR. [B]
 A) 50 B) 100 C) 200 D) 300
1546. Slewing of track up to _____ mm can be done with available BCMs on IR. [D]
 A) +/-50 B) +/-100 C) +/-200 D) +/-300
1547. The retractable waste disposal conveyer belt can swing by _____ in _____ directions. [C]
 A) 30°, both B) 60°, both C) 70°, both D) 70°, one
1548. The retractable waste disposal conveyer belt can extend to maximum _____ from centre of track [B]
 A) 3 m B) 5 m C) 7 m D) 7.5
1549. The retractable waste disposal conveyer belt is capable of disposing off the muck at a distance of about _____ from centre of track [D]
 A) 3 m B) 5 m C) 7 m D) 7.5
1550. The BCMs available on IR can handle up to _____ cum of excavated material in an hour. [C]
 a. 300 B) 400 C) 550 D) 650
1551. There should not be any visible or hidden obstructions with _____ mm width for free working and good output of BCM [C]
 A) 3400 B) 4000 C) 4500 D) 5000
1552. For lowering cutter bar, a trench of _____ size should be made under the sleepers. [A]
 A) 0.30 m x 1.00m B) 0.30 m x 1.50 m C) 0.4 x 1.20m D) 0.5 x 1.50 m
1553. Size of each cutter bar extension piece is _____ mm [D]
 A) 250 B) 300 C) 500 D) 600
1554. In SBCM, screening unit, size of screens are _____ square mesh. [C]
 A) 60mm, 40 mm, 20mm B) 50 mm, 30mm, 20mm
 C) 80mm, 50mm, 28mm D) 65mm, 45mm, 25mm
1555. the screening capacity of SBCM is _____ m³ per hour. [C]
 A) 300 B) 400 C) 500 D) 600
1556. BRMs are used for the following operation. [D]
 A) ballast transfer B) Ballast spreading C) ballast profiling D) All the above
1557. Auxiliary track of _____ mm gauge should be laid to run portal cranes in TLE [B]
 A) 1676 B) 3400 C) 4265 D) 5300
1558. TLEs with lifting capacity of _____ tonnes are in use in IR [B]
 A) 9 t B) 9t & 12 t C) 10 t & 15 t D) 20 t
1559. The auxiliary track should be laid preferably at same level as main line, but in no case be _____ higher. [C]
 A) more than 20 mm B) more than 30 mm
 C) more than 50mm D) more than 75m
1560. The auxiliary track should not be _____ the existing track. [C]
 A) lower than B) equal to C) more than D) none of the above

1561. _____ portal cranes have the advantage of carrying two 12.60 m service rails along with released panels [B]
 A) 9 t B) 12 t C) Modern D) heavy duty
1562. Following works can be done by TRT _____ [D]
 A) CTR B) TSR C) TRR D) All the above
1563. Auxiliary track is not required for the following system of track laying. [B]
 A) TLE/PQRS B) TRT C) BOTH D) Mechanised
1564. _____ is a points and crossing laying / changing machine [D]
 A) TLE B) TRT C) UNIMAT D) T-28
1565. The Latest RGM 96 have ____ nos of grinding stones with _____ no of grind cars. [B]
 A) 72, 3 B) 96, 4 C) 48, 2 D) 96, 3
1566. GQI of _____ and above is acceptable in grinding. [B]
 A) 60 B) 80 C) 90 D) 100
1567. Full form of GDMS is _____. [A]
 A) Grind data management system B) Grind data monitoring system
 C) Grind data measurement system D) Grind deviations measurement system
1568. Equipment to measure the profile of rail head very accurately is _____ [A]
 A) Miniprof B) Star gauge C) bar gauge D) RCA
1569. The grinding strategy adopted on IR is _____ [C]
 A) Preventive B) Corrective C) Preventive gradual D) Corrective gradual
1570. SRGM has _____ no of stones. [A]
 A) 20 B) 24 C) 72 D) 96
1571. Life of a grinding stone is _____ hours. [A]
 A) 8-10 hours B) 12-16 hours C) 24 hours D) 72 hours
1572. Approximate metal removal by RGM is _____ [A]
 A) 0.1- 0.2mm B) 0.2 – 0.4 mm C) 0.05 -0.1 mm D) 1- 2mm
1573. Full form of GQI is _____ [A]
 A) Grind quality index B) grind quotient index
 C) Grinding quality of india D) Gauge quality index
1574. To analyse the RCF crack, _____ test is adopted. [A]
 A) DPT B) SP C) mini prof D) RCA
1575. In rail grinding, for straight tracks, it has been decided to give _____ pass at _____ kmph [A]
 A) one, 15 B) 2, 15 C) 3, 15 D) 3, 18
1576. In rail grinding, for curved tracks, it has been decided to give _____ passes at _____ kmph [D]
 A) one, 15 B) 2, 15 C) 3, 15 D) 3, 18
1577. After grinding, _____ should be cleaned from _____ joints. [A]
 A) Grind dust, glued B) Grease, glued C) Grind dust, FP D) All the above

12. PERMANENT WAY RENEWAL

1578. Limiting loss of section due to wear on 52kg. Rail is ____% [A]
A) 6 B) 7 C) 4 D) 5
1579. Limiting loss of section due to wear on 60kg. Rail is ____% [B]
A) 6 B) 7 C) 4 D) 5
1580. The limits of vertical wear on 60 kg. rail is----- [D]
A) 8mm B) 7mm C) 11mm D) 13mm
1581. Limiting lateral wear for rail renewal in 'A' route curved track [D]
A) 6mm B) 7mm C) 4mm D) 8mm
1582. Scattered renewals are replaced by [B]
A) Identical released serviceable components
B) Identical released serviceable and nearly same vintage components
C) Identical New components D) Identical released unserviceable components
1583. Scattered renewals are carried out at isolated locations [A]
A) Not more than 10 rails and or 250 sleepers in a gang beat in a year.
B) Not more than 15 rails and or 250 sleepers in a gang beat in a year.
C) Not more than 10 rails and or 200 sleepers in a gang beat in a year.
D) Not more than 15 rails and or 300 sleepers in a gang beat in a year.
1584. Casual renewals are carried out at [B]
A) Isolated locations of not continuous stretches
B) Isolated locations of continuous small stretches
C) Isolated locations more than 10 rails and or 200 sleepers in a gang beat.
D) Isolated locations more than 20 rails and or 300 sleepers in a gang beat.
1585. Casual renewals are carried out as [C]
A) Not a Part of normal maintenance operations
B) Cannot be covered under scattered renewals
C) Both A) and B) D) None of the above
1586. Scattered renewals are carried out as [A]
A) Part of normal maintenance operations
B) Not Part of normal maintenance operations
C) Both A) and B) D) None of the above
1587. Criteria for rail renewal is proposed [A]
A) Rail fractures having 5 withdrawals of rails per 10 km in a year.
B) Rail fractures having 10 withdrawals of rails per 10 km in a year.
C) Rail fractures having 5 withdrawals of rails per 10 km in two year.
D) Rail fractures having 10 withdrawals of rails per 10 km in two year.
1588. Criteria for rail renewal is proposed [C]
A) More than 20 defective welds per km are existing.
B) More than 25 defective welds per km are existing.
C) More than 30 defective welds per km are existing.

- D) More than 35 defective welds per km are existing.
1589. Criteria for rail renewal is _____ wear due to corrosion in web and foot [C]
 A) More than 1mm B) More than 1.25mm
 C) More than 1.5mm D) More than 2mm
1590. The limits of vertical wear on 52 kg. Rail is _____ [A]
 A) 8mm B) 7mm C) 11mm D) 13mm
1591. Limiting lateral wear for rail renewal in Group A & B routes curved track [C]
 A) 6mm B) 7mm C) 8mm D) 9mm
1592. Limiting lateral wear for rail renewal in C & D routes curved track [D]
 A) 7mm B) 8mm C) 9mm D) 10mm
1593. Limiting lateral wear for rail renewal in Group A & B routes straight track [A]
 A) 6mm B) 8mm C) 10mm D) 12mm
1594. Limiting lateral wear for rail renewal in Group C & D routes straight track [B]
 A) 6mm B) 8mm C) 10mm D) 12mm
1595. Lateral wear is measured at _____ below rail top table [C]
 A) 10 to 12mm B) 11 to 13mm C) 13 to 15mm D) 10mm
1596. Laying tolerance of gauge between sleeper to sleeper during primary renewals is [B]
 A) 1 mm B) 2mm C) 3mm D) 4mm
1597. Laying tolerance of high joints during primary renewals is [C]
 A) +2.25 mm B) +2.15 mm C) + 2mm D) + 2.5mm
1598. Laying tolerance of low joints during primary renewals is [D]
 A) ± 1 mm B) ± 1.5 mm C) ± 2 mm D) 0mm
1599. Laying tolerance of squareness of joints during primary renewals is [A]
 A) ± 10 mm B) ± 15 mm C) ± 20 mm D) None of the above
1600. Laying tolerance of difference in cross level on every 4th sleeper during primary renewals is [B]
 A) ± 4 mm B) ± 3 mm C) ± 2 mm D) None of the above
1601. Laying tolerance of alignment on 10mts chord in straight track during primary renewals is [C]
 A) ± 4 mm B) ± 3 mm C) ± 2 mm D) None of the above
1602. Laying tolerance of alignment on 20mts chord in curved track with 600mts radius and more during primary renewals is [B]
 A) 4 mm B) 5 mm C) 6 mm D) 7 mm
1603. Laying tolerance of alignment on 20mts chord in curved track with 600mts radius and Sharper during primary renewals is [A]
 A) 10 mm B) 5 mm C) 12 mm D) 4 mm
1604. Laying tolerance of variation between existing and approved longitudinal levels during primary renewals is [D]
 A) 75 mm B) 25 mm C) 60 mm D) 50 mm

1605. New material of an obsolescent section which are interchangeable with standard material and are purchased from time to time to prevent wastage of of other serviceable material to be treated as [A]
 A) Class I B) Class II C) Class III D) Dead stock
1606. Class II material include [C]
 A) All new material of obsolescent section other than those included in class 1
 B) All standard and obsolete material released and fit for use on track
 C) Both A) and B) D) None of the above
1607. Class IIA) rails are fit for use in [A]
 A) Running lines B) Non running lines
 C) Both A) and B) D) None of the above
1608. Class IIB) rails are fit for use in [B]
 A) Running lines B) Non running lines
 C) Both A) and B) D) None of the above
1609. The service life in terms of total GMT of traffic carried for considering through rail renewal on the bridge proper and in approaches (up to 100 m on either side) for all the important bridges and such of the major bridges where height of bank is in excess of _____ or more shall be half of the GMT specified [B]
 A) 6 Mts B) 5 Mts C) 4 Mts D) 3 Mts
1610. The account for relaying works should be closed within _____ of completion of The work & completion report submitted. [C]
 A) 1 month B) 2 months C) 3 months D) 4 months
1611. All class I Permanent Way material should be distinguished as follows [A]
 A) No marks B) Yellow paint C) White paint D) Red paint
1612. All class IIA) second hand rails fit for to be laid in running line are distinguished as Follows [C]
 A) No marks B) Daub of Yellow paint in end
 C) Daub of White paint in end D) Daub of Red paint in end
1613. All class IIB) second hand rails fit for to be laid in non running line are distinguished as Follows [B]
 A) No marks B) Daub of Yellow paint in end
 C) Daub of White paint in end D) Daub of Red paint in end
1614. Through ballast renewal shall be carried out if clean ballast cushion is less than 200mm for _____ routes [C]
 A) less than 100 kmph B) 110 kmph C) ≥ 130 kmph D) less than 130 kmph
1615. Through ballast renewal shall be carried for turnout on main line when the existing clean ballast cushion is less than ----- [A]
 A) 200mm B) 100mm C) 125mm D) 150mm
1616. Through ballast renewal shall be carried before introduction of machine tamping and when the existing clean ballast cushion is less than _____ routes having speed less than 130 kmph [D]

- A) 200mm B) 100mm C) 125mm D) 150mm
1617. On girder bridges, when sleepers _____ are defective and qualify for renewal, then, renewal should be carried out for the full span [C]
A) exceeds 30% B) exceeds 35% C) exceeds 20% D) exceeds 25%
1618. Criteria for through turnout rail renewal of 60 kg P&C, Service life of fabricated switches (ORS) shall be [D]
A) 150GMT B) 200 GMT C) 250GMT D) 300 GMT
1619. Criteria for through turnout rail renewal of 52 kg P&C, Service life of fabricated switches (ORS) shall be [C]
A) 150GMT B) 200 GMT C) 250GMT D) 300 GMT
1620. Minimum total GMT carried for CMS crossings 60kg shall be planned for renewal, after carrying out three rounds of in situ reconditioning using robotic welding machine [D]
A) 200GMT B) 250 GMT C) 300GMT D) 350 GMT
1621. Renewals on consideration of service life in terms of total GMT of traffic carried for 52 kg, 72 UTS rails _____ [B]
A) 325 B) 350 C) 375 D) 425
1622. Minimum total GMT carried for CMS crossings 60kg shall be planned for renewal, after carrying out three rounds of reconditioning by using H3B/H3C IRS electrodes [D]
A) 150GMT B) 200 GMT C) 250GMT D) 300 GMT
1623. Renewals on consideration of service life in terms of total GMT of traffic carried for 52 kg, 90 UTS rails _____ [A]
A) 525 B) 550 C) 375 D) 425
1624. Renewals on consideration of service life in terms of total GMT of traffic carried for 60 kg, 72 UTS rails _____ [C]
A) 425 B) 500 C) 550 D) 525
1625. Renewals on consideration of service life in terms of total GMT of traffic carried for 60 kg, 90 UTS rails _____ [A]
A) 800 B) 500 C) 550 D) 525
1626. Concrete sleepers will be considered for replacement/renewal if they have developed notches more than _____ mm at rail seat locations [C]
A) 2 B) 5 C) 3 D) 5
1627. Renewal of Points and Crossing shall be planned after carriage of minimum traffic for Fabricated switch (ORS) in GMT for 52 Kg section is _____ [B]
A) 150 B) 250 C) 350 D) 200
1628. Renewal of Points and Crossing shall be planned after carriage of minimum traffic for Fabricated switch (ORS) in GMT for 60 Kg section is _____ [D]
A) 150 B) 250 C) 350 D) 300
1629. Renewal of Points and Crossing shall be planned after carriage of minimum traffic for Thick Web Switch in GMT for 52 Kg section is _____ [C]
A) 350 B) 450 C) 500 D) 275

1630. Renewal of Points and Crossing shall be planned after carriage of minimum traffic for Thick Web switch in GMT for 60 Kg section is _____ [D]
 A) 300 B) 350 C) 500 D) 800
1631. Service Life of GFN 66 Liners (plain track) [B]
 A) 150 GMT or 4 years whichever is earlier or on condition basis
 B) 200 GMT or 4 years whichever is earlier or on condition basis
 C) 250 GMT or 4 years whichever is earlier or on condition basis
 D) 300 GMT or 4 years whichever is earlier or on condition basis
1632. Service Life of Metal Liners (plain track) [B]
 A) 250 GMT or 4 years whichever is earlier or on condition basis
 B) 400 GMT or 8 years whichever is earlier or on condition basis
 C) 350 GMT or 6 years whichever is earlier or on condition basis
 D) 200 GMT or 8 years whichever is earlier or on condition basis
1633. Service Life of ERC (plain track) [D]
 A) 350 GMT or 8 years whichever is earlier or on condition basis
 B) 300 GMT or 6 years whichever is earlier or on condition basis
 C) 350 GMT or 6 years whichever is earlier or on condition basis
 D) 400 GMT or 8 years whichever is earlier or on condition basis
1634. Service Life of GRSP (plain track) [D]
 A) 250 GMT or 4 years whichever is earlier or on condition basis
 B) 300 GMT or 4 years whichever is earlier or on condition basis
 C) 350 GMT or 4 years whichever is earlier or on condition basis
 D) 200 GMT or 4 years whichever is earlier or on condition basis
1635. Service Life of CGRSP (plain track) [D]
 A) 250 GMT or 8 years whichever is earlier or on condition basis
 B) 300 GMT or 8 years whichever is earlier or on condition basis
 C) 350 GMT or 8 years whichever is earlier or on condition basis
 D) 400 GMT or 8 years whichever is earlier or on condition basis
1636. Criteria for renewal of PSC sleepers [D]
 A) sleeper not able to hold gauge and level B) not able to provide required toe load
 C) insert hole ablanged D) all the above
1637. Minimum sleeper density for CTR/TSR with new PSC sleepers for Main lines _____ per km [D]
 A) 1540 B) 1560 C) 1600 D) 1660
1638. Minimum sleeper density for CTR/TSR renewal and laying of new passenger running loops shall be _____ per km [D]
 A) 1540 B) 1560 C) 1600 D) 1660
1639. Minimum sleeper density for CTR/TSR renewal and laying for other loop lines and sidings shall be _____ per km [A]
 A) 1540 B) 1560 C) 1600 D) 1660

1640. Minimum sleeper density for CTR/TSR with new PSC sleepers for Sidings (permissible speed more than 50 kmph) [C]
 A) 1540 B) 1560 C) 1660 D) 1600
1641. For other loop lines in the yards, sleeper density would be _____ [A]
 A) 1540 B) 1560 C) 1660 D) 1600
1642. The classification of released materials should be done by _____ [B]
 A) JE/P.way B) SSE/P.way incharge C) ADEN D) DEN
1643. Accountal of Scrap Rails will be done _____ [C]
 A) in length B) in weight
 C) in length & then converted to weight D) Non of the above
1644. Accountal of Scrap Sleepers will be done _____ Separately as whole and in parts [A]
 A) in numbers B) in weight C) in length D) Non of the above
1645. Accountal of Scrap Fittings & Fastenings will be done _____ [B]
 A) in numbers B) in weight C) in length D) Non of the above
1646. Track renewal proposals are submitted to the DEN by the _____ on condition basis and on the basis of various inspections carried out during the year. [C]
 A) JE/P.Way B) SSE/P.Way/In charge C) ADEN D) ALL
1647. Higher sleeper density during TSR/CTR, Doubling, gauge conversion, new line construction works on main lines may be provided with approval of [B]
 A) RB B) PCE C) CTE D) CAOR
1648. New rails can be used for renewal of other loop lines is to be done with prior approval of [B]
 A) RB B) PCE C) CTE D) CAOR
1649. Renewal of other loop lines is to be done with [C]
 A) 60 KG new rails B) 60KG old rails
 C) 60/52 KG (SH) rails D) 60/52 KG new rails
1650. Renewal of passenger running loop lines is to be done with [A]
 A) 60 KG new rails B) 60KG old rails C) Either of A) & B) D) 52 KG new rails
1651. Minimum depth of ballast cushion renewal works of passenger running loops is [A]
 A) 300 mm B) 250 mm C) 350 mm D) all
1652. Minimum depth of ballast cushion for other loop is [B]
 A) 300 mm B) 250 mm C) 350 mm D) all
1653. A minimum block of _____ hours duration is necessary where mechanical relaying works are carried out manually. [A]
 A) 2 to 3 B) 1 to 2 C) 1.5 to 2.5 D) 3 to 4
1654. While placing FM between two berthing lines (main and loops line or between two loop line) where points are involved, it must be ensured that glued joint is placed _____ mts inside FM for ensuring safety. [B]
 A) 3.50 B) 3.35 C) 3.00 D) 3.25
1655. Fouling Mark should be placed at a location where track centre begins to reduce to _____ in new works where normal track centre is between [C]

- A) 5.300 m and more B) 4.750m and more
C) 4.725m. and more D) 4.755 m and more
1656. Fouling Mark should be placed at a location where track centre begins to reduce to 4.265m in existing works where normal track centre is between [A]
A) 4.265 m and 4.725m. B) 4.265 m and 4.750m.
C) 4.265 m and 4.755m. D) 4.265 m and 4.745m.
1657. During mechanized laying of track by TLE speed restriction to be Speed restriction to be imposed is ____ on 1st day for opening, relaying and equalisation of ballast [A]
A) 20 KMPH B) 30 KMPH C) 40 KMPH D) 25 KMPH
1658. During mechanized laying of track by TLE Speed restriction to be relaxed to ____ after 3rd round of design mode tamping and 3rd round of stabilisation in controlled settlement mode is [D]
A) Sectional speed B) 100 KMPH C) 75 KMPH D) 110 KMPH
1659. During manual laying of sleepers Speed restriction to be relaxed to 110 KMPH on ____ day after 3rd round of design mode tamping and 3rd round of stabilisation in controlled settlement mode is [C]
A) 7th Day B) 8th Day C) 9th Day D) 10th Day
1660. During mechanized laying of track by TLE speed restriction to be relaxed to ____ KMPH on 4th day after 2nd round of design mode tamping and 2nd round of stabilisation in maximum settlement mode is [D]
A) 7th B) 6th C) 5th D) 4th
1661. During mechanized laying of track by TLE speed restriction to be relaxed to ____ KMPH on 4th day after 1st round of tamping in smoothening mode and 1st round of stabilisation in maximum settlement mode is [B]
A) 30 KMPH B) 40 KMPH C) 45 KMPH D) 50 KMPH
1662. During mechanized laying of track by TLE speed restriction to be relaxed to ____ on 6th day after 2nd round of design mode tamping and 2nd round of stabilisation in maximum settlement mode is [C]
A) 50 KMPH B) 40 KMPH C) 75 KMPH D) 90 KMPH
1663. During mechanized laying of track by TLE speed restriction to be relaxed to 75 KMPH on ____ after 2nd round of design mode tamping and 2nd round of stabilisation in maximum settlement mode is [A]
A) 6th B) 8th C) 10th D) 11th
1664. During mechanized laying of track by TLE after 3rd round of design mode tamping and 3rd round of stabilisation in controlled settlement mode speed restriction to be relaxed to normal speed on ____ day after checking ride quality and attention required [A]
A) 10th B) 19th C) 20th D) 21st
1665. During manual laying of sleepers Speed restriction to be imposed on 1st day during opening, relaying and packing is carried out is [B]
A) 30 KMPH B) 20 KMPH C) 15 KMPH D) 10 KMPH

1666. During manual laying of sleepers Speed restriction to be relaxed to _____ after 2nd round of design mode tamping and 2nd round of stabilisation in maximum settlement mode is [C]
 A) Sectional speed B) 90 KMPH C) 75 KMPH D) 110 KMPH
1667. During manual laying of sleepers Speed restriction to be relaxed to 75KMPH on _____ after 2nd round of design mode tamping and 2nd round of stabilisation in maximum settlement mode is [A]
 A) 6th Day B) 7th Day C) 8th Day D) 9th Day
1668. During manual laying of sleepers Speed restriction to be relaxed to 110 KMPH on _____ after 3rd round of design mode tamping and 3rd round of stabilisation in controlled settlement mode is [C]
 A) 7th Day B) 8th Day C) 9th Day D) 10th Day
1669. During manual laying of sleepers Speed restriction to be relaxed to _____ after 3rd round of design mode tamping and 3rd round of stabilisation in controlled settlement mode is [D]
 A) Sectional speed B) 100 KMPH C) 75 KMPH D) 110 KMPH
1670. During manual laying of sleepers renewal works after 3rd round of design mode tamping and 3rd round of stabilisation in controlled settlement mode speed restriction to be relaxed to normal speed on _____ day after checking ride quality and attention required [A]
 A) 10th B) 19th C) 20th D) 21st
1671. During manual laying of sleepers Speed restriction to be relaxed to _____ on 3rd day during opening, relaying and laying of sleepers manually and 1st round of machine packing followed by using DTS is [B]
 A) 30 KMPH B) 40 KMPH C) 45 KMPH D) 50 KMPH
1672. During mechanized laying of track by TRT Speed restriction to be imposed on 1st day during opening, relaying and equalisation of ballast is [A]
 A) 30 KMPH B) 40 KMPH C) 20 KMPH D) 10 KMPH
1673. During mechanized laying of track by TRT Speed restriction to be imposed on 3rd day after 1st tamping in smoothening settlement mode and 1st stabilisation in maximum settlement mode [B]
 A) 30 KMPH B) 40 KMPH C) 20 KMPH D) 45 KMPH
1674. During mechanized laying of track by TRT Speed restriction to be imposed on 5th day after 2nd tamping in smoothening settlement mode and 2nd stabilisation in maximum settlement mode [D]
 A) 40 KMPH B) 45 KMPH C) 50 KMPH D) 75 KMPH
1675. During mechanized laying of track by TRT Speed restriction to be relaxed on 8th day after 3rd tamping in design mode and 3rd stabilisation in controlled settlement mode [B]
 A) Speed up to 100 KMPH B) speed up to 110 KMPH
 C) speed up to 130 KMPH D) Normal sectional speed

1676. During mechanized laying of track by TLE after tamping without DTS and after ballasting, picking up of slacks and stabilisation of track by passage of traffic for routes having density less than 10GMT, consolidation period should be suitably increased to ensure passage of minimum _____ tonnes of traffic before relaxation of speed. [D]
 A) 100000 B) 75000 C) 40000 D) 50000
1677. During mechanized laying of track by TLE Speed restriction to be imposed on 1st day during opening, relaying and equalisation of ballast and manual packing is [C]
 A) 30 KMPH B) 25 KMPH C) 20 KMPH D) 10 KMPH
1678. During mechanized laying of track by TLE Speed restriction to be relaxed to 40 KMPH on ____ day after 1st tamping in smoothening mode without DTS and after ballasting, picking up of slacks and stabilisation of track by passage of traffic is [D]
 A) 7th B) 4th C) 6th D) 5th
1679. During mechanized laying of track by TLE Speed restriction to be relaxed to 75 KMPH on ____ day after 2nd tamping in smoothening mode without DTS and after survey of track for design mode, ballasting, picking up of slacks and stabilisation of track by passage of traffic is [B]
 A) 7th B) 8th C) 6th D) 5th
1680. During mechanized laying of track by TLE Speed restriction to be relaxed to _____ KMPH on 10th day after 3rd tamping in design mode without DTS IS [A]
 A) 75 B) 50 C) 65 D) 90
1681. During mechanized laying of track by TLE Speed increased to 130 KMPH on _____ day after 3rd tamping in design mode without DTS and completing foot plate/last vehicle inspection [D]
 A) 17th B) 16th C) 15th D) 14th
1682. During mechanized laying of track by TLE Speed increased to 160 KMPH on _____ day after 3rd tamping in design mode without DTS and completing foot plate/last vehicle inspection [B]
 A) 17th B) 16th C) 15th D) 14th
1683. During mechanized laying of track by TRT Speed increased to 130 KMPH on _____ day after 3rd tamping in design mode without DTS and completing foot plate/last vehicle inspection [A]
 A) 13th B) 14th C) 15th D) 16th
1684. During mechanized laying of track by TRT Speed increased to 160 KMPH on _____ day after 3rd tamping in design mode without DTS and completing foot plate/last vehicle inspection [C]
 A) 17th B) 16th C) 15th D) 14th
1685. Unserviceable material Class III - not fit for use– Ends to be painted with _____ Paint [A]
 A) a daub of Red B) a daub of white C) a daub of yellow D) No marks

13. HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL CURVES, REALIGNMENT OF CURVES

1686. Maximum degree of curve permitted for BG is _____ [B]
A) 8 degree B) 10 degree C) 12 degree D) 14 degrees
1687. Maximum degree of curvature permitted on BG Turnout other than passenger traffic is [B]
A) 4 degree B) 8 degree C) 10 degree D) none
1688. Sharpest curve permitted on BG track is _____ m radius [B]
A) 100 m, B) 175m, C) 350m, D) 440m
1689. The radius of curvature of one degree curve equals to _____ mts. [C]
A) 1000 B) 1500 C) 1750 D) 360
1690. A curve with radius of 1750 mts corresponds to _____ degrees [B]
A) 0.5 B) 1 C) 1.75 D) 2
1691. The relation between radius and the degree of a curve is [C]
A) $D = 1750/R$ B) $R = 1750/D$ C) both A & B D) none
1692. 1.75° curve has a radius of _____ m [D]
A) 175 B) 350 C) 500 D) 1000
1693. A curve with 3500 m radius is equal _____ degrees [A]
A) 0.5 B) 1 C) 1.5 D) 3.5
1694. Minimum radius of vertical curve for BG group A route track is _____ mts. [D]
A) 2500 B) 3000 C) 3500 D) 4000
1695. Minimum radius of vertical curve for BG group B route track is _____ mts. [B]
A) 2500 B) 3000 C) 3500 D) 4000
1696. Chord length for measuring versine at curves is _____ mts. [D]
A) 6 B) 10 C) 12 D) 20
1697. Amount of equilibrium super elevation to be provided is [B]
A) $e = GV/15R$ B) $e = GV^2/127R$ C) $e = GV/127R$ D) $GV/1.36R$
1698. Amount of equilibrium super elevation to be provided on BG track is [D]
A) $8.5 V^2/R$ B) $13.19 V^2/R$ C) $V^2/127R$ D) $13.76V^2/R$
1699. Equilibrium cant for a speed of 127 kmph on a 1 degree curve is _____ mm [B]
A) 100 B) 127 C) 254 D) 165
1700. Maximum cant deficiency in turnout for BG other than nominated rolling stocks is [C]
A) 50mm B) 65mm C) 75mm D) 100mm
1701. The easement curve is also known as [A]
A) Transition curve B) Spiral curve
C) Both of the above D) None of the above
1702. Maximum cant deficiency on BG Group for nominated rolling stocks is [C]
A) 100 mm B) 150mm C) Both A & B D) None of above
1703. The maximum super-elevation on existing Group A & B routes on B.G with approval of CTE is [D]

- A) 140 mm B) 165 mm C) 180 mm D) 185 mm
1704. The super-elevation remains constant on [A]
 A) Circular curve B) catenary curve C) spiral curve D) all of the above
1705. The super-elevation at the beginning of a transition curve is [B]
 A) Infinite B) zero C) 1.0 m D) none of the above
1706. The value by which actual cant falls short of equilibrium cant is known as [A]
 A) Cant deficiency B) cant C) offset D) shift
1707. The max. cant gradient on a transition curve in exceptional case with the approval of CTE [B]
 A) 1.4 mm/m B) 2.8 mm/m C) 3.5 mm/m D) 3.2 mm/m
1708. A vertical curve shall be provided only at the junction of grades when the algebraic difference between the grades is [A]
 A) Equal to or more than 4mm/m B) Less than 4 mm/m
 C) Equal to or more than 5mm/m D) Less than 5mm /m
1709. Grade compensation on curves of B.G. per degree is taken as ____ percent [D]
 A) 0.01 B) 0.02 C) 0.03 D) 0.04
1710. Grade compensation to be given for 2.5° BG horizontal curve is _____ % [C]
 A) 2.5 B) 25 C) 1 D) 1.25
1711. Distance between the inner rail and check rail provided on sharp curve is [C]
 A) 40mm B) 42mm C) 44mm D) 46mm
1712. The limiting value of cant excess for Broad Gauge is [C]
 A) 55 mm B) 65 mm C) 75 mm D) 100 mm
1713. The compensation for curvature on gradient for B.G. in terms of radius is given by [A]
 A) $70/R$ B) $52.5/R$ C) $35/R$ D) $105/R$
1714. The shape of transition curve used by Indian railways is [A]
 A) Cubic parabola B) spiral
 C) sine curve D) lemniscate of Bernouli
1715. If R is the radius of a circular curve, then the versine on a chord of length C is given by [C]
 A) $C^2/4R$ B) $C/8R$ C) $C^2/8R$ D) $C/4R$
1716. The grade compensation on a 4° curve on a Broad Gauge railway track is [B]
 A) 0.20% B) 0.16% C) 0.12% D) 0.08%
1717. Value of Dynamic gauge for B.G used for calculation of super elevation is [D]
 A) 1068 mm B) 1600 mm C) 1676 mm D) 1750 mm
1718. Max. Limit of SE on other than A & B routes is [B]
 A) 100 mm B) 185 mm C) 140 mm D) 165 mm
1719. Cant deficiency provided on curve is the difference of [D]
 A) Actual cant & cant excess B) Cant excess & cant actual
 C) Actual cant & theoretical cant on low speed
 D) Theoretical cant required for higher speed & actual cant provided
1720. Max. cant deficiency gradient allowed on transition curve is [D]
 A) 1 in 420 B) 1 in 520 C) 1 in 620 D) 1 in 720

1721. Desirable rate of change of cant/cant deficiency on transition curve is [D]
 A) 60mm/Sec B) 55mm/Sec C) 35 mm/Sec D) 50mm/Sec
1722. Max. rate of change of cant/cant deficiency on transition curve is in exceptional case
 A) 35 mm/sec B) 50 mm/sec C) 55 mm/sec D) 60 mm/sec [D]
1723. Transition curve is the curve of [D]
 A) Varying SE B) Varying versine C) Varying radius D) All the above
1724. The difference between actual cant provided on track and the cant calculated corresponding to minimum speed in the section is called: [A]
 A) Cant excess B) Extra Cant C) Cant deficiency D) none of the above
1725. If one LH curve is followed by a RH curve, the two curves will be called as [A]
 A) Reverse Curve B) Compound curve C) Difficult curve D) simple curve
1726. Degree of a curve of radius 875 m is [C]
 A) 1 degree B) 1.5 degree C) 2 degree D) 2.5 degree
1727. Chord length for measuring lead curvature of a turnout is [B]
 A) 5 m B) 6 m C) 7.5m D) 7 m
1728. The angle subtended at the centre by a chord of _____ m is degree of curve [C]
 A) 10m B) 20m C) 30.5m D) 100m
1729. Limit of station to station variation of versine for 110 kmph is [B]
 A) 10mm B) 15mm C) 20mm D) 40mm
1730. All AT welds shall be joggled fish plated with two far end bolts on curves of [D]
 A) 2° B) 2.5° C) 2.75° D) 3° & sharper
1731. Radius of curve is 3500m. What is the degree of curve [D]
 A) 3.5° B) 1° C) 1.75° D) 0.5°
1732. Versine of a 1° curve is [C]
 A) 10mm B) 14mm C) 28.5mm D) 17.5mm
1733. Versine of a 0.5° curve is [A]
 A) 14 mm B) 28 mm C) 50 mm D) 5mm
1734. While doing packing in curves the mate should rectify the unevenness of _____ Rail before correcting to super elevation with Gauge cum level. [A]
 A) Inner rail B) Outer Rail
 C) Any rail can be done D) None of the above
1735. If inner rail is raised above outer rail it is called as ----- [D]
 A) Positive cant B) Positive grade C) Negative grade D) Negative Cant
1736. The radius of a 5 Degree curve is-----meters. [A]
 A) 350 B) 440 C) 875 D) 1750
1737. In curved track _____ rail is raised above the _____ rail normally. [A]
 A) Outer, inner B) inner, outer C) cess, non cess D) Non Cess
1738. In IR Designation of a curve is done by [A]
 A) degree B) radius C) degree or radius D) Curvature
1739. Dynamic gauge for BG is [A]
 A) 1750mm B) 1776 mm C) 1676mm D) 1057mm

1740. The difference between actual cant provided on track and the cant calculated corresponding to minimum speed in the section [B]
 A) cant deficiency B) cant excess
 C) rate of change of cant D) equilibrium cant
1741. A vertical curve shall be provided only at the junction of the grade when the algebraic difference between the grades is equal to or more than _____ mm per meter. [C]
 A) 2 B) 3 C) 4 D) 5
1742. The minimum radius of the vertical curve for Group 'A' route _____ meters. [D]
 A) 2000 B) 2500 C) 3000 D) 4000
1743. The minimum radius of the vertical curve for Group 'B' route. meters. [C]
 A) 2000 B) 2500 C) 3000 D) 4000
1744. The minimum radius of the vertical curve for Group 'C' & 'D' routes meters. [B]
 A) 2000 B) 2500 C) 3000 D) 4000
1745. Criteria for Realignment of curve: The Limits of station to station variation of versine on lines speed 160 Km/h and up to 110 Km/h, is _____ mm or _____ of average Versine on circular portion, whichever is _____ [A]
 A) 10, 20%, more B) 10, 10%, less C) 10, 20%, less D) 10, 10%, more
1746. Criteria for Realignment of curve: The Limits of station to station variation of versine on lines speed of 110 Km/h, is _____ mm or _____ of average Versine on circular portion, whichever is _____ [C]
 A) 10, 20%, more B) 10, 10%, less C) 15, 20%, more D) 10, 10%, more
1747. Criteria for Realignment of curve: The Limits of station to station variation of versine on lines speed below 110 Km/h and up to 50 Km/h, is _____ mm or _____ of average Versine on circular portion, whichever is _____ [D]
 A) 10, 20%, more B) 20, 20%, less C) 10, 20%, less D) 20, 20%, more
1748. Criteria for Realignment of curve: The Limits of station to station variation of versine on lines speed below 50 Km/h, is _____ mm or _____ of average Versine on circular portion, whichever is _____ [A]
 A) 40, 20%, more B) 10, 20%, less C) 30, 20%, less D) 40, 10%, more
1749. As per IRSOD, Check-rails should be provided on curves having Degree _____ [A]
 A) ≥ 8 B) ≥ 10 C) ≥ 6 D) ≥ 4
1750. The amount by which one of the rail is raised with reference to the other rail in a curved track is called. [C]
 A) positive Cant B) Negative Cant C) Cant D) None
1751. _____ is the perpendicular distance measured at the midpoint of a chord from the arc of curved track. [C]
 A) cant B) Level C) Versine D) chord length
1752. A circular curve in vertical plane is called. [B]

- A) Horizontal curve B) Vertical curve C) Transition curve D) None
1753. _____ occurs when a train travels around a curve at a speed higher than the equilibrium speed. [B]
A) cant excess B) cant deficiency C) equilibrium cant D) None
1754. _____ occurs when a train travels around a curve at a speed lower than the equilibrium speed [A]
A) cant excess B) cant deficiency C) equilibrium cant D) None
1755. The amount by which Cant is increased or reduced in a given length of transition is called _____. [B]
A) cant deficiency gradient B) cant gradient C) cant excess D) cant deficiency
1756. The amount by which deficiency of Cant is increased or reduced in a given length of transition is called _____. [A]
A) cant deficiency gradient B) cant gradient C) cant excess D) cant deficiency
1757. The outward force acting on a vehicle while moving on a curved track is called. [C]
A) vertical force B) centripetal force C) centrifugal force D) None
1758. The speed at which the centrifugal force developed during the movement of the vehicle on a curved track is exactly balanced by the Cant provided is called [D]
A) safe speed B) Max.per.speed C) High speed D) Equilibrium speed
1759. The highest speed which may be permitted on a curve taking into consideration the radius of the curvature, actual cant, Cant deficiency, Cant excess and the length of transition. [A]
A) Max.per.speed of curve B) safe speed of curve
C) Equilibrium speed of curve D) sectional speed
1760. The rate at which Cant is increased or reduced per second, at the maximum permissible speed of the vehicle passing over the transition curve is called _____. [B]
A) Cant excess gradient B) Rate of change of Cant
C) cant deficiency gradient D) cant deficiency
1761. The rate at which Cant deficiency is increased or reduced per second, at the maximum Permissible speed of the vehicle passing over the transition curve is called _____. [C]
A) Cant excess gradient B) cant gradient
C) rate of change of cant deficiency D) cant deficiency
1762. Maximum cant permitted on new lines/diversions/multi tracking on A&B routes- is _____ mm. [C]
A) 115 B) 140 C) 185 D) 165
1763. Maximum cant permitted on B G- Group 'D' routes is _____ mm. [D]
A) 145 B) 115 C) 140 D) 165
1764. Versine readings shall be taken along the gauge face of the _____. [B]
A) Inner rail B) Outer rail C) Both D) None
1765. Maximum value of cant deficiency on routes with sectional speed less than 100 Km/h is [C]
A) 65mm B) 85mm C) 75mm D) 100 mm

1766. Maximum value of cant excess on all BG routes is _____ mm [D]
 A) 65 B) 85 C) 55 D) 75
1767. A compound curve is one which is formed, by two circular curves of different radii but Curving in the _____ direction [A]
 A) same B) opposite C) parallel D) None
1768. A reverse curve is one which is formed, by two circular curves of different radii but Curving in the _____ direction [B]
 A) same B) opposite C) parallel D) None
1769. Curve Board at each approach of a curve should be provided on the _____ of the curve. [B]
 A) inside B) outside C) left side D) right side
1770. Super-elevation or cant should be indicated by painting its value on the _____ face of the web of the _____ rail of the curve. [A]
 A) inside, inner B) outside, outer C) inside, outer D) outside, inner
1771. For 1° curve, what is the Radius of curvature in metres? [C]
 A) 875 B) 550 C) 1750 D) 440
1772. For 1.75° curve, what is the Radius of curvature in metres? [C]
 A) 500 B) 750 C) 1000 D) 1750
1773. For 5° curve, what is the Radius of curvature in metres? [A]
 A) 350 B) 500 C) 1000 D) 440
1774. What is the degree of the curve of Radius 175 metres? [B]
 A) 8° B) 10° C) 6° D) 5°
1775. What is the degree of the curve of Radius 3500 metres? [A]
 A) 0.5 B) 2° C) 3.5° D) 35°
1776. What is the degree of the curve of Radius 500 metres? [C]
 A) 0.5° B) 2° C) 3.5° D) 1.75°
1777. Formula for the equilibrium super elevation/cant necessary for any speed is [C]
 A) $C = GV^2/172R$ B) $C = G^2V/127R$ C) $C = GV^2/127R$ D) $C = GV^2/721R$
1778. The desirable length of transition 'L' shall be [D]
 A) $L = 0.0056 \times C_a \times V_m$ B) $L = 0.0056 \times C_d \times V_m$
 C) $L = 0.72 \times C_a$ D) Maximum of the above
1779. In curved track _____ rail is raised above the _____ rail normally. [A]
 A) Outer, inner B) inner, outer C) cess, non cess D) Non Cess
1780. Rail posts indicating tangent points of beginning and end of transition curve shall be painted with _____ [A]
 A) Red and white B) red and green C) yellow and white D) white and black
1781. For high speeds, in group A & B routes, a straight with a minimum of _____ m shall be kept between two transitions of reverse curves [C]
 A) 20 B) 30 C) 50 D) 100
1782. In curves the excess length 'd' by which the inner rail gains over the outer rail is calculated by the formula [A]

- A) $L \times G / R$ B) $G \times R / L$ C) $L \times R / 1750$ D) $L \times G \times R$
1783. Location where checkrails should be provided shall be decided by the ____ [D]
A) PCE B) CGE C) CTE D) DEN
1784. The basic principle of string lining is the sum total of existing versines should be _____ sum total of proposed versines [A]
A) equal to B) more than C) less than D) double the
1785. The basic principle of string lining is at the first and last station the slews should be _____ [C]
a) Same B) double C) zero D) none of the above
1786. The second summation of the versine difference between proposed versine and existing versine represents _____ [A]
A) half the slew at any station B) full slew at any station
C) double the slew at any station D) none of the above
1787. On routes where rail grinding is in practice lubricators should be provided on curves of radius _____ m and sharper [C]
A) 600 B) 1000 C) 1400 D) 1750
1788. Extra clearances to be provided in addition to the fixed dimensions when a structure is inside of the curve are [D]
A) over throw B) lean C) sway D) all the above
1789. Extra clearances to be provided in addition to the fixed dimensions when a structure is inside of the curve are [B]
A) over throw B) end throw C) lean D) sway
1790. Amount to be deducted from extra clearances when a passenger platform is inside of the curve [B]
A) 25mm B) 51 mm C) 65 mm D) 75mm
1791. Amount to be deducted from extra clearances when a passenger platform is outside of the curve [A]
A) 25mm B) 51 mm C) 65 mm D) 75mm
1792. Gradient of 1 in 200 can be written in terms of percentage as _____ [D]
A) 200 % B) 20 % C) 2% D) 0.5 %
1793. For non-transitioned curves, the cant should be runup or runout on the ____ [A]
A) virtual transition B) in one rail length
C) half curve length D) half virtual transition
1794. The length of virtual transition is _____ [A]
A) centre to centre of bogies B) one coach length
B) end to end of bogies D) half coach length
1795. Centre to centre distance of bogies in BG/ ICF coaches is _____ [B]
A) 21.34 m B) 14.785 m C) 14.90 m D) 3.350

14. POINTS & CROSSINGS

1796. Turnouts on which trains are received from SRJ side are called as [A]
A) Facing points B) Trailing points
C) Non interlocked points D) Interlocked points
1797. Turnouts on which trains are received from crossing side are called as [B]
A) Facing points B) Trailing points
C) Non interlocked points D) Interlocked points
1798. In curved switches tongue rails are [C]
A) Straight and tangential to main line B) Curved and tangential to main line
C) Curved and not tangential to main line D) Curved and transition available
1799. Intersection of gauge lines of stock rail and tongue in straight switches is the point called [B]
A) Actual toe of switch B) Theoretical toe of switch
C) Throw of switch D) Tangent point
1800. Point of Intersection of gauge lines of stock rail and tangent drawn at gauge face at tip of tongue in curved switches is the point called [B]
A) Heel of switch B) Theoretical toe of switch
C) Throw of switch D) Actual toe of switch
1801. Fillet radius provided at tip of tongue in over riding curved switches is [C]
A) 10mm B) 11mm C) 13mm D) 15mm
1802. Angle provided between imaginary tangent drawn to the gauge line of tongue rail and gauge line of stock rail is called as [D]
A) Crossing angle B) Switch angle
C) Entry angle of turnout D) Switch entry angle
1803. Switch entry Angle for 1 in 8.5 curved switch on PSC is [A]
A) $0^{\circ}-46'-59''$ B) $0^{\circ}-47'-58''$ C) $0^{\circ}-47'-59''$ D) $0^{\circ}-46'-58''$
1804. Switch entry Angle for 1 in 12 curved switch on PSC is [D]
A) $0^{\circ}-21'-2''$ B) $0^{\circ}-21'-00''$ C) $0^{\circ}-20'-2''$ D) $0^{\circ}-20'-00''$
1805. Switch entry Angle for 1 in 16 curved switch on PSC is [C]
A) $0^{\circ}-21'-00''$ B) $0^{\circ}-19'-00''$ C) $0^{\circ}-20'-00''$ D) $0^{\circ}-16'-00''$
1806. The throw of switch is measured as [D]
(a) The distance between gauge face of tongue rail and gauge face of stock rail in open condition
(b) The distance between gauge face of tongue rail and non-gauge face of stock rail in open condition
(c) The distance between non gauge face of tongue rail and non-gauge face of stock rail in open condition
(d) The distance between non gauge face of tongue rail and gauge face of stock rail in open condition.
1807. The throw of switch is distance through which [C]
A) Tongue rail moves at heel B) Tongue rail moves at Junction of heads
C) Tongue rail moves at Actual Toe of switch

- D) Tongue rail moves at Theoretical toe of switch
1808. Imaginary point on the gauge line opposite to centre of _____ in curved switch is called as Heel of switch [A]
 A) Heel Block B) Distance block C) Stud block D) Toe block
1809. Imaginary point on the gauge line midway between the end of lead rail and the tongue rail in straight switch is called as [D]
 A) Heel Block B) Junction of heads C) Heel divergence D) Heel of switch
1810. Heel divergence is the distance between [C]
 A) Non gauge face of tongue rail and non-gauge face of stock rail
 B) Non gauge face of tongue rail and gauge face of stock rail
 C) Gauge face of tongue rail and gauge face of stock rail
 D) Gauge face of tongue rail and non-gauge face of stock rail
1811. 1 in 12 PSC Turnout consist of ----- Number of sleepers in a set [B]
 A) 83 B) 96 C) 91 D) 95
1812. 1 in 8.5 PSC Turnout consist of ----- Number of sleepers in a set [D]
 A) 54 B) 62 C) 65 D) 67
1813. 1 in 16 PSC Turnout consist of ----- Number of sleepers in a set [C]
 A) 101 B) 111 C) 114 D) 109
1814. Clearance between the bottom of stock rail and top of stretcher bar should be [C]
 A) 0.5 to 2 mm B) 1.5 to 2 mm C) 1.5 to 3 mm D) 2 to 3 mm
1815. On Indian Railways, number of a crossing is defined as [D]
 A) Sine of angle of crossing, B) Cosine of angle of crossing,
 C) Tangent of angle of crossing D) Cotangent of angle of crossing
1816. The Overall length of 1 in 12 fan shaped turnout is [B]
 A) 38575 B) 39975 C) 41004 D) none of the above
1817. The Overall length of 1 in 8.5 fan shaped turnout is [B]
 A) 28538mm B) 28511 mm C) 39975 D) none of the above
1818. Number of approach sleepers in PSC layout are [D]
 A) 10 B) 11 C) 12 D) 13
1819. In PSC layout at toe of switch, cant is gradually decreased from _____ in different sleepers from [B]
 A) 1 in 20, 1 in 25.5, 1 in 40.5, 1 in 80.5 and zero
 B) 1 in 20, 1 in 26.5, 1 in 40, 1 in 80 and Zero
 C) 1 in 20, 1 in 30.5, 1 in 40.5, 1 in 80.5 and Zero
 D) 1 in 20, 1 in 26, 1 in 40, 1 in 80 and Zero
1820. In PSC layout just after heel of switch at sleeper no 21 to 27 in 1 in 12 turnout with 52 kg rail _____ liners to be used [A]
 A) GFN liner 3702 both inside and outside
 B) GFN liner 3707 inside and 3708 outside
 C) GFN liner 3706 both inside and outside
 D) GFN liner 3708 inside and 3707 outside
1821. In PSC layout at sleeper in check rail location in 1 in 12 turnout with 52 kg rail _____ liners to be used [C]
 A) GFN liner 3706 both inside and outside

- B) GFN liner 3707 inside and 3708 outside
 C) GFN liner 3708 both inside and outside
 D) GFN liner 3708 inside and 3707 outside
1822. In PSC layout just at crossing sleeper in 1 in 12 turnout with 52 kg rail _____ liners to be used [A]
 A) GFN liner 3702 both inside and outside
 B) GFN liner 3707 inside and 3708 outside
 C) GFN liner 3706 both inside and outside
 D) GFN liner 3708 inside and 3707 outside
1823. In crossing the point at which the converging wing rails are closest to each other is called as [D]
 A) Actual nose of crossing B) Toe of crossing
 C) Theoretical nose of crossing D) Throat of crossing
1824. In crossing the angle contained between gauge lines of crossing measured at theoretical nose of crossing is called as [C]
 A) Actual nose of crossing B) Toe of crossing
 C) Crossing angle D) Throat of crossing
1825. Crossing angle for 1 in 8.5 layout is [D]
 A) 4°- 45'- 49" B) 4°- 45' - 48" C) 6°- 42' - 34" D) 6°- 42' - 35"
1826. Crossing angle for 1 in 12 layout is [A]
 A) 4°- 45'- 49" B) 4°- 45' - 48" C) 6°- 42' - 34" D) 6°- 42' - 35"
1827. Crossing angle for 1 in 12 layout is [D]
 A) 3°- 45'- 35" B) 3°- 35' - 45" C) 3°- 35' - 34" D) 3°- 34' - 35"
1828. Portion of track between toe of switch to beginning of crossing assembly in curved switch is called as [C]
 A) Turn in curve B) Connecting curve C) Lead of turnout D) Turnout curve
1829. Portion of track on divergent side after last long sleeper in PSC layout is in curved direction same as that turnout curve is called as [B]
 A) Turn in curve B) Connecting curve C) Lead of turnout D) Turnout curve
1830. Portion of track on divergent side after last long sleeper in PSC layout is in curved direction opposite to that of turnout curve is called as [A]
 A) Turn in curve B) Connecting curve C) Lead of turnout D) Turnout curve
1831. Stretcher bars are fixed to tongue rails at the time when [D]
 A) One tongue rail is closed and another in open condition
 B) Both the tongue rails are in closed condition
 C) Both tongue rails are in open condition D) Both tongue rails are at half throw
1832. Check rails at crossing assembly [C]
 A) Lateral guidance to wheel from Toe of crossing to heel of crossing
 B) Lateral guidance to wheel from Toe of crossing to actual nose of crossing
 C) Lateral guidance to wheel in the unguided gap between throat to actual nose of crossing
 D) Lateral guidance to wheel in the unguided gap between throat to heel of crossing
1833. Check rails clearance for PSC layout to be maintained as [B]
 A) 40 to 44 mm B) 41 to 45 mm C) 41 to 44 mm D) 40 to 45 mm

1834. Turnouts in running lines over which passenger trains are received or dispatched should be laid with _____ curved switch or flatter. [C]
 A) 1 in 20 B) 1 in 16 C) 1 in 12 D) 1 in 8,5
1835. Minimum radius of lead curve to be laid on passenger running lines is [A]
 A) 441.360 mts B) 350 mts C) 232.260 mts D) 784.993mts
1836. Minimum radius of lead curve to be laid on goods running lines is [D]
 A) 220 mts B) 165 mts C) 175 mts D) 218mts
1837. Minimum radius of turn in curve to be laid in case of straight main line for passenger traffic is [D]
 A) 220 mts B) 218 mts C) 441 mts D) 350mts
1838. Minimum radius of turn in curve when turnouts taking off from curves is [A]
 A) 220 mts B) 218 mts C) 441 mts D) 350mts
1839. At Stock rail joints and at heel of xing., junction fish plates_____ [B]
 A) Must be provided B) Not to be provided
 C) Can be provided if required D) None of the above
1840. There should be at least _____ rail length on either side of points of same rail section as of points. [A]
 A) One B) Two C) Two and half D) Three
1841. Deep screening of points and crossing on main line and 20 m on either side to be done
 A) ballast cushion is less than 200mm clean [A]
 B) ballast cushion is less than 150mm clean
 C) ballast cushion is less than 250mm clean D) Once in 15 years
1842. 60 kg Stock rail vertical wear shall not exceed [D]
 A) 8mm B)10mm C)12mm D) 13mm
1843. Stock rail lateral wear for A&B routes shall not exceed [A]
 A) 8mm B) 7mm C) 6mm D) 5mm
1844. Stock rail vertical wear for C&D routes shall not exceed [C]
 A) 8mm B) 9mm C) 10mm D) 12mm
1845. The versine at each station in lead curve and turn in curve should not be beyond _____ from its design value, as a good maintenance practice. [A]
 A) 3mm B) 4mm C) 2mm D) 5mm
1846. Maximum permissible vertical wear on wing rails or nose of crossing shall be _____ mm. [C]
 A) 8 B) 6 C) 10 D) 7
1847. Maximum permissible vertical wear on wing rails or nose of crossing of weldable CMS shall be _____ mm. [D]
 (a) 8 B) 6 C) 10 D) 7
1848. On rajdhani/shatabdi routes CMS xing to be reconditioned once the vertical wear limit reaches [C]
 A) 6mm B)7mm C) 8mm D) 10mm
1849. In case of CMS crossing 52 kg following to be deducted from observed vertical wear to find out actual wear of wing rail. [D]
 A) 3.5 mm B) 3mm C)2.5mm D) 2mm
1850. In case of CMS crossing 60 kg following to be deducted from observed vertical wear

- to find out actual wear of wing rail. [C]
 A) 3.5 mm B) 3 mm C) 2.5 mm D) 2 mm
1851. In case of weldable CMS crossing 60 kg following to be deducted from observed vertical wear to find out actual wear of wing rail. [C]
 A) 3.5 mm B) 3 mm C) 2.5 mm D) 2 mm
1852. In case of built up/heat treated crossing following to be deducted from observed vertical wear to find out actual wear of wing rail. [D]
 A) 2 mm B) 1.5 mm C) 1 mm D) 0 mm
1853. In case of CMS crossing 52 kg following to be deducted from observed vertical nose wear to find out actual nose wear at ANC . [A]
 A) 8 mm B) 7 mm C) 6 mm D) 8.5 mm
1854. In case of CMS crossing 60 kg following to be deducted from observed vertical nose wear to find out actual nose wear at ANC . [D]
 A) 8 mm B) 7 mm C) 6 mm D) 8.5 mm
1855. In case of weldable CMS crossing 60 kg following to be deducted from observed vertical nose wear to find out actual nose wear at ANC . [D]
 A) 8 mm B) 7 mm C) 6 mm D) 8.5 mm
1856. In case of built up / heat treated welded crossing following to be deducted from observed vertical nose wear to find out actual nose wear at ANC [C]
 A) 8 mm B) 7 mm C) 6 mm D) 8.5 mm
1857. In case of built-up crossing following to be deducted from observed vertical nose wear to find out actual nose wear at 100 mm behind ANC. [D]
 A) 2 mm B) 1.5 mm C) 1 mm D) 0 mm
1858. In case of heat-treated welded crossing following to be deducted from observed vertical nose wear to find out actual nose wear at 100 mm behind ANC [C]
 A) 1.5 mm B) 2.5 mm C) 3.5 mm D) 4 mm
1859. In case of CMS crossing of 52 kg following to be deducted from observed vertical nose wear to find out actual nose wear at 100 mm behind ANC [B]
 A) 1.5 mm B) 2 mm C) 2.5 mm D) 3.5 mm
1860. In case of CMS crossing of 60 kg following to be deducted from observed vertical nose wear to find out actual nose wear at 100 mm behind ANC [C]
 A) 1.5 mm B) 2 mm C) 2.5 mm D) 3.5 mm
1861. In case of weldable CMS crossing of 1 in 12 60 kg following to be deducted from observed vertical nose wear to find out actual nose wear at 100 mm behind ANC [D]
 A) 2.5 mm B) 3.5 mm C) 5.7 mm D) 6 mm
1862. In case of weldable CMS crossing of 1 in 8.5 60 kg following to be deducted from observed vertical nose wear to find out actual nose wear at 100 mm behind ANC [A]
 A) 5.7 mm B) 5.5 mm C) 5.8 mm D) 6 mm
1863. The service life of 60 kg fabricated switches in terms of GMT [B]
 A) 350 GMT B) 300 GMT C) 250 GMT D) 200 GMT
1864. -----prevent vehicles escaping from the station and trying to enter into the next block section. [C]
 A) Catch siding B) Derailing switch C) Slip siding D) Snag dead end
1865. The service life of 52 kg fabricated switches as well as crossings (all types) in terms

- of GMT [C]
 A) 350 GMT B) 300 GMT C) 250 GMT D) 200 GMT
1866. _____ has to be provided to trap vehicles coming uncontrolled from the block section and trying to enter into the station. [A]
 A) Catch siding B) Derailing switch C) Slip siding D) Snag dead end
1867. Catch siding is provided when there is a gradient steeper than _____ falling towards the station. [C]
 A) 1 in 100 B) 1 in 90 C) 1 in 80 D) 1 in 70
1868. Slip siding is provided when gradients steeper than _____ falling away from station. [A]
 A) 1 in 100 B) 1 in 90 C) 1 in 80 D) 1 in 70
1869. When turnout curve and main line curve are having same direction of curvature, it is called the layout is in. [A]
 A) Similar flexure B) Contrary flexure C) Scissors xover D) Ladder track
1870. When turnout curve and main line curve are having opposite direction of curvature, it is called the layout is in. [B]
 A) Similar flexure B) Contrary flexure C) Scissors xover D) Ladder track
1871. In the case of similar flexure, cant on turnout is [B]
 A) Negative B) Positive C) It may be both as per site D) None of the above
1872. In the case of Contrary flexure, cant on turnout is [A]
 A) Negative B) Positive C) It may be both as per site D) None of the above
1873. There should be no change of cant between points _____ on B G outside the toe of the switch and beyond the nose of the crossing. [C]
 A) 10 mts B) 15 mts C) 20mts D) 30 mts
1874. In the case of similar flexure, Turnout not followed by reverse curves the turnout curve shall have the _____ cant as the main line curve. [C]
 A) Reduced B) Increased C) Same D) Level
1875. Turnout followed by reverse curves in case of similar flexure, a change of cant on the turnout may be permitted starting behind the crossing and being run out at a rate not steeper than _____ and subject to the maximum cant on the main line turnout being limited to _____. [D]
 A) 2.5mm/mts and 65mm B) 3.2mm/mts and 65mm
 C) 2.4mm/mts and 65mm D) 2.8mm/mts and 65mm
1876. A low-speed track section distinct from a running line or through route such as a main line or branch line is called as [A]
 A) Siding B) Loop line C) Shunting neck D) Goods line
1877. A line leading to marshalling sidings on which actual shunting of a train may be done clear of running train. [A]
 A) Shunting neck B) Stabling siding C) Marshalling Siding D) Goods line
1878. Siding is one where rakes or engines are stored (usually without any maintenance) away from the home yard, before they are assigned to the next train service is called. [B]
 A) Shunting neck B) Stabling siding C) Marshalling Siding D) Goods line
1879. When a vehicle standing on loop line escapes and rolls down it will not infringe the main line and train operation will go on at normal speed the arrangement is called as [D]
 A) Shunting neck B) Scotch block C) Snag dead end D) Derailing switch

1880. _____ sand shall be maintained in sand hump above rail level [B]
 A) 50 mm loose B) 65mm loose C) 50 mm compacted D) 65 mm compacted
1881. The track into which a number of parallel tracks merge is called as [C]
 A) Triangle B) Herring bond grid C) Gathering line D) None of the above
1882. The permissible speed on 1in 8.5 curved switch is [A]
 A) 15kmph, B) 25 kmph C) 30kmph D) 40kmph
1883. The permissible speed on 1in 12 curved switch is [C]
 A) 15kmph, B) 25 kmph C)30kmph D) 40kmph
1884. The permissible speed on 1in 8.5 symmetrical split curved switch is [C]
 A) 15kmph, B) 25 kmph C)30kmph D) 40kmph
1885. 1 in 8½ thick web switch on emergency crossover for freight stocks not in Exception List. [C]
 A) 45kmph, B) 25 kmph C)30kmph D) 40kmph
1886. The permissible speed on 1in 12 Thick web switch is [A]
 A) 50kmph, B) 45 kmph C) 60kmph D) 30kmph
1887. Only _____ of electrodes are approved by RDSO for reconditioning of points and crossing [D]
 A) N3 series B) S3 series C) Q3 series D) H3 series
1888. H3C series electrodes are expected to provide traffic carrying capacity of [A]
 A) 15 GMT B) 25 GMT C) 35 GMT D) 50 GMT
1889. The packing of electrode should be absolutely intact and all electrodes are consumed – _____ after opening of packing during reconditioning of P&C [C]
 A) 4 Hours B) 5 Hours C) 6 Hours D) 8 Hours
1890. In case of CMS crossing welding, cycle should be short i.e. not more than _____ at a time [B]
 A) One minute B) Two minute C) Three minute D) Four Minute
1891. The temperature of adjoining area remains _____ by means of compressed air jet or water quenching, during reconditioning of CMS crossing at depot [A]
 A) Below 150°C B) Above 150°C below 160°C
 C) Above 160°C below 170°C D) Below 100°C
1892. In-situ reconditioning of CMS Crossing by Translamic Robotic Welding, welding current between _____ DC is used [A]
 A) 170-190Amps B) 160-170Amps C) 150-160Amps D) 180-190Amps
1893. In-situ reconditioning of CMS Crossing by Translamic Robotic Welding, special core fluxed filler wire electrodes of _____ diameter is used [C]
 A) 1.2 mm B) 1.4 mm C) 1.6 mm D) 4 mm
1894. In case of tongue rail wear is to be measured at _____ locations starting from one of the toe to the places at every _____ towards heel [C]
 A) Seven & 75 mm B) Six & 75 mm C) Seven & 100 mm D) Six & 75 mm
1895. The gap at machined joint at SRJ and Heel joint should. be [D]
 A) 6 mm. B) 4 mm. C) 2 mm. D) Zero
1896. The check rail clearances in BG PSC turnouts and L-Xings are – [D]
 A) 44-48mm and 51-57 mm respectively B) 38-41mm and 48-51 mm respectively
 C) 48-51mm and 63-68 mm respectively D) 41-45mm and 51-57mm respectively

1897. 1 in 20 cross cant is not provided at [D]
 A) SEJ B) LCs C) Buffer rails D) Points and Crossing.
1898. For checking correct curvature of tongue rail, ordinates should be measured [C]
 A) at every 3m B) at mid point of the tongue rail
 C) at mid point and quarter points of the tongue rail D) at every 20 m
1899. On a fan-shaped lay-out same sleepers can be used for a right hand T/O and left hand T/O. For this purpose [A]
 A) Right end of the sleepers should remain on right side
 B) Right end of the sleepers should be brought towards the left side by rotating the sleepers
 C) Sleepers in the switch should remain as it is but those in the lead should be rotated to bring the right end to the left side
 D) Sleepers in the switch should be rotated but those in the lead should not be rotated to bring the right end to the left side
1900. Recommended throw of switch on BG is [D]
 (a) 95mm B) 105mm C) 110mm D) 115mm.
1901. At the heel of switch and the distance blocks behind heel, spherical washers are to be [A]
 A) LH side irrespective of turnout B) As per the inclined rail side
 C) RH side irrespective of turnout D) As per the main line rail side
1902. Chord length for measuring lead curvature of a turn-out is [C]
 A) 3m B) 4m C) 6m D) 9m.
1903. As per the provisions of IRPWM, the gauge just ahead of actual toe switch shall be ____ for switch entry angle (SEA) $\leq 0^\circ 20' 0''$ and ____ for SEA $> 0^\circ 20' 0''$ [B]
 A) +6mm, Neat B) Neat, +6mm C) Neat, Neat D) +6mm, +6mm
1904. Frequency of inspection of Points & Crossings on running lines by a PWI incharge & his Assistant is once in ____ in rotation [C]
 A) month B) two months C) 3 months D) 4 months
1905. Frequency of inspection of Points & Crossings on non running lines by a PWI incharge & his Assistant is once in ____ in rotation [D]
 A) 2 months B) 3 months C) 4 months D) 6 months
1906. Diamond crossings on the curves should be laid without cant for a distance of at least 20 metres on either side of the diamond crossings. [B]
 A) 15 m B) 20 m C) 25 m D) 30 m
1907. Diamond crossings on a straight track located in the approach of a curve, a straight length of minimum ____ between the curve and the heel of acute crossing of diamond is necessary for permitting unrestricted speed over the diamond [A]
 A) 50 m B) 40 m C) 30 m D) 25 m
1908. 1 in 8½ with 52 Kg/m Rail on PSC sleeper RDSO drawing for complete layout is [A]
 A) RT- 4865 B) RT – 4866 C) RT-4867 D) RT-4967
1909. 1 in 8½ with 60 Kg/m Rail on PSC sleeper RDSO drawing for complete layout is [A]
 A) RT- 4865 B) RT – 4966 C) RT-4965 D) RT-4967
1910. 1 in 8½ with 52 Kg/m Rail on PSC sleeper RDSO drawing for crossing sub assembly is [C]
 A) RT- 4865 B) RT – 4866 C) RT-4867 D) RT-4967

1911. 1 in 8½ with 52 Kg/m Rail on PSC sleeper RDSO drawing for switch assembly is [B]
 A) RT- 4865 B) RT – 4866 C) RT-4867 D) RT-4967
1912. 1 in 8½ with 60 Kg/m Rail on PSC sleeper RDSO drawing for crossing sub assembly is [D]
 A) RT- 4865 B) RT – 4866 C) RT-4867 D) RT-4967
1913. 1 in 8½ with 60 Kg/m Rail on PSC sleeper RDSO drawing for switch assembly is [A]
 A) RT- 4966 B) RT – 4866 C) RT-4867 D) RT-4967
1914. 1 in 12 with 52 Kg/m Rail on PSC sleeper RDSO drawing for complete layout is [A]
 A) RT- 4732 B) RT – 4733 C) RT-4219 D) RT-4734
1915. 1 in 12 with 52 Kg/m Rail on PSC sleeper RDSO drawing for crossing sub assembly is [D]
 A) RT- 4732 B) RT – 4733 C) RT-4219 D) RT-4734
1916. 1 in 12 with 60 Kg/m Rail on PSC sleeper RDSO drawing for crossing sub assembly is [D]
 A) RT- 4732 B) RT – 4218 C) RT-4219 D) RT-4220
1917. 1 in 12 with 52 Kg/m Rail on PSC sleeper RDSO drawing for switch assembly is [B]
 A) RT- 4732 B) RT – 4733 C) RT-4219 D) RT-4734
1918. 1 in 12 with 60 Kg/m Rail on PSC sleeper RDSO drawing for switch assembly is [C]
 A) RT- 4732 B) RT – 4218 C) RT-4219 D) RT-4220
1919. 1 in 12 with 52 Kg/m Rail on PSC sleeper RDSO drawing for complete layout is [A]
 A) RT- 4732 B) RT – 4733 C) RT-4219 D) RT-4734
1920. 1 in 12 with 60 Kg/m Rail on PSC sleeper RDSO drawing for complete layout is [B]
 A) RT- 4732 B) RT – 4218 C) RT-4219 D) RT-4220
1921. 1 in 16 with 60 Kg/m Rail on PSC sleeper RDSO drawing for complete layout is [A]
 A) RT- 5961 B) RT – 5861 C) RT-5761 D) RT-5962
1922. 1 in 16 with 60 Kg/m Rail on PSC sleeper RDSO drawing for switch sub assembly is [D]
 A) RT- 5963 B) RT – 5862 C) RT-5762 D) RT-5962
1923. 1 in 16 with 60 Kg/m Rail on PSC sleeper RDSO drawing for crossing assembly is [A]
 A) RT- 5963 B) RT – 5862 C) RT-5762 D) RT-5962
1924. 1 in 8½ with 60 Kg/m Rail on PSC sleeper Thick web switch with ZU-1-60 rails RDSO drawing for crossing sub assembly is [D]
 A) RT- 6279 B) RT – 5268 C) RT-6280 D) RT-4967
1925. 1 in 8½ with 60 Kg/m Rail on PSC sleeper Thick web switch with ZU-1-60 rails RDSO drawing for switch assembly is [C]
 A) RT- 5268 B) RT – 6279 C) RT-6280 D) RT-4967
1926. 1 in 8½ with 60 Kg/m Rail on PSC sleeper Thick web switch with ZU-1-60 rails RDSO drawing for complete layout is [A]
 A) RT- 6279 B) RT – 5268 C) RT-6280 D) RT-4967
1927. 1 in 12 with 52 Kg/m Rail on PSC sleeper Thick web switch with ZU-1-49 rails RDSO drawing for crossing sub assembly is [C]
 A) RT- 6279 B) RT – 5270 C) RT-4734 D) RT-4967
1928. 1 in 12 with 52 Kg/m Rail on PSC sleeper Thick web switch with ZU-1-49 rails RDSO drawing for switch assembly is [D]
 A) RT- 5268 B) RT – 6279 C) RT-6280 D) RT-5269

1929. 1 in 12 with 52 Kg/m Rail on PSC sleeper Thick web switch with ZU-1-49 rails
RDSO drawing for complete layout is [B]
A) RT- 6279 B) RT – 5268 C) RT-6280 D) RT-4967
1930. 1 in 12 with 60 Kg/m Rail on PSC sleeper Thick web switch with ZU-1-60 rails
RDSO drawing for crossing sub assembly is [D]
A) RT- 5963 B) RT – 5860 C) RT-4734 D) RT-4220
1931. 1 in 12 with 60 Kg/m Rail on PSC sleeper Thick web switch with ZU-1-60 rails
RDSO drawing for switch assembly is [B]
A) RT- 5268 B) RT – 6155 C) RT-6280 D) RT-5269
1932. 1 in 12 with 60 Kg/m Rail on PSC sleeper Thick web switch with ZU-1-60 rails
RDSO drawing for complete layout is [A]
A) RT- 6154 B) RT – 6155 C) RT-6153 D) RT-4220
1933. 1 in 8½ symmetrical split with 52 Kg/m Rail on PSC sleeper RDSO drawing for
complete layout is [C]
A) RT- 5553 B) RT – 5354 C) RT-5353 D) RT-5554
1934. 1 in 8½ symmetrical split with 52 Kg/m Rail on PSC sleeper RDSO drawing for
switch sub assembly is [B]
A) RT- 5553 B) RT – 5354 C) RT-5353 D) RT-5554
1935. 1 in 8½ symmetrical split with 52 Kg/m Rail on PSC sleeper RDSO drawing for
crossing assembly is [C]
A) RT- 4220 B) RT – 4734 C) RT-4867 D) RT-4967
1936. 1 in 8½ symmetrical split with 60 Kg/m Rail on PSC sleeper RDSO drawing for
complete layout is [C]
A) RT- 5553 B) RT – 5354 C) RT-5353 D) RT-5554
1937. 1 in 8½ symmetrical split with 60 Kg/m Rail on PSC sleeper RDSO drawing for
switch sub assembly is [B]
A) RT- 5553 B) RT – 5354 C) RT-5353 D) RT-5554
1938. 1 in 8½ symmetrical split with 60 Kg/m Rail on PSC sleeper RDSO drawing for
crossing assembly is [D]
A) RT- 4220 B) RT – 4734 C) RT-4867 D) RT-4967
1939. 1 in 12 symmetrical split with 52 Kg/m Rail on PSC sleeper RDSO drawing for
complete layout is [A]
A) RT- 5553 B) RT – 5354 C) RT-5353 D) RT-5554
1940. 1 in 12 symmetrical split with 52 Kg/m Rail on PSC sleeper RDSO drawing for
switch sub assembly is [D]
A) RT- 5553 B) RT – 5354 C) RT-5353 D) RT-5554
1941. 1 in 12 symmetrical split with 52 Kg/m Rail on PSC sleeper RDSO drawing for
crossing assembly is [B]
A) RT- 4220 B) RT – 4734 C) RT-4867 D) RT-4967
1942. 1 in 12 symmetrical split with 60 Kg/m Rail on PSC sleeper RDSO drawing for
complete layout is [A]
A) RT- 5553 B) RT – 5354 C) RT-5353 D) RT-5554
1943. 1 in 12 symmetrical split with 60 Kg/m Rail on PSC sleeper RDSO drawing for
switch sub assembly is [D]

1944. 1 in 12 symmetrical split with 60 Kg/m Rail on PSC sleeper RDSO drawing for crossing assembly is [A]
 A) RT- 4220 B) RT – 4734 C) RT-4867 D) RT-4967

1945. In case creep is observed at Points and crossings layouts, the condition of _____ may be examined [D]
 A) Plate screws B) M.S.Bolts C) Chair plates D) Elastic fastenings

1946. Location of 13 mm head from ATS for 6400 mm curved switch on PSC BG 52 kg RT-4866 is at _____ mm. [C]
 A) 476 B) 475 C) 476.5 D) 475.5

1947. Location of 13 mm head from ATS for 6400 mm curved switch on PSC BG 60 kg RT-4966 is at _____ mm. [C]
 A) 476 B) 475 C) 476.5 D) 475.5

1948. Location of 13 mm head from ATS for 10125 mm curved switch on PSC BG 52 kg RT-4733 is at _____ mm. [A]
 A) 1682 B) 1681 C) 1680 D) 1679

1949. Location of 13 mm head from ATS for 10125 mm curved switch on PSC BG 60 kg RT-4219 is at _____ mm. [B]
 A) 1679 B) 1682 C) 1681 D) 1680

1950. Location of JOH from ATS for 6400 mm curved switch on PSC BG 52 kg RT-4866 is at _____ mm. [A]
 (a) 3023 B) 3229 C) 2348 D) 4244

1951. Location of JOH from ATS for 6400 mm curved switch on PSC BG 60 kg RT-4966 is at _____ mm. [B]
 A) 3023 B) 3229 C) 2348 D) 4244

1952. Location of JOH from ATS for 10125 mm curved switch on PSC BG 52 kg RT-4733 is at _____ mm. [C]
 A) 5836 B) 4244 C) 5540 D) 5801

1953. Location of JOH from ATS for 10125 mm curved switch on PSC BG 60 kg RT-4219 is at _____ mm. [D]
 A) 5837 B) 5834 C) 5835 D) 5836

1954. Badly twisted or bent tongue rail does not house properly against the stock rail causing a gap of ____ mm or more at the toe [C]
 A) 3 B) 4 C) 5 D) 6

1955. Signal staff will be responsible for the periodical cleaning and lubrication of those slide chairs in which signalling and interlocking gears generally up to _____ sleeper from toe of switch in all points interlocked with signals or provided with locks. [A]
 A) Third B) Forth C) Fifth D) Heel block

1956. On routes having traffic density up to 30 GMT and loop lines of all routes, decision regarding type of electrode / technology to be used for reconditioning of crossing is to be taken by [B]
 A) PCE B) CTE C) Sr.DEN/Co-ord D) ADEN

1957. Straightness of straight stock rail if laid on straight is measured on 7.5 m chord [D]
 A) 11.5 B) 6.5 C) 10.5 D) 7.5

1958. Mid ordinate and quarter ordinate of curved stock and curved tongue rails may be maintained within the ____ of the value specified in the drawing [C]
 A) ± 1 mm B) ± 1.5 mm C) ± 2 mm D) ± 3 mm
1959. Straightness of straight stock rail and straight tongue rail be maintained within ____
 A) ± 0.5 mm B) ± 1 mm C) ± 1.5 mm D) ± 2 mm [D]
1960. For 60KG stock rail for 3rd and 4th sleeper the holes are drilled at ____ from bottom of rail [B]
 A) 76.25 mm B) 82.25 mm C) 83.25 mm D) 80.25 mm
1961. For 52KG stock rail for 3rd and 4th sleeper the holes are drilled at ____ from bottom of rail [C]
 A) 66.50 mm B) 70.50 mm C) 72.50 mm D) 74.50 mm
1962. For casual renewal of sleepers in crossing portion for 1 in 8.5 all the sleepers to be renewed at a time from sleeper number ____ [A]
 A) 42 to 49 B) 41 to 48 C) 40 to 49 D) 41 to 49
1963. For casual renewal of sleepers in crossing portion for 1 in 12 all the sleepers to be renewed at a time from sleeper number ____ [B]
 A) 65 to 75 B) 65 to 74 C) 64 to 73 D) 64 to 75
1964. For casual renewal of sleepers in crossing portion for 1 in 16 all the sleepers to be renewed at a time from sleeper number ____ [D]
 A) 76 to 87 B) 75 to 88 C) 76 to 86 D) 77 to 87
1965. For casual renewal of sleepers in switch portion for 1 in 8.5 all the sleepers to be renewed at a time from sleeper number ____ [C]
 A) 01 to 11 B) 01 to 12 C) 01 to 13 D) 01 to 14
1966. For casual renewal of sleepers in switch portion for 1 in 12 all the sleepers to be renewed at a time from sleeper number ____ [D]
 A) 01 to 23 B) 01 to 22 C) 01 to 21 D) 01 to 20
1967. For casual renewal of sleepers in switch portion for 1 in 16 all the sleepers to be renewed at a time from sleeper number ____ [A]
 A) 01 to 20 B) 01 to 21 C) 01 to 22 D) 01 to 23
1968. Life of rubber pads for turnout sleepers other than crossing portion is ____ GMT [B]
 A) 150 B) 100 C) 175 D) 200
1969. Life of 10mm thick rubber pads below CMS crossing portion is ____ GMT [D]
 A) 250 B) 150 C) 175 D) 200
1970. Lubrication of plate screws in points and crossings in corrosion prone areas is once in ____ [A]
 A) 6 months B) 4 months C) 9 months D) 12 months
1971. Lubrication of plate screws in points and crossings in corrosion prone areas is once in ____ [D]
 A) 6 months B) 4 months C) 9 months D) 12 months
1972. At the time of reconditioning of crossing with robotic welding technique wear on each wing rail is measured at ____ locations [B]
 A) 10 B) 11 C) 12 D) 13
1973. At the time of reconditioning of crossing with robotic welding technique wear on nose of crossing is measured at ____ locations [D]

- A) 8 B) 7 C) 6 D) 5
1974. At the time of reconditioning of crossing with robotic welding technique wear on nose of crossing and wing rails is measured at _____ locations [A]
A) 27 B) 26 C) 25 D) 29
1975. At the time of reconditioning of crossing with electrode welding technique wear on nose of crossing and wing rails is measured at _____ locations [D]
A) 13 B) 12 C) 11 D) 10
1976. At the time of reconditioning of tongue rail with electrode welding technique wear on tongue rail is measured at _____ locations [B]
A) 8 B) 7 C) 6 D) 5
1977. Reconditioning of crossing with robotic welding technic before starting of bead, it should be ensured that the temperature at weld area is not more than _____ °C [C]
A) 100 B) 125 C) 150 D) 250
1978. Reconditioning of crossing with robotic welding technic temperature of the base metal of crossing in the vicinity of weld deposit (within ½ inch from weld) shall be checked during welding and it shall not exceed _____ °C at any time. [D]
A) 100 B) 200 C) 150 D) 250
1979. Reconditioning of crossing with robotic welding technic the height of built-up surface shall be kept _____ mm high from original table [C]
A) 1 B) 0.75 C) 0.5 D) 1.5
1980. Reconditioning of crossing with robotic welding technic height of welding nozzle is kept at _____ mm above the rail table. [A]
A) 25 to 35 B) 22 to 32 C) 20 to 30 D) 24 to 34
1981. Points and Crossings containing cracks on the worn-out portion having depth more than _____ mm (as determined by gouging) beyond the condemning size shall not be selected for further reconditioning. [C]
A) 2 B) 2.5 C) 3 D) 1
1982. In case of CMS Crossings, number of reconditioning cycles to be restricted to a maximum of 3 nos., subject to condition that the crossing is otherwise satisfactory. [B]
A) 4 B) 3 C) 5 D) No restriction.
1983. The tongue rail 90UTS steel shall be preheated on the surface by to and fro play of oxy-acetylene torch so that a rail temperature of _____ °C (approx.) is maintained when depositing the weld metal. [D]
A) 150 B) 200 C) 225 D) 250
1984. Reconditioning by electrode weld metal shall be deposited to provide an excess of weld metal by about _____ mm which shall finally be finished by grinding [C]
A) 1 B) 2 C) 3 D) 3.5
1985. During reconditioning the tongue rail 90UTS steel the weld metal should be allowed to cool for a period of _____ minutes before allowing the passage of train. [C]
A) 1.5 to 2.5 B) 2 to 3 C) 3 to 4 D) 3.5 to 4
1986. Reconditioning of CMS crossing on cess by electrode the temperature of the adjoining areas remains below _____ °C. [C]
A) 100 B) 200 C) 150 D) 250
1987. Reconditioning of CMS crossing on cess the crossing may be kept submerged in a

water bath (water tank made of either masonry or steel plate wall) so that only top 1 cm of the crossing remains above the water surface level. [A]

A) 1 B) 1.5 C) 2 D) 2.5

1988. Reconditioning of CMS crossing on cess wear shall be recorded in crossing at ____ different locations [D]

A) 13 B) 12 C) 11 D) 10

1989. During reconditioning of tongue rail wear shall be recorded at ____ different locations

A) 5 B) 6 C) 7 D) 8 [C]

1990. DFVN found in shall be removed from track within a period of ____ after initial USFD testing [C]

A) 3 days B) one week C) one month D) 45 days

1991. DFVN, is to be marked by painting _____ with red paint. [A]

- A) Two stars with N on both faces of weld in head
- B) Three stars with N on both faces of weld in web
- C) Three stars with N on both faces of weld in head
- D) Two stars with N on both faces of weld in web

1992. Tentative life of insulated glued joints 60kg rail section with 6mm thick end post is A) 150 GMT B) 200 GMT C) 300 GMT D) 400 GMT [D]

1993. Tentative life of insulated glued joints 52kg rail section with 6mm thick end post is A) 150 GMT B) 200 GMT C) 300 GMT D) 400 GMT [B]

1994. Insulation of glued joints shall be checked in dry condition at a frequency of at least once in _____ [D]

A) Month B) Fortnight C) 45 Days D) 3 months

1995. Insulation of glued joint is found to be less than 1 Mega-ohms, it shall be planned for replacement within _____ [C]

A) 3 days B) week C) 15 Days D) one month

1996. Insulation of glued joint is found to be less than 3 Kilo-ohms, it shall be planned for replacement within _____ [A]

A) 3 days B) week C) 10 Days D) 15 days

1997. Switch comprises of [B]

- A) Pair of tongue rails without stretcher bars
- B) Pair of tongue rails with stretcher bars
- C) Pair of tongue rails without stretcher bars and with stock rails
- D) Pair of tongue rails with stretcher bars and with stock rail.

15. TRACK MONITORING AND TRACK TOLERANCES

1998. For objective assessment of track quality, the following mechanised means are being used on IR _____ [D]
A) TRC B) OMS C) Oscillograph Car D) All the above
1999. The TRCs work on _____ principle of measurements except gauge [A]
A) Inertial B) RDSO C) LVDT D) LASER
2000. OMS stands for [B]
A) Oscillations modulation system B) Oscillations monitoring system
C) Oscillations maintenance system D) On track management system
2001. Twist is measured on a base of _____ [A]
A) 3.00 B) 1.80 C) 7.20 D) 4.80
2002. Parameters recorded by OMS – 2000 _____ [C]
A) Lateral & vertical accelerations B) ride index & speed
C) Both A & B D) oscillation peaks only
2003. Frequency of OMS-2000 recording on routes above 100 kmph [A]
A) Once in a month B) Once in 2 months
C) Once in 6 months D) None of the above
2004. Track parameters are recorded in a block of length _____ m. [A]
A) 200 B) 150 C) 100 D) 250
2005. The following equipment's are used for track monitoring [D]
A) TRC B) OMS C) Oscillograph Car D) all the above
2006. Frequency of TRC on BG for speeds above 130kmph [B]
A) once in month B) once in two months
C) once in three months D) once in four months
2007. Frequency of TRC on BG for speeds between 110 -130kmph [C]
A) once in month B) once in two months
C) once in three months D) once in four months
2008. TRC results gives [D]
A) KM.TQI value B) Block wise TQI value C) worst peak values D) all the above
2009. Frequency of OMS in BG for speeds below 100kmph [B]
A) once in month B) once in two months
C) once in four months D) once in six months
2010. In TRC track parameters are measured at a interval of _____ [C]
A) Every 5th Sleeper B) Every Sleeper C) 25cms D) 1M
2011. Gauge tolerances for straight track on BG in floating condition is [C]
A) ± 8 mm B) + 10mm C) ± 6 mm D) – 5 mm
2012. Unevenness is normally measured on a short chord of _____ metres [D]
A) 7.50 m B) 18.00 m C) 15.0 m D) 9.0 m
2013. Which of the tolerances I.R. has not been laid [C]
A) Slow down tolerances B) service tolerances

- C) Safety tolerances D) good riding tolerances
2014. Alignment tolerances are normally measured on long chord of _____ [C]
A) 18.00 m B) 9.00 m C) 15.00 m D) 10.00 m
2015. Variation in sleeper spacing shall not be more than _____ mm in case of Primary renewals /new works [C]
A) ± 3 B) ± 15 C) ± 20 D) ± 10
2016. The permitted Gauge on curves of radius 440 metres and above in floating condition is _____ mm [B]
A) -6 to +6 B) -6 to + 15 C) -3 to + 3 D) up to 20mm
2017. TGI Stands per [C]
A) Track gauge index B) Train geometric index
C) Track geometric index D) track gauge of India
2018. Concept of _____ is used in calculating TQI values [C]
A) Averaging peaks B) maximum and minimum values of pea
C) Standard deviation D) none of the above
2019. For objective assessment of track quality, the following mechanized means are being used on Indian Railways [D]
A) Track Recording Car B) Oscillation Monitoring System
C) Oscillograph Car D) All the above
2020. The TRCs works on ----- principle of measurements for various track geometry Parameters except Gauge. [A]
A) Inertial B) Laser C) Censor D) LVDT
2021. TRC measures _____ accelerations with the help of accelerometers placed at coach floor/ bogie frame [B]
A) Long and Lateral B) Lateral and vertical
C) Long and vertical D) +ve and – ve
2022. In TRC, recording done below speed of 20 Kmph is taken as _____. [C]
A) recorded B) deleted C) non-recorded D) very bad
2023. Frequency of TRC run on routes with speeds above 130 kmph is once in _____ Months [A]
A) 2 B) 3 C) 4 D) 5
2024. Frequency of TRC run on routes with speeds above 100 kmph & up to 130 kmph is once in _____ months [C]
A) 2 B) 3 C) 4 D) 5
2025. Frequency of TRC run on routes with speeds up to 100 kmph is once in _____ months [D]
A) 2 B) 3 C) 4 D) 6
2026. While recording the Track Parameters, On-line reports are generated by TRC for each block of _____ metre and for the entire _____ [B]
A) 100, KM B) 200, KM C) 200, $\frac{1}{2}$ km D) 400, section
2027. Frequency of OMS Recording On routes having Speed above 100 Kmph, Once in

- _____ [A]
 A) One month B) Two months C) Three months D) Four months
2028. Frequency of OMS Recording On routes having Speed less than 100 Km/h, Once in _____ [B]
 A) One month B) Two months C) Three months D) Four months
2029. To assess the track quality, criteria used on routes of speed above 110 km/h, if the average total number of peaks per km Less than 1.0 is _____ [D]
 A) average B) above average C) good D) very good
2030. To assess the track quality, criteria used on routes of speed above 110 km/h, if the average total number of peaks per km between 1- 2 is _____ [C]
 A) average B) above average C) good D) very good
2031. To assess the track quality, criteria used on routes of speed above 110 km/h, if the average total number of peaks per km more than 2 is _____ [A]
 A) average B) above average C) good D) very good
2032. To assess the track quality, criteria used on routes of speed less than 110 km/h, if the average total number of peaks per km less than 1.5 is _____ [D]
 A) average B) above average C) good D) very good
2033. To assess the track quality, criteria used on routes of speed less than 110 km/h, if the average total number of peaks per km between 1.5 – 3.0 is _____ [C]
 A) average B) above average C) good D) very good
2034. To assess the track quality, criteria used on routes of speed less than 110 km/h, if the average total number of peaks per km more than 3 is _____ [A]
 A) average B) above average C) good D) very good
2035. Frequency of recording Oscillograph car on routes having speed above 110 Km/h and up to 130 Km/h is once in months. [D]
 A) 2 B) 4 C) 5 D) 6
2036. Frequency of recording Oscillograph car on routes having speed above 130 Km/h and up to 160 Km/h is once in months. [B]
 A) 2 B) 4 C) 5 D) 6
2037. Gauge for new and through renewal of track, following tolerances would be applicable for Straight including curves of radius up to 350 m and more is _____. [D]
 A) -6 to +6 mm B) +10 mm C) +15 mm D) -5 to +3 mm
2038. Gauge for new and through renewal of track, following tolerances would be applicable for curves of radius less than 350 m is _____ [B]
 A) -6 to +6 mm B) upto +10 mm C) upto +15 mm D) -5 to +3 mm
2039. The limits of gauge as per measurement in floating condition, for the guidance of the Engineering officials regarding condition of track from passenger comfort perspective shall be _____ On straight Track [C]
 A) ± 4 mm B) ± 5 mm C) ± 6 mm D) ± 8 mm

2040. The limits of gauge as per measurement in floating condition, for the guidance of the Engineering officials regarding condition of track from passenger comfort perspective shall be _____. On curves with radius 440 m or more [D]
 A) +4 mm B) -6 to +10 mm C) ± 6 mm D) -6 to +15 mm
2041. The limits of gauge as per measurement in floating condition, for the guidance of the Engineering officials regarding condition of track from passenger comfort perspective shall be _____. On curves with radius less than 440 m. [A]
 A) Upto +20 mm B) Upto +15 mm C) +10 mm D) None
2042. Permissible Gauge Parameter stipulated in floating condition, for maintenance of tracks where speeds are low i.e Up to 45 kmph is _____. [A]
 A) -10 to +27 mm B) -12 to +27 mm C) -6 to +20 mm D) -3 to 20mm
2043. Permissible Gauge Parameter stipulated in floating condition, for maintenance of tracks where speeds are low ie Up to 30 kmph is _____. [C]
 A) -6 to +10 mm B) -12 to +27 mm C) -10 to +27 mm D) -3 to +20 mm
2044. Permissible Gauge Parameter stipulated in floating condition, for maintenance of tracks where speeds are low ie Up to 15 kmph is _____. [B]
 A) -6 to +10 mm B) -12 to +27 mm C) -10 to +27 mm D) -12 to +20 mm
2045. Permissible Twist Parameter (on 3.0 m chord) stipulated in floating condition, for maintenance of tracks where speeds are low ie Up to 45 kmph is _____ mm [A]
 A) 18 B) 22 C) 24 D) 25
2046. Permissible Twist Parameter (on 3.0 m chord) stipulated in floating condition, for maintenance of tracks where speeds are low ie Up to 30 kmph is _____ mm [B]
 A) 18 B) 21 C) 24 D) 25
2047. Permissible Twist Parameter (on 3.0 m chord) stipulated in floating condition, for maintenance of tracks where speeds are low ie Up to 15 kmph is _____ mm [D]
 A) 18 B) 22 C) 24 D) 25
2048. Permissible Unevenness Parameter (on 3.6m chord) stipulated in floating condition, for maintenance of tracks where speeds are low ie Up to 45 kmph is _____ mm [B]
 A) 18 B) 22 C) 24 D) 33
2049. Permissible Unevenness Parameter (on 3.6m chord) stipulated in floating condition, For maintenance of tracks where speeds are low ie Up to 30 kmph is _____ mm [C]
 A) 18 B) 22 C) 24 D) 33
2050. Permissible Unevenness Parameter (on 3.6m chord) stipulated in floating condition, for maintenance of tracks where speeds are low ie Up to 15 kmph ismm [D]
 A) 18 B) 22 C) 24 D) 33
2051. In TRC _____ (day light hours only), it should be ensured that quick calibration of the system has been done satisfactorily. [A]
 A) Before start of every run B) After end of every run
 C) Once in a week D) Once in three days
2052. For characterization of the Track Quality with TRC run, the Parameter wise Index UNI-1 indicates _____. [A]

- A) Unevenness Index on short chord i.e. on 9.0 metre chord
 B) Unevenness Index on long chord i.e. on 18.0 metre chord
 C) Unevenness Index on short chord i.e. on 8.0 metre chord
 D) Unevenness Index on long chord i.e. on 15.0 metre chord
2053. For characterization of the Track Quality with TRC run, the Parameter wise Index UNI-2 indicates _____ [B]
 A) Unevenness Index on short chord i.e. on 9.0 metre chord
 B) Unevenness Index on long chord i.e. on 18.0 metre chord
 C) Unevenness Index on short chord i.e. on 8.0 metre chord
 D) Unevenness Index on long chord i.e. on 15.0 metre chord
2054. For characterization of the Track Quality with TRC run, the Parameter wise Index ALI indicates _____ [C]
 A) Alignment Index on short chord i.e. on 8.0 metre chord
 B) Alignment Index on long chord i.e. on 18.0 metre chord
 C) Alignment s Index on short chord i.e. on 9.0 metre chord
 D) Alignment s Index on long chord i.e. on 15.0 metre chord
2055. For characterization of the Track Quality with TRC run, the Parameter wise Index ALI-2 indicates _____ [D]
 A) Alignment Index on short chord i.e. on 8.0 metre chord
 B) Alignment Index on long chord i.e. on 18.0 metre chord
 C) Alignment s Index on short chord i.e. on 9.0 metre chord
 D) Alignment s Index on long chord i.e. on 15.0 metre chord
2056. In TRC recording, TQI stands for _____. [C]
 A) Track Quality Information B) Track Quantity Index
 C) Track Quality Index D) Track Quantity Information
2057. New track tolerances in track recording SD Value for Unevenness parameter UN-1 for Speeds up to 100 Kmph is _____ mm [A]
 A) 2.0 B) 2.5 C) 3.0 D) 1.5
2058. New track tolerances in track recording SD Value for Alignment parameter AL-1 for Speeds up to 100 Kmph is _____ mm [C]
 A) 1.5 B) 2.5 C) 1.4 D) 2.4
2059. New track tolerances in track recording SD Value for Unevenness parameter UN-1 For speeds above 100 Kmph and up to 160 kmph is _____ mm [D]
 A) 1.3 B) 1.1 C) 1.9 D) 1.4
2060. New track tolerances in track recording SD Value for Unevenness parameter UN-2 for Speeds above 100 Kmph and up to 160 kmph is _____ mm [C]
 A) 1.3 B) 1.1 C) 1.9 D) 1.4
2061. New track tolerances in track recording SD Value for Alignment parameter AL-1 for Speeds above 100 Kmph and up to 160 kmph is _____ [B]
 A) 1.3 B) 1.1 C) 1.9 D) 1.4

2062. New track tolerances in track recording SD Value for Alignment parameter AL-2 for Speeds above 100 Kmph and up to 160 kmph is _____ mm [A]
 A) 1.3 B) 1.1 C) 1.9 D) 1.4
2063. New track tolerances in track recording Peak Value for Unevenness parameter UN-1 for Speeds up to 100 Kmph is _____ mm [D]
 A) 4.0 B) 5.0 C) 3.0 D) 6.0
2064. New track tolerances in track recording Peak Value for Alignment parameter AL-1 for speeds up to 100 Kmph is _____ mm. [A]
 A) 4.0 B) 5.0 C) 3.0 D) 6.0
2065. New track tolerances in track recording Peak Value for Unevenness parameter UN-1 for Speeds above 100 Kmph and upto 160 kmph is _____ mm [A]
 A) 4.0 B) 6.0 C) 3.0 D) 5.0
2066. New track tolerances in track recording Peak Value for Unevenness parameter UN-2 for Speeds above 100 Kmph and upto 160 kmph is _____ mm [B]
 A) 4.0 B) 6.0 C) 3.0 D) 5.0
2067. New track tolerances in track recording Peak Value for Alignment parameter AL-1 for speeds above 100 Kmph and upto 160 kmph is _____ mm [C]
 A) 4.0 B) 6.0 C) 3.0 D) 5.0
2068. New track tolerances in track recording Peak Value for Alignment parameter AL-2 for speeds above 100 Kmph and upto 160 kmph is _____ mm [A]
 A) 4.0 B) 6.0 C) 3.0 D) 5.0
2069. On TRC results Need Based Maintenance Limits (NBML) for Unevenness parameter UN-1 for Speeds up to 100 Kmph _____ [B]
 A) SD- 5.8 mm, Peak 10 mm B) SD- 6.8 mm, Peak 20 mm
 C) SD- 5.8 mm, Peak 20 mm D) SD- 6.8 mm, Peak 10 mm
2070. On TRC results Need Based Maintenance Limits (NBML) for Alignment parameter AL-1 for Speeds up to 100 Kmph _____ [A]
 A) SD- 4.9 mm, Peak 15 mm B) SD- 4.9 mm, Peak 10 mm
 C) SD- 5.9 mm, Peak 15 mm D) SD- 5.9 mm, Peak 10 mm
2071. On TRC/OMS results Urgent Maintenance Limits (UML) for Speeds up to 100 Kmph _____ [B]
 A) Vertical and lateral acceleration peak of 0.20 g
 B) Vertical and lateral acceleration peak of 0.30 g
 C) Vertical and lateral acceleration peak of 0.40 g
 D) Vertical and lateral acceleration peak of 0.25 g
2072. On TRC results Need Based Maintenance Limits (NBML) for Twist parameter TW-1 for Speeds up to 100 Kmph _____ [B]
 A) 4 mm/m B) 5 mm/m C) 6 mm/m D) 3 mm/m
2073. On TRC results Urgent Maintenance Limit (UML) for Twist parameter TW-1 for Speeds up to 100 Kmph _____ [D]
 A) 4 mm/m B) 5 mm/m C) 6 mm/m D) 7 mm/m

2074. On TRC results Need Based Maintenance Limits (NBML) for Unevenness parameter UN-1 for Speeds above 100 Kmph and up to 110 Kmph _____ [A]
 A) SD-5.5 mm Peak-17 mm B) SD-7.5 mm Peak-23 mm
 C) SD-4.5 mm Peak-17 mm D) SD-3.5 mm Peak-23 mm
2075. On TRC results Need Based Maintenance Limits (NBML) for Unevenness parameter UN-2 for Speeds above 100 Kmph and up to 110 Kmph _____ [C]
 A) SD-5.5 mm Peak-17 mm B) SD-7.5 mm Peak-20 mm
 C) SD-7.5 mm Peak-23 mm D) SD-3.5 mm Peak-23 mm
2076. On TRC results Need Based Maintenance Limits (NBML) for Alignment parameter AL-1 for Speeds above 100 Kmph and up to 110 Kmph _____ [B]
 A) SD-5.5 mm Peak-17 mm B) SD-3.9 mm Peak-12 mm
 C) SD-7.5 mm Peak-23 mm D) SD-3.5 mm Peak-23 mm
2077. On TRC results Need Based Maintenance Limits (NBML) for Alignment parameter AL-2 for Speeds above 100 Kmph and up to 110 Kmph _____ [D]
 A) SD-5.5 mm Peak-17 mm B) SD-3.9 mm Peak-12 mm
 C) SD-7.5 mm Peak-23 mm D) SD-6.7 mm Peak-20 mm
2078. On TRC/OMS results Urgent Maintenance Limits (UML) for Speeds above 100 Kmph and up to 110 Kmph _____ [A]
 A) Vertical and lateral acceleration peak of 0.30 g
 B) Vertical and lateral acceleration peak of 0.20 g
 C) Vertical and lateral acceleration peak of 0.35 g
 D) Vertical and lateral acceleration peak of 0.25 g
2079. On TRC results Need Based Maintenance Limits (NBML) for Twist parameter TW-1 for Speeds above 100 Kmph and up to 110 Kmph _____ [C]
 A) 5 mm/m B) 6 mm/m C) 4 mm/m D) 3 mm/m
2080. On TRC results Urgent Maintenance Limits (UML) for Twist parameter TW-1 for Speeds above 100 Kmph and up to 110 Kmph _____ [D]
 A) 5 mm/m B) 6 mm/m C) 4 mm/m D) 7 mm/m
2081. On TRC results Need Based Maintenance Limit (NBML) for Unevenness parameter UN-1 for Speeds above 110 Kmph and up to 130 Kmph _____ [D]
 A) SD-7.4 mm Peak-22 mm B) SD-4.9 mm Peak-20 mm
 C) SD-7.4 mm Peak-15 mm D) SD-4.9 mm Peak-15 mm
2082. On TRC results Need Based Maintenance Limit (NBML) for Unevenness parameter UN-2 for Speeds above 110 Kmph and up to 130 Kmph _____ [A]
 A) SD-7.4 mm Peak-22 mm B) SD-4.9 mm Peak-20 mm
 C) SD-7.4 mm Peak-15 mm D) SD-4.9 mm Peak-15 mm
2083. On TRC results Need Based Maintenance Limit (NBML) for Alignment parameter AL-1 for Speeds above 110 Kmph and up to 130 Kmph _____ [A]
 A) SD-3.6 mm Peak-11 mm B) SD-5.3 mm Peak-16 mm
 C) SD-3.6 mm Peak-16 mm D) SD-5.3 mm Peak-11 mm
2084. On TRC results Need Based Maintenance Limit (NBML) for Alignment parameter

- AL-2 for Speeds above 110 Km/h and up to 130 Km/h _____ [B]
- A) SD-3.6 mm Peak-11 mm B) SD-5.3 mm Peak-16 mm
C) SD-3.6 mm Peak-16 mm D) SD-5.3 mm Peak-11 mm
2085. On TRC/OMS results Urgent Maintenance Limit (UML) for Speeds above 110 Km/h and up to 130 Km/h _____ [A]
- A) Vertical and lateral acceleration peak of 0.25 g
B) Vertical and lateral acceleration peak of 0.30 g
C) Vertical and lateral acceleration peak of 0.20 g
D) Vertical and lateral acceleration peak of 0.35 g
2086. On TRC results Need Based Maintenance Limit (NBML) for Twist parameter TW-1 for Speeds above 110 Km/h and up to 130 Km/h _____ [D]
- A) 2 mm/m B) 5 mm/m C) 3 mm/m D) 4 mm/m
2087. On TRC results Need Based Maintenance Limit (NBML) for Unevenness parameter UN-1 for Speeds above 130 Km/h and up to 160 Km/h _____ [A]
- A) SD-4.4 mm Peak-13 mm B) SD-5.3 mm Peak-16 mm
C) SD-3.6 mm Peak-16 mm D) SD-6.6 mm Peak-20 mm
2088. On TRC results Need Based Maintenance Limit (NBML) for Unevenness parameter UN-2 for Speeds above 130 Km/h and up to 160 Km/h _____ [D]
- A) SD-4.4 mm Peak-13 mm B) SD-5.3 mm Peak-16 mm
C) SD-3.6 mm Peak-16 mm D) SD-6.6 mm Peak-20 mm
2089. On TRC results Need Based Maintenance Limit (NBML) for Alignment parameter AL-1 for Speeds above 130 Km/h and up to 160 Km/h _____ [C]
- A) SD-4.9 mm Peak-15 mm B) SD-3.6 mm Peak-15 mm
C) SD-3.6 mm Peak-11 mm D) SD-4.9 mm Peak-11 mm
2090. On TRC results Need Based Maintenance Limit (NBML) for Alignment parameter AL-2 for Speeds above 130 Km/h and up to 160 Km/h _____ [A]
- A) SD-4.9 mm Peak-15 mm B) SD-3.6 mm Peak-15 mm
C) SD-3.6 mm Peak-11 mm D) SD-4.9 mm Peak-11 mm
2091. On TRC results Need Based Maintenance Limit (NBML) for Twist parameter TW-1 for Speeds above 130 Km/h and up to 160 Km/h _____ [B]
- A) 5.0 mm/m B) 3.5 mm/m C) 3.0 mm/m D) 4.0 mm/m
2092. On TRC results Urgent Maintenance Limit (UML) for Twist parameter TW-1 for Speeds above 130 Km/h and up to 160 Km/h _____ [A]
- A) 5.0 mm/m B) 3.5 mm /m C) 3.0 mm/m D) 4.0 mm/m
2093. Limit of twist in floating condition on straight and curve track, other than transition is _____ [A]
- A) 3.5 mm/m B) 3 mm/m C) 2.5mm/m D) 2.1mm/m
2094. Limit of twist in floating condition on transition of a curve is _____ [D]
- A) 3.5 mm/m B) 3 mm/m C) 2.5mm/m D) 2.1mm/m
2095. In Oscillograph car results summary, the length of stretch will be included as active continuous stretch when more than _____ peaks above threshold value /km [D]

- A) 3 B) 4 C) 6 D) 10
2096. Realignment criteria for curves, limit of station to station variation of versine for speeds above 110 kmph and up to 160 kmph is _____ mm or _____ of average versine on circular portion which ever is more. [B]
A) 10, 10 % B) 10, 20 % C) 15, 20% D) 20, 25%
2097. Realignment criteria for curves, limit of station to station variation of versine for speeds of 110 kmph is _____ mm or _____ of average versine on circular portion whichever is more. [C]
A)10, 10 % B) 10, 20 % C) 15, 20% D) 20, 25%
2098. Realignment criteria for curves, limit of station to station variation of versine for speeds above 50 kmph and up to 110 kmph is _____ mm or _____ of average versine on circular portion which ever is more. [D]
A)10, 10 % B) 10, 20 % C) 15, 20% D) 20, 20%
2099. Realignment criteria for curves, limit of station-to-station variation of versine for speeds below 50 kmph is _____ mm or _____ of average versine on circular portion which ever is more. [C]
A)10, 20 % B) 20, 20 % C) 40, 20% D) 40, 25%
2100. After TRC/OMS run the permitted speed should be reduced when _____ limits are exceeded [C]
A) PML B) NBML C) UML D) safety
2101. The program of running TRCs on various zonal railways is issued by _____ [B]
A) RB B) RDSO C) GM D) PCE
2102. Formula for Composite track quality index is _____ [A]
A) $UNI_1 + ALI_1 + UNI_2 + ALI_2 / 4$ B) $UNI_1 + ALI_1 + UNI_2 + ALI_2 / 2$
C) $UNI + ALI + UNI + ALI / 4$ D) $UNI_1 + ALI_1 + UNI_2 + ALI_2 / 10$
2103. Expand NBML _____ [C]
A) New bench mark limit B) Notional based maintenance limit
C) Need based maintenance limit D) Need based monitoring limit
2104. Expand ITMS _____ [A]
A) Integrated track monitoring system B) Integrated track management system
C) Integrated track measurement system D) Indian track monitoring system
2105. In PML, Unevenness and alignment are based on _____ values [C]
A) peak B) average C) standard deviation D) maximum
2106. _____ based limits are not stipulated for UN & AL for planned maintenance [A]
A) peak B) average C) standard deviation D) maximum
2107. UML for various speed bands are specified for _____ peaks. [D]
A) acceleration peaks B) twist C) gauge D) all the above
2108. _____ tolerances for track alone cannot be prescribed in isolation. [D]
A) UML B) maintenance C) condemnation D) safety

16. Acquisition, Management & Disposal of land

2109. Land acquisition act is of which year? [B]
A) 1984 B) 1894 C) 1849 D) 1948
2110. Ownership of land held by the railway's vests in _____. [C]
A) Rly Board B) Zonal Railway C) Central Government D) State Government
2111. For relinquishment of land in favour of state government or outsiders at the approaches of ROB/RUBs, specific approval of ____ should be obtained. [A]
A) Railway Board B) DRM C) GM D) PCE
2112. Railways should include contingency charges @ ____ % in all relinquishment estimates to cover incidental charges incurred. [D]
A) 4 B) 6 C) 5 D) 3
2113. Final land plans, after mutation entries are carried out, should be sent to _____ Office for safe custody. [C]
A) DRM B) GM C) PCE D) none
2114. Railway land may be defined by which of the following? [D]
A) continuous wall B) fence C) posts or pillars D) all of these
2115. Dethatched boundary marks should in no case be at a greater distance apart than _____ metres. [B]
A) 40 B) 50 C) 60 D) 70
2116. Boundary stones are inscribed with _____ letters [A]
A) IR B) name of zonal railway C) name of division D) none
2117. Boundary walls are an operational necessity to prevent _____. [D]
A) trespassing B) cattle being runover by trains
C) theft of Pway fittings D) all of these
2118. Fencing should be provided around busy station yards for _____ metre width on either side. [B]
A) 20 B) 30 C) 40 D) 50
2119. In case of urgency, application for land should be made to _____ under section 17 of Railway act. [C]
A) MRO B) Sub-Collector C) District collector D) none of these
2120. In case of urgency, application for land should be made to collector under section _____ of Railway act. [B]
A) 16 B) 17 C) 18 D) 19
2121. In case of urgency, after applying to the collector for land, land can be occupied on expiry of _____ days after publication of notice under section 9(i) of Railway act. [C]
A) 10 B) 12 C) 15 D) 20
2122. In case of urgency, after applying to the collector for land, land can be occupied on expiry of 15 days after publication of notice under section _____ of Railway act. [A]
A) 9(i) B) 10(i) C) 11(i) D) 12(i)

2123. Section ___ of Railway act, 1989 empowers Railway to enter upon any lands adjoining Railway for the purpose of repairing or preventing accident. [D]
 A) 17 B) 16 C) 15 D) 14
2124. When it is essential to enter upon any lands adjoining Railway for the purpose of repairing or preventing accident, within ___ hours of such entry, a report must be made to the Central Government (Railway Board). [C]
 A) 24 B) 48 C) 72 D) none
2125. Land boundaries verification register should have adequate pages so that record of inspection and verification of land boundaries for a period of ___ years can be accommodated in the register. [B]
 A) 7 B) 15 C) 10 D) 12
2126. Number of different types of encroachments is _____. [D]
 A) 5 B) 7 C) 8 D) 4
2127. The frequency of inspection of encroachments shall be at least once in ___ months. [D]
 A) 2 B) 4 C) 5 D) 3
2128. Any structure in which _____ is used, may be classified as pucca structure. [B]
 A) Timber B) Cement C) Sand D) none of these
2129. At stations, _____ along with RPF inspector will be responsible for preventing encroachments. [A]
 A) Station master B) Chief goods clerk C) SSE(C&W) D) All of them
2130. In loco sheds/workshops, ___ along with RPF, will be responsible for preventing encroachments. [C]
 A) SSE/Pway B) Chief goods clerk C) SSE(C&W) D) All of them
2131. To assert the right or ownership as against any public claim of way, roads and authorized passage across Railway land over which the public have no right of way should be closed for ___ hours every year. [B]
 A) 16 B) 24 C) 20 D) 48
2132. Licensing of the area or regularization of the religious structures may be limited to a maximum of ___ sqm in each individual case. [C]
 A) 300 B) 400 C) 500 D) 600
2133. All Railway land leases and licenses should be covered by _____ in the approved form. [B]
 A) declaration B) agreements C) notification D) all of these
2134. License fee for Railway land shall be fixed by _____ keeping in view recommendations of the committee of Heads of departments. [C]
 A) PCE B) PFA C) GM D) PCCM
2135. Annual license fee on Railway land for commercial plots for city booking agencies, out agencies is fixed as ___ % of land value. [D]
 A) 10 B) 7.5 C) 20 D) 6
2136. Annual land license fee on Railway land for steel yards/coal dumps, bulk oil installations is fixed as ___ % of land value. [A]
 A) 10 B) 7.5 C) 20 D) 6

2137. Annual license fee on Railway land for shops, retail oil depots is fixed as ____ % of land value. [C]
A) 10 B) 7.5 C) 20 D) 6
2138. For calculation of railway land license fee, value of land shall be increased notionally every year on the 1st of April starting from 1.4.1986, at the rate of ____ over previous year's value. [A]
A) 10 B) 7.5 C) 20 D) 6
2139. Temporary licensing of land for conducting exhibitions, melas, carnivals, circus shows can be permitted subject to a maximum of ____ months with the personal approval of GM. [C]
A) 2 B) 5 C) 3 D) 4
2140. For railway land leased/licensed to other government departments, annual license fee on Railway land for actual covered areas is fixed as ____ % of market value. [B]
A) 10 B) 12 C) 20 D) 6

Indian Railway Works Manual Questions

Chapter 1. Duties of SSE/JE/Works

- 1) Each blank muster sheet before issuing, should be initialed on the top by _____. (Ans: c)
a) Office clerk in charge b) S E (Pway /Works /Bridge)
c) ADEN/AXEN d) Dy. Chief Engineer
- 2) Section Engineer should inspect all the buildings, water supply installations etc., once in ____ month/s. (Ans: d)
a) 6 b) 3 c) 1 d) 12
- 3) Section Engineer/Works shall maintain ____ books at all stations buildings and other important buildings. (Ans: b)
a) Building register b) Petty Repair c) SMR d) Inspection register
- 4) Section Engineer/works shall examine all tools and plants with the artisans once in ____ month/s. (Ans: d)
a) 6 b) 3 c) 12 d) 1
- 5) SSE/W shall ensure testing of yield of tube wells ____ in co-ordination with electrical staff, when the ground water table is at its lowest. (Ans: a)
a) Once in a year b) Once in a month c) Once in 2 year d) Once in 6 months
- 6) As per IRWM, no. of transfer of charge statements to be prepared is _____. (Ans: c)
a) 1 b) 2 c) 3 d) 4
- 7) As per IRWM, additions and alterations to buildings and structures carried out should be carefully noted in Standard Measurement Register with the approval of _____. (Ans: c)
a) JE b) SSE c) ADEN/DEN d) Dy.CE
- 8) SSE (W) shall refer to _____ for instructions regarding works likely to affect moving dimensions. (Ans: c)
a) Sr.DEN b) DEN c) ADEN/AXEN d) DRM
- 9) General conditions of railway service and rules relating to the conduct & discipline of Railway servants are contained in _____. (Ans: b)
a) Indian Railway Works Manual b) Indian Railway Establishment Code
c) Indian Railway Engineering Code d) G & SR Book
- 10) ADEN/AXEN shall carry out inspection of each SSE/Works office and stores at least once in ____ year/s. (Ans: a)
a) a b) two c) three d) four
- 11) All increments and promotions should be noted in _____, duly attested by ADEN. (Ans: b)
a) Ledger b) service books/registers c) DMTR d) none

Chapter 2. Inspection & Maintenance of Buildings

- 12) Construction of Independent Bungalows shall be approved by _____. [Ans: c]
a) SSE b) AEN c) GM d) CE
- 13) Group latrines shall not located within ____ metres of living quarters. [Ans: c]
a) 5 b) 10 c) 15 d) 20
- 14) Group latrines shall not located within ____ metres of Cook House/Food Stall. [Ans: c]
a) 10 b) 20 c) 30 d) 40
- 15) Group latrines shall not located within ____ metres of wells supplying drinking water. [Ans: b]
a) 35 b) 45 c) 55 d) 65
- 16) GAD of Buildings shall be approved by ____ officer in PCE's office. [Ans: b]
a) HAG b) SAG c) JAG d) None
- 17) Number of water closets required in Office with 40 male persons are ____ [Ans: b]
a) 1 b) 2 c) 3 d) 4
- 18) Number of water closets required in Office with 51 male persons are ____ [Ans: a]
a) 3 b) 4 c) 5 d) 6

- 19) Number of water closets required in Office with 40 female persons are ____ [Ans: a]
a) 3 b) 4 c) 5 d) 6
- 20) Number of water closets required in Office with 46 female persons are ____ [Ans: b]
a) 3 b) 4 c) 5 d) 6
- 21) Number of Urinals required in Office with 6 persons are ____ [Ans: d]
a) 3 b) 4 c) 5 d) nil
- 22) Number of Urinals required in Office with 7 -20 persons are ____ [Ans: a]
a) 1 b) 2 c) 3 d) 4
- 23) Number of Urinals required in Office with 21 -45 persons are ____ [Ans: b]
a) 1 b) 2 c) 3 d) 4
- 24) Number of Urinals required in Office with 46 -70 persons are ____ [Ans: c]
a) 1 b) 2 c) 3 d) 4
- 25) Number of Urinals required in Office with 71 -100 persons are ____ [Ans: d]
a) 1 b) 2 c) 3 d) 4
- 26) Urinals required in Office with 101 -200 persons are ____ [Ans: d]
a) 4 No.s + 2% over 100 persons b) 4 No.s + 2.5% over 100 persons
c) 4 No.s + 4% over 100 persons d) 4 No.s + 3% over 100 persons
- 27) Number of Wash Basins required in Office with 15 persons is/are _____. [Ans: a]
a) 1 b) 2 c) 3 d) 4
- 28) Number of Wash Basins required in Office with 26 persons are _____. [Ans: b]
a) 1 b) 2 c) 3 d) 4
- 29) Number of Drinking Water Fountains required in Office with 100 persons are _____. [Ans: a]
a) 1 b) 2 c) 3 d) 4
- 30) Height of Dado for wall to be provided in Hospitals/Dispensaries is ____ mm. [Ans: b]
a) 1100 b) 1200 c) 1300 d) 1400
- 31) Annual Zonal Contract commences from ----- [Ans: b]
a) 1st of January b) 1st of July c) 1st of April d) 1st of March
- 32) Inspection of Colony by Colony Inspection Committee shall be once in every ____ months. [Ans: c]
a) 1 b) 2 c) 3 d) 4
- 33) Inspection of Work Shops, Running Sheds, PF covers by SSE/W shall be once in ____ [Ans: b]
a) 1 month b) 12 months c) 6 months d) 3 months
- 34) Inspection of Hoardings by the side of running lines by SE (Works) shall be once in— [Ans: c]
a) 1 month b) 12 months c) 6 months d) 3 months
- 35) All structures constructed and commissioned by Construction Organization shall be taken over by Open line within ____ days. [Ans: b]
a) 80 b) 90 c) 100 d) 120
- 36) A minimum retention of ____ days is required for anaerobic digestion. [Ans: c]
a) 10 b) 20 c) 30 d) 40
- 37) Plinth Area of Type II quarter is ____ sqm. [Ans: b]
a) 40.8 b) 75 c) 100 d) 86
- 38) Plinth Area of Type III quarter is ____ sqm. [Ans: c]
a) 54 b) 74 c) 85 d) 89
- 39) Plinth Area of Type IV quarter is ____ sqm. [Ans: d]

a) 140 b) 154 c) 163 d) 110

- 40) For effective drainage in Water Proofing System Slope required is _____. [Ans: a]
a) 1 in 100 b) 1 in 80 c) 1 in 6 d) 1 in 8
- 41) A fillet of ____ mm should be provided all along junction of parapet wall with roof. [Ans: c]
a) 25 b) 50 c) 75 d) 90
- 42) Water proofing system should be extended from roof to parapet wall for minimum height of _____. [Ans: c]
a) 100mm b) 125mm c) 150mm d) 175mm
- 43) Spacing in between rain water outlet pipes should not be more than ____ metres. [Ans: d]
a) 4 b) 5 c) 5.5 d) 6
- 44) Minimum slope required for lime concrete terracing is ____ for flat roof with normal rainfall. [Ans: b]
a) 1 in 40 b) 1 in 60 c) 1 in 80 d) 1 in 100
- 45) Additions, alterations to staff quarters only of a temporary nature may be permitted to be done by the occupant with the prior approval of _____. [Ans: b]
a) DRM b) Sr. DEN c) ADEN/DEN d) ADRM
- 46) Periodicity of interior white washing in Rest houses as per IRWM, is once in ____ year/s. [Ans: b]
a) 1 b) 2 c) 3 d) 4
- 47) Periodicity of interior white washing in Hospitals as per IRWM, is once in ____ year/s. [Ans: a]
a) 1 b) 2 c) 3 d) 4
- 48) Periodicity of interior white washing in Refreshment rooms as per IRWM, is once in ____ year/s. [Ans: a]
a) 1 b) 2 c) 3 d) 4
- 49) Periodicity of interior white washing in Running rooms as per IRWM, is once in ____ year/s. [Ans: a]
a) 1 b) 2 c) 3 d) 4
- 50) Periodicity of white washing of kitchen and pantry in running rooms as per IRWM, is once in ____ [Ans: d]
a) a year b) 2 years c) 3 years d) 6 months
- 51) Periodicity of white washing of kitchen and pantry in Hospitals as per IRWM, is once in ____ [Ans: d]
a) a year b) 2 years c) 3 years d) 6 months
- 52) Periodicity of white washing of kitchen and pantry in residential buildings as per IRWM, is once in ____ [Ans: b]
a) a year b) 2 years c) 3 years d) 6 months
- 53) Periodicity of interior white washing in Type III Quarters, as per IRWM, is once in ____ [Ans: b]
a) a year b) 2 years c) 3 years d) 6 months
- 54) Periodicity of interior distempering in service & residential buildings as per IRWM, is once in ____ [Ans: b]
a) a year b) 2 years c) 3 years d) 6 months
- 55) Overhead tanks should be cleaned and applied ____ on walls as per laid down schedule. [Ans: b]
a) Cement b) lime c) paint d) none
- 56) In method of laying of polyethylene film for flat roof, the film shall be laid _____. [Ans: b]
a) parallel to the direction of flow of water with overlap facing downwards
b) perpendicular to the direction of flow of water with overlap facing downwards
c) parallel to the direction of flow of water with overlap facing upwards
d) perpendicular to the direction of flow of water with overlap facing upwards
- 57) In laying of mud-phuska treatment, the surface of slope should be brought to _____. [Ans: b]
a) 1 in 30 b) 1 in 40 c) 1 in 10 d) 1 in 50
- 58) Factors that should be considered for optimum orientation of buildings _____. [Ans: d]
a) Natural light & temperature b) prevailing winds & relative humidity
c) Vastu d) both a & b.

- 59) Type of roof preferred in cold climatic regions where snowfall occurs is
a) Flat b) sloped c) flat or sloped d) none [Ans: b]
- 60) Sloped roof is preferred in cold climatic conditions due to _____.
a) Vastu b) snow c) architecture d) none of these [Ans: b]
- 61) For construction of vendors' stall/shops, personal approval of _____ is required.
a) Sr. DEN/Coord b) DRM c) GM d) CRB [Ans: c]
- 62) Proper fencing around special facilities like _____ is required to be provided.
a) Swimming pools b) electric poles c) high voltage wires & heaters d) all [Ans: d]
- 63) Proper lighting is required in which of the following areas to avoid accidents.
a) corridors b) passages c) both a & b d) none of these [Ans: c]
- 64) In station buildings and other important structures, no additions/alterations should be carried out without the prior approval of the GAD by the concerned.
a) GM b) SAG officer c) DRM d) Sr.DEN/Coord [Ans: b]
- 65) Which of these is a method of recharging subsurface aquifer.
a) through recharge pit b) through abandoned hand pump
c) both a & b d) none of these [Ans: c]
- 66) Which of the following is a basic amenity in staff quarters [Ans: c]
a) kitchen b) individual bathroom c) both a & b d) none of these
- 67) Which of the following may be permitted to stay in Railway rest house along with a Railway officer on payment of charges.
a) earning children b) married children c) close relatives d) any of the above [Ans: d]
- 68) Which of the following while participating in conducted tours organized by Railways, may be permitted to stay in Railway rest house free of charge.
a) members of ZRUCC b) members of DRUCC c) both a & b d) none of these [Ans: c]
- 69) Rly officers, in case of permanent transfers, in the first instance, occupation of rest house should be permitted for _____ days only. a) 20 b) 15 c) 10 d) 30 [Ans: c]
- 70) Non-Rly government officers on tour may be allowed to book Railway rest house not earlier than _____ month/s, if not required by Railway officers.
a) one b) two c) three d) one and a half [Ans: a]
- 71) Which of the following non-Rly Govt. officers on duty can be permitted to occupy Rly rest house.
a) Officers of Postal dept. b) officers of special police establishment [Ans: d]
c) Government Railway police d) all
- 72) Additions and alterations to standard type quarters should not be carried out, without the prior approval of a) CE b) Dy CE c) ADEN/AXEN d) SrDEN [Ans: a]
- 73) Building registers are to be maintained in which of the following offices?
a) CE & DEN b) Accounts c) both a & b d) none of these [Ans: c]
- 74) Transfer of vacant quarters from one department to another not to be affected unless approved by
a) Housing or quarters committee b) GM c) DRM d) All [Ans: a]
- 75) Which of the following is the responsibility of staff occupying quarters
a) Keep quarters and compounds clean b) cooking in kitchen
c) notifying vacation of quarters to Works, Electrical and telecom staff d) all [Ans: d]
- 76) A return of vacant buildings should be sent by the Divisional Engineer's office to the Accounts department/allotment authority at the end of every _____.
a) Week b) year c) month d) fortnight [Ans: c]
- 77) Minimum level of supervision shall be _____ at major dismantling sites. [Ans: d]
a) JE/W b) ADEN/AXEN c) DEN d) SSE/W

- 78) Dismantling plan should be scrutinised by the drawing office and approved by ____ in case of open line.
a) Sr.DEN b) ADEN/AXEN c) DEN d) SSE/W [Ans: a]
- 79) Which of the following items fall under the purview of colony inspection committee?
a) repairs to leaky roof b) water supply c) drainage arrangements d) all [Ans: d]
- 80) Representatives of which of the following departments are included in service improvement groups?
a) Engineering & operating b) Medical c) both a & b d) none of these [Ans: c]
- 81) Painting of interior wood or steel work should normally be done once in ____ years. [Ans: d]
a) 2 to 3 b) 3 to 4 c) 4 to 6 d) 5 to 7
- 82) As per the latest norms of revised plinth areas, the thickness of wall considered is ____.
a) 300mm b) 230mm c) 350mm d) 400mm [Ans: b]
- 83) As per the latest norms of revised plinth areas, width of stair case considered is ____.
A) 1200mm b) 1225mm c) 1250mm d) 1300mm [Ans: c]

Chapter 3. Maintenance of Sanitary & Hygienic conditions in Stn Bldgs, yards & Colonies

- 84) Constitution of sanitation committee and its functions shall be prescribed by ____.
a) DRM b) GM c) PCE d) none of these [Ans: b]
- 85) Ground around a well for a radius of at least ____ metre should be kept thoroughly clean to guard against pollution.
a) 40 b) 50 c) 60 d) 70 [Ans: b]
- 86) At less important and way-side stations, where sanitation committees do not exist, ____ shall be primarily responsible for maintaining sanitary and hygienic conditions in stn. yards, staff colonies etc.
a) Booking clerk b) Ticket collector c) Station Master d) none of these [Ans: c]

Chapter 4. Passenger Amenities

- 87) The categorization of stations shall be reviewed in once in every ----- Years. (Ans: c)
a) 3 b) 4 c) 5 d) 6
- 88) All suburban stations are included in ____ group of stations. (Ans: a)
a) SG b) NSG c) HG d) None of these
- 89) Augmentation of Passenger Amenities for existing stations shall be charged under ____ Plan Head.
a. New Lines b. Passenger and other user amenities c. Other Specified Works d. None of these. (Ans: b)
- 90) Expand PAMS _____. (Ans: d)
a. Passenger Amenities Management Schedule
b. Passenger Amenities Manual System
c. Passenger Amenities Manual Schedule
d. Passenger Amenities Management System
- 91) Size of Booking Cubical =----- (Ans: c)
a) 1.20m X 1.50m b) 1.50m X 1.20m c) 1.80m X 1.50m d) 1.50m X 1.80m
- 92) Width of Railway Booking Counter as per IRWM is = _____m (Ans: d)
a) 0.5 b) 0.7 c) 0.8 d) 0.6
- 93) Height of booking Counter above floor level is ____m as per IRWM. (Ans: b)
a) 1.2m b) 1m c) 1.5m d) 2.0m
- 94) The length of the platform should be adequate to accommodate ____ (Ans: a)

- a. the longest stopping train at a station b. Average length of trains stopping
c. length of the longest goods train d. none of the above
- 95) Minimum Height of the High Level Plat form of BG, ____ above rail level . (Ans: c)
a)405mm b)455mm c)760mm d)305mm
- 96) In case of Single face platforms, platform should have a slope of ____ away from the coping up to edge of the berm . (Ans: a)
a.1 in 60 b.1 in 65 c.1 in 12 d.1 in 6
- 97) In case of two face (Island) platforms, the platform should have a slope of _____ away from the centre of platform up to Coping on either side. (Ans: a)
a.1 in 60 b.1 in 65 c.1 in 12 d. 1 in 6
- 98) A demarcation line should be drawn ____ m from the edge of the passenger platforms. (Ans: c)
a.1.60m b.1.70m c.1.80m d.1.90m
- 99) The height of fencing or hedging of all single faced platforms = _____ (Ans: b)
a.1.08m b.1.80m c.1.85m d.1.90m
- 100) Minimum width of berm beyond platform fencing/hedging = _____ (Ans: a)
a.0.60m b.0.80m c.0.50m d.0.40m
- 101) The capacity of station platforms in discharging passengers per metre width in suburban stations is ---
a.60/min b.40/min c.30/min d.None of these (Ans: a)
- 102) The capacity of station platforms in discharging passengers per meter width in Non-suburban stns is -
a.60/min b.40/min c. 30/min d. None of these (Ans: b)
- 103) The central horizontal axis of Tertiary station name board should be at a height of ----- m above the platform surface. (Ans: c)
a.1.5 b.2.5 c.2 d.3
- 104) Height of letters of Principal & Secondary Station Name boards = ____ (Ans: c)
a.200mm b.250mm c.300mm d.350mm
- 105) Height of letters of Tertiary Name boards = ----- (Ans: a)
a.75mm b.100mm c.125mm d.200mm
- 106) Colour scheme of letters of Principal/Secondary stationname board is _____ (Ans: a)
a. Black letters on traffic yellow back ground
b. Traffic yellow letters on black back ground
c. Blue letters on white back ground
d. White letters on blue back ground
- 107) Colour of Platform sign boards for passenger Amenities is ----- (Ans: c)
a. Black letters on traffic yellow back ground
b. Traffic yellow letters on black back ground
c. Blue letters on white back ground
d. White letters on blue back ground
- 108) Colour of Platform sign boards for Important Offices is ----- (Ans: b)
a. Black letters on traffic yellow back ground b)Bright red letters on white back ground
c) Blue letters on white back ground d)White letters on blue back ground
- 109) ____ colour arrows at a height of ____ m above platform level should be painted for passenger amenities. (Ans: a)
a. Blue, 1.50m b)Blue, 1.80m c)Black, 1.50m d)Black, 1.80m
- 110) Size of platform number board is ____ (Ans: b)
a. 300mm x 300mm b)600mm x600mm c)350mm x350mm d) 650mm x 650mm
- 111) Size of letters of platform number board is -----

- a) 300mm b)600mm c)350mm d) 650mm (Ans: a)
- 112) Colour of letters of Platform number sign boards = ____
 a. Black letters on traffic yellow background b)Bright red letters on white background (Ans: c)
 b. White letters on blue background c)Blue letters on white background
- 113) Category 'NSG1' station should have an annual passenger earnings of _____. (Ans: a)
 a. > Rs. 500 crore b)>Rs.100 crore and ≤Rs. 500 crore
 c) >Rs.20 crore and ≤Rs.100 crore d)>Rs.10 crore and ≤ Rs.20 crore
- 114) Category 'NSG2' station should have an annual passenger earning of Rs.----- (Ans: b)
 a. > Rs 500 crore b)>100 crore and ≤ 500 crore
 c) >20 crore and ≤100 crore d)>10 crore and ≤ 20 crore
- 115) Category 'NSG3' station should have an annual passenger earning of----- (Ans: c)
 a. > Rs 500 crore b)>100 crore and ≤ 500 crore
 c) >20 crore and ≤100 crore d)>10 crore and ≤ 20 crore
- 116) Category 'NSG4' station should have an annual passenger earning of----- (Ans: d)
 a. > Rs 500 crore b)>100 crore and ≤ 500 crore
 c) >20 crore and ≤100 crore d)>10 crore and ≤ 20 crore
- 117) Category 'NSG5' station should have an annual passenger earning of. ----- (Ans: c)
 a. > 20 crore and ≤ 100 crore b)10 crore and ≤ 20 crore
 c) > 1 crore and ≤ 10 crore d)≤ 1 crore
- 118) Category 'NSG6' stations are ----- Stations (Ans: d)
 a. > 20 crore and ≤ 100 crore b)10 crore and ≤ 20 crore
 c) > 1 crore and ≤ 10 crore d)≤ 1 crore
- 128) As per Minimum Essential Amenities, min. no. of Taps/PF in 'NSG1' Cat. station = (Ans: a)
 b. 20 b.10 c.8 d.2
- 119) As per Minimum Essential Amenities, min. no. of Taps/PF in 'NSG2' Cat. station = (Ans: c)
 a. 10 b.8 c.20 d.2
- 120) As per Minimum Essential Amenities, min. no. of Taps/PF in 'NSG3' Cat. station = (Ans: c)
 a. 10 b.8 c.20 d.2
- 121) As per Minimum Essential Amenities, min. no. of Taps/PF in 'NSG4' Cat. station = (Ans: c)
 a. 10 b.8 c.20 d.2
- 122) As per Minimum Essential Amenities, min. no. of Taps/PF in 'NSG5' Cat. station = (Ans: b)
 a. 10 b.8 c.20 d.2
- 123) As per Minimum Essential Amenities, min. no. of Taps/PF in 'NSG6' Cat. station = (Ans: d)
 a. 10 b.8 c.20 d.2
- 124) As per Minimum Essential Amenities, min. area of waiting hall, in 'NSG1' Cat. station = (Ans: c)
 a. 75 b.30 c.250 d.125
- 125) As per Minimum Essential Amenities, min.area of waiting hall, in 'NSG2' Cat. station = (Ans: c)
 a. 75 b.30 c.250 d.125
- 126) As per Minimum Essential Amenities, min.area of waiting hall, in 'NSG3' Cat. station = (Ans: d)
 a. 75 b.30 c.250 d.125
- 127) As per Minimum Essential Amenities, min.area of waiting hall, in 'NSG4' Cat. station = (Ans: a)
 a. 75 b.30 c.250 d.125

- 128) As per Minimum Essential Amenities, min.area of waiting hall, in 'NSG5' Cat. station = (Ans: b)
a. 75 b.30 c.250 d.125
- 129) As per Minimum Essential Amenities, min.area of waiting hall, in 'NSG6' Cat. station = (Ans: d)
a. 75 b.30 c.250 d.15
- 130) As per Minimum Essential Amenities, min. no. of urinals, in 'NSG1' Cat. station = (Ans: c)
a. 10 b.6 c.12 d.4
- 131) As per Minimum Essential Amenities, min. no. of urinals, in 'NSG2' Cat. station = (Ans: c)
a. 10 b.6 c.12 d.4
- 132) As per Minimum Essential Amenities, min. no. of urinals, in 'NSG3' Cat. station = (Ans: a)
a. 10 b.6 c.12 d.4
- 133) As per Minimum Essential Amenities, min. no. of urinals, in 'NSG4' Cat. station = (Ans: b)
a. 10 b.6 c.12 d.4
- 134) As per Minimum Essential Amenities, min. no. of urinals, in 'NSG5' Cat. station = (Ans: d)
a. 10 b.6 c.12 d.4
- 135) As per Minimum Essential Amenities, min. no. of urinals, in 'NSG6' Cat. station = (Ans: a)
a. 1 b.6 c.12 d.4
- 136) As per Minimum Essential Amenities, min. no. of latrines, in 'NSG1' Cat. station = (Ans: c)
a. 10 b.6 c.12 d.4
- 137) As per Minimum Essential Amenities, min. no. of latrines, in 'NSG2' Cat. station = (Ans: c)
a. 10 b.6 c.12 d.4
- 138) As per Minimum Essential Amenities, min. no. of latrines, in 'NSG3' Cat. station = (Ans: a)
a. 10 b.6 c.12 d.4
- 139) As per Minimum Essential Amenities, min. no. of latrines, in 'NSG4' Cat. station = (Ans: b)
a. 10 b.6 c.12 d.4
- 140) As per Minimum Essential Amenities, min. no. of latrines, in 'NSG5' Cat. station = (Ans: d)
a. 10 b.6 c.12 d.4
- 141) As per Minimum Essential Amenities, min. no. of latrines, in 'NSG6' Cat. station = (Ans: a)
a. 1 b.6 c.12 d.4
- 142) The railway stations are categorised based on (Ans: c)
a. Annual goods earnings b. As per no. of Platforms.
c. Annual passenger earnings d. None of the above
- 143) The ends of the platforms should be provided with ramps at a slope not steeper than (Ans: c)
a. 1 in 15 b.1 in 10 c.1 in 6 d.1 in 5
- 144) The height of the lower edge of the principal and secondary name boards should be----- above platform level.
(Ans: d)
a. 1.6 m b.1.8m c.2.2m d.2.0m
- 145) Waiting rooms should be considered only if the number of upper class passengers dealt with daily is more than.....nos. (Ans: a)
a. 25 or more b.20 or more c.35 or more d.30 or more
- 146) Waiting rooms need not be provided at _____ category stations. (Ans: c)
a. NSG b.HG c.SG d.None of these
- 147) Order in which station names are written on station name boards. (Ans: d)
a. Hindi, Regional and English language

- b. English, Regional and Hindi language
c. Hindi, English and Regional language
d. Regional, Hindi and English language
- 148) Lowest overhead clearance for a sub-way should be ___ metre. (Ans: d)
a. 1.75m b. 2m c. 2.5m d. 2.75m
- 149) In Rly station premises, trees should be so planted that they do not ____ (Ans: d)
a. Obstruct visibility of signals b. infringe SOD
c. both a & b d. none of these
- 150) In Rly stations, out of the total no. of latrines and urinals, _____ may be reserved for ladies. (Ans: b)
a. one fourth b) one third c. one fifth d. none of these
- 151) Standard slope required for installation of escalators is _____. (Ans: b)
a. 40° b. 30° c. 20° d. 25°
- 152) Retiring rooms should be provided only where a minimum of ____ occupation is expected by Commercial department. (Ans: c)
a. 40% b. 50% c. 60% d. 70%
- 153) Principal, secondary & Tertiary boards refer to (Ans: a)
a. stn name boards b. PF sign boards c. platform number board d. none of these
- 154) Script for station names in _____ language shall be Devnagari. (Ans: c)
a. English b. urdu c. Hindi d. none of these
- 155) Full form of MEA is (Ans: b)
a. minimum elementary amenities b. minimum essential amenities
c. minimum essential avenues d. minimum elementary avenues
- 156) Platform shelters are to be suitably spaced to cover the area where _____ coaches stop.
a. AC 1st class b. AC 2 tier c. general and second class d. sleeper class (Ans: c)
- 157) New FOBs should be at least _____ wide, wherever feasible. (Ans: b)
a. 5metres b. 6metres c. 7metres d. 8metres

Chapter 5 -Water Supply Engineering

- 158) While taking sample of water from tap (Ans: a)
a) The mouth of tap is heated for 3 minutes b) The mouth of tap is heated for 10 minutes
c) The mouth of tap is not heated d) None of the above
- 159) While taking sample of water from tap, water should be allowed to flow out for ____ minutes. (Ans: b)
a) 3 b) 5 c) 7 d) 10
- 160) While taking sample of water from well, sample is collected from a point, about (Ans: b)
a. About 0.3 metre above the bottom of well b. About a metre or two above the bottom of well
c) About 0.6 metre above the bottom of well d) None of the above
- 161) Per capita demand of water for residential houses (for officers & staff in Railways) (Ans: a)
a. 200 litres b) 180litres c) 140litres d) 150litres
- 162) Requirement of water for railway offices per capita is _____. (Ans: c)
a) 30litres b) 38litres c) 45litres d) 55litres
- 163) Requirement of water for Railway workshops is _____ per capita (Ans: b)
a) 20litres b) 30 litres
c) 35litres d) 45litres
- 164) Requirement of water for railway hospital is _____ per bed. (Ans: c)
a) 150litres b) 300litres

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- 178) Air inlet valve in water mains, is generally provided at (Ans: a)
 a) summit of the pipe b) upstream of sluice valve
 c) down stream of sluice valve d) Both a & c above
- 179) If pH value of water is (Ans: d)
 a) 7, it is said to be neutral b) less than 7 it is said to be acidic
 c) more than 7 it is said to be alkaline d) all the above
- 180) Disinfection of drinking water, is done to remove (Ans: b)
 a) odour b) bacteria
 c) turbidity d) colour
- 181) Aeration of water is done to remove (Ans: a)
 a) odour b) colour
 c) bacteria d) hardness
- 182) Requirement of water for platform washing (Ans: a)
 a) 5 Ltr. per sqm per day b) 10 Ltr. per Sqm Per day
 c) 15 Ltr. per sqm per day d) None of these
- 183) Requirement of water for apron washing: (Ans: b)
 a) 5 Ltr. Per sqm per day b) 10 Ltr. per sqm per day
 c) 15 Ltr. per sqm per day d) None of these
- 184) The pumping system should be capable of supplying the normal quantity of water required in 24 hrs. (Ans: a)
 a) in 12 hrs. or less b) 16 hrs. or less
 c) 20 hrs. or less d) 8 hrs. or less
- 185) The pumping system should be capable of supplying the present maximum quantity of water required in 24 hrs. in: (Ans: b)
 a) 12 hrs. or less b) 16 hrs. or less
 c) 20 hrs. or less d) 8 hrs. or less
- 186) The pumping system should be capable of supplying the estimated maximum future quantity of water required in 24 hrs. in: (Ans: c)
 a) 12 hrs. or less b) 16 hrs. or less
 c) 20 hrs. or less d) 8 hrs. or less
- 187) Minimum residual chlorine available at the farthest end should be: (Ans: b)
 a) 0.1 mg. per litre b) 0.2 mg. per litre
 c) 0.4 mg. per litre d) None of these
- 188) Every year _____ should conduct a water review meeting with all branch officers and civil public health department. (Ans: a)
 a) DRM b) PCE c) GM d) Sr.DEN/Co-ord
- 189) For estimating water requirement at a station, no. of passengers shall be equal to passengers entraining at a station plus _____ the passengers detraining. (Ans: b)
 a) 1/3 rd of b) half of c) 1/4th of d) twice
- 190) For trains scheduled for watering at stations other than originating stations, only _____ of filling capacity may be considered. (Ans: c)
 a) 50% b) 60% c) 75% d) 90%
- 191) Normal water table is the level at which water stands in a well which has not been pumped for _____ hours. (Ans: d)
 a) 12 b) 16 c) 20 d) 24
- 192) Critical velocity of inflow is the _____ velocity of water passing through subsoil without disturbing the finer particles of the subsoil. (Ans: a)
 a) maximum b) minimum c) maximum or minimum d) none

- 193) Chemical used for treatment of well clogged due to fine sand, clay and silts is (Ans: a)
a) sodium hexametaphosphate b) hydrochloric acid c) chlorine d) any of these
- 194) Chemical used for treatment of well clogged due to chemicals is (Ans: b)
a) sodium hexametaphosphate b) hydrochloric acid c) chlorine d) any of these
- 195) Chemical used for treatment of well clogged due to is bacteria (Ans: c)
a) sodium hexametaphosphate b) hydrochloric acid c) chlorine d) any of these
- 196) In the calculation of pump horse power, ___ percent extra for incrustation may be allowed in the case of CI pipes.
a) 5 b) 6 c) 7 d) 8
- 197) ___ pipes have the advantages of resistance to corrosion, lightness of weight and ease of installation. (Ans: d)
a) CI b) concrete c) GI d) PVC
- 198) If water samples are collected for testing from a tube well with a pump, water should be allowed to flow out for about ___ minutes. (Ans: d)
a) 5 b) 10 c) 15 d) 20
- 199) In case of single storey building, distribution system should be designed for the following minimum residual pressure. (Ans: a)
a) 7m b) 12m c) 17m d) 10m
- 200) In case of two storey building, distribution system should be designed for the following minimum residual pressure. (Ans: b)
a) 7m b) 12m c) 17m d) 10m
- 201) In case of three storey building, distribution system should be designed for the following minimum residual pressure. (Ans: c)
a) 7m b) 12m c) 17m d) 10m
- 202) In carriage watering system, rate of flow at delivery end in hydrant shall not be less than ___ litres per minute. (Ans: c)
a) 50 b) 75 c) 100 d) 125

Chapter -6 Drainage & Sewerage

- 203) A conduit/channel for the carriage of storm water or other used water is (Ans: a)
a) drain b) drainage c) sewer d) Sewerage
- 204) A system for removal of any unwanted liquids is (Ans: b)
a) drain b) drainage c) sewer d) Sewerage
- 205) A pipe/conduit used generally for carrying sewage or other waterborne wastes is (Ans: c)
a) drain b) drainage c) sewer d) Sewerage
- 206) A system for collection and conveying sewage to the point of disposal is (Ans: d)
a) drain b) drainage c) sewer d) Sewerage
- 207) An opening by which a man may enter and leave a drain, a sewer or other closed structure for inspection, cleaning and other maintenance operations fitted with a suitable cover is (Ans: c)
a) pit b) chamber c) man hole d) none
- 208) Discharge from which of the following is called soil waste (Ans: d)
a) water closets b) urinals c) sinks d) all of these
- 209) Which of the following is called sewage ? (Ans: d)
a) storm sewage b) sanitary sewage c) industrial waste d) all of these
- 210) Size of storm water sewer depends on which of the following (Ans: d)
a) run-off b) self cleansing velocity c) construction material d) all of these
- 211) Size of sanitary sewer depends on which of the following (Ans: d)

- a) quantity of sewage b) limiting velocities of flow c) construction material d) all of these
- 212) Generally ____ percentage of water supplied may be considered to reach sewers
a) 80 b) 70 c) 90 d) 50
(Ans: a)
- 213) Lean flow of sewage will be about ____ percent of the average flow.
a) 40 b) 50 c) 60 d) 30
(Ans: b)
- 214) Peak flow of sewage will be about ____ percent of the average flow.
a) 140 b) 150 c) 160 d) 130
(Ans: b)
- 215) Maximum velocity of sewage should not be more than ____ metre per second.
a) 1 b) 1.5 c) 2 d) 2.5
(Ans: c)
- 216) Self cleansing velocity is determined by considering which of the following
a) particle size b) specific weight of suspended solids c) neither a or b d) a & b
(Ans: d)
- 217) A minimum self cleansing velocity of ____ metre per second for present peak flow is recommended.
a) 0.4 b) 0.5 c) 0.3 d) 0.6
(Ans: d)
- 218) Minimum diameter of sewer shall be ____ mm except for hilly areas where steep slopes are available.
a) 100 b) 150 c) 200 d) 250
(Ans: c)
- 219) The interval of cleaning of septic tank should not normally exceed ____ months.
a) 9 b) 12 c) 18 d) 24
(Ans: b)
- 220) A minimum retention period of ____ days is required for anaerobic digestion of sewage.
a) 60 b) 45 c) 50 d) 30
(Ans: d)
- 221) Satisfactory working of the anaerobic digesters of bio-latrines is indicated by which of the following
a) if effluent is odour less b) if effluent does not attract flies
c) if pH value of the effluent is not less than 7.0 d) all of these
(Ans: d)
- 222) Pan in the bio-latrines should have a slope not less than ____ degrees with horizontal.
a) 30 b) 40 c) 50 d) 60
(Ans: b)

Chapter – 7 Garden & Plantations, Disposal of Grass and other natural Products

- 223) For systematic plantation, each Division should prepare ____ plan for every subdivision and plantation work should be carried out accordingly.
a) Garden Plan b) Tree Plantation plan c) Garden Fest plan d) Afforestation plan
(Ans: b)
- 224) Hedges cutting should be done once in ____ months.
a) 1 b) 2 c) 4 d) 12
(Ans: b)
- 225) Survey of surviving trees should be made once in a ____.
a) Week b) month c) 6 month d) Year
(Ans: d)
- 226) Lawns should be mowed once in a ____.
a) Week b) month c) 6 month d) Year
(Ans: b)

Chapter – 8 Acquisition, Management & Disposal of land

- 227) Land acquisition act is of which year?
a) 1984 b) 1894 c) 1849 d) 1948
(Ans: b)
- 228) Ownership of land held by the Railway vests in ____.
a) Rly Board b) Zonal Railway c) Central Government d) State Government
(Ans: c)
- 229) For relinquishment of land in favour of state government or outsiders at the approaches of ROBs/RUBs, specific approval of ____ should be obtained.
a) Railway Board b) DRM c) GM d) PCE
(Ans: a)

- 230) Railways should include contingency charges @ ____ % in all relinquishment estimates to cover incidental charges incurred.
a) 4 b) 6 c) 5 d) 3 (Ans: d)
- 231) Final land plans, after mutation entries are carried out, should be sent to _____ Office for safe custody.
a) DRM b) GM c) PCE d) none (Ans: c)
- 232) Detached boundary marks should in no case be at a greater distance apart than ____ metres.
a) 40 b) 50 c) 60 d) 70 (Ans: b)
- 233) Fencing should be provided around busy station yards for ____ metre width on either side.
a) 20 b) 30 c) 40 d) 50 (Ans: b)
- 234) In case of urgency, application for land should be made to _____ under section 17 of Railway act.
a) MRO b) Sub-Collector c) District collector d) none of these (Ans: c)
- 235) In case of urgency, application for land should be made to District collector under section ____ of land acquisition act, 1894.
a) 16 b) 17 c) 18 d) 19 (Ans: b)
- 236) In case of urgency, after applying to the collector for land, land can be occupied on expiry of ____ days after publication of notice under section 9(i) of Railway act.
a) 10 b) 12 c) 15 d) 20 (Ans: c)
- 237) In case of urgency, after applying to the collector for land, land can be occupied on expiry of 15 days after publication of notice under section ____ of Railway act.
a) 9(i) b) 10(i) c) 11(i) d) 12(i) (Ans: a)
- 238) Section ____ of Railway act, 1989 empowers Railway to enter upon any lands adjoining Railway for the purpose of repairing or preventing accident.
a) 17 b) 16 c) 15 d) 14 (Ans: d)
- 239) When it is essential to enter upon any lands adjoining Railway for the purpose of repairing or preventing accident, within ____ hours of such entry, a report must be made to the Central Government (Railway Board).
A) 24 b) 48 c) 72 d) none (Ans: c)
- 240) Land boundaries verification register should have adequate pages so that record of inspection and verification of land boundaries for a period of ____ years can be accommodated in the register.
A) 7 b) 15 c) 10 d) 12 (Ans: b)
- 241) Number of different types of encroachments is ____
a) 5 b) 7 c) 8 d) 4 (Ans: d)
- 242) The frequency of inspection of encroachments shall be at least once in ____ months.
a) 2 b) 4 c) 5 d) 3 (Ans: d)
- 243) Any structure in which ____ is used, may be classified as pucca structure.
a) Timber b) Cement c) Stone d) none of these (Ans: b)
- 244) At stations, ____ along with RPF inspector will be responsible for preventing encroachments.
a) Station master b) Chief goods clerk c) SSE(C&W) d) All of them (Ans: a)
- 245) In loco sheds/workshops, ____ along with RPF, will be responsible for preventing encroachments.
a) SSE/Pway b) Chief goods clerk c) SSE(C&W) d) All of them (Ans: c)
- 246) To assert the right or ownership as against any public claim of way, roads and authorized passage across Railway land over which the public have no right of way should be closed for ____ hours every year.
a) 16 b) 24 c) 20 d) 48 (Ans: b)
- 247) Licensing of the area or regularization of the religious structures may be limited to a maximum of ____ sqm in each individual case.
a) 300 b) 400 c) 500 d) 600 (Ans: c)
- 248) All Railway land leases and licenses should be covered by ____ in the approved form.

- a) declaration b) agreements c) notification d) all of these (Ans: b)
- 249) License fee for Railway land shall be fixed by ____ keeping in view recommendations of the committee of Heads of departments.
a) PCE b) PFA c) GM d) PCCM (Ans: c)
- 250) Annual license fee on Railway land for commercial plots for city booking agencies, out agencies is fixed as ____ % of land value.
a) 10 b) 7.5 c) 20 d) 6 (Ans: d)
- 251) Annual land license fee on Railway land for steel yards/coal dumps, bulk oil installations is fixed as ____ % of land value.
a) 10 b) 7.5 c) 20 d) 6 (Ans: a)
- 252) Annual license fee on Railway land for shops, retail oil depots is fixed as ____ % of land value.
a) 10 b) 7.5 c) 20 d) 6 (Ans: c)
- 253) For calculation of railway land license fee, value of land shall be increased notionally every year on the 1st of April starting from 1.4.1986, @ ____ over previous year's value.
a) 10 b) 7.5 c) 20 d) 6 (Ans: a)
- 254) Temporary licensing of land for conducting exhibitions, melas, carnivals, circus shows can be permitted subject to a maximum of ____ months with the personal approval of GM.
a) 2 b) 5 c) 3 d) 4 (Ans: c)
- 255) GM's power for leasing of Railway land or Relinquishment of Railway land in exchange for land of Govt. departments/PSUs has been enhanced 5 lakhs to ____ by Rly Board.
a) 10 lakhs b) 25 lakhs c) 15 lakhs d) 20 lakhs (Ans : b)
- 256) For railway land leased/licensed to other government departments, annual license fee on Railway land for actual covered areas is fixed as ____ % of market value.
a) 10 b) 12 c) 20 d) 6 (Ans: b)

Chapter - 9 Preparation of Plans

- 257) Standard drawing should not be departed from without specific permission of ____ Engineer. (Ans- b)
a) Dy. Chief b) Chief c) Divisional d) Assistant
- 258) Additions and alterations to an existing plan should be shown in ____ colour. (Ans- b)
a) Green b) Red c) Blue d) Yellow
- 259) The trim size of A0 sheet is..... (Ans- d)
a) 210 x 297 b) 420 x 594 c) 594 x 841 d) 841 x 1189
- 260) The title block in a drawing should be placed at the ____ corner of the sheet. (Ans- b)
a) Bottom left b) bottom right c) top left d) top right
- 261) The size of the title block in a drawing is ____ mm X ____ mm. (Ans- a)
a) 170 x 65 b) 140 x 85 c) 160 x 85 d) 140 x 75
- 262) The existing work that has to remain should be marked in ____ line in drawings. (Ans- c)
a) Full red b) dotted c) Full d) none of these
- 263) ISRD is expanded as _____. (Ans- a)
a) Indian Standard Railway Drawing
b) Indian Standard Research & Development
c) Indian Standard Railway Development
d) Indian Standard Research Drawing
- 264) Symbols to be used on site plans and plans of station yards should confirm to codes _____. (Ans-a)
a) SP46: 1988 b) IS456:2000 c) SP22:1982 d) IS4326:1993
- 265) Works which are to be dismantled should be in _____ in a drawing. (Ans- b)
a) Full line b) Thin dotted line c) Full yellow line d) broken red line

- 266) To prepare bridge drawings, if a correct survey of an important river does not exist, the river should be surveyed for a distance of ___ km on upstream side & ___ km on downstream side.
 a) 4 & 1 b) 6 & 1.5 c) 7 & 2 d) 8 & 2 (Ans – d)
- 267) New additional work in a drawing should be shown in _____ lines.
 a) full red b) full blue c) full green d) full yellow (Ans – a)
- 268) New additional work that is not to be done at the same time as the bulk of the work shown in the drawing should be in _____ lines.
 a) Broken red b) broken blue c) full green d) full yellow (Ans – a)
- 269) Work to be re-laid or rebuilt elsewhere on the same plan should be shown in _____ lines.
 a) broken red b) broken blue c) full green d) full yellow (Ans – d)

Chapter no. 10 – Storage & Use of explosives

- 270) Tracks within ___ metres of the rock to be blasted should be protected by covering with old sleepers.
 a) 60 b) 70 c) 80 d) 100 (Ans – a)
- 271) No blasting should be done within _____ of the time when any train is expected to pass.
 a) two hours b) one hour c) half an hour d) one and a half hour (Ans – c)
- 272) Blasting mate should ensure that neither himself/herself nor any person within ___ metres of himself/herself smokes while he/she is conveying or using explosives.
 a) 5 b) 10 c) 7 d) 8 (Ans – b)
- 273) No person shall drill or cause or permit to be drilled a hole within _____ mm of a misfired hole.
 a) 300 b) 400 c) 450 d) 500 (Ans – a)
- 274) Blasting operations within ___ metres of a running line should normally be carried out under block protection.
 a) 200 b) 100 c) 300 d) 400 (Ans – b)
- 275) When any blasting operation is to be carried out within ___ metres of a building, SSE/JE/Works shall be present there to ensure all the precautions.
 a) 200 b) 400 c) 300 d) 100 (Ans – d)
- 276) Not more than _____ kg of dynamite should be destroyed at a time.
 a) 3.5 b) 2.5 c) 2 d) 3 (Ans – b)

Chapter- 11 Police Jurisdiction and security of Railway materials

- 277) Which of the following is a non-cognizable offence?
 a) Obstructing Rly servant on his/her duty b) defacing public notices
 c) Trespass and refusal to desist from trespass d) furnishing false returns (Ans – d)
- 278) Which of the following is a cognizable offence?
 a) Obstructing Rly servant on his/her duty b) contravention of regulations of hours of work
 c) Furnishing false returns d) all (Ans – a)
- 279) Which of the following sections of Indian railway act, 1989 empowers a Railway official to effect arrest of any person who has committed a cognizable offence?
 a) Section 181 b) section 179 c) section 180 d) section 178 (Ans – b)

Schedule of Rates questions

Schedule of Rates

- 280) No. of numeric digits in each item no. of IR Unified Standard Schedule of Rates 2019 is
 a) 5 b) 8 c) 6 d) 9 (Ans – c)

- 281) The first two digits(left side) of each items no. of IR Unified Standard Schedule of Rates 2019 refer to
a) Chapter no b)sub-chapter no c)Item no. d)none of these (Ans –a)
- 282) The fourth & fifth digits(from left side) of each items no. of IR Unified Standard Schedule of Rates 2019 refer to
a) Chapter no b)sub-chapter no c)Item no. d)none of these (Ans –c)
- 283) Scheduled rate for Earth work item in USSOR-2019 is inclusive of an initial lead up to ____ metres.
a) 100 b)50 d)75 d)90 (Ans – b)
- 284) Scheduled rate for Earth work item in USSOR-2019 is inclusive of an initial lift of ____ metres.
a) 2.0 b) 1.0 c) 1.5 d)2.5
- 285) Unit for earthwork in cutting item in USSOR-2019 is
a) Cubic metre b)Square metre c)Running metre d)None of these (Ans – a)
- 286) Unit for dressing surface including removing vegetation item in USSOR-2019 is (Ans – b)
a) Square metre b) 10 Square metre c) cubic mere d)100 square metre
- 287) Unit for earthwork in filling in embankment item in USSOR-2019 is (Ans – a)
a) Cubic metre b)Square metre c)Running metre d)None of these
- 288) As per USSOR -2019 item “ felling of trees”, the girth of trees is measured at a height of ____ metres from ground level.
a) 2 b)1.5 c)1 d) 2.5 (Ans – c)
- 289) Unit for turfing/planting item in USSOR-2019 is (Ans – d)
a)Square metre b) 10 Square metre c) cubic mere d)100 square metre
- 290) Unit for pulling & positioning of rails on cess item in USSOR-2019 is
a) running metre b) track metre c) each d) kg (Ans –a)
- 291) Manual cutting/cropping of rails should be used only in emergencies with the permission of ____.
a) SSE/Pway b) JE/Pway c)Sectional ADEN d) none of these (Ans – c)
- 292) Scheduled rate for leading and loading Railway's ballast collected at yard / depot / mid-section into Railway's BOB / BKH / any other type of open wagon item, includes lead up to ____ metres.
a) 100 b) 300 c)250 d) no lead is included (Ans – c)
- 293) In the scheduled rate of the item, “Reconditioning of worn-out 1:8½ CMS” , one obtuse crossing shall be considered equivalent to ____ nos. of 1:8 ½ crossing for payment.
a) Two b) four d)three d)five (Ans – a)
- 294) In the scheduled rate of the item, “dressing and leveling the formation top surface in cutting or embankment”, ____ % of payment will be made on dressing of formation to plane surface excluding rolling..
a) 70 b)50 c)60 d)40 (Ans – b)

- 295) In the scheduled rate of the item, "Laying and spreading blanketing material from stacks by the side of track", initial lead up to ____ metre is included/)
a) 150 b)250 c)300 d)200 (Ans – b)
- 296) In the scheduled rate of the item of USSR-2019, "Laying and spreading blanketing material from stacks by the side of track", initial lift up to ____ metre is included/
a) 5 b)6 c)4 d)3 (Ans – b)
- 297) Unit for cleaning & clearing of side drains item in in USSOR-2019 is _____. (Ans – b)
a) square metre b) running metre c) cubic metre d) none of these
- 298) Which of the following equipment will be supplied by the contractor as per the USSOR item, "Patrol man for patrolling during cold / hot weather" .
a) detonators b)HS flags c) Tricolour torch d) Canne –a - boule. (Ans – b)
- 299) Which of the following equipment will be supplied by Railway as per the USSOR item, "Patrol man for patrolling during cold / hot weather"
a) detonators b)HS flags c) Gum boots d) Protective clothing.
(Ans – a)
- 300) In the scheduled rate of the item of USSR-2019, "Loading of rails of any section and length up to 14 metres in Wagons / Truck /Trailor", includes lead up to ____ metres.
a) 80 b) 100 c) 50 d)70 (Ans- c)
- 301) In the scheduled rate of the item of USSR-2019, "Loading of rails of any section and length up to 14 metres in Wagons / Truck /Trailor", includes lift up to ____ metres.
a) 8 b) 10 c) 5 d)7 (Ans- c)
- 302) Unit for the USSOR-19 item, "loading of PSC sleepers" is
a) 10MT b) each c) MT d) none of these (Ans – c)
- 303) Where cutting spoil is utilised for making the bank, stones over ____ cm size, shall not to be used in the bank.
a) 20 b)15 c)30 d)25 (Ans – b)
- 304) Payable quantity of the stacked material is to be arrived at by making ____ % of deductions for voids from the measured cubical contents of the stacks, in Rock spoil of different sizes.
a) 25 b)35 c)30 d)20 (Ans – c)
- 305) Payable quantity of the stacked material is to be arrived at by making ____ % of deductions for voids from the measured cubical contents of the stacks, in Sandy materials.
a) 15 b)25 c)10 d) 7 ½ (Ans – d)
- 306) Maximum depth of excavation or filling in dressing surface item of USSOR-2019, shall be restricted to ____ cms.
a) 15 b)25 c)30 d)10 (Ans – a)
- 307) The side slopes for Railway embankment will ordinarily be ____, unless the Engineer or his authorised representative issues any specific instructions for any deviation.
a) 3:1 b)2:1 c)1:1 d)1½ : 1 (Ans – b)
- 308) Profiles for Railway embankments shall be set up at least at every ____metres.
a)15 b)25 c)30 d)10 (Ans – b)

Engg Code Questions

Chapter 2. MODES OF INVESTIGATION OF RAILWAY PROJECTS

- 309) In _____ survey, much detailed investigations are not carried out and cost estimation will also be approximate. (Ans: a)
a) Reconnaissance Survey b) Preliminary survey
c) Final Location Survey d) None of the above
- 310) Examination of various alternatives including optimisation of existing facilities to decide the best alternative from financial and operating point of view to make an ideal investment decision, involving Preliminary Engineering-cum-Traffic Surveys, are termed as (Ans:a)
a) Techno-Economic Surveys. b) Preliminary survey
c) Final Location Survey d) None of the above
- 311) _____ consists of a detailed instrumental examination of the route/routes selected as a result of "Reconnaissance" in order to obtain a close estimate of the probable cost of the projected line. (Ans:b)
a) Reconnaissance Survey b) Preliminary survey
c) Techno-Economic Survey. d) None of the above
- 312) The Railway Board may, require the submission of an estimate based on _____ before sanctioning the commencement of construction. (Ans:d)
a) Reconnaissance Survey b) Preliminary survey
c) Techno-Economic Survey. d) Final Location Survey
- 313) A _____ will generally be a post investment decision investigation to prepare working details and to make accurate costing. (Ans:c)
a) Reconnaissance Survey b) Preliminary survey
c) Final Location Survey d) none of the above
- 314) The alignment finally selected during a survey should be fully staked on the ground with a theodolite and/or Electronic Distance Measuring Instruments, the report should be fuller and detailed plans and sections should be submitted in _____. (Ans:c)
a) Reconnaissance Survey b) Preliminary survey
c) Final Location Survey d) none of the above
- 315) Sanctioned speed for Group 'A' category type of Broad Gauge lines on Indian Railways is up to (Ans:a)
a) 160 kmph b) 130 kmph c) 100 kmph d) 80 kmph
- 316) Sanctioned speed for Group 'B' category type of Broad Gauge lines on Indian Railways is up to (Ans:b)
a) 160 kmph b) 130 kmph c) 100 kmph d) 80 kmph
- 317) Sanctioned speed for Group 'D' category type of Broad Gauge lines on Indian Railways is up to (Ans:c)
a) 160 kmph b) 130 kmph c) 100 kmph d) 80 kmph
- 318) The minimum rail section to be adopted will be _____ Kg. in section having traffic density of over 20 GMT, in all the categories of Broad Gauge lines on Indian Railways. (Ans:d)
a) 44.5 b) 52 c) 72 d) 60
- 319) The minimum rail section to be adopted will be 60 Kg in sections having traffic density of over 20 GMT, _____ Kg. in other sections of group A,B&C category of Broad Gauge lines on Indian Railways. (Ans:b)
a) 44.5 b) 52 c) 72 d) 60
- 320) The minimum rail section to be adopted will be _____ Kg. in section having traffic density from 10 to 20 GMT, in the Group D & E categories of Broad Gauge lines on Indian Railways. (Ans:b)

a) 44.5 b) 52 c) 72 d) 60

321) The minimum rail section to be adopted will be ____ Kg. in section having traffic density less than 10 GMT, in the Group D & E categories of Broad Gauge lines on Indian Railways. (Ans:a)

a) 44.5 b) 52 c) 72 d) 60

322) Sleeper density for Group 'A' category type of Broad Gauge lines on Indian Railways (Ans:a)

a) 1660 per km b) 1760 per km
c) 1860 per km d) 1960 per km

323) Sleeper density for Group 'B&C' category type of Broad Gauge lines on Indian Railways (Ans:a)

a) M+7 b) M+8
c) M+9 d) M+10

324) The minimum sleeper density shall be _____ in sections having traffic density above 10 GMT and _____ in sections having traffic density below 10 GMT provided in GROUP D category type of Broad Gauge lines on Indian Railways (Ans:a)

a) M+7, M+4 b) M+4, M+7
c) M+7, M+9 d) M+9, M+7.

325) Ballast cushion for Group 'A,B,C,D,E' category type of Broad Gauge lines on Indian Railways (Ans:a)

a) 25, 25, 25, 20 & 15 cm b) 35, 25, 20, 20 & 15 cm
c) 25, 20, 20, 20 & 15 cm d) 25, 25, 20, 20 & 20 cm

326) Meter gauge lines on Indian Railways is classified into various categories as (Ans:d)

a) Trunk routes b) Main lines
c) Tertiary lines d) All the above.

327) The use of second-hand rails is permissible, provided that they have not lost more than _____ per cent of their weight and, having regard to the volume of traffic expected, that their anticipated life in the new line is not less than _____ years. (Ans:b)

a) 10,15 b) 10,10
c) 15,15 d) 15,10

328) The work necessary under Preliminary or a final location survey will be (Ans: d)

a) Staking out of the centre line.
b) Plane Table Survey of a Strip of country 100 metres on each side of the centre line.
c) Plane Table Survey of Station sites. d) All the above

329) Where suitable aerial photograph are available for carrying out Preliminary Engineering Survey by Photogrammetric Technique, the following works will suffice: (Ans: d)

a) Provision of Centre line pillars at approaches of important bridge/portals of tunnels, and at important road crossing and station sites
b) Longitudinal Section along the Centre Line
c) Strip Survey of Station sites obtained from Photogramatic plotted survey plans
d) All the above

330) In planning the layout of curves for new constructions and additional lines on category 'A' routes for Broad Gauge maximum cant of _____ mm may be assumed. (Ans:

b)
b) 158 b) 185 c) 180 d) 175

331) The shape of transition curve shall be of _____ (Ans: a)

b) Cubic Parabola b) Square Parabola c) Spiral d) Linear

- 332) The cant gradient shall be so chosen that the rate of change of cant/cant deficiency at the maximum permissible speed does not exceed _____ mm/sec. (Ans: a)
 b) 55 b) 45 c) 50 d) 35
- 333) The desirable minimum length of straight between reverse curve should be ... m for BG (Ans: c)
 b) 30 b) 40 c) 50 d) 55
- 334) Vertical curves shall be laid out only on those points of change of grade where the algebraic difference between the grade is equal to or more than..... mm/Meter (Ans: b)
 b) 3 b) 4 c) 1 d) 2
- 335) The minimum radius of the vertical curves shall be M for 'A' , 'B' , 'C' & 'D'. (Ans: a)
 b) 4000, 3000, 2500 & 2500. b) 5000, 4000, 3500 & 2500.
 c) 4000, 3000, 2500 & 2000. d) None of the above
- 336) If a correct survey of an important river does not exist, the river should be surveyed for a distance of _____ kms up stream and _____ kms down stream. (Ans: b)
 b) 2 and 8 b) 8 and 2 c) 2 and 6 d) 6 and 2
- 337) All spill channels up stream being shown on the plan, are to be taken as measured at _____ the centre line of the Railway. (Ans: b)
 a) along b) right angle to c) parallel d) 30 degrees to
- 338) The average slope of the river bed is to be determined from a point about _____ Kms above the railway crossing to a point _____ Kms below the same. (Ans: c)
 a) 2 and 8 b) 8 and 2 c) 2 and 2 d) 2 and 6
- 339) Whenever new Railway bridge are built on new lines involving either (i) spans of 24.384 m (80 ft) and above, or (ii) waterways of 304.8m. (1,000 ft.) and above, or (iii) well foundations, a decision should be taken whether the sub-structures should be built:- (Ans: a)
 a) In the case of metre gauge bridge to suit broad gauge loading.
 b) In the case of metre gauge bridge, the additional cost of building the Sub-structures to broad gauge loading.
 c) In the case of broad gauge single line bridge the additional cost of building sub-structures to allow for future doubling.
 d) None of the above.
- 340) In order to enable the Railway Board to decide what should be done, additional information should be given in the Survey Reports as indicated below for each of the bridge falling under each of the three categories :- (Ans: c)
 a) In the case of metre gauge bridge, the additional cost of building the Sub-structures to broad gauge loading.
 b) In the case of broad gauge single line bridge the additional cost of building sub-structures to allow for future doubling.
 c) Both a & b
 d) None of the above
- 341) In all case of new construction, doubling, avoiding lines and fly-overs, irrespective of the fact whether the section is likely to be electrified in the near future or not, provision should be made in the piers for holes for fixing OHE masts in future in the cases of bridges with a total opening of _____ metre (Ans: b)
 a) 47.52 b) 45.72 c) 42.75 d) 45.27

- 342) The site for stations should be completely surveyed so as to be suitable for plotting to a scale of 10 m to 1 cm and cross sections should be taken. (Ans:a)
 a) 10m to 1 cm b) 100m to 1 cm c) 500m to 1cm d) 1000m to 1cm
- 343) No steep falling gradient should, if it can be avoided, begin within _____ metres of the outermost point (Ans:a)
 a) 45 b) 50 c) 55 d) 60
- 344) The projected line should be laid parallel to the existing line as far as possible on the right hand side or on the left hand side, depending on (Ans:d)
 a) Location of telephone and telegraph wires.
 b) Location of existing station buildings and other goods facilities;
 c) Construction of new bridges with least interference to traffic on the existing line as far as possible;
 d) All the above.
- 345) In sections where the old gauge is not to be retained, the following alternative is available for consideration : (Ans:d)
 a) Straight Conversion b) Diversion
 c) Shifted Alignment d) All the above
- 346) In this case the centre line of the existing gauge and the proposed gauge are the same (Ans:a)
 a) Straight Conversion b) Diversion
 c) Shifted Alignment d) All the above
- 347) In this case the centre line of the proposed gauge is shifted marginally to take some advantage e. g., to use existing platforms or to avoid difficulty in executing earth work like widening of long cutting so that widening is done on one side etc. (Ans:b)
 a) Straight Conversion b) Shifted Alignment
 c) Diversion d) All the above
- 348) In this case the proposed alignment is taken completely away from the existing alignment for long lengths. This method is adopted in the case of ghat sections, when the existing track is having very sharp curves and steep gradients. (Ans:c)
 a) Straight Conversion b) Shifted Alignment
 c) Diversion d) All the above
- 349) The higher speed permitted on the proposed gauge will require provision of long _____, which will cause a shift of the entire curve inside. (Ans:c)
 a) Reverse curve b) Circular curve
 c) Transition curve d) None of the above
- 350) Railway Electrification surveys may also be classified in to categories – (Ans:c)
 a) Cost-cum-feasibility survey as a preinvestment investigation to assist decision making and
 b) Foot-by-foot detailed survey as a post investment decision survey to assist preparation of working designs and drawings for actual construction work
 c) Both a & b
 d) None of the above.

Chapter 3. TRAFFIC SURVEY

- 351) Which of the following surveys includes study of financial implications of new line, Gauge conversions, restorations. (Ans:b)
a) Reconnaissance b) Traffic survey c) Economic survey d) Preliminary survey
- 352) Economic life of a project may be taken as (Ans:a)
a) 30 years b) 20 years c) 40 years d) 50 years
- 353) What is the minimum acceptable rate of return that a project may be appraised. (Ans:a)
a) 10% b) 20% c) 30% d) 40%
- 354) Who is the overall in-charge of Traffic survey of project. (Ans:b)
a) Sr. Den Co-Ord b) Chief Engineer c) ADEN d) FA/CAO
- 355) Which of the following methods are adopted by traffic study for assessment of Potential traffic. (Ans:d)
a) conventional methods of actual census b) Statistical methods of forecasting
c) Building up model d) All the above
- 356) The earnings assessed includes which of the following aspects for a commodity in Traffic survey. (Ans:c)
a) Lead from its origin b) source up to point of termination
c) Both A&B d) None
- 357) The comparison of results obtained in estimates of Gross Earnings of a New line Project with existing similar lines should be made with which one of the following items. (Ans:c)
a) Earnings per Km per week b) Earnings per train kilometer
c) Both A&B d) None
- 358) The term "Local" in Local journeys, Local passenger traffic etc., refers to. (Ans:a)
a) Between two stations on section b) outside the two stations
c) Within the station yards d) Any of the above
- 359) The term "inter-changed" means. (Ans:c)
a) Between two stations on section b) Stations outside the section
c) Both A&B d) None
- 360) In calculating the number of passengers and the earnings, which of the following Traffic should be doubled to allow for inward traffic. (Ans:b)
a) Local traffic b) Inter-changed traffic
c) Both should be doubled d) Any one of them can be doubled
- 361) Assessment of Goods traffic for a secured new line may be grouped into. (Ans:c)
a) Short distance b) Long distance c) Both A&B d) None
- 362) Which of the following considerations are taken into account for estimating Goods Earnings from inward traffic. (Ans:d)
a) Average import of food stuff per head of population
b) Average weight of imports such as raw materials, clothing etc.,
c) Imports of coal d) All the above
- 363) Assessment of coaching and goods traffic includes. (Ans:d)
a) Number of trains (Passengers and goods) b) Origin and destination of important traffic flows
c) Type of equipment used d) All the above
- 364) In case of any difficulty in converting the tones into wagons which of the following aspects may be utilized. (Ans:d)

a) 5% b) 8% c) 10% d) 12% Ans(c)

380) Which of the following features of the project is considered in traffic survey report:

- a) Length of the line. b) Investment schedule
c) Standard of construction. d) None of the above. Ans(d)

Chapter 4. ENGINEERING SURVEY RECONNAISSANCE –
PRELIMINARY AND FINAL LOCATION SURVEYS.

381) The grade compensation to be allowed should ordinarily be ____ percent degree of curvature on the 1676 mm gauge. (Ans: a)

- a) 0.04 b) 0.03 c) 0.02 d) 0.015

382) The grade compensation to be allowed should ordinarily be __ percent degree of curvature on the metre gauge. (Ans: b)

- a) 0.04 b) 0.03 c) 0.02 d) 0.015

383) The grade compensation to be allowed should ordinarily be ____percent degree of curvature on the 762mm gauge. (Ans: c)

- a) 0.04 b) 0.03 c) 0.02 d) 0.015

384) Benchmarks should be left at intervals of not more than __ Km along the line and at sites of important bridges. (Ans: a)

- a) 1 b) 5 c) 10 d) 15

385) The latest information on availability of maps and aerial photographs of the region would be available from the concerned regional ____ of survey of India (Ans: c)

- a) Executive officer b) Section officer c) Director d) Assistant Executive

386) The datum used for all plans and sections should be _____. (Ans: d)

- a) Temporary Bench mark b) Platform coping c) Rail level d) Mean sea level

387) The magnetic north should be indicated on each map and plan by a line not less than ____ mm in length. (Ans: a)

- a) 150 b) 200 c) 300 d) 160

388) The index plan and section plan should be drawn to a scale of __km to a cm horizontal and __m to a cm vertical. (Ans: c)

- a) 0.5,0.5 b) 0.5,1 c) 0.5,10 d) 0.5,100

389) On the index plan should be shown all towns, roads, canals, rivers, hills, boundaries of states and districts within a distance of __.km on each side of the railway. (Ans: b)

- a) 5 b) 10 c) 15 d) 20

390) The colour of the centre line of the proposed railway indicated in the index plan should be ____ (Ans: b)

- a) Blue b) Red c) Orange d) Yellow

391) The thickness of the centre line of the proposed railway indicated in the index plan should be ____ (Ans: b)

- a) 0.4mm b) 0.8mm c) 0.9mm d) 0.6mm

392) The index section should show the formation level by a ____ line. (Ans: a)

- a) Red b) Blue c) Black d) Yellow

393) The detailed plans and sections should be drawn to a scale of __m to a cm horizontal and __m to a cm vertical. (Ans: a)

- a) 50,5 b) 50,50 c) 5,50 d) 50,60

- 394) In difficult or mountainous country, if the engineer considers it necessary, plan should be made on a large scale, such as ____ Or ____ metres to a cm. (Ans: c)
 a) 30,50 b) 50,30 c) 25,10 d) 40,50
- 395) In the case of a junction with an existing railway, the plan should show the existing line for not less than ____ km on each side of the proposed junction. (Ans: d)
 a) 5 b) 4 c) 3 d) 1
- 396) For a set of tracings submitted to the Railway Board, it will suffice if heights or levels are entered at every ____ metres instead of at every 20 metres. (Ans: a)
 a) 200 b) 300 c) 400 d) 500
- 397) For all rivers requiring a provision of waterway of ____ sqm or upwards, plans and cross sections showing the required particulars should be furnished (Ans: c)
 a) 120 b) 130 c) 110 d) 140
- 398) In Reconnaissance Survey, reports and estimate should be accompanied by a map of the area on a scale of _____. (Ans: a)
 a) 25 Km. to 1 cm. b) 50km to 1cm
 c) 10km to 1cm d) 100km to 10cm
- 399) In Reconnaissance Survey, the proposed route or routes are to be marked on maps in _____ colour (Ans: a)
 a) red b) yellow c) Green d) Blue
- 400) In Final location Survey, Bench marks should be left at intervals of not more than ____ along the line. (Ans: d)
 a) 100m b) 250m c) 500 m d) 1000m
- 401) Where, suitable-aerial photographs are available for carrying out preliminary Survey the scale of detailed plans and sections may be _____ horizontal and _____ vertical. (Ans: a)
 a) 100 m. to 1 cm. & 10 m. to 1 cm b) 250m to 1cm & 10 m. to 10 cm
 c) 500m to 1cm. & 10 m. to 1 cm d) 1000m to 1cm & 10 m. to 10 cm
- 402) Final Location Survey should be based on a good _____ or traverse. (Ans: b)
 a) Compass b) Theodolite c) Clinometer d) None of the above
- 403) In Final Location Survey, Masonry pillars should be built at tangent points of curves and along the centre line at intervals of not less than _____. (Ans: c)
 a) 100m b) 250m c) 500m d) 1000m

Chapter 5 – Engg Survey – Project Reports

- 404) Feasibility Reports may be prepared in the format prescribed for ____ Survey Reports. (Ans: a)
 a) Techno-economic Survey Reports b) Reconnaissance Survey Reports
 c) Preliminary Survey Reports d) Traffic Survey Report's
- 405) The traffic projections are made over a period of ____ years at an interval of 5 years. (Ans: d)
 a) 5 b) 15 c) 20 d) 30
- 406) Report on Final of Location Survey, otherwise called the Project Report should be submitted to ____ under a covering note. (Ans: c)
 a) GM b) RDSO c) Railway Board d) FAO

Chapter 6. INVESTMENT PLANNING AND WORKS BUDGET.

- 407) Investment decisions relating to the creation, acquisition and replacement of assets on the railways are processed through the annual _____.
a) Works schedule b) Machinery schedule
c) Rolling stock schedule d) Works, machinery and rolling stock programme. (Ans : d)
- 408) No scheme should be included in Railways works programme unless _____ have been prepared and are ready.
a) Detailed plans b) Estimates c) Both a and b d) None (Ans: c)
- 409) Traffic and engineering surveys should be carried out for new lines, gauge conversions, doublings and for other line capacity works costing more than _____ rupees each.
a) 5 crore b) 3 crore c) 6 crore d) 2 crore (Ans: a)
- 410) In case where wider schemes covers two railways, a _____ should be prepared for the Railway board consideration.
a) Separate estimate b) rough estimate c) Joint estimate d) Short estimate (Ans: c)
- 411) All schemes costing Rs.20 lakhs and above should be worked out comprehensively and sent to the board along with full details of _____.
a) Technical features and cost break up b) Benefits expected to accrue and financial implications
c) Both a and b d) none of these (Ans:d)
- 412) Track renewal proposals costing ____ and above are initially scrutinized by the board, keeping in view the availability of Pway materials, progress of works already sanctioned and other technical factors.
a) 20 lakhs b) 30 lakhs c) 40 lakhs d) 25 lakhs (Ans: a)
- 413) _____ of the railway will be primarily responsible for ensuring that the proposals prepared by various departments are complete in all respects and are correctly prepared.
a) Divisional engineer b) Assistant divisional engineer c) Chief engineer d) General manager (Ans : c)
- 414) For Works Programme, overall priorities within the ceilings given by the board will be fixed by Chief Engineer in consultation with _____.
a) General manager b) Heads of the departments c) Both a and b d) None of the above (Ans: c)
- 415) _____ will be responsible for preparation and timely submission of works programme.
a) General manager b) DRM c) DEN d) Chief engineer (Ans: d)
- 416) In or about the month of _____ each year, Railway Board should convey to each Railway, in respect of each plan head, the total outlay within which the works programme should be framed by the railway.
a) June / July b) July / August c) May / June d) April / May (Ans: a)
- 417) The preliminary works programme for the following year should be submitted by the railways to the railway board by _____ or such earlier date as may be laid down by the board.
a) 2nd week of September b) 4th week of September
c) 3rd week of September d) 1st week of September (Ans: d)
- 418) Proper financial appraisal of each work should be given in preliminary works programme together with the comments of _____.
a) General manager b) Financial Advisor and Chief Accounts Officer
c) Chief engineer d) DRM (Ans: b)

- 419) A work which has been sanctioned and for which funds have been allotted whether in the original or supplementary budget of a year should be treated as _____ for the next year
a) New work b) Supplementary work c) Work in progress d) None of the above (Ans: c)
- 420) In exhibiting the outlay for the current year against individual works in the works programme, the outlay should be as per _____
a) Pink book b) Measurement book c) Blue book d) Field book (Ans : a)
- 421) In all cases of revised costs sanctioned by the board, reference to the ____ should be invariably be indicated.
a) Letter of sanction b) Measurement book number c) Both a and b d) None of the above (Ans: a)
- 422) The items in the works programme should be mainly grouped under ____ while compiling the works programme.
a) New works b) works in progress c) both a & b d) none of these (Ans: b)
- 423) The integrated annual budget may be prepared under the personal guidance of the General manager and with the assistance of _____.
a) Financial advisor and Chief accounts officer b) DRM c) Chief engineer d) DEN (Ans : a)
- 424) The revised and budget estimates for the construction, acquisition and replacement of assets are briefly known as _____.
a) Union budget b) Integrated budget c) Works budget d) Railway budget (Ans: c)
- 425) The requirement of funds both for new investments and for works in progress are submitted in the form of _____
a) Draft bill b) Detailed statement c) Important note d) Demand for grants (Ans: d)
- 426) While compiling the works machinery and rolling stock programme for presentation in the parliament only works costing rupees _____ and above are itemised.
a) 4 lakhs b) 3 lakhs c) 10 lakhs d) 5 lakhs (Ans: d)
- 427) The grants sanctioned by the president are distributed by the railway board among the railway administrations and other authorities are called _____.
a) Allotments b) Funds c) Grants d) Budgets (Ans : a)
- 428) The orders by which the allotments are made are called _____.
a) Funds orders b) Grants orders c) Allotment orders d) Budget orders (Ans : d)
- 429) Budget allotments made out of funds voted by parliament are shown as _____ and those fixed by the president are shown as _____.
a) Voted, charged b) Charged, voted c) Approved, granted d) Granted, approved (Ans: a)
- 430) All surveys costing more than rupees _____ require prior approval of parliament.
a) 2 lakhs b) 3 lakhs c) 1 lakh d) 5 lakhs (Ans : c)
- 431) The revised estimates of surveys for a year and the budget estimates for the ensuring year arrived in works programme meeting prepared and submitted in duplicate so as to reach the railway board not later than _____ of the year to which the revised estimates relate.
a) 1st October b) 20th December c) 1st December d) 30th December (Ans: c)

Chapter 7. ESTIMATES.

- 432) Detailed estimates need not be prepared for formal sanction for new minor works costing ____ and less.
a) 5lakhs b) 3lakhs c) 2lakhs d) 7lakhs (Ans : d)
- 433) Detailed estimates need not be prepared for formal sanction for renewals and replacement works chargeable to Revenue costing ____ and less.
a) 3lakhs b) 5lakhs c) 2lakhs d) 7lakhs (Ans : b)
- 434) _____ estimate is prepared in order to enable the authority competent to give administrative approval to the expenditure of the nature and the magnitude contemplated. (Ans : a)
a) Abstract b) Detailed c) Supplementary d) construction
- 435) The sanction of the competent authority to the detailed estimate of a work is called _____. (Ans : a)
a) Financial sanction b) Detailed sanction c) Technical sanction d) None of the above
- 436) The detailed estimate of an open line work will comprise of _____.
a) Statement showing details of estimated cost
b) An outer sheet giving abstract of cost of work, the report, the financial justification & allocation
c) Both a and b d) None (Ans : c)
- 437) The estimate which has to be prepared and submitted for sanction of competent authority, when the expenditure on the work is likely to exceed amount provided in detailed estimate _____. (Ans : d)
a) Separate estimate b) Abstract estimate c) Construction estimate d) Revised estimate
- 438) In the detailed estimates, the estimated cost of a work should be shown by items, when such cost is over Rs ____ and when, for no other work of the same type, details of the cost have been shown.
a) 2 lakhs b) 3 lakhs c) 1 lakh d) 5 lakhs (Ans : c)
- 439) In the reports of estimates for _____ works, it should be clearly stated whether any improvement is involved in the proposed work & if so extent of such improvement should be indicated so as to enable the preparation of block account.
a) Replacement & renewal works b) New open line works
c) New service building constructions d) None of the above (Ans : a)
- 440) Provision for unforeseen contingencies should be made in all estimates at ____ per cent of the total estimated cost.
a) 2 b) 1 c) 3 d) 5 (Ans : c)
- 441) Works executed for and at the cost of other Government departments, local bodies, private persons & are referred to in this Code as _____.
a) Other works b) Rental works c) Deposit works d) Surplus works (Ans: c)
- 442) In case of Deposit works, for works costing over ₹1 lakh, charge levied is ____ of total estimate.
a) 2% b) 2.5% c) 3% d) 4% (Ans: a)
- 443) In case of Deposit works, for works costing over ₹60,000 and but not more than ₹1 lac charges levied is ____ of total estimate
a) 2% b) 2 ½ % c) 3% d) 4% (Ans: b)
- 444) In case of Deposit works, for works costing over ₹30,000 and but not more than ₹60,000/- charge levied is ____ of total estimate.
a) 2.5% b) 4% c) 3% d) 4.5% (Ans: c)
- 445) In case of Deposit works, for works costing over ₹20,000/- and but not more than ₹30,000/- charges levied is ____ of total estimate.
a) 2½% b) 4% c) 3% d) 3½% (Ans: d)

- 446) In case of Deposit works, for works costing over ₹10,000/- and but not more than 20,000/- charges levied is __ of total estimate.
a) 2½% b) 4% c) 3% d) 3½% (Ans: b)
- 447) In case of Deposit works, for works costing over ₹1000/- and but not more than ₹10,000/- charges levied is __ of total estimate.
a) 2½% b) 4% c) 4½% d) 3½% (Ans: c)
- 448) 100 m³ is the Unit prescribed for which of the following.
a) Earth work b) Concrete c) Brick work d) all of the above (Ans: a)
- 449) Unit of rate for Flooring & Roofing is _____.
a) m³ b) mc) m² d) none (Ans: c)
- 450) Unit of rate for Land
a) Hectare b) Acre c) Gunta d) None (Ans: a)
- 451) GM may sanction expenditure on new works out of turn with expenditure up to ____ in each case, in respect of existing railway schools, institutes, hospitals and dispensaries.
a) 50000 b) 2 lac c) 1 lac d) 5 lac (Ans: a)
- 452) If no work has been commenced on a sanctioned scheme, within __ years from date of sanction, fresh sanction should be obtained by competent authority/
(Ans:a)
a) 2 b) 3 c) 4 d) 5
- 453) Sanction to an estimate will ordinarily remain current for __ years from the date on which it has been accorded, unless it has been renewed for a further term by the acceptance of a revised estimate. (Ans: d)
a) 6 b) 7 c) 12 d) 5
- 454) Currency of sanction begins from _____. (Ans: a)
a) Date of sanction to estimates b) Date of allocation of estimates is finally accepted
c) Date of Preparation of estimates d) None of the Above
- 455) All estimates before submitted for accounts verification or sanction should be recorded in
a) Measurement Book b) Site order Register (Ans: c)
c) Estimates Register d) None of the Above

Chapter 8. RULES FOR ACQUISITION OF LAND.

- 456) Borrow pits dug for urgent repairs, inside the line of original borrow-pits, should not be more than __ metre/s in depth.
a) 1.0 b)1.5 c)0.5 d)2.0 (Ans : a)
- 457) Width of berm to be originally set out will be __ plus width required for urgent repairs (height of bank).
a) 2m b)4m c)3m d)5m (Ans: c)
- 458) The width of temporary land to be acquired for borrow-pits or spoil-banks depends on _____.
a) Nature of soil b) Depth of sub-soil water c) Price of land d)All the above (Ans : d)
- 459) In setting out land for side-cuttings, arrangements should be made for berms at suitable intervals, each excavation would be 54 metres long and separated from the next excavation by an interval of ____ metres of undisturbed earth.
a) 4 b)5 c)6 d)3. (Ans : c)
- 460) The slopes of the outer side and of ends of borrow-pits to be provided is ____.

- a) 2 to 1 b)3 to 1 c)1.5 to 1 d)1 to 1 (Ans : d)
- 461) The slopes of spoil bank should usually be ____.
a) 2 to 1 b)3 to 1 c)1.5 to 1 d)1 to 1 (Ans : a)
- 462) On the land acquisition plans, permanent land is to be distinguished by _____ colour.
a) pink b)Yellow c)Red d)Blue (Ans : a)
- 463) On the land acquisition plans, temporary land is to be distinguished by _____ colour.
a) Pink b)Red c)Blue d)Yellow (Ans : d)
- 464) Minimum number of sets of land plans and schedules required to be prepared for land acquisition is ____.
a) 5 b) 1 c) 3 d) 2 (Ans: d)
- 465) Land acquisition act is of ____ year.
a) 1984 b)1894 c)1854 d)2013 (Ans : b)
- 466) Mining activities should not be done within ____ meters from any railway line except with any written permission.
a) 65 b)55 c)50 d)60 (Ans : c)

Chapter 9. PROCEDURE FOR THE ACQUISITION OF LAND.

- 467) When the work of acquisition extends to more than one district but lies within one division, application should be made to the _____.
a) Commissioner b)Deputy commissioner
c) Chief Revenue Authority of the State d)None of the above (Ans: a)
- 468) When the work of acquisition extends to more than one division, application should be made to _____.
a) Commissioner b)Deputy commissioner
c) Chief Revenue Authority of the State d)None of the above (Ans: c)
- 469) The State Government or administration should also be furnished with a general index plan to a scale of _____ showing the route to be followed by the railway.
a) 0.25km to a cm b)0.5km to a cm c)0.75km to a cm d)0.1km to a cm (Ans: b)
- 470) The sketch map should be to scale of _____. and should show village boundaries wherever they have been surveyed.
a) 0.25km to a cm b)0.5km to a cm c)0.75km to a cm d)0.1km to a cm (Ans: b)
- 471) When the estimated value of the land exceeds Rs. 25,000 in any one district, or 1,00,000 in any division it is necessary that the date should be countersigned by the Commissioner of the division in which the land is situated or the _____.
a) Chief Revenue Authority of the State b) Governor
b) Revenue Minister d)None of the above (Ans: a)
- 472) In preparing land estimates, an additional compensation at ____ % under Section 23 (2) of the Act on the market value of the land including houses, trees and crops is added.
a) 12 b)15 c)17 d)20 (Ans: b)
- 473) Possession of the Land will be made over by the local revenue Authority or his representative, and will be taken over by a representative, not lower in status than _____ of the Railway.
a) Sr.DEN b)DEN c)AEN d)IOW (Ans: d)
- 474) The revised estimate for acquisition of land however, requires the sanction of the Railway Board such sanction should be applied for and in doing so, an explanation of the cause of the excess should be furnished where it exceeds the initial estimate by more than ____%.
a) 8 b)10 c)15 d)17 (Ans: b)

- 475) In clearance zones land will be dealt in accordance with _____
 a) Indian works of defence act
 b) Indian railway works manual
 c) Indian railways code for engineering department.
 d) None of the above (Ans: a)
- 476) Where any third party's right of way in the form of a path or road has been permanently obstructed by the railway, either by the land having been acquired or otherwise, unlimited powers are delegated to _____ for the acquisition of land to restore the right of way on.
 a) Sr.DEN
 b) DRM
 c) Chief Engineer
 d) GM (Ans: d)

Chapter 11. THE EXECUTION OF WORKS.

- 477) The preparation of detailed estimate does not apply for construction or purchase of new works if estimated cost up to _____.
a) ₹200000 b) ₹100000 c) ₹500000 d) ₹70000 (Ans : c)
- 478) Preparation of detailed estimate does not apply for renewals and replacement of existing works and assets chargeable to Open Line Works Revenue as a new minor work if estimated to cost up to _____.
a) ₹10000 b) ₹20000 c) ₹50000 d) ₹60000 (Ans : c)
- 479) The preparation of detailed estimate does not apply for renewals and replacements of assets charged to Development Fund and Depreciation Reserve Fund if estimated to cost up to _____.
a) 10000 b) 50000 c) 20000 d) 80000 (Ans : b)
- 480) The preparation of detailed estimate does not apply for renewal and replacement of works charged to revenue, if estimated cost up to _____.
a) 1 lakh b) 5 lakhs c) 3 lakhs d) 4 lakhs (Ans : b)
- 481) The preparation of detailed estimate does not apply for reconditioning of existing assets charged to revenue, if estimated cost up to _____.
a) 1 lakh b) 2 lakhs c) 3 lakhs d) 4 lakhs (Ans : a)
- 482) The preparation of detailed estimate does not apply for commencement of work, for any repair work chargeable to revenue costing up to _____.
a) 1 lakh b) 3 lakhs c) 5 lakhs d) 7 lakhs (Ans : c)
- 483) In case of works started on urgency certificate, _____ may authorize the commencement of work.
a) Sr. DEN b) Divisional Engineer c) ADEN d) None of the above (Ans : b)
- 484) When work is undertaken by engineering department of a railway for outside parties, departmental charges should be levied at _____ percent on total cost of work.
a) 2.5 b) 7.5 c) 12 ½ d) 5 (Ans : c)
- 485) For works pertaining to military consideration, all proposals for removal of bridges, ferries should be submitted for the consideration and orders of _____.
a) General Manager b) Railway Board c) DRM d) None of these (Ans : b)
- 486) In general, No work shall be commenced and no liability incurred on a work until a _____ for it has been sanctioned and an allotment of the requisite funds made by competent authority.
a) Abstract Estimate b) Detailed Estimate
c) Construction Estimate d) No of these (Ans : b)

Chapter 16. COMMISSIONING OF RAILWAY PROJECTS COMMISSIONING OF NEW LINES.

- 487) The _____, under whose Administrative control the line under construction is vested should fix the date of opening of the line or a section thereof for goods traffic in consultation with the General Manager of the connected open line administration.
- a) Chief Engineer (Construction) or the Senior Engineering Administrative Officer
 - b) Dy Chief Engineer
 - c) Sr Personnel Officer
 - d) Chief planning and design engineer
- (Ans: a)
- 488) Before fixing the date should arrange to have an inspection of the line proposed to be opened for goods traffic
- a) General Manager
 - b) Chief track engineer
 - c) senior divisional engineer
 - d) None
- (Ans: a)
- 489) It is the duty of _____ to see that all stations are adequately equipped and staffed for working of the goods traffic efficiently and cheaply before opening of a line to goods traffic.
- a) The Chief Engineer (Construction) or the Senior Engineering Administrative Officer
 - b) Divisional engineer
 - c) Divisional Railway Manager
 - d) chief bridge engineer
- (Ans: a)
- 490) The chief engineer should notify the _____ concerned of the date fixed for opening the line for goods traffic.
- a) Additional Commissioner of Railway Safety
 - b) Section Officer Accounts
 - c) Divisional Railway Engineer
 - d) Executive Engineer
- (Ans: a)
- 491) At least _____ notice should be given to the Additional Commissioner of Railway Safety of the date on which it is desired that the inspection should take place, to open a line for passenger traffic.
- a) Once in a month
 - b) Two Months
 - c) Three Months
 - d) Four months
- (Ans: a)
- 492) All new lines should be taken over by Open line organization within _____ of the date of opening for goods traffic.
- a) six months
 - b) seven Months
 - c) nine-month
 - d) eight months
- (Ans: a)
- 493) The maintenance charges of a new line is allocated to _____ from the date of its opening.
- a) Revenue
 - b) capital
 - c) DRF
 - d) DF
- (Ans: a)
- 494) When handing over a project or work to the open line authorities at least _____ of the documents of handing over notes should be prepared.
- a) two copies
 - b) three copies
 - c) four copies
 - d) five copies
- (Ans: a)

Chapter 17. COMPLETION OF RAILWAY PROJECT.

- 495) The Completion estimate should reach the authority competent to sanction it, with in ----- months, after the close of the financial half year.
- a) 12
 - b) 6
 - c) 4
 - d) 3
- (Ans: c)
- 496) Project Completion report of a project duly verified by Accounts officer, should be submitted to the Railway Board with in ___ months after the end of the financial half year.
- a) 18
 - b) 12
 - c) 6
 - d) 13
- (Ans: a)
- 497) The Divisional Superintendent / Deputy Chief Engineer concerned may be empowered by the General Manager to approved the completion reports of works within the GMs competence in the works register if variations are with in ___ percent of the Sanctioned estimate.
- a) 2
 - b) 3
 - c) 5
 - d) 10
- (Ans: c)

- 498) All Outstandings debit & credit pertaining to a completed work should as a rule be adjusted in the account of the work with in __ months of date of completion.
a) 6 b) 4 c) 3 d) 2 (Ans: c)
- 499) The accounts of a completed work should be closed __ months after the date of completion and a completion report of the work drawn.
a) 6 b) 4 c) 3 d) 2 (Ans: a)
- 500) The account of a work costing rupees one crore and less should not kept open beyond __ months of the date of its completion.
a) 12 b) 6 c) 3 d) 2 (Ans: c)
- 501) Maintenance charges are levied at the rate of __ on the cost of residential accommodation constructed at the cost of Defence Department for the Railway staff required for the maintenance of Defence works.
a) 4.50 per cent b) 4.00 per cent c) 5.00 per cent d) 2.5 per cent (Ans: a)
- 502) Supervision charges at the rate of ____ of the entire cost of the work including Railway's share of cost in terms of para 1137-E.
a) 12.5% b) 10% c) 8% d) 6% (Ans: a)
- 503) Common decks shall not be permitted where the rail traffic exceeds ____ trains per day each way.
a) 6 b) 12 c) 10 d) 20 (Ans: c)
- 504) In the case of Broad Gauge single track with 7.2 M (24 ft.) roadway and 1.8M. (6 ft.) wide footpaths, the total cost of the combined structure inclusive of piers, abutments, protection and training works will be divided in the proportion ____ to the Railway and ____ to the Road Authority.
a) 70% and 30% b) 50% and 50% c) 60% and 40% d) 80% and 20% (Ans: c)
- 505) In the case of double track with 7.2M. (24 ft.) wide roadway and 1.8M (6 ft.) wide footpaths, the division of cost will be in the proportion of ____ the Railway and ____ the road,
a) 72% and 28% b) 50% and 50% c) 60% and 40% d) 65% and 35% (Ans: a)
- 506) If a 'D' class cattle crossing (which is meant for the use of cattle and pedestrians only), is required to be converted into a regular level crossing to suit the requirements of the vehicular traffic, the cost involved (i. e., both initial as well as recurring and maintenance) has to be borne by the ____
a) State Government/Road Authority concerned. b) Railway
c) Central Govt. d) a&b (Ans: a)
- 507) For all existing Private/Assisted Sidings, if the rate of return (RoR) is at least __ on traffic offered in the previous 24 months, the entire cost of electrification shall be borne by the Railways.
a) 20% b) 14% c) 10% d) 15% (Ans: b)
- 508) For all existing Private/Assisted Sidings, if the rate of return (RoR) is less than 14%, the cost of electrification shall be borne by ____.
a) Railway b) siding owner c) both equally d) 25% railway and 75% siding owner (Ans: b)
- 509) In all cases of existing as well as new sidings, the cost of maintenance of OHE (Over Head Equipment) shall be borne by the
a) Railways b) siding owner c) both equally d) 25% railway and 75% siding owner (Ans: a)
- 510) In case of all new sidings, in electrified territory or territory approved for electrification, the entire cost of electrification of the siding shall be borne by the _____. This will also apply to the military sidings.
a) railways b) siding owner c) both a&c
d) 25% railway and 75% siding owner (Ans: b)

- 511) The Railway Administration should have power, on giving__ notice to modify the rate for the haulage of wagons over the siding and the amount of rebate, if any, to be paid.
 a) not less than two month's b) not less than three month's
 c) not less than four month's d) not less than one month's (Ans: d)
- 512) On the completion of a Deposit Work, an intimation of the date of completion (and of handing over to the party concerned) should be sent to ____.
 a) General manager b) Accounts Officer c) DRM d) CGE (Ans: b)
- 513) A complete list of all Deposit Works in a division should be furnished annually (in April) by the __ to the Accounts Officer, so as to enable the latter to keep his register up-to-date.
 a) Executive Engineer b) DRM c) Accounts officer d) a&b (Ans: a)
- 514) The __ of a railway is responsible for the correct recovery of the maintenance charges and the cost of extra establishment, if any, pertaining to all Deposit Works on that railway.
 a) Executive Engineer b) DRM c) Accounts officer d) GM (Ans: c)

Chapter 19. BUILDINGS AND RENTS

- 515) The cost of temporary garages provided in officer's quarters should not exceed Rs._____. (Ans: c)
 a) 5000/- b) 7500/- c) 10000/- d) 15000/-
- 516) The assessed rent for each class of quarters should be fixed at ____percent of the total cost of all the quarters in that class. (Ans:b)
 a) 5% b) 6% c) 7% d) 8%
- 517) In the case of officers' quarters all the quarters on each Railway should be pooled in one class and the rent to be charged for such pooled accommodation calculated on the _____ basis. (Ans:a)
 a) floor area b) carpet area c) plinth area d) none of the above
- 518) Rent should be reassessed once in _____ years on the basis of the total cost as on 31st March. (Ans:c)
 a) 3 b) 4 c) 5 d) 6
- 519) For the purpose of assessment of rent, the total cost of quarters should not include the cost of. (Ans:d)
 a) cost of construction b) water supply installations c) electric installations d) land and development
- 520) The provision of other special installations and fittings such as heating installations, electric lifts, refrigerators, and of furniture requires the prior sanction of the_____. (Ans:c)
 a) GM b) DRM c) Railway board d) CE

Civil Engineering Questions

Construction & Building Maintenance

- 521) F.A.R. is abbreviated for [Ans: b]
a) Floor and Roof ratio b) Floor area ratio
c) Free area Ratio d) none of the above
- 522) DBM is abbreviated for [Ans: b]
a) Dust bound Macadam b) Directed building maintenance
c) Do, build & maintain d) none of the above
- 523) Bricks before being used in work must be soaked in water for a period not less than [Ans: b]
a) full night b) 6 hours c) 10 hours d) None of the above
- 524) Bricks to be used in masonry with mud mortar are to be soaked in water for a minimum period of__ [Ans: d]
a) Full night b) 6 hours c) 10 hours d) should not be soaked
- 525) Brick work which is to be plastered or pointed should be raked to a depth of __ while the mortar is still green. [Ans: c]
a) 10 mm b) 15 mm c) 20 mm d) 25 mm
- 526) No part of wall during construction with brick masonry shall rise more than __ metre/s above the general construction level. [Ans: b]
a) 0.5 b) 1.0 c) 1.5 d) 1.8
- 527) Number of bricks required for one cubic metre of brick masonry is [Ans: c]
a) 400 b) 450 c) 500 d) 550
- 528) Sum of tread and rise for stairs must lie between [Ans: b]
A) 300 to 350 mm b) 400 to 450 mm c) 500 to 550 mm d) 600 to 650 mm
- 529) Distemper is used to coat [Ans: b]
a) External concrete surface b) interior surfaces not exposed to weather
c) Wood work d) compound wall
- 530) In horizontal D.P.C. thickness of cement concrete (1:2:4) is [Ans: b]
a) 2 cm b) 4 cm c) 6 cm d) 8 cm
- 531) The brick laid with its length parallel to the face of the wall is a known as [Ans: b]
a) Header b) stretcher c) closer d) none of these
- 532) The position of a brick when laid on its side 9 cm x 9 cm with its frog in the vertical place, is [Ans: b]
a) brick on edge b) brick on end c) brick on bed d) brick held vertically
- 533) The arrangement made to support an unsafe structure temporarily, is known as [Ans: a]
a) Shoring b) scaffolding c) underpinning d) jacking
- 534) To stagger vertical joints in successive courses of a wall, a piece of brick is generally used at the end of the course is [Ans: d]
a) Bat b) header c) stretcher d) closer
- 535) Brick masonry bond which consists of alternate layers of headers and stretchers is called __. [Ans: a]
a) English bond b) Dutch bond c) Monk bond d) Rat-trap bond
- 536) The bond in which headers and stretchers are laid in alternate courses and every stretcher course is started with a three fourth brick bat, is known as [Ans: b]
a) English cross bond b) Dutch bond c) Monk bond d) Rat-trap bond
- 537) The stone masonry of finely dressed stones laid in cement or lime, is [Ans: d]
a) Random rubble masonry b) coursed rubble masonry
c) Dry rubble masonry d) ashlar masonry
- 538) The type stone masonry in which stones of same height are laid in layers is called [Ans: b]
a) Random rubble masonry b) course rubble masonry
c) Uncoursed rubble masonry d) ashlar masonry
- 539) A wall constructed to resist the pressure of an earth filling, is called [Ans: a]
a) Retaining wall b) breast wall c) buttress d) parapet wall
- 540) Weep holes are provided in retaining and breast walls [Ans: a]
a) To drain off the water from the filling b) to ventilate the stone masonry
c) To add architectural beauty d) to reduce the weight of the earth retained

- 541) In case of arch bridge, crown is located at [Ans: a]
 a) Highest point on the extrados of the arch b) highest point on the intrados of the arch
 c) skew-back of the arch d) none of these
- 542) The platform at the end of a series of steps, is known as [Ans: d]
 a) Platform b) relief c) rest d) landing
- 543) A floor constructed with the 4 to 6 mm marble chips, is known [Ans: b]
 a) Reinforced marble floor b) terrazzo floor c) marble floor d) mosaic floor
- 544) For plastering the exposed brick walls, the cement sand mortar should be [Ans: c]
 a) 1:2 b) 1:3 c) 1:4 d) 1:8
- 545) Soil with least bearing capacity is _____. [Ans: b]
 a) Hard rock b) moist clay c) soft rock d) laminated
- 546) The type of bond in a brick masonry containing alternate course of stretchers and headers, is [Ans: b]
 a) Flemish bond b) English bond c) Stretcher bond d) Header bond
- 547) The members which support covering material of a sloping roof, are [Ans: a]
 a) Rafters b) purlins c) battens d) struts
- 548) The type of pointing in which upper side of mortar joints is kept about 12 mm inside the face of the masonry and bottom is kept flushed with face of wall, is [Ans: c]
 a) Tuck pointing b) recessed pointing c) struck pointing d) grooved pointing
- 549) A roof which slopes in four directions, is called [Ans: c]
 a) Shed roof b) gable end roof c) hipped roof d) gambrel roof

Construction & Building Maintenance

- 550) As per IS:1077, after immersion in cold water for 24 hours, water absorption shall ___ percent by weight up to class 12.5. [Ans: c]
 a) not be more than the weight of the brick b) not be less than 20%
 c) not be more than 20% d) None of the above
- 551) Bricks before being used in work must be soaked in water for a period not less than [Ans: b]
 a) full night b) 6 hours c) 10 hours d) None of the above
- 552) Number of bricks required for one cubic metre of brick masonry is [Ans: c]
 a) 400 b) 450 c) 500 d) 550
- 553) Expansion joints in masonry walls are provided in wall lengths greater than [Ans: d]
 a) 10 m b) 20 m c) 30 m d) 45 m
- 554) Sum of tread and rise for stairs must lie between [Ans: b]
 a) 300 to 350 mm b) 400 to 450 mm c) 500 to 550 mm d) 600 to 650 mm
- 555) Distemper is used to coat [Ans: b]
 a) external concrete surface b) interior surfaces not exposed to weather
 c) wood work d) compound wall
- 556) The brick laid with its length parallel to the face of the wall is known as [Ans: b]
 a) header b) stretcher c) closer d) none of these
- 557) The position of a brick when laid on its side 9 cm x 9 cm with its frog in the vertical place, is [Ans: b]
 a) brick on edge b) brick on end c) brick on bed d) brick held vertically
- 558) The arrangement made to support an unsafe structure temporarily, is known as [Ans: a]
 a) shoring b) scaffolding c) underpinning d) jacking

- 559) To obtain good bonding in brick masonry [Ans: d]
 a) first class bricks are used b) vertical joints in alternate courses are kept in plumb line
 c) bricks bats are used where necessary d) all the above
- 560) To stagger vertical joints in successive courses of a wall, a piece of brick is generally used at the end of the course is [Ans: d]
 a) bat b) header c) stretcher d) closer
- 561) The bond in which headers and stretchers are laid in alternate courses and every stretcher course is started with a three fourth brick bat, is known as [Ans: b]
 a) English cross bond b) Dutch bond c) Monk bond d) Rat-trap bond
- 562) The stone masonry of finely dressed stones laid in cement or lime, is [Ans: d]
 a) random rubble masonry b) coursed rubble masonry
 c) dry rubble masonry d) ashlar masonry
- 563) The type stone masonry in which stones of same height are laid in layers is called [Ans: b]
 a) random rubble masonry b) course rubble masonry
 c) uncoursed rubble masonry d) ashlar masonry
- 564) A wall constructed to resist the pressure of an earth filling, is called [Ans: a]
 a) retaining wall b) breast wall c) buttress d) parapet wall
- 565) Weep holes are provided in retaining and breast walls [Ans: a]
 a) to drain off the water from the filling b) to ventilate the stone masonry
 c) to add architectural beauty d) to reduce the weight of the earth retained
- 566) In case of arch bridge, crown is located at [Ans: a]
 a) highest point on the extrados of the arch b) highest point on the intrados of the arch
 c) skew-back of the arch d) none of these
- 567) An arch may fail due to [Ans: d]
 a) uneven settlement of abutments b) sliding of voussoirs
 c) crushing of the material d) all the above
- 568) The platform at the end of a series of steps, is known as [Ans: d]
 a) platform b) relief c) rest d) landing
- 569) A floor constructed with the 4 to 6 mm marble chips, is known [Ans: b]
 a) reinforced marble floor b) terrazzo floor c) marble floor d) mosaic floor
- 570) For plastering the exposed brick walls, the cement sand mortar should be [Ans: c]
 a) 1:2 b) 1:3 c) 1:4 d) 1:8
- 571) The service areas in a building means the area occupied by [Ans: d]
 a) stairs b) toilets c) light and shafts d) all the above
- 572) Pick up the correct statements from the following: [Ans: d]
 a) cracks appear on the plastered surface in the form of hair cracks
 b) in brick work, the efflorescence is removed by applying a solution of zinc sulphate and water
 c) excessive thermal variations in the backing or plaster causes the plaster to fall
 d) all the above
- 573) The least bearing capacity of soil is that of [Ans: b]
 a) hard rock b) moist clay c) soft rock d) laminated
- 574) The PVC doors and windows are preferred as they are [Ans: d]
 a) rust proof b) water proof c) termite proof d) all of these

- 575) The type of bond in a brick masonry containing alternate course of stretchers and headers, is
 a) Flemish bond b) English bond c) Stretcher bond d) Header bond [Ans: b]
- 576) Dampness causes [Ans: d]
 a) efflorescence b) bleaching of paints c) crumbling of plaster d) growth of termites
- 577) The members which support covering material of a sloping roof, are [Ans: a]
 a) rafters b) purlins c) battens d) struts
- 578) The type of pointing in which upper side of mortar joints is kept about 12 mm inside the face of the masonry and bottom is kept flushed with face of wall, is [Ans: c]
 a) tuck pointing b) recessed pointing c) struck pointing d) grooved pointing
- 579) A roof which slopes in four directions, is called [Ans: c]
 a) shed roof b) gable end roof c) hipped roof d) gambrel roof

Building Material :

- 80) The rocks formed from molten lava are called _____. (Ans: b)
 a) Sedimentary rocks b) Igneous rocks
 c) Metamorphic rocks d) Non of the
- 81) Sand stone is (Ans: a)
 a) Sedimentary rock b) Metamorphic rock c) Igneous rock d) Volcanic rock
- 82) Dolomite is a lime stone which contains carbonate of magnesia up to (Ans: c)
 a) 15% b) 20% c) 45 % d) 35%
- 83) Granite is obtained from (Ans: a)
 a) Igneous rocks b) Sedimentary rocks
 c) Metamorphic rocks d) From any of them
- 84) Marble is obtained from (Ans: c)
 a) Igneous rocks b) Sedimentary rocks
 c) Metamorphic rocks d) From any of them
- 85) Limestone is obtained from (Ans: b)
 a) Igneous rocks b) Sedimentary rocks
 c) Metamorphic rocks d) From any of them
- 86) The rocks which are formed by cooling molten lava is known as (Ans: a)
 a) Igneous rocks b) Sedimentary rocks
 c) Metamorphic rocks d) From any of them
- 87) 287)Taj Mahal at Agra is made from the following stone (Ans: a)
 a) White marble b) White sand stone
 c) Stone masonry with lime-surkhi white plaster d) None of them
- 88) A good building stone should not absorb water more than (Ans: a)
 a) 5% b) 10% c) 15% d) 20%
- 89) The Standard size of modular bricks is (Ans: b)
 a) 18 cm x 8 cm x 8 cm b) 19 cm x 9 cm x 9 cm
 c) 20 cm x 10 cm x 10 cm d) 21 cm x 11 cm x 11 cm

- 90) The term frog means (Ans: b)
 a) an apparatus to lift the stone b) a depression on a face of brick
 c) vertical joint in a brick work d) soaking brick in water
- 91) The frog of a brick is normally made on its (Ans: a)
 a) top face b) bottom face c) longer face d) shorter side
- 92) A 1st class brick immersed in water for 24 hours should not absorb water (by weight) more than that (Ans: c)
 a) 10% b) 15% c) 20% d) 25%
- 93) Arrange the following operations of manufacture of bricks in proper order : (Ans: d)
 Preparation of clay ii) Moulding iii) Burning iv) Drying
 a) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv) b) (i), (iii), (ii), (iv) c) (i), (iv), (ii), (iii) d) (i), (ii), (iv), (iii)
- 94) Normal size of brick used in India is (Ans: a)
 a) 22 cm x 11.2 cm x 7 cm b) 25 cm x 16 cm x 8 cm
 c) 19 cm x 12 cm x 9 cm d) None of them
- 95) The timber having maximum resistance against white ants, is obtained from (Ans: d)
 a) Chir b) Shisham c) Sal d) Teak
- 96) The property by virtue of which lime sets under water, is known as (Ans: c)
 a) Slacking b) Setting c) Hydraulicity d) Calcining
- 97) Which of the following ingredients of the brick earth enables the brick to retain its shape (Ans: b)
 a) alumina b) silica c) iron d) magnesia
- 98) The process of mixing clay, water and other ingredients to make brick is known as (Ans: a)
 a) kneading b) moulding c) pugging d) drying
- 99) Number of bricks required for one cubic metre of brick masonry is (Ans: c)
 a) 400 b) 450 c) 500 d) 550
- 00) The initial setting time for Ordinary Portland Cement (OPC) as per IS specifications (Ans: b)
 should not be less than
 a) 10 minutes b) 30 minutes c) 60 minutes d) 600 minutes
- 01) For testing compressive strength of cement, each side of cube used is (Ans: a)
 a) 50.6 mm b) 70.6 mm c) 100.4 mm d) 150.8 mm
- 02) After storage, the strength of cement (Ans: a)
 a) decreases b) increases
 c) remains same d) may increase or decrease
- 03) Le-chatelier apparatus is used to determine which of the following for cement. (Ans: a)
 a) Soundness b) Initial setting time
 c) Finances d) Compressive strength
- 04) Distemper is used to coat (Ans: b)
 a) external concrete surfaces b) interior surfaces not exposed to weather

c) wood work

d) compound wall

05) The Approximate ratio between the strengths of cement concrete at 7 days and at 28 days is (Ans: b)
a) $\frac{3}{4}$ b) $\frac{2}{3}$ c) $\frac{1}{2}$ d) $\frac{1}{3}$

06) The volume (Cum.) of a bag of cement is about (Ans: a)
a) 0.035 cum. b) 0.053 cum c) 0.35 cum. d) 0.53cum.

07) Segregation in cement concrete is defined as (Ans: a)
a) Separation in coarser particles from mix.
b) appearance of cement and water slurry surface of finished concrete
c) formation of capillary pores in fresh cement concrete
d) none of them

cement Concrete and R.C.C.

608) Strength of cement concrete 1:2:4 is about
a. 50 kg/cm² b) 100 kg/cm²
c) 150 kg/cm² d) None of above (Ans: c)

609) Slump test vessel is like frustum of cone & the top diameter (d1) & bottom diameter (d2) and the height of the vessel (h) is of the following height.
b. 100 mm (d1), 200 mm (d2) & 300 mm (h)
c. 100 mm (d1), 150 mm (d2) & 150 mm (h) (Ans: a)
d. 150 mm (d1), 200 mm (d2) & 200 mm (h)
e. None of above

610) S.C.C. in concrete is abbreviated for
a) Special cement concrete b) Self compacting concrete
c) Superior coarse concrete d) None of above. (Ans: b)

611) When a vertical load is applied on a beam the top & bottom layer of the beam are subjected to the following type of forces.
a Top compression, bottom tension (Ans: a)
b) Top tension, bottom compression
c) Top compression, bottom compression
d) Top tension, bottom tension

612) While handling cement, the cement bags should be stacked at leastmm clear of wall
a. 250 mm b) 450 mm
c) 1000 mm d) anywhere (Ans: b)

613) Standard bag of cement is of kg.:
a) 30 kg b) 50 kg (Ans: b)
c) 20 kg c) 52 kg

614) The height of stack of cement, while cement is being stored should not exceed:
a) 10 bags b) 15 bags
c) 20 bags d) None of above (Ans: a)

615) The representative samples of cement should be sent to laboratory for testing for the cement which is stored for a period more than....

- a) 1 month b) 6 months (Ans: b)
c) 12 months d) None of above

Soil Mechanics

- MC stands for (Ans: b)
- a) Ordinary mineral clay b) Optimum moisture content
- c) Ordinary moisture content d) Optimum mineral content
- It is classified as (Ans: a)
- a) Fine grained soil b) Coarse grained c) Organic soil d) None of above
- The limit of minimum water content at which the soil can be rolled into a thread of approximately 3 mm in dia without breaking is called (A
- a) Liquid limit b) Plastic limit c) Shrinkage limit d) Any of them

- 630) The minimum water content at which a part of soil cut by a grove of standard dimensions will close for a distance of about 12 mm at the bottom of grooves under an impact of 25 blows is called
a) Liquid limit b) Plastic limit c) Shrinkage limit d) Any of them (Ans: a)
- 631) The numerical difference between the liquid limit & plastic limit is called (Ans: a)
a) Plasticity index b) liquid index
c) soil index d) none of above
- 632) The ratio of difference between natural water content of the soil & plastic limit is called (Ans: b)
a) Liquid limit b) Liquidity index c) Shrinkage limit d) Any of them
- 633) To improve the safe bearing capacity of available poor soil, following method is engaged (Ans: d)
a) By increasing the depth of foundation b) By blending granular materials sand, gravel or crushed Stone.
c) By providing sand piles d) all the above
- 634) Uniformity coefficient of a soil (Ans: d)
a) Always less than 1 b) Always equal to 1 c) Equal to or less than 1 d) Equal to or greater than 1
- 635) If the natural water content of soil mass lies between its liquid limit and plastic limit, the soil mass is said to be in (Ans: b)
a) Liquid state b) Plastic state c) Semi-solid state d) Solid state
- 636) If the plasticity index of a soil mass is zero, the soil is (Ans: a)
a) Sand b) Silt c) Clay d) Clayey silt
- 637) Coarse grained soils are best compacted by a (Ans: d)
a) drum roller b) rubber tired roller c) sheep's foot roller d) vibratory roller
- 638) The maximum dry density up to which any soil can be compacted depends upon _____. (Ans: c)
a) Moisture content only b) Amount of compaction energy only
c) Both a & b d) None of the above
- 639) A soil having particles of nearly the same size of known as: (Ans: b)
a) well graded b) Uniformly graded c) poorly graded d) gap graded
- 640) Which one of the following tests cannot be done without undisturbed sampling? (Ans: b)
a) shear strength of sand b) shear strength of clay
c) determination of compaction d) specific gravity test
- 641) Pick the correct statement from the following: (Ans: d)
a) The void space between the soil grains, is filled partly with air and partly with water.
b) In perfectly saturated soil, the voids are completely filled with water.
c) In dry soil, the voids are completely filled with air.
d) All the above
- 642) The soil which contains finest grain particles, is (Ans: d)
a) coarse sand b) fine sand c) silt d) clay
- 643) Minimum size of the particles of silts is (Ans: a)
a) 0.02 mm b) 0.04 mm c) 0.06 mm d) 0.10 mm
- 644) The water content of soil is defined as the ratio of (Ans: d)
a) Volume of water to volume of given soil b) Volume of water to volume of voids in soil
c) Weight of water to weight of air in voids
d) Weight of water to weight of solids of given mass of soil
- 645) The bearing capacity of soil depends upon (Ans: d)

- a) Size and shape of the particles
- b) Cohesive properties of particles
- c) Internal frictional resistance of particles
- d) all the above

460) Liquid limit of a soil indicates its (Ans: d)
 a) compressibility b) permeability c) optimum moisture content d) shear strength

465) Compaction of earth work should be done at (Ans: c)
 a) natural moisture content b) optimum moisture content x 1.2
 c) +/- 2% of optimum moisture d) none of these

467) MDD stands for (Ans: c)
 a) minimum dry density b) mean dry density c) maximum dry density d) moisture dry density

468) Porosity is also known as: (Ans: a)
 a) percentage of voids b) percentage air voids
 c) percentage water voids d) percentage of soil solids

469) For fully saturated soil degree of saturation will be: (Ans: b)
 a) Zero percent b) 100% c) 1% d) between 0 to 100%

470) For perfectly dry soil degree of saturation will be : (Ans: c)
 a) 1% b) 100% c) zero percent d) less than zero percent

471) Dry unit weight is used as a measure of the (Ans: c)
 a) water content b) dryness c) denseness d) shrinkage

473) Standard proctor test is used to know (Ans: d)
 a) dry density of the soil in the field b) dry density of the soil in the laboratory
 c) maximum dry density of the soil in the field d) maximum dry density of the soil in the lab.

475) As compared to coarse grained soils, fine grained soils have ____ values of natural moisture content: (Ans: a)
 a) Higher b) Lower c) Equal d) Either (a) or (b)

476) The void ratios of fine grained soils are generally..... than those of coarse grained soil: (Ans: d)
 a) Higher b) Lower c) Equal d) Either (a) or (b)

477) Black cotton soil (Ans: d)
 a) undergoes volumetric changes b) swells excessively when wet
 c) shrinks excessively when dry d) all the above

478) Black cotton soil is unsuitable for foundations because its (Ans: d)
 a) Bearing capacity is low b) Permeability is uncertain
 c) Particles are cohesive d) Property to undergo a volumetric change due to variation of moisture content

479) The piles which support the load due to friction between pile face and surrounding soil is generally known as (Ans: b)
 a) bearing pile b) friction pile c) sheet pile d) battered pile

480) Pick up the incorrect statements from the following : (Ans: c)
 a) The function of foundations is to distribute the load of super structure over a large bearing area
 b) No timbering is required for shallow trenches
 c) Foundations can be constructed on made-up soil
 d) Black cotton soil is not good for foundation bed

483) Well foundation can be of following shape (Ans: d)
 a) Circular b) Rectangular c) Square d) Any of them

484) Minimum clear cover (in mm) to the main steel bars in slab, beams, column and footing as per IS:456. respectively are (Ans: b)
 a) 10, 15, 20, 25 b) 15, 25, 40, 50
 c) 20, 25, 30, 40 d) 20, 35, 40, 75

646) 486) The ratio of shear stress to shearing strain elastic limit is known as (Ans: b)

a) modulus of elasticity
c) bulk modulus of elasticity

b) shear modulus
d) tangent modulus of elasticity

- 647) Slender column is a column, the effective length of which exceeds __ times the least lateral dimension.
a) 8 b)12 c)10 d)14 (Ans: b)
- 648) For Pre-stressed concrete, Nominal maximum size of coarse aggregate, in no case be greater than ____ of the minimum thickness of the member, as per IS: 1343 – 2012.
a) one-fourth b) one-third c) one-fifth d) one-sixth (Ans: a)
- 649) For Pre-stressed concrete, Nominal maximum size of coarse aggregate, as per IS: 1343 – 2012, shall be __ mm less than the spacing between the tendons, sheathings, ducts or un-tensioned steel.
a) 6 b) 7 c) 5 d)9 (Ans: c)
- 650) Formula used for, Flexural strength from the compressive strength is _____, as per IS: 1343 – 2012.
a) $f_{cr} = (\sqrt{0.6 f_{ck}})$ b) $f_{cr} = 0.7 \sqrt{f_{ck}}$ c) $f_{cr} = (\sqrt{0.5 f_{ck}})$ d) $f_{cr} = (\sqrt{0.3 f_{ck}})$ (Ans: b)
- 651) Modulus of elasticity for concrete may be assumed as _____, as per IS: 456.
a) $E_c = (5000 \sqrt{f_{ck}})$
- 652) IS Code used for loading on structures is ____
a) IS: 800 b) IS: 850 c) IS: 825 d) IS: 875 (Ans: d)
- 653) IS Code used for Pre-stressed concrete is ____
a) IS: 1800 b) IS: 1830 c) IS: 1843 d) IS: 1833 (Ans: c)
- 654) Characteristic load is the Load which has __ percent probability of not being exceeded during the life of the structure.
a) 75 b) 85 c)99 d)95 (Ans: d)
- 655) Characteristic Strength of concrete is that strength, below which not more than _ percent of the test results are expected to fall, as per IS:456.
a) 5 b) 8 c) 2 d) 7 (Ans: a)
- 656) Short column is a column, the effective length of which does not exceed __ times the least lateral dimension.
a) 8 b)12 c)10 d)14 (Ans: b)
- 657) Which of the following is not suitable for pre-stressing steel ? (Ans: c)
a) Plain hard-drawn steel wire b) Indented wire c) mild steel d) High tensile steel bar
- 658) Minimum grade of concrete used for pre-tensioned prestressed concrete shall be not less than ____.
a) M25 b) M30 c) M35 d) M40 (Ans: d)
- 659) Ability of concrete by which it can perform satisfactorily in the working environment during its anticipated exposure conditions during service life is called _____.
a) workability b) shrinkage c) durability d) soundness (Ans: c)
- 660) Cement content in excess of ____ kg/m³ should not be used unless special consideration has been given in design to the increased risk of cracking due to drying shrinkage in thin sections, or to thermal stresses in thicker sections, as per IS: 456.

a) 400 b) 450 c) 350 d) 425 (Ans: b)

661) Which of the following is not an environment condition specified for concrete, in IS: 456.

a) moderate b) bad c) severe d) extreme (Ans: b)

662) Total number of test strength of samples required, to constitute an acceptable record for calculation of standard deviation of concrete shall be not less than ____.

a) 40 b) 50 c) 30 d) 20 (Ans: c)

663) The accuracy of the measuring equipment shall be within ____ percent of the quantity of cement being measured for concrete, as per IS: 456.

a) ± 2 b) ± 3 c) ± 1.5 d) ± 1 (Ans: a)

664) For PSC, in the case of single wires used in pre-tension system, the minimum clear spacing shall not be less than _____.

a) 3 times diameter of wire b) Nominal maximum size of aggregate plus 5 mm
c) Maximum of a&b above d) Minimum of a&b above (Ans: c)

665) For pre-stressed concrete, cables or ducts may be grouped together vertically in groups of not more than ____.

a) 3 b) 4 c) 6 d) 2 (Ans: d)

666) For pre-stressed concrete, the minimum clear horizontal spacing between groups of cables or ducts of grouped cables shall be greater ____mm and Nominal maximum size of aggregate plus 5 mm.

a) 40 b) 50 c) 30 d) 20 (Ans: a)

667) In pre-stressed concrete, breakage of wires in any one prestressed concrete member shall not exceed ____ percent during tensioning.

a) 1.5 b) 4.5 c) 2.5 d) 3.5 (Ans: c)

668) For vertical deflection limits, basic value of span to effective depth ratio for spans up to 10m for cantilevers is ____.

a) 5 b) 7 c) 9 d) 11 (Ans: b)

669) pH value of water used in concrete, shall not be less than ____.

a) 7 b) 8 c) 9 d) 6 (Ans: d))

670) As per IS: 456, M60 refers to which of the following.

a) Ordinary concrete b) Standard concrete (Ans: b)
c) High strength concrete d) none of these

671) As per IS: 456, M20 refers to which of the following.

b) Ordinary concrete b) Standard concrete (Ans: a)
c) High strength concrete d) none of these

672) As per IS: 456, M40 refers to which of the following.

a) Ordinary concrete b) Standard concrete (Ans: b)
c) High strength concrete d) none of these

- 673) Average 28days compressive strength of at least three 150mm concrete cubes prepared with water proposed to be used, shall not be less than ____ percent of the average strength of three similar concrete cubes prepared with distilled water.
 a) 80 b) 60 c) 90 d) 95 (Ans: c)
- 674) As per IS:456, for testing quality of concrete, no. of samples to be taken for concrete quantity 6 to 15m³ is ____.
 a) 4 b) 1 c) 3 d) 2 (Ans: d)
- 675) As per IS:456, for testing quality of concrete, no. of samples to be taken for concrete quantity 1 to 5m³ is ____.
 b) 4 b) 1 c) 3 d) 2 (Ans: b)
- 676) As per IS:456, for testing quality of concrete, no. of samples to be taken for concrete quantity 16 to 30m³ is ____.
 c) 4 b) 1 c) 3 d) 2 (Ans: c)
- 677) As per IS:456, for testing quality of concrete, no. of samples to be taken for concrete quantity 31 to 50m³ is ____.
 d) 4 b) 1 c) 3 d) 2 (Ans: a)
- 678) As per IS:456, for testing quality of concrete, no. of samples to be taken for concrete quantity 66m³ is ____.
 a)4 b) 5 c) 3 d) 2 (Ans: b)
- 679) As per IS:456, individual variation should not be more than, (±)____ percent of the average cube strength of the sample.
 a) 10 b) 20 c) 15 d) 5 (Ans: c)
- 680) As per IS: 456 load Tests for Flexural Member, structure should be subjected to a load equal to full dead load of the structure plus ____ times the imposed load for a period of 24 hours.
 a) 1.25 b) 1.0 c) 1.50 d) 1.75 (Ans: a)
- 681) Earthquake forces shall be calculated in accordance with IS code _____.
 a) 1983 b) 1883 c) 1873 d) 1893 (Ans: d)
- 682) For nominal mix concrete, generally proportion of Fine aggregate to coarse aggregate by mass, is taken as _____.
 a)1:3 b) 1:3.5 c) 1:2 d) 1:4 (Ans:c)
- 683) Factors which affect the durability of concrete are _____.
 a) Environment b) cover to embedded steel c) neither a or b d) both a & b (Ans: d)
- 684) Factors which affect the durability of concrete are _____.
 b) Water cement ratio b) shape & size of member c) neither a or b d) both a & b (Ans: d)
 Use of super sulphated cement is generally restricted where the prevailing temperature is above ____.
 a) 40°C b) 30°C c) 20°C d) 350°C (Ans: a)
- 685) As per IS:456, Minimum grade for plain concrete under mild exposure condition is _____.
 a)M25 b) not specified c) M20 d) M15 (Ans: b)

- 686) Nominal mix may be used for concrete of ____ or lower.
 a) M20 b) M15 c) M10 d) M25 (Ans: a)
- 687) Concrete shall be mixed in a mechanical mixer for a minimum duration of ____ minutes, as per IS:456.
 a) 5 b) 4 c) 3 d) 2 (Ans: d)
- 688) Minimum period before striking vertical formwork to columns, walls, beams is ____ hours as per IS:456.
 a) 12 b) 10 c) 16 to 24 d) 48 (Ans: c)
- 689) Minimum period before striking props to beams and arches spanning up to 6m, is ____ days as per IS:456.
 a) 14 b) 18 c) 21 d) 48 (Ans: c)
- 690) Tolerances on Placing of Reinforcement for effective depth 200mm or less is ____.
 a) $\pm 10\text{mm}$ b) $\pm 15\text{mm}$ c) $\pm 20\text{mm}$ d) $\pm 12\text{mm}$ (Ans: a)
- 691) Tolerances on Placing of Reinforcement for effective depth more than 200mm is ____.
 a) $\pm 10\text{mm}$ b) $\pm 15\text{mm}$ c) $\pm 20\text{mm}$ d) $\pm 12\text{mm}$ (Ans: b)
- 692) Actual concrete cover should not deviate from the required nominal cover by ____ mm.
 a) +10 b) +12 c) +14 d) +13mm (Ans: a)
- 693) For simply supported beam or slab, effective span of a member that is not built integrally with its supports shall be taken as ____.
 a) clear span plus the effective depth of slab or beam b) centre to centre of supports
 c) lower of a & b d) higher of a & b (Ans: d)
- 694) Vertical deflection limits may generally be assumed to be satisfied, provided that the span to depth ratio for cantilever slabs of span up to 10m is not greater than ____.
 a) 10 b) 8 c) 7 d) 12 (Ans: c)
- 695) Vertical deflection limits may generally be assumed to be satisfied, provided that the span to depth ratio for simply supported slabs of span up to 10m is not greater than ____.
 a) 15 b) 20 c) 22 d) 26 (Ans: b)
- 696) As per IS:456, Column or strut is a compression member, the effective length of which exceeds ____ times the least lateral dimension.
 a) 2 b) 4 c) 3 d) 5 (Ans: c)
- 697) Unsupported length between end restraints shall not exceed ____ times the least lateral dimension of a column, as per IS:456.
 a) 30 b) 60 c) 40 d) 50 (Ans: b)
- 698) All columns shall be designed for minimum eccentricity, equal to the unsupported length of column/500 plus lateral dimensions/30, subject to a minimum of ____ mm.
 a) 30 b) 40 c) 20 d) 25 (Ans: c)
- 699) The horizontal distance between parallel main reinforcement bars of slabs shall not be more than three times the effective depth of solid slab or ____ mm whichever is smaller.
 a) 100 b) 300 c) 150 d) 200 (Ans: b)

- 700) The horizontal distance between parallel reinforcement bars provided against shrinkage and temperature shall not be more than five times the effective depth of a solid slab or 450 mm whichever is smaller.
a)400 b)300 c)450 d)200 (Ans:c)
- 701) Nominal cover of a longitudinal reinforcing bar in a column shall in any case not be less than ___ mm, or less than the diameter of such bar.
a)40 b)30 c)45 d)20 (Ans: a)
- 702) In the case of columns of minimum dimension of 200 mm or under, whose reinforcing bars do not exceed 12mm, a nominal cover of ___ mm may be used.
a)40 b)30 c)35 d)25 (Ans: d)
- 703) Where depth of web in a beam exceeds ___mm, side face reinforcement shall be provided along the two faces.
a)500 b)400 c)750 d)650 (Ans:c)
- 704) Maximum spacing of shear reinforcement measured along the axis of a beam shall not exceed ___for vertical stirrups.
a) 0.75 d b) 0.65 d c) 0.45 d d) 0.60 d (Ans: a)
- 705) In no case, spacing of shear reinforcement measured along the axis of a beam shall not exceed ___mm.
a)400 b)300 c)450 d)200 (Ans: b)
- 706) Diameter of reinforcing bars shall not exceed ___ of the total thickness of slab.
a) $1/6^{\text{th}}$ b) $1/4^{\text{th}}$ c) $1/8^{\text{th}}$ d) $1/7^{\text{th}}$ (Ans:c)
- 707) The minimum number of longitudinal bars provided in a column shall be ___ in rectangular columns.
a) Three b) four c) five d) six (Ans:b)
- 708) The minimum number of longitudinal bars provided in a circular columns shall be ____.
a) Three b) four c) five d) six (Ans:d)
- 709) Dia of longitudinal bars provided in a column shall not be less than ___mm.
a) 10 b) 8 c) 12 d) 16 (Ans:c)
- 710) As per IS:456, normally structures exceeding ___ in length are designed with one or more expansion joints.
a)40m b)30m c)45m d)20m (Ans: b)

Building materials

- 711) Common burnt clay bricks shall be classified on the basis of average _____ strength.
a) compressive b) tensile c) shear d) b & c (Ans: a)
- 712) Hand moulded bricks of 90 mm or 70mm height shall be moulded with a frog _____ mm deep on one of its flat sides.
a) 8 to 12 b) 10 to 15 c) 10 to 20 d) 15 to 20 (Ans: c)
- 713) Horizontal ornamental feature projecting from the face of a wall is called _____.
a) Course b) bond c) beam filling d) cornice (Ans: d)

714) A layer of impervious material laid or inserted in a structure to arrest the permeation of dampness is called ____.

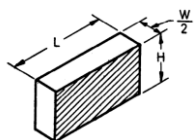
- a) Course b) damp proof course c) bond d) cornice (Ans: d)

715) Stepping of the unfinished end of the wall masonry is called ____.

- a) Rocking back b) reveal c) squint d) sleeper wall (Ans: a)

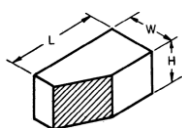
716) Bricks left projecting in alternate courses to bond with future work is called ____.

- a) Course b) bond c) toothing d) cornice (Ans: d)



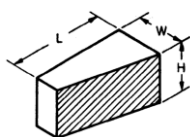
717) The Piece of brick shown in the picture is called ____ closer.

- a) bevelled b) king c) queen d) none of theses (Ans: c)



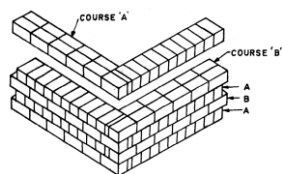
718) The Piece of brick shown in the picture is called ____ closer.

- a) bevelled b) king c) queen d) none of theses (Ans: b)



719) The Piece of brick shown in the picture is called ____ closer.

- a) bevelled b) king c) queen d) none of theses (Ans: a)



720) The type of bond in the picture is called ____.

- a) Flemish bond b) Garden wall bond c) American bond d) English Bond (Ans: d)

721) No part of a wall during its construction shall rise more than __ metre above the general construction level, to avoid unequal settlement and also improper jointing.

- a) Two b) three c) one d) one and a half (Ans: c)

722) The thickness of reinforced brick wall shall be not less than ____ mm.

- a) 120 b) 100 c) 150 d) 80 (Ans: b)

723) Unit of force in SI system is

- a) dyne b) kilogram c) newton d) watt (Ans: c)

724) A couple produces

- a. Translator motion b. rotational motion (Ans: b)
c. Combined translatory& rotational motion d. none of the above

725) Law of motion involved in the recoil of gun is

- a. Newton's first law of motion b. Newton's second law of motion (Ans: c)
c. Newton's third law of motion d. none of these

726) Force applied on a body of mass 100kg to produce an acceleration of 5m/s^2 is ____.

(Ans: c)

- a. 20N b. 100N c. 500N d. none of these

727) Joule is a unit of (Ans: b)

- a. Force b. work c. power d. energy

728) One joule is equal to (Ans: b)

- a. 0.1 N-m b. 1N-m c. 10N-m d. 10N-m

729) Unit of stress in SI units is (Ans: a)

- a) N/mm² b) kN/mm c) N/mm³ d) any of these

730) Deformation per unit length is called (Ans: d)

- a) Tensile stress b) competitive stress c) shear stress d) strain

731) Unit of strain (Ans: d)

- a) N-mm b) N/mm c) mm d) no unit

732) Hook's law holds good up to (Ans: b)

- a) Yield point b) elastic limit c) plastic limit d) breaking point

733) When ever a material is loaded within elastic limit, stress is _____ to strain. (Ans: b)

- a) Equal b) directly proportional c) inversely proportional d) none

734) If a change in length takes place, strain is known as (Ans: a)

- a) Linear strain b) lateral strain c) volumetric strain d) shear strain

735) Young's modulus may be defined as the ratio of (Ans: c)

- a) linear stress to lateral strain b) lateral strain to linear stress
c) linear stress to linear strain d) shear stress to shear strain

736) Unit of young's modulus is (Ans: a)

- a) N/mm² b) kN/mm³ c) N/mm d) none of these

737) Modular ratio of two materials is the ratio of (Ans: c)

- a) Linear stress to linear strain b) shear stress to shear strain
c) their modulus of elasticities d) their modulus of rigidities

738) Ratio of lateral strain to the linear strain is called (Ans: d)

- a) modulus of elasticity b) modulus of rigidity c) bulk modulus d) poisson's ratio

739) Ratio of change in volume to the original volume is called (Ans: d)

- a) linear strain b) lateral strain c) volumetric strain d) poisson's ratio

740) A beam which is fixed at one end and free at the other is called (Ans: d)

- b) simply supported beam b) fixed beam c) over hanging beam d) cantilever beam

741) A beam supported at its both ends is called (Ans: a)

- a) simply supported beam b) fixed beam c) over hanging beam d) cantilever beam

742) A beam extending beyond the supports is called (Ans: c)

- a) simply supported beam b) fixed beam c) over hanging beam d) cantilever beam

743) A beam encastered at both ends is called (Ans: b)

- a) simply supported beam b) fixed beam c) over hanging beam d) cantilever beam

- 744) A beam supported on more than two supports is called (Ans: b)
 a) simply supported beam b) fixed beam c) over hanging beam d) continuous beam
- 745) Bending moment at the free end of a cantilever beam is (Ans: a)
 a) zero b) minimum c) maximum d) none of these
- 746) Shear force in the centre of a simply supported beam carrying a UDL of w per unit length is (Ans: a)
 a) Zero b) $wl^2/2$ c) $wl^2/4$ d) $wl^2/8$
- 747) Bending moment in the centre of a simply supported beam carrying a UDL of w per unit length is (Ans: d)
 a) Zero b) $wl^2/2$ c) $wl^2/4$ d) $wl^2/8$
- 748) Curvature of the earth is taken into consideration if the limit of survey is (Ans: d)
 A) 50 to 100km² b) 100 to 200km² c) 200 to 250km² d) more than 250km²
- 749) In a whole circle bearing system, S25°15' E corresponds to (Ans: b)
 a) 115° 15' b) 154° 45' c) 205° 15' d) 334° 45'
- 750) The process of turning the telescope of a theodolite over its supporting axis through 180° in a vertical plane is called (Ans: c)
 a) transiting b) reversing c) plunging d) any of these
- 751) A line joining the optical centre of the object glass and centre of eye piece is known as (Ans: b)
 a) fundamental line b) axis of telescope c) axis of level tube d) line of collimation.
- 752) An axis about which telescope can be rotated in a horizontal plane is called (Ans: b)
 a) horizontal axis b) vertical axis c) axis of the level tube d) line of collimation
- 753) An arbitrary surface with reference to which the elevation of points is measured and compared is called (Ans: a)
 a) datum surface b) level surface c) horizontal surface d) vertical surface
- 754) The vertical distance above or below the datum is called (Ans: d)
 a) reduced level of the point b) elevation of the point
 c) height of the instrument d) either a or b
- 755) A fixed point of reference of known elevation is called (Ans: c)
 a) change point b) station point c) bench mark d) datum
- 756) Size of rivet is expressed by the (Ans: b)
 a) length of shank b) diameter of shank c) type of head d) all of these
- 757) Moment of Inertia of a rectangular section 3cm wide and 4cm deep about X-X axis is (Ans: c)
 a) 9cm⁴ b) 12cm⁴ c) 16cm⁴ d) 20cm⁴
- 758) Shape of SF diagram of a cantilever carrying point load at free end is (Ans: a)
 a) Rectangle b) Triangle c) Parabola d) none
- 759) Shape of BM diagram of a cantilever carrying point load at free end is (Ans: b)
 a) Rectangle b) Triangle c) Parabola d) none
- 760) Shape of SF diagram of a cantilever carrying UDL is (Ans: b)
 a) Rectangle b) Triangle c) Parabola d) none

- 761) Shape of BM diagram of a simply supported beam carrying point load at centre is (Ans: b)
a) Rectangle b) Triangle c) Parabola d) none
- 762) Shape of BM diagram of a simply supported beam carrying UDL is (Ans: c)
a) Rectangle b) Triangle c) Parabola d) none
- 763) The maximum bending movement of a cantilever beam loaded with a point load lies at (Ans: a)
a) the free end b) the fixed end c) middle of its length d) $l/4$ from fixed end
- 764) The neutral axis of cross section of a beam is that axis at which the bending stress is (Ans: a)
a) zero b) minimum c) maximum d) infinity
- 765) Foundation which consists of one or more tiers of wooden or rolled steel sections with space filled up with concrete is called _____. (Ans: d)
A) Pile b) spread foundation c) Raft slab d) Grillage footing
- 766) A stadia telescope, in a tachometer is fitted with (Ans: b)
a) two additional vertical hairs b) two additional horizontal hairs
c) one cross hairs only d) all of these
- 767) Minimum distance of centre to centre of track for Existing works in block section is ____ [A]
A) 4265 mm B) 4260 C) 4725 D) 4495
- 768) Minimum distance of centre to centre of track for new works in block section is ____ [B]
A) 7800 B) 5300 C) 5100 D) 4725
- 769) Minimum horizontal distance from centre of track to any structure from rail level to 305mm above rail level for Existing works in block section is _____ mm [C]
A) 1670 B) 1680 C) 1675 D) 1905
- 770) Minimum horizontal distance from centre of track to any structure except a platform from 305 mm above rail level to 4420 mm above rail for Existing works in block section is ____ mm . [B]
A) 2130 B) 2135 C) 1600 D) 1905
- 771) Minimum horizontal distance from centre of track to any structure from rail level to 305mm above rail level for new works or alterations to existing works in block section is _____ mm. [D]
A) 2130 B) 2135 C) 1600 D) 1905
- 772) Minimum horizontal distance from centre of track to any structure except a platform from 305 mm above rail level to 1065 mm above rail for New works or alterations to Existing works [A]
A) 1905 mm increasing to 2360 mm B) 1900 mm increasing to 2135 mm
C) 1905 mm increasing to 2135 mm D) 1900 mm increasing to 2360 mm
- 773) Minimum horizontal distance from centre of track to any structure except a platform from 1065 mm above rail level to 3355 mm above rail for New works or alterations to Existing works is _____ mm [C]
A) 2355 B) 2365 C) 2360 D) 2350
- 774) Minimum horizontal distance from centre of track to any structure except a platform from 3355 mm above rail level to 4420 mm above rail for new works or alterations to Existing works [D]
A) 2360 mm decreasing to 2100 B) 2135 mm decreasing to 2100
C) 2360 mm D) 2360 mm decreasing to 2135 mm

- 775) Minimum horizontal distance from centre of track to any structure except a platform from 4420 mm above rail level to 5870 mm above rail for New works or alterations to Existing works [C]
 A) 2135 mm decreasing to 1600mm B) 2360 mm decreasing to 1600mm
 C) 2135 mm decreasing to 915 mm D) 2360 mm decreasing to 915mm
- 776) Minimum horizontal distance from centre of track to any structure except a platform Below the rail level up to the formation level of the track on straight and curves up to radius of 875m is _____ mm [A]
 A) 2575 B) 2625 C) 2725 D) 2360
- 777) Minimum horizontal distance from centre of track to any structure except a platform Below the rail level up to the formation level of the track on curves radius less than 875m is _____ mm [C]
 A) 2575 B) 2625 C) 2725 D) 2360
- 778) Minimum height above rail level for a distance of 915mm on either side of the centre of track for overhead structures is _____ mm in block section [B]
 A) 5870 B) 4875 C) 5100 D) 5250
- 779) Minimum height above rail level when D.C. Traction is likely to be used for a distance of 915mm on either side of the centre of track for overhead structures is _____ mm in block section [C]
 A) 5870 B) 6250 C) 5410 D) 5250
- 780) Minimum height above rail level Where 25 KV A.C. traction is likely to be used, for a distance of 1600mm on either side of the centre of track for Light overhead structures such as Foot over bridges is _____ mm in block section [A]
 A) 6250 B) 5870 C) 5410 D) 5250
- 781) Minimum height above rail level Where 25 KV A.C. traction is likely to be used, for a distance of 1600mm on either side of the centre of track for Heavy overhead structures such as Road over bridges and Flyovers is _____ mm in block section [B]
 A) 6250 B) 5870 C) 5410 D) 5250
- 782) Minimum Clearance from rail level to power line crossings up to and including 11KV in Non-Electrified territory is _____ [D] A) Normally by over head cable B) 10860 mm C) 11160 mm
 D) normally by underground cable.
- 783) Minimum Clearance from rail level to power line crossings above 11KV and up to 33KV in Non-Electrified territory is _____ mm [C]
 A) 10840 B) 10850 C) 10860 D) 10870
- 784) Minimum Clearance from rail level to power line crossings above 33KV and up to 66KV in Non-Electrified territory is _____ mm [A]
 A) 11160 B) 11150 C) 11140 D) 11130
- 785) Minimum Clearance from rail level to power line crossings above 66KV and up to 132KV in Non-Electrified territory is _____ mm [D]
 A) 11660 B) 11690 C) 11680 D) 11670
- 786) Minimum Clearance from rail level to power line crossings above 132KV and up to 220KV in Non-Electrified territory is _____ mm [A]
 A) 12660 B) 12650 C) 12640 D) 12600

- 787) Minimum Clearance from rail level to power line crossings above 220KV and up to 400KV in Non-Electrified territory is _____ mm [B]
 A) 14470 B) 14460 C) 14450 D) 14440
- 788) Minimum Clearance from rail level to power line crossings above 400KV and up to 500KV in Non-Electrified territory is _____ mm [C]
 A) 15340 B) 15350 C) 15360 D) 15370
- 789) Minimum Clearance from rail level to power line crossings above 500KV and up to 800KV in Non-Electrified territory is _____ mm [D]
 A) 18030 B) 18040 C) 18050 D) 18060
- 790) Minimum Clearance from rail level to New power line crossings up to and including 11KV in Electrified territory is _____ [D]
 A) Normally by over head cable B) 10860 mm C) 11160 mm
 D) normally by underground cable.
- 791) Minimum Clearance from rail level to New power line crossings above 11KV and up to 33KV in Electrified territory is _____ mm [A]
 A) 14660 B) 14670 C) 14680 D) 14690
- 792) Minimum Clearance from rail level to New power line crossings above 33KV and up to 66KV in Electrified territory is _____ mm [B]
 A) 14970 B) 14960 C) 14980 D) 14950
- 793) Minimum Clearance from rail level to New power line crossings above 66KV and up to 132KV in Electrified territory is _____ mm [C]
 A) 15540 B) 15550 C) 15560 D) 15570
- 794) Minimum Clearance from rail level to New power line crossings above 132KV and up to 220KV in Electrified territory is _____ mm [B]
 A) 16450 B) 16460 C) 16470 D) 16480
- 795) Minimum Clearance from rail level to New power line crossings above 220KV and up to 400KV in Electrified territory is _____ mm [A]
 A) 18260 B) 18250 C) 18240 D) 18230
- 796) Minimum Clearance from rail level to New power line crossings above 400KV and up to 500KV in Electrified territory is _____ mm [D]
 A) 19130 B) 19140 C) 19150 D) 19160
- 797) Minimum Clearance from rail level to New power line crossings above 500KV and up to 800KV in Electrified territory is _____ mm [C]
 A) 21840 B) 21850 C) 21860 D) 21870
- 798) Minimum Clearance Between Highest Traction Conductor and lowest transmission Line Crossing Conductor above 11KV and up to 33 KV is _____ mm [B]
 A) 2430 B) 2440 C) 2450 D) 2460
- 799) Minimum Clearance Between Highest Traction Conductor and lowest transmission Line Crossing Conductor above 33KV and up to 66KV is _____ mm [A]
 A) 2440 B) 2430 C) 2450 D) 2460
- 800) Minimum Clearance Between Highest Traction Conductor and lowest transmission Line Crossing Conductor above 66KV and up to 132KV is _____ mm [D]
 A) 3000 B) 3030 C) 3040 D) 3050

- 801) Minimum Clearance Between Highest Traction Conductor and lowest transmission Line Crossing Conductor above 132KV and up to 220KV – 4580 mm [C]
 A) 4560 B) 4570 C) 4580 D) 4590
- 802) Minimum Clearance Between Highest Traction Conductor and lowest transmission Line Crossing Conductor above 220KV and up to 400KV is _____ mm [B]
 A) 5480 B) 5490 C) 5500 D) 5470
- 803) Minimum Clearance Between Highest Traction Conductor and lowest transmission Line Crossing Conductor above 400KV and up to 500KV is _____ mm [D]
 A) 7910 B) 7920 C) 7930 D) 7940
- 804) Minimum Clearance Between Highest Traction Conductor and lowest transmission Line Crossing Conductor above 500KV and up to 800KV is _____ mm [A]
 A) 7940 B) 7920 C) 7930 D) 7910
- 805) Minimum height above rail level for telegraph, telephone and other such low tension wires crossing a railway is _____ mm [C]
 A) 6200 B) 6050 C) 6100 D) 6150
- 806) Minimum horizontal distance measured at right-angle to, and from the centre of nearest track to any part of the structure above ground level, carrying electrical conductor crossing a railway line for New works shall be – [B]
 A) H + 1.5 Mts B) H + 6 Mts C) H + 3 Mts D) H + 2.135 Mts
- 807) Minimum horizontal distance measured at right-angle to, and from the centre of nearest track to any part of the structure above ground level, carrying electrical conductor crossing a railway line for existing rigid well founded structure/post shall be _____ which ever is more [A]
 A) 3M or 1.5M away from the toe of embankment/Top of cutting
 B) 1.5M or 3M away from the toe of embankment/Top of cutting
 C) 3M or 1M away from the toe of embankment/Top of cutting
 D) 1M or 3M away from the toe of embankment/Top of cutting
- 808) Minimum distance of centre to centre of track in Tunnels, Through and semi through girder bridges for Existing works is _____ mm [D]
 A) 4480 B) 4485 C) 4490 D) 4495
- 809) Minimum distance of centre to centre of track in Tunnels, Through and semi through girder bridges for New works and alterations to existing works is _____ mm [B]
 A) 4720 B) 4725 C) 4730 D) 4750
- 810) Minimum horizontal distance from centre of track to any structure from rail level to 305mm above rail level in Tunnels, Through and semi through girder bridges is _____ mm [C]
 A) 1600 B) 1705 C) 1905 D) 2135
- 811) Minimum horizontal distance from centre of track to any structure from 305 mm above rail level to 1065 mm above rail in Tunnels, Through and semi through girder bridges
 A) 1905 mm increasing to 2360 mm B) 1905 mm increasing to 2135 mm
 C) 1600 mm increasing to 2360 mm D) 1600 mm increasing to 2135 mm
- 812) Minimum horizontal distance from centre of track to any structure from 1065 mm above rail level to 3355 mm above rail in Tunnels, Through and semi through girder bridges is _____ mm [A]
 A) 2360 B) 2135 C) 2575 D) 2725

- 813) Minimum horizontal distance from centre of track to any structure from 3355 mm above rail level to 4420 mm above rail in Tunnels, Through and semi through girder bridges
 A) 2360 mm decreasing to 2125 mm B) 2360 mm decreasing to 2135 mm
 C) 2135 mm decreasing to 2125 mm D) 2135 mm decreasing to 2135 mm
- 814) Minimum horizontal distance from centre of track to any structure from 4420 mm above rail level to 5870 mm above rail in Tunnels, Through and semi through girder bridges
 A) 2135 mm decreasing to 1600 mm B) 2135 mm decreasing to 1905 mm [D]
 C) 2135 mm decreasing to 1675 mm D) 2135 mm decreasing to 915 mm
- 815) Maximum distance apart of safety/Trolley refuge in tunnels [B]
 A) 50mts B) 100mts C) 150mts D) 200mts
- 816) Maximum distance apart of safety/Trolley refuge on bridges with main spans of less than 100 Mts is _____ [C]
 A) On every Pier B) 50 mts C) 100mts D) 200mts
- 817) Maximum distance apart of safety/Trolley refuge on bridges with main spans of more than 100 Mts is _____ [A]
 A) A refuge over every pier B) 50 mts C) 100mts D) 200 mts
- 818) In cuttings in curves trolley refuges should be provided at every _____ mts [D]
 A) 250 B) 200 C) 150 D) 100
- 819) In cuttings in straight track trolley refuges should be provided at every _____ mts [B] A)
 250 B) 200 C) 150 D) 100
- 820) In high embankments trolley refuges should be provided at every _____ [C]
 A) 100 mts B) OHE mast C) 200 mts D) 250 mts
- 821) Maximum distance should not be more than _____ between trolley refuge in plain, straight track with clear visibility without embankments and cuttings [D]
 A) 250 mts B) 500 Mts C) 2 KM D) 1 KM
- 822) Gauge on Straight including curves of radius 350 Mts or more for new track is [C]
 A) - 3mm to +3mm (1673mm to 1679mm) B) - 3mm to +3mm (1670mm to 1676mm)
 C) - 5mm to +3mm (1671mm to 1679mm) D) - 5mm to +3mm (1668mm to 1676mm)
- 823) Gauge for curves of radius less than 350 Mts for new track is _____ mm [A]
 A) up to 1686 B) up to 1683 C) up to 1691 D) up to 1688
- 824) Minimum distance centre to centre of straight tracks for existing works in station yards
 A) 4265mm B) 4625mm C) 4495mm D) 4725mm [A]
- 825) Minimum distance centre to centre of straight tracks for new works/additions to existing works in station yards [B]
 A) 4725mm B) 5300 mm C) 7800mm D) 4625mm
- 826) Recommended steepest gradient in station yards for New works & Alteration to Existing Works is [C]
 A) 1 in 1000 B) 1 in 400 C) 1 in 1200 D) 1 in 2000
- 827) Maximum Steepest gradient in station yards for New works & Alteration to Existing Works is [A]
 A) 1 in 400 B) 1 in 260 C) 1 in 100 D) 1 in 80
- 828) Maximum Steepest gradient in station yards for existing Works is [D]
 A) 1 in 80 B) 1 in 100 C) 1 in 260 D) 1 in 400
- 829) No station yard shall be constructed nor shall any siding join a passenger line on a grade steeper than [D]

- A) 1 in 80 B) 1 in 100 C) 1 in 260 D) 1 in 100
- 830) For new yards in new line projects deviation from recommended gradient requires approval of
[C]
- A) CRS B) PCSO C) General manager D) CCRS
- 831) The power of condo nation for gradient steeper than 1 in 400 and up to 1 in 100 for existing works shall be General Manager
[B]
- A) CRS B) PCSO C) DRM D) CCRS
- 832) The power of condo nation for gradient steeper than 1 in 100 for existing works shall be Railway board through
[D] A) CRS B) PCSO C) General manager D) CCRS
- 833) The power of condo nation for gradient steeper than 1 in 400 and up to 1 in 260 for New yards in new line projects shall be Commissioner of railway safety
[A]
- A) CRS B) PCSO C) General manager D) CCRS
- 834) The power of condo nation for gradient steeper than 1 in 260 for New yards in new line projects shall be
[D]
- A) GM through CRS B) GM through PCSO C) RB through CRS D) RB through CCRS
- 835) Station Yard means On single line to a distance of _____ beyond Stock Rail Joint of outermost points at either end of the station.
[B]
- A) 30 meters B) 50 meters C) 45 meters D) 60 meters
- 836) Station Yard mean On double line where 2 aspect signalling is provided, from _____ of outermost points at the trailing end.
[A]
- A) Home signal to a distance of 50 meters beyond Stock Rail Joint
B) Stock rail joints of outer most points C) Stock rail joint to last stop signal
D) 50 meters beyond Stock Rail Joint of outermost points at either end
- 837) Station Yard mean On double line where 2 aspect signalling is provided where there are no points on that line
[C]
- A) From Block section limit board to first stop signal.
B) From Block section limit board to last stop signal.
C) From Home signal to last stop signal D) Stock rail joint to last stop signal
- 838) Station Yard mean On double line where multiple aspect signalling is provided, _____ of outermost points at either end of the station
[D]
- A) To a distance of 25 meters beyond Stock Rail Joint
B) To a distance of 30 meters beyond Stock Rail Joint
C) To a distance of 40 meters beyond Stock Rail Joint
D) To a distance of 50 meters beyond Stock Rail Joint
- 839) No change in grades within _____ of points and crossings
[C]
- A) 25 mts B) 20 mts C) 30 mts D) 50 mts
- 840) Station Yard mean On double line where multiple aspect signalling is provided where there are no points on that line
[D]
- A) From home signal to last stop signal
B) From Block section limit board to first stop signal.
C) Stock rail joint to last stop signal
D) From Block Section Limit Board to last stop signal.
- 841) Maximum Horizontal distance from centre of track to face of passenger platform coping
[B]

- A) 1675 mm B) 1680 mm C) 1670 mm D) 1905 mm
- 842) Minimum Horizontal distance from centre of track to face of passenger platform coping
A) 1675 mm B) 1680 mm C) 1670 mm D) 1905 mm [C]
- 843) Maximum Horizontal distance from centre of track to face of goods platform coping
A) 1675 mm B) 1680 mm C) 1670 mm D) 1905 mm [B]
- 844) Minimum Horizontal distance from centre of track to face of goods platform coping
A) 1670 mm B) 1680 mm C) 1675 mm D) 1905 mm [A]
- 845) Maximum Horizontal distance from centre of track to face of any platform wall is [D] A) 1915 mm
B) 119100 mm C) 1900 mm D) 1905 mm
- 846) Minimum Horizontal distance from centre of track to face of any platform wall is [C]
A) 1665 mm B) 1670 mm C) 1675 mm D) 1680 mm
- 847) Maximum Height for high passenger platforms above rail level is [A] a) 840 mm
B) 830 mm C) 820 mm D) 900 mm
- 848) Minimum Height for high passenger platforms above rail level is [C]
A) 840 mm B) 780 mm C) 760 mm D) 750 mm
- 849) Maximum Height for medium level passenger platforms above rail level is [D]
A) 445 mm B) 440 mm C) 450 mm D) 455 mm
- 850) Maximum Height for goods platforms above rail level is [A]
A) 1065 mm B) 1295 mm C) 1070 mm D) 1290 mm
- 851) Maximum Height for goods platforms with horse and end loading above rail level is
a) 1065 mm B) 1295 mm C) 1070 mm D) 1290 mm [B]
- 852) The ends of all platforms (except end loading platforms) must be ramped to a slope of
A) 1 in 6 B) 1 in 5 C) 1 in 10 D) 1 in 7 [A]
- 853) From the face of the platform wall width of ramp shall not be less than [C]
A) 2 mts B) 1.5 mts C) 1 mts D) 2.5 mts
- 854) No Passenger platform in case of new line would be constructed on a curve having radius less than [D]
A) 1000 Mts B) 1166 Mts C) 1750 Mts D) 875 Mts
- 855) No passenger platform in case of new line would be constructed on a curve having Degree sharper than [D]
A) 1° B) 1.5° C) 1.75° D) 2°
- 856) Minimum height of the sub urban passenger platform can be ____ with permission
A) 840 mm B) 900 mm C) 1000 mm D) 760 mm [A]
- 857) Maximum height of the sub urban passenger platform can be ____ with permission
A) 840 mm B) 900 mm C) 1000 mm D) 760 mm [B]
- 858) Height of sub urban platform more than 840 mm shall be permitted by [D]
A) PCSO B) CRS C) CCRS D) GM
- 859) Minimum horizontal distance of any building on a passenger platform from centre line of track at platform level is [B]
A) 5330 mm B) 5180 mm C) 4115 mm D) 3810 mm
- 860) Minimum horizontal distance of any building on a passenger platform from centre line of track: From platform level to 305 mm above platform level is [C]
A) 5180 mm increasing to 5300 mm B) 5170 mm increasing to 5330 mm
C) 5180 mm increasing to 5330 mm D) 4115 mm increasing to 3810 mm

- 861) Minimum horizontal distance of any building on a passenger platform from centre line of track:
From 305mm above platform level to 3430 above rail level [D]
A) 5180 mm B) 5170 mm C) 5320 mm D) 5330 mm
- 862) Minimum horizontal distance of any building on a passenger platform from centre line of track:
From 3430 above rail level to 4115 mm in case of existing works is [A]
A) 5330 mm decreasing to 3810 mm B) 5320 mm decreasing to 3810 mm
C) 4115 mm decreasing to 3810 mm D) 5330 mm decreasing to 4115 mm
- 863) Minimum horizontal distance of any building on a passenger platform from centre line of track:
From 3430 above rail level to 4610 mm in case of New works or alterations to existing works is
[D]
A) 5330 mm decreasing to 4115 mm B) 5320 mm decreasing to 3810 mm
C) 4115 mm decreasing to 3810 mm D) 5330 mm decreasing to 3810 mm
- 864) A structure is classified as pillar or column or isolated structure when it covers less than _____
cm² in plan [C]
A) 3714 B) 3715 C) 3716 D) 3720
- 865) Minimum horizontal distance of any building or longitudinal boundary fence from the centre line of
track of passenger platform which is not an island platform for new works or alterations to existing
works is [B]
A) 6820 mm B) 6830 mm C) 6850 mm D) 5300 mm
- 866) Recommended minimum horizontal distance of any building or longitudinal boundary fence from
the centre line of track of passenger platform which is not an island platform for new works or
alterations to existing works is [A]
A) 12130 mm B) 12140 mm C) 12150 mm D) 12160 mm
- 867) Minimum horizontal distance of longitudinal boundary fence from the centre line of track of
passenger platform which is not an island platform for new works or alterations to existing works at
D,E,.F category stations is [D]
A) 6820 mm B) 6830 mm C) 6850 mm D) 5300 mm
- 868) Minimum horizontal distance from centre line of track to a pillar, column, lamp or similar isolated
structure on a passenger platform at platform level is [C]
A) 4720 mm B) 3810 mm C) 4570 mm D) 5300 mm
- 869) Minimum horizontal distance of Foot over bridge from the centre line of track of passenger
platform which is not an island platform for new works or alterations to existing works at any
stations is [D]
A) 6820 mm B) 6830 mm C) 6850 mm D) 5300 mm
- 870) Minimum horizontal distance from centre line of track to a pillar, column, lamp or similar isolated
structure on a passenger platform From platform level to 305mm above platform level is
[B]
A) 3960 mm increasing to 4110 mm B) 4570 mm increasing to 4720 mm
C) 4720 mm increasing to 4900 mm D) 5180 mm increasing to 5330 mm
- 871) Minimum horizontal distance from centre line of track to a pillar, column, lamp or similar isolated
structure on a passenger platform from 305mm above platform level to 3705 above rail level is
[C]
A) 5180 mm B) 5330 mm C) 4720 mm D) 4570 mm

- 872) Minimum horizontal distance from centre line of track to a pillar, column, lamp or similar isolated structure on a passenger platform from 3705 to 4115 mm above rail level in existing works is
[A]
- A) 4720 mm decreasing to 3810 mm B) 4570 mm decreasing to 3810 mm
C) 4720 mm decreasing to 4570 mm D) 4720 mm decreasing to 4110 mm
- 873) Minimum horizontal distance from centre line of track to a pillar, column, lamp or similar isolated structure on a passenger platform from 3705 to 4610 mm above rail level in New works or alterations to existing works is
[C]
- A) 4570 mm decreasing to 4110 mm B) 4720 mm decreasing to 4110 mm
C) 4720 mm decreasing to 3810 mm D) 4720 mm decreasing to 4570 mm
- 874) Minimum horizontal distance from centre line of track to a structure on a goods platform at platform level is
[A]
- A) 4570 mm B) 4720 mm C) 4110 mm D) 3810 mm
- 875) Minimum horizontal distance from centre line of track to a structure on a goods platform at platform level From platform level to 305mm above platform level is
[D]
- A) 4110 mm increasing to 4570 mm B) 4110 mm increasing to 4720 mm
C) 3810 mm increasing to 3810 mm D) 4570 mm increasing to 4720 mm
- 876) Minimum horizontal distance from centre line of track to a structure on a goods platform at platform level from 305mm above platform level to 3705 above rail level is
A) 4570 mm B) 4720 mm C) 4110 mm D) 3810 mm [B]
- 877) Minimum horizontal distance from centre line of track to a structure on a goods platform at platform level from 3705 to 4115 mm above rail level in existing works is
- A) 4570 mm decreasing to 4110 mm B) 4720 mm decreasing to 4110 mm
C) 4720 mm decreasing to 3810 mm D) 4720 mm decreasing to 4570 mm
- 878) Minimum horizontal distance from centre line of track to a pillar, column, lamp or similar isolated structure on a goods platform from 305mm above platform level to 3980 above rail level for existing works is
[A]
- A) 4110 mm B) 4570 mm C) 4720 mm D) 3960 mm
- 879) Minimum horizontal distance from centre line of track to a structure on a goods platform at platform level From 3705 to 4610 mm above rail level in New works or alterations to existing works is
[A]
- A) 4720 mm decreasing to 3810 mm B) 4720 mm decreasing to 4110 mm
C) 4570 mm decreasing to 3810 mm D) 4570 mm decreasing to 4110 mm
- 880) Minimum horizontal distance from centre line of track to a pillar, column, lamp or similar isolated structure on a goods platform at platform level is
[D]
- A) 4570 mm B) 4720 mm C) 3810 mm D) 3960 mm
- 881) Minimum horizontal distance from centre line of track to a pillar, column, lamp or similar isolated structure on a goods platform from platform level to 305mm above platform level is
[B]
- A) 4110 mm increasing to 4570 mm B) 3960 mm increasing to 4110 mm
C) 3810 mm increasing to 4570 mm D) 4570 mm increasing to 4720 mm
- 882) Minimum horizontal distance from centre line of track to a pillar, column, lamp or similar isolated structure on a goods platform from 305 mm above platform level to 4310 to above rail level for new works or alterations existing works is
[A]
- A) 4110 mm B) 4570 mm C) 4720 mm D) 3960 mm

- 883) Minimum horizontal distance from centre line of track to a pillar, column, lamp or similar isolated structure on a goods platform from 3980 to 4115 mm above rail level in existing works is [D]
 A) 4720 mm decreasing to 3810 mm B) 4720 mm decreasing to 4110 mm
 C) 4570 mm decreasing to 3810 mm D) 4110 mm decreasing to 3810 mm
- 884) Minimum horizontal distance from centre line of track to a pillar, column, lamp or similar isolated structure on a goods platform From 4310 to 4610 mm above rail level in New works or alterations to existing works is [A]
 A) 4110 mm decreasing to 3810 mm B) 4570 mm decreasing to 4720 mm
 C) 4110 mm decreasing to 4570 mm D) 4110 mm decreasing to 4720 mm
- 885) Minimum height above rail level for width of 1600 mm on either side of the centre of track, of tie rods or any continuous covering in a passenger station is [B]
 A) 5870 mm B) 6250 mm C) 6100 mm D) 5410 mm
- 886) Minimum height above rail level for width of 1370 mm on either side of the centre of track, of tie rods or any continuous covering in a passenger station where 25KV AC is not in use is [C]
 A) 5870 mm B) 6250 mm C) 6100 mm D) 5410 mm
- 887) Minimum height above rail level for a width of 1600 mm on either side of central line of track, of a foot over bridge or a signal gantry in a passenger station is [A]
 A) 6250 mm B) 6100 mm C) 5870 mm D) 5410 mm
- 888) Minimum height above rail level for a width of 1600 mm on either side of central line of track, of a foot over bridge or a signal gantry in a passenger station where DC traction is in use is [D]
 A) 6250 mm B) 6100 mm C) 5870 mm D) 5410 mm
- 889) Minimum height above rail level for a width of 1600 mm on either side of central line of track, of a foot over bridge or a signal gantry in a passenger station where 25 KV AC traction is in use for light over head bridges (FOB) is [B]
 A) 6100 mm B) 6250 mm C) 5410 mm D) 5870 mm
- 890) Minimum height above rail level for a width of 1600 mm on either side of central line of track, of a foot over bridge or a signal gantry in a passenger station where 25 KV AC traction is in use for heavy over head bridges (FOB) is [D]
 A) 6100 mm B) 6250 mm C) 5410 mm D) 5870 mm
- 891) In station yards Minimum, horizontal distance from centre of track to any structure for existing works from rail level to 305mm above rail level is [B]
 A) 1670 mm B) 1675 mm C) 1680 mm D) 2135 mm
- 892) In station yards Minimum, horizontal distance from centre of track to any structure for existing works from 305 mm rail level to 3355 mm above rail level is [C]
 A) 1680 mm B) 1675 mm C) 2135 mm D) 2360 mm
- 893) In station yards Minimum, horizontal distance from centre of track to any structure for existing works from 3355 mm rail level to 4115 mm above rail level is [A]
 A) 2135 mm decreasing to 1980 mm B) 2360 mm decreasing to 1600 mm
 C) 2135 mm decreasing to 1600 mm D) 2360 mm decreasing to 1980 mm
- 894) In station yards Minimum, horizontal distance from centre of track to any structure for existing works from 4115 mm rail level to 6250 mm above rail level is [C]
 A) 1680 mm B) 1675 mm C) 1600 mm D) 1980 mm

- 895) In station yards Minimum, horizontal distance from centre of track to any structure for existing works from 4115 mm rail level to 6100 mm above rail level On lines other than main lines or existing main lines where electric traction is not likely to be introduced is
A) 1370 mm B) 1600 mm C) 1905 mm D) 1980 mm [A]
- 896) In station yards Minimum, horizontal distance from centre of track to any structure for New works or alterations to existing works from rail level to 305mm above rail level is
A) 1370 mm B) 1600 mm C) 1905mm D) 1980 mm [C]
- 897) In station yards Minimum, horizontal distance from centre of track to any structure for New works or alterations to existing works from 305 mm to 1065 mm above rail level is
A) 2135 mm increasing to 2360 mm B) 1980 mm increasing to 2135 mm [C]
C) 1905 mm increasing to 2360 mm D) 1905 mm increasing to 1980 mm
- 898) In station yards Minimum, horizontal distance from centre of track to any structure for New works or alterations to existing works from 1065 mm to 3735 mm above rail level is A) 2135 mm
B) 2360 mm C) 1905mm D) 2575 mm [B]
- 899) In station yards Minimum, horizontal distance from centre of track to any structure for New works or alterations to existing works from 3735 mm to 4420 mm above rail level is
A) 2575 mm decreasing to 2135 mm B) 2360 mm decreasing to 2135mm
C) 2360 mm decreasing to 1980mm D) 2360 mm decreasing to 2135 mm
- 900) Minimum clearance between toe of open switch and stock rail for existing works is
A) 115 mm B) 118 mm C) 112 mm D) 95 mm
- 901) In station yards Minimum, horizontal distance from centre of track to any structure for New works or alterations to existing works from 4420 mm to 4610 mm above rail level is
A) 2575 mm decreasing to 2135 mm B) 2725 mm decreasing to 2575mm
C) 2360 mm decreasing to 1980mm D) 2360 mm decreasing to 2135 mm
- 902) In station yards Minimum, horizontal distance from centre of track to any structure for New works or alterations to existing works from 4610 mm to 6250 mm above rail level is
A) 1980 mm B) 1605 mm C) 1905 mm D) 1600 mm [D]
- 903) In station yards Minimum, horizontal distance from centre of track to any structure for New works or alterations to existing works Below the rail level and up to formation level of the track on straight and curves up to radius of 875m is [C]
A) 2725 mm B) 2775 mm C) 2575 mm D) 2645 mm
- 904) In station yards Minimum, horizontal distance from centre of track to any structure or New works or alterations to existing works Below the rail level and up to formation level of the track on curves with radius less than 875m is [A]
A) 2725 mm B) 2775 mm C) 2575 mm D) 2645 mm
- 905) In case of turnouts laid with 1673 mm gauge maximum clearance of wing rail at nose of crossings [A]
A) 45 mm B) 41 mm C) 38 mm D) 44 mm
- 906) In case of turnouts laid with 1673 mm gauge minimum clearance of wing rail at nose of crossings [B]
A) 45 mm B) 41 mm C) 38 mm D) 44 mm
- 907) In over riding minimum clearance between toe of open switch and stock rail for New works or alterations to existing works is [A]
A) 115 mm B) 118 mm C) 160 mm D) 112 mm
- 908) Minimum radius of curvature for slip points, turnouts of crossover roads is [C]

- A) 350 mts B) 220 mts C) 218 mts D) 290 mts
- 909) Maximum degree of curve permitted for slip points, turnouts of crossover roads is
A) 8° B) 10° C) 5° D) 4° [A]
- 910) Minimum angles of crossing permitted is [C]
A) 1 in 8.5 B) 1 in 12 C) 1 in 16 D) 1 in 20
- 911) Diamond crossings not to be flatter than [A]
A) 1 in 8.5 B) 1 in 12 C) 1 in 16 D) 1 in 20
- 912) Minimum length of tongue rail shall be [D]
A) 7620 mm B) 11360 mm C) 12480 mm D) 3660 mm
- 913) Minimum length of train protection, point locking or fouling treadle bar shall be [D]
A) 7620 mm B) 11360 mm C) 12480 mm D) 12800 mm
- 914) Curves of contrary flexure The equilibrium super-elevation [A]
A) $C = GV^2/127R$ B) $C = GV/127R$ C) $C = GV^2/R$ D) $C = GV^2/136R$
- 915) The permissible negative super-elevation on the turnout of contrary flexure is [A]
A) $(75-C)$ mm B) $(65-C)$ mm C) $(100-C)$ mm D) $(114-C)$ mm
- 916) Minimum clear available length of one siding at any station where it is intended to cross trains shall be [B]
A) length of the longest train permitted in the section plus 30m.
B) length of the longest train permitted in the section plus 35m.
C) length of the longest train permitted in the section plus 40m.
D) length of the longest train permitted in the section plus 50m.
- 917) Minimum Clear Available Length of one siding for new works or Alteration to the Existing Works On sections of the railway where the ruling gradients is flatter than 1 in 100 is
A) 680 mts B) 700 mts C) 745 mts D) 750 mts [D]
- 918) Minimum Clear Available Length of one siding for new works or Alteration to the Existing Works On sections of the railway where the ruling gradients is steeper than 1 in 100 is [B]
A) length of the longest train permitted in the section plus 30m.
B) length of the longest train permitted in the section plus 35m.
C) length of the longest train permitted in the section plus 40m.
D) length of the longest train permitted in the section plus 50m.
- 919) Spacing of tracks for Existing works in mid-section [D]
A) 4495 mm B) 4725 mm C) 4625 mm D) 4265 mm
- 920) Spacing of tracks for New works [C]
A) 7500 mm B) 7800 mm C) 5300 mm D) 5200 mm
- 921) Minimum radius of curve that can be permitted [B]
A) 218 mts B) 175 mts C) 220 mts D) 350 mts
- 922) Minimum Degree of curve that can be permitted [A]
A) 10° B) 8° C) 9° D) 6°
- 923) Minimum clearance of check rail for a curve [A]
A) 44 mm B) 41 mm C) 45 mm D) 48 mm
- 924) Check rails to be provided in curves where the radius is [B]
A) 220 mts or less B) 218 mts or less C) 175 mts D) 350 mts or less
- 925) Check rails to be provided in curves where the Degree is [B]
A) 5° or More B) 8° or More C) 6° or More D) 10°

- 926) Minimum clearance of check rail at a level crossing [D]
 A) 48 mm B) 57 mm C) 45 mm D) 51 mm
- 927) Maximum clearance of check rail at a level crossing [B]
 A) 51 mm B) 57 mm C) 45 mm D) 48 mm
- 928) Minimum depth of space for wheel flange from rail level [C]
 A) 28.5 mm B) 35 mm C) 38 mm D) 36 mm
- 929) In mid-section Minimum horizontal distance from centre of track to any structure from rail level to 305mm above rail level for Existing works [B]
 A) 1670 mm B) 1675 mm C) 1680 mm D) 2135 mm
- 930) In mid-section Minimum horizontal distance from centre of track to any structure except a platform from 305 mm above rail level to 4420 mm above rail for Existing works [D]
 A) 2360 mm B) 1905 mm C) 2340 mm D) 2135 mm
- 931) In mid-section Minimum horizontal distance from centre of track to any structure from rail level to 305mm above rail level for New works or alterations to existing works [C]
 A) 1680 mm B) 1675 mm C) 1905 mm D) 2135 mm
- 932) In mid-section Minimum horizontal distance from centre of track to any structure except a platform from 305 mm above rail level to 1065 mm above rail for New works or alterations to Existing works [C]
 A) 2135 mm increasing to 2360 mm B) 1980 mm increasing to 2135 mm
 C) 1905 mm increasing to 2360 mm D) 1905 mm increasing to 1980 mm
- 933) In mid-section Minimum horizontal distance from centre of track to any structure except a platform from 1065 mm above rail level to 3355 mm above rail for New works or alterations to Existing works [D]
 A) 2135 mm B) 2255 mm C) 2575 mm D) 2360 mm
- 934) In mid-section Minimum horizontal distance from centre of track to any structure except a platform from 3355 mm above rail level to 4420 mm above rail for New works or alterations to Existing works [D]
 A) 2575 mm decreasing to 2135 mm B) 2360 mm decreasing to 2135mm
 C) 2360 mm decreasing to 1980mm D) 2360 mm decreasing to 2135 mm
- 935) In mid-section Minimum horizontal distance from centre of track to any structure except a platform from 4420 mm above rail level to 5870 mm above rail for New works or alterations to Existing works [A]
 A) 2135 mm decreasing to 915 mm B) 2135mm decreasing to 1980 mm
 C) 2360 mm decreasing to 1905 mm D) 2360 mm decreasing to 1980 mm
- 936) In mid-section Minimum horizontal distance from centre of track to any structure except a platform Below the rail level up to the formation level of the track on straight and curves up to radius of 875m [C]
 A) 2135 mm B) 2725 mm C) 2575 mm D) 2360 mm
- 937) In mid-section Minimum horizontal distance from centre of track to any structure except a platform Below the rail level up to the formation level of the track on curves radius less than 875m [B]
 A) 2135 mm B) 2725 mm C) 2575 mm D) 2360 mm
- 938) Minimum height above rail level for a distance of 915mm on either side of the centre of track for overhead structures [A]
 A) 4875 mm B) 5410 mm C) 5870 mm D) 6100 mm

- 939) Minimum horizontal distance of any telegraph post measured from the centre of and at right angles to the nearest track for Existing works [A]
 A) Height of the post + 2135 mm B) Height of the post + 2360 mm
 C) Height of the post + 6000 mm D) Height of the post + 3000 mm
- 940) Minimum horizontal distance of any telegraph post measured from the centre of and at right angles to the nearest track for New works or Alterations to existing works [B]
 A) Height of the post + 2135 mm B) Height of the post + 2360 mm
 C) Height of the post + 6000 mm D) Height of the post + 3000 mm
- 941) When the line is in cutting a telegraph post erected outside the cutting, must be at a distance from the edge of the cutting not less than the [C]
 A) Total Height of the post + 2135 mm B) Total Height of the post + 2360 mm
 C) Total Height of the post D) Total Height of the post + 3000 mm
- 942) Minimum height above rail level when D.C. Traction is likely to be used for a distance of 915mm on either side of the centre of track for overhead structures [B]
 A) 4875 mm B) 5410 mm C) 5870 mm D) 6100 mm
- 943) Minimum height above rail level Where 25 KV A.C. traction is likely to be used, for a distance of 1600mm on either side of the centre of track for Light overhead structures such as Foot over bridges [D]
 A) 4875 mm B) 5870 mm C) 6100 mm D) 6250 mm
- 944) Minimum height above rail level Where 25 KV A.C. traction is likely to be used, for a distance of 1600mm on either side of the centre of track for Heavy overhead structures such as Road over bridges and Flyovers [C]
 A) 4875 mm B) 5870 mm C) 6100 mm D) 6250 mm
- 945) Minimum Clearance from rail level to power line crossings up to and including 11KV in Non-Electrified territory [A]
 A) Normally under ground cable
 B) Minimum clearance between highest Traction Conductor and lowest Transmission line crossing conductor – 2440 mm
 C) Minimum clearance between highest Traction Conductor and lowest Transmission line crossing conductor – 3050 mm
 D) Minimum clearance between highest Traction Conductor and lowest Transmission line crossing conductor – 4580 mm
- 946) Minimum Clearance from rail level to power line crossings above 11KV and up to 33KV in Non-Electrified territory [C]
 A) 10840 mm B) 10850 mm C) 10860 mm D) 10870 mm
- 947) Minimum Clearance from rail level to power line crossings above 33KV and up to 66KV in Non-Electrified territory [D]
 A) 11130 mm B) 11140 mm C) 11145 mm D) 11160 mm
- 948) Minimum Clearance from rail level to power line crossings above 66KV and up to 132KV in Non-Electrified territory [B]
 A) 11180 mm B) 11170 mm C) 11160 mm D) 11150 mm
- 949) Minimum horizontal distance measured at right-angle to, and from the centre of nearest track to any part of the structure above ground level, carrying electrical conductor crossing a railway line for New works shall be [A]
 A) H + 6 mts B) H + 3 mts C) H + 2.135 mts D) H + 2.360 mts

- 950) Minimum Clearance from rail level to power line crossings above 132KV and up to 220KV in Non Electrified territory [C]
 A) 12645 mm B) 12650 mm C) 12660 mm D) 12670 mm
- 951) Minimum Clearance from rail level to power line crossings above 220KV and up to 400KV in Non-Electrified territory [D]
 A) 14440 mm B) 14430 mm C) 14450 mm D) 14460 mm
- 952) Minimum Clearance from rail level to power line crossings above 400KV and up to 500KV in Non-Electrified territory [C]
 A) 15340 mm B) 15350 mm C) 15360 mm D) 15370 mm
- 953) Minimum Clearance from rail level to power line crossings above 500KV and up to 800KV in Non-Electrified territory [A]
 A) 18060 mm B) 18050 mm C) 18045 mm D) 18030 mm
- 954) Minimum Clearance from rail level to New power line crossings up to and including 11KV in Electrified territory [A]
 A) Normally under ground cable
 B) Minimum clearance between highest Traction Conductor and lowest Transmission line crossing conductor – 2440 mm
 C) Minimum clearance between highest Traction Conductor and lowest Transmission line crossing conductor – 3050 mm
 D) Minimum clearance between highest Traction Conductor and lowest Transmission line crossing conductor – 4580 mm
- 955) Minimum Clearance from rail level to New power line crossings above 11KV and up to 33KV in Electrified territory [D]
 A) 14440 mm B) 14430 mm C) 14450 mm D) 14460 mm
- 956) Minimum Clearance from rail level to New power line crossings above 33KV and up to 66KV in Electrified territory [A]
 A) 14960 mm B) 14950 mm C) 14930 mm D) 14920 mm
- 957) Minimum Clearance from rail level to New power line crossings above 66KV and up to 132KV in Electrified territory [C]
 A) 15540 mm B) 15550 mm C) 15560 mm D) 15570 mm
- 958) Minimum Clearance from rail level to New power line crossings above 132KV and up to 220KV in Electrified territory [D]
 A) 16450 mm B) 16455 mm C) 16465 mm D) 16460 mm
- 959) Minimum Clearance from rail level to New power line crossings above 220KV and up to 400KV in Electrified territory [B]
 A) 18230 mm B) 18260 mm C) 18250 mm D) 18255 mm
- 960) Minimum Clearance from rail level to New power line crossings above 400KV and up to 500KV in Electrified territory [B]
 A) 19170 mm B) 19160 mm C) 19150 mm D) 19140 mm
- 961) Minimum Clearance from rail level to New power line crossings above 500KV and up to 800KV in Electrified territory [A]
 A) 21860 mm B) 21870 mm C) 21880 mm D) 21890 mm
- 962) Minimum Clearance Between Highest Traction Conductor and lowest transmission Line Crossing Conductor above 11KV and up to 33 KV [C]
 A) 2360 mm B) 2400 mm C) 2440 mm D) 2450 mm

- 963) Minimum Clearance Between Highest Traction Conductor and lowest transmission Line Crossing Conductor above 33KV and up to 66KV [B]
 A) 2360 mm B) 2440 mm C) 2000 mm D) 2450 mm
- 964) Minimum Clearance Between Highest Traction Conductor and lowest transmission Line Crossing Conductor above 66KV and up to 132KV [D]
 A) 3200 mm B) 3150 mm C) 3100 mm D) 3050 mm
- 965) Minimum Clearance Between Highest Traction Conductor and lowest transmission Line Crossing Conductor above 132KV and up to 220KV [C]
 A) 4500 mm B) 4570 mm C) 4580 mm D) 4600 mm
- 966) Minimum Clearance Between Highest Traction Conductor and lowest transmission Line Crossing Conductor above 220KV and up to 400KV [A]
 A) 5490 mm B) 5500 mm C) 5510 mm D) 5520 mm
- 967) Minimum Clearance Between Highest Traction Conductor and lowest transmission Line Crossing Conductor above 400KV and up to 500KV [B]
 A) 7930 mm B) 7940 mm C) 7950 mm D) 7960 mm
- 968) Minimum Clearance Between Highest Traction Conductor and lowest transmission Line Crossing Conductor above 500KV and up to 800KV [B]
 A) 7930 mm B) 7940 mm C) 7950 mm D) 7960 mm
- 969) Minimum height above rail level for telegraph, telephone and other such low tension wires crossing a railway [A]
 A) 6100 mm B) 6250 mm C) 5870 mm D) 6000 mm
- 970) Minimum horizontal distance measured at right-angle to, and from the centre of nearest track to any part of the structure above ground level, carrying electrical conductor crossing a railway line for existing rigid well founded structure/post shall be [A]
 A) 3M or 1.5M away from the toe of embankment/Top of cutting whichever is more
 B) 3M or 2.5M away from the toe of embankment/Top of cutting whichever is more
 C) 3M or 1.0M away from the toe of embankment/Top of cutting whichever is more
 D) 3M or 1.5M away from the toe of embankment/Top of cutting whichever is less
- 971) Minimum distance of centre to centre of track in Tunnels, Through and semi through girder bridges for Existing works [B]
 A) 4265 mm B) 4495 mm C) 4725mm D) 5300 mm
- 972) Minimum distance of centre to centre of track in Tunnels, Through and semi through girder bridges for New works and alterations to existing works [C]
 A) 4265 mm B) 4495 mm C) 4725mm D) 5300 mm
- 973) Minimum horizontal distance from centre of track to any structure from rail level to 305mm above rail level in Tunnels, Through and semi through girder bridges [D]
 A) 918 mm B) 1675 mm C) 1600 mm D) 1905 mm
- 974) Minimum horizontal distance from centre of track to any structure from 305 mm above rail level to 1065 mm above rail in Tunnels, Through and semi through girder bridges [C]
 A) 2135 mm increasing to 2360 mm B) 1980 mm increasing to 2135 mm
 C) 1905 mm increasing to 2360 mm D) 1905 mm increasing to 1980 mm
- 975) Minimum horizontal distance from centre of track to any structure from 1065 mm above rail level to 3355 mm above rail in Tunnels, Through and semi through girder bridges [C]
 A) 2725 mm B) 2135 mm C) 2360 mm D) 2575 mm

- 976) Minimum horizontal distance from centre of track to any structure from 3355 mm above rail level to 4420 mm above rail in Tunnels, Through and semi through girder bridges
 A) 2575 mm decreasing to 2135 mm B) 2360 mm decreasing to 2135mm [D]
 C) 2360 mm decreasing to 1980mm D) 2360 mm decreasing to 2135 mm
- 977) Minimum horizontal distance from centre of track to any structure from 4420 mm above rail level to 5870 mm above rail in Tunnels, Through and semi through girder bridges
 A) 2135 mm decreasing to 915 mm B) 2135mm decreasing to 1980 mm [A]
 C) 2360 mm decreasing to 1905 mm D) 2360 mm decreasing to 1980 mm
- 978) Maximum distance apart of safety/Trolley refuge in tunnels [C]
 A) 200 mts B) 150 mts C) 100 mts D) 250 mts
- 979) Maximum distance apart of safety/Trolley refuge on bridges with main spans of less than 100 Mts is at every [D]
 A) 250 mts B) 200 mts C) 150 mts D) 100 mts
- 980) Maximum distance apart of safety/Trolley refuge on bridges with main spans of more than 100 Mts is a refuge [D]
 A) at every 100 mts B) at every 50 mts C) over every abutment D) over every pier
- 981) In cuttings in curves trolley refuges should be provided at every [D]
 A) 250 mts B) 200 mts C) 150 mts D) 100 mts
- 982) In cuttings in straight track trolley refuges should be provided at every [B]
 A) 250 mts B) 200 mts C) 150 mts D) 100 mts
- 983) In high embankments trolley refuges should be provided at every [B]
 A) 250 mts B) 200 mts C) 150 mts D) 100 mts
- 984) Maximum distance should not be more than ____ between trolley refuge in plain, straight track with clear visibility without embankments and cuttings [A]
 A) 1KM B) ½ KM C) 200 mts D) 500 mts
- 985) Formation width in embankment for single line straight track in existing works [D]
 A) 6250 mts B) 6100 mts C) 6750 mts D) 6850 mts
- 986) Formation width in cuttings (excluding side drains) for single line straight track in existing works [A]
 A) 6250 mts B) 6100 mts C) 6300 mts D) 6150 mts
- 987) Formation width in embankment for double line straight track in existing works [A]
 A) 12150 mts B) 12100 mts C) 13160 mts D) 13150 mts
- 988) Formation width in cuttings (excluding side drains) for double line straight track in existing works [B]
 A) 11500 mts B) 11550 mts C) 11600 mts D) 11450 mts
- 989) Formation width in embankment for single line straight track in new works [C]
 A) 7800 mts B) 7830 mts C) 7850 mts D) 7840 mts
- 990) Formation width in cuttings (excluding side drains) for single line straight track in new works
 A) 13180 mts B) 13170 mts C) 13160 mts D) 13150 mts
- 991) Formation width in embankment for double line straight track in new works [C] A)
 7800 mts B) 7830 mts C) 7850 mts D) 7840 mts
- 992) Formation width in cuttings (excluding side drains) for double line straight track in new works
 A) 13180 mts B) 13170 mts C) 13160 mts D) 13150 mts [C]
- 993) For running EMU and other 3660 mm stock minimum Horizontal Distance from centre of track to any structure from 1065 mm above rail level to 3355mm above rail level for existing works is

- A) 2360 mm B) 2135 mm C) 1905 mm D) 1600 mm [A]
- 994) For running EMU and other 3660 mm stock minimum Horizontal Distance from centre of track to any structure from rail level to 305mm above rail level for existing works is
- A) 2360 mm B) 2135 mm C) 1905 mm D) 1600 mm [C]
- 995) For running EMU and other 3660 mm stock minimum distance centre to centre on straight tracks for new works/addition to existing works is
- A) 7800 mm B) 5300 mm C) 4495 mm D) 4725 mm [B]
- 996) For running EMU and other 3660 mm stock minimum distance centre to centre on straight tracks for existing works is
- A) 7800 mm B) 5300 mm C) 4495 mm D) 4725 mm [C]
- 997) In calculating the extra allowance to be provided between a curved platform and the foot board, a reduction of these extra allowance has been made of ___ on the outside of curve.
- A) 45 mm B) 35 mm C) 51 mm D) 25 mm [D]
- 998) In calculating the extra allowance to be provided between a curved platform and the foot board, a reduction of these extra allowance has been made of _____ on the inside of curve.
- A) 25 mm B) 57 mm C) 51 mm D) 68 mm [C]
- 999) The clearance provided between a vehicle (i.e. the foot boards) and the platform coping on the straight is
- A) 152 mm B) 127 mm C) 115 mm D) 107 mm [A]
- 1000) Minimum height above rail level of doorways for a width of 1370mm on either side of centre of track in both workshops and running sheds Where electric traction is likely to be used is
- A) 6100 mm B) 6200 mm C) 6250 mm D) 6150 mm [C]
- 1001) Minimum height above rail level of doorways for a width of 1370mm on either side of centre of track in both workshops and running sheds Where electric traction is not likely to be used is
- A) 4875 mm B) 5300 mm C) 5870 mm D) 5100 mm [A]
- 1002) Minimum height above rail level to overhead tie bars, girders etc. in workshops and running sheds Where electric traction is likely to be used is
- A) 6200 mm B) 6250 mm C) 6100 mm D) 6150 mm [B]
- 1003) Minimum height above rail level to overhead tie bars, girders etc. in workshops and running sheds Where electric traction is not likely to be used is
- A) 5030 mm B) 5130 mm C) 5230 mm D) 5170 mm [A]
- 1004) In running sheds minimum clear distance, for a height of 1830 mm above rail level, from centre of track to any continuous structure is
- A) 4495 mm B) 3255 mm C) 3265 mm D) 3275 mm [D]
- 1005) In workshops minimum clear distance, for a height of 1830 mm above rail level, from centre of track to any continuous structure is
- A) 2655 mm B) 2755 mm C) 2745 mm D) 2645 mm [C]
- 1006) In running sheds minimum clear distance from centre of track to any isolated structure such as a pillar is
- A) 2415 mm B) 2515 mm C) 2615 mm D) 2715 mm [B]
- 1007) In workshops minimum clear distance from centre of track to any isolated structure such as a pillar for new works or alteration to existing works is
- A) 2135 mm B) 2235 mm C) 2560 mm D) 2360 mm [D]

- 1008) In workshops minimum clear distance from centre of track to any isolated structure such as a pillar for existing works is [A]
 A) 2285 mm B) 2275 mm C) 2265 mm D) 2285 mm
- 1009) Average depth for ashpits in station yards, pits in running sheds, carriage examination pits is [B]
 A) 800 mm B) 760 mm C) 840 mm D) 900 mm
- 1010) In running sheds minimum distance from centre to centre of tracks for new works or alteration to existing works is [D]
 A) 5300 mm B) 5200 mm C) 5100 mm D) 5260 mm
- 1011) In workshops minimum distance from centre to centre of tracks for new works or alteration to existing works is [C]
 A) 4875 mm B) 5100 mm C) 4570 mm D) 5300 mm
- 1012) In workshops and running sheds minimum distance from centre to centre of tracks for existing works is [C]
 A) 4875 mm B) 5100 mm C) 4570 mm D) 5300 mm
- 1013) Where double/triple stack container are plying minimum Clearances from Rail Level to new Power Line Crossing or Crossing Planned For Alteration for above 11kV & up to 33kV is [B]
 A) 16670 mm B) 16660 mm C) 16640 mm D) 16650 mm
- 1014) Maximum variation in alignment of the live Conductor Wire on either side of the centre line of track under static condition on curved track is [A]
 A) 300 mm B) 310 mm C) 320 mm D) 305 mm
- 1015) Maximum variation in alignment of the live Conductor Wire on either side of the centre line of track under static condition on straight track is [D]
 A) 215 mm B) 210 mm C) 205 mm D) 200 mm
- 1016) Maximum width of Pantograph Collector [B]
 A) 2040 mm B) 2030 mm C) 2020 mm D) 2010 mm
- 1017) Where double/triple stack container having maximum height of 6809 mm/6827mm are plying Minimum height of Overhead structure above rail level for a distance of 1600mm on either side of the centre of track for heavy over head structures is [C]
 A) 7850 mm B) 7860 mm C) 7870 mm D) 7880 mm
- 1018) Where double/triple stack container having maximum height of 6809 mm/6827mm are plying Minimum height of Overhead structure above rail level for a distance of 1600mm on either side of the centre of track for light over head structures is [A]
 A) 8250 mm B) 8240 mm C) 8230 mm D) 8220 mm
- 1019) Where double/triple stack container having maximum height of 6809 mm/6827mm are plying minimum height from rail level to the underside of contact wire in open [D]
 A) 7215 mm B) 7205 mm C) 7210 mm D) 7220 mm
- 1020) In electric traction 25KV A.C area minimum height from rail level to the underside of contact wire in Running and Carriage Sheds is [C]
 A) 7809 mm B) 4800 mm C) 5800 mm D) 5500 mm
- 1021) In electric traction 25KV A.C area minimum height from rail level to the underside of contact wire in at Level crossings is [D]
 A) 7809 mm B) 4800 mm C) 5800 mm D) 5500 mm
- 1022) In electric traction 25KV A.C area minimum height from rail level to the underside of contact wire in open is [D]

- A) 7809 mm B) 4800 mm C) 5800 mm D) 5500 mm
- 1023) In electric traction 25KV A.C area minimum height from rail level to the underside of contact wire in under Bridges and in Tunnels is [B]
- A) 7809 mm B) 4800 mm C) 5800 mm D) 5500 mm
- 1024) For track machine minimum height above rail level, when fully loaded at 1525 mm From centre of track is [C]
- A) 315 mm B) 300 mm C) 305 mm D) 310 mm
- 1025) For track machine maximum height above rail level at sides of unloaded vehicles is [A]
- A) 3735 mm B) 3740mm C) 3745 mm D) 3750 mm
- 1026) For track machine maximum height above rail level for a width of 1015mm on either side of the centre of unloaded vehicles is [D]
- A) 4250 mm B) 4260 mm C) 4270 mm D) 4265 mm
- 1027) For track machine maximum width over open doors, including all projections for vehicles is [D]
- A) 4250 mm B) 4260 mm C) 4270 mm D) 4265 mm
- 1028) For track machine maximum width over all projection from 1082mm above rail level, to 1170mm above rail level, when fully loaded is [A]
- A) 3150mm increasing gradually to 3250mm B) 3100mm increasing gradually to 3200mm
- C) 3175mm increasing gradually to 3250mm D) 3175mm increasing gradually to 3200mm
- 1029) For track machine maximum width over all projection from 940mm above rail level to 1082mm above rail level, when fully loaded is [D]
- A) 3150mm increasing gradually to 3250mm B) 3100mm increasing gradually to 3150mm
- C) 3050mm increasing gradually to 3250mm D) 3050mm increasing gradually to 3150mm
- 1030) For track machine maximum width over all projections from 305mm above rail level, to 940mm above rail level, when fully loaded is [B]
- A) 3060 mm B) 3050 mm C) 3070 mm D) 3100 mm
- 1031) For track machine maximum width over all projections, at 305mm above rail level, when fully loaded is [A]
- A) 3050 mm B) 3060 mm C) 3070 mm D) 3080 mm
- 1032) For track machine maximum width over all projections at 91mm above rail level, when fully loaded is [C]
- A) 2420 mm B) 2430 mm C) 2440 mm D) 2450 mm
- 1033) For track machine maximum distance apart between any two adjacent axles [D]
- A) 14780 mm B) 14785 mm C) 14160 mm D) 14170 mm
- 1034) For track machine maximum distance apart of bogie centres for bogie vehicles [C]
- A) 15980 mm B) 15990 mm C) 16000 mm D) 16010 mm
- 1035) For track machine minimum distance apart of bogie centres for bogie vehicles [B]
- A) 5300 mm B) 5400 mm C) 5500 mm D) 5600 mm
- 1036) For track machine minimum height above rail level for centres of buffers & CBC couplers _____ when fully loaded [A]
- A) 1030 mm B) 1040 mm C) 1050 mm D) 1020 mm
- 1037) For track machine maximum height above rail level for centres of buffers & CBC couplers _____ for unloaded vehicle [D]
- A) 1085 mm B) 1095 mm C) 1110 mm D) 1105 mm
- 1038) For track machine minimum height above rail level for floor of any fully loaded vehicle

- A) 1140 mm B) 1130 mm C) 1145 mm D) 1150 mm [C]
- 1039) For track machine maximum height above rail level for floor of unloaded vehicle [B]
- A) 2095 mm B) 2100mm C) 2115 mm D) 2120 mm
- 1040) Maximum diameter on the tread of new locomotive carrying wheels measured at 63.5mm from wheel gauge face is [A]
- A) 1250 mm B) 1240 mm C) 1230 mm D) 1220 mm
- 1041) Minimum diameter on the tread of new locomotive carrying wheels measured at 63.5mm from wheel gauge face is [D]
- A) 894 mm B) 900 mm C) 910 mm D) 914 mm
- 1042) For track machine maximum thickness of flange of tyre, measured from wheel gauge _____ face at 13mm from outer edge of flange [A]
- A) 32 mm B) 28.5 mm C) 29.4mm D) 30.4 mm
- 1043) For track machine maximum projection for flange of worn tyre, measured from tread _____ at 63.5mm from wheel gauge face [D]
- A) 32 mm B) 28.5 mm C) 38 mm D) 35 mm
- 1044) For track machine minimum projection for flange of New tyre, measured from tread _____ at 63.5mm from wheel gauge face [A]
- A) 27.5 mm B) 28.5 mm C) 30.5 mm D) 29.5
- 1045) For track machine minimum diameter on the tread of new carriage or wagon wheel, measured at 63.5 mm from wheel gauge face [C]
- A) 914 mm B) 918 mm C) 730 mm D) 830 mm
- 1046) Maximum diameter on the tread of new carriage or wagon wheel, measured at 63.5 mm from wheel gauge face [B]
- A) 1090 mm B) 1092 mm C) 918 mm D) 1094 mm

QUESTION BANK FOR Sr. INSTRUCTOR / BRIDGES

1. In SC Railway, JE/SSE/Bridges is responsible for inspection and maintenance of steel girder bridges of span (D)
A) Less than 12.2m B) Greater than or equal to 12.2m
C) Steel girders of major & important D) All steel girder bridges
2. Obstruction to water ways of bridges, if any, shall be cleared before Monsoon by (A)
A) PWI B) IOW C) BRI D) Anyone
3. Inspection of important bridge by Sr. DEN/DEN is (A)
A) Once in a year B) Once in 6months C) Once in 3months D) None of these
4. Inspection of bridge with overall rating number (ORN) 1, 2, 3 by Sr. DEN/DEN is (C)
A) Once in three months B) Once in six months
C) Once in a year D) None of these
5. Inspection of foot over bridge by ADEN on programmed basis is (A)
A) One fifth every year B) One forth every year
C) One third every year D) None of these
6. Initial inspection for PSC girders / Welded girder bridges as per IRBM 1998 (A)
A) Within one year of installation B) Once in 3 years
C) Once in 2 years D) Once in 5 years
7. Periodical inspection of Welded girders (B)
A) Once in 1 years B) Once in 3 years C) Once in 2 years D) Once in 5 years
8. Periodical inspection of PSC & Composite girders (B)
A) Once in 3 years B) Once in 5 years C) Once in 2 years D) Once in 1 years
9. Inspection of PSC girders is the responsibility of (C)
A) SSE/works B) SSE/P.Way C) SSE/bridges D) Any of the above
10. All composite girder bridges are to be inspected by (C)
A) SSE/works B) SSE/P.Way
C) SSE/bridges D) Any of the above
11. The "Transfer of charge" statement should be signed by both the SSE/SE/JE/Br. Inspector and forwarded to the _____ (C)
A) Assistant Engineers (Bridges) B) Divisional Engineer (Bridges)
C) Either (A) or (B) D) None of above
12. Foundation & Sub-structure of the bridges should be inspected by IOW/PWI of the section (B)
A) Once a year any time B) Once a year before monsoon
C) Once a year after monsoon D) Every 3 months
13. Frequency of bridge inspection by SSE/SE (P.Way) before monsoon is (B)
A) Once in 6 months B) Once in a year C) Once in 3 years D) None of these
14. Inspection of steel works of girder bridges < 12.2 m clear span shall be done by Permanent Way and Works Inspectors (D)
A) Every year B) About 20% every year C) Once in 5 year D) Both (B) and (C)
15. The Assistant Engineer is generally responsible for (D)
A) The maintenance and safety of all way & works including bridges in his charge
B) The accuracy, quality and progress of new works
C) Control over all expenditure in relation to budget allotment
D) All of above
16. The Assistant Engineer shall inspect every Bridge including Road over / under Bridges by a date specified by Chief Engineer after monsoon. (A)
A) Once a year B) Once in 6 months C) Once in 3 months D) None of these

17. The Assistant Engineer shall inspect every Bridge including Road Over/Under Bridges once a year by a date specified by Chief Engineer after _____ (A)
 A) Monsoon B) Summer C) Winter D) All of above
18. Test check of the bridges inspected by Bridge Inspectors shall be done by Assistant Bridge Engineer/ Divisional Bridge Engineer @ _____ (B)
 A) 5% every year B) 10% every year C) 15% every year D) None of above
19. The frequency of inspection of bridges with ORN – 1 by ADEN/ABE is _____ (D)
 A) Half yearly B) Yearly C) Three months D) Two months
20. The frequency of inspection of bridges with ORN – 1 by DEN/ Sr. DEN's is _____ (C)
 A) Half yearly B) Yearly C) Three months D) Two months
21. Frequency of inspection and rivet testing of Girder Bridges span $\geq$ 12.2 m in coastal area by Bridge Inspector. (A)
 A) 25% of total girder per year B) 15% of total girder per year
 C) 5% of total girder per year D) None of these
22. Frequency of inspection and rivet testing of Girder Bridges span $\geq$ 12.2 m in non-coastal area by Bridge Inspector. (A)
 A) 20% of total girder per year B) 10% of total girder per year
 C) 5% of total girder per year D) None of these
23. Frequency of inspection by BRI in case of early steel girder. (A)
 A) Once in 2 years B) Once in 3 years C) Once In 4 years D) Once in a year
24. In-charge SSE/Bridges shall carry detailed inspection of Superstructure of Steel/RCC/PSC/Composite girders at the frequency of once in: (A)
 A) 5 years B) 3 years C) 2 years D) Every year
25. _____ shall also responsible for the posting of bridge watchman, wherever necessary and ensure their effective functioning. (A)
 A) Permanent Way Inspector B) Inspector of Works C) Bridge Inspector D) None of these
26. On relinquishing charge of section, the Bridge Inspector shall prepare the specified "transfer of charge" statement in _____ (B)
 A) Single B) Duplicate C) Triplicate D) None of these
27. As per the relevant rules, the bridge inspector should ensure that all staff including casual labour are sent for _____ (D)
 A) Medical examination on appointment B) Medical examination on Promotion
 C) Periodical medical examination D) All of these
28. The Assistant Engineer shall inspect every tunnel in the sub division _____ before monsoon and maintain the records of his inspection. (B)
 A) Once a half year B) Once a year C) Once one and half year D) Once two years
29. Tunnels - to be inspected after Monsoon by (D)
 A) PWI B) IOW C) BRI D) PWI or IOW
30. Bridge watchmen, in the case of emergency, should be well conversant with the rules regarding use of _____ (D)
 A) Hand signals B) Detonators C) Protection D) All of these
31. If danger is apprehended, Bridge watchmen should arrange to protect the track and stop the traffic as laid down in _____ of the Indian Railway Permanent Way Manual. (C)
 A) Para 1004 B) Para 1005 C) Para 1006 D) Para 1007
32. The Divisional / Assistant Engineer should carry out inspection of Bridges and their training works after the _____ and take action to undertake repairs and make good the damages before next ____ (A)
 A) Rainy season B) Winter season C) Summer season D) All of these
33. Investigation for important bridges may be carried out in which stage (D)

- A) Technical feasibility study (reconnaissance survey)
 - B) Techno-economic feasibility study (preliminary engineering survey)
 - C) Detailed survey and project report stage (final location survey)
 - D) All the above
34. The Indian Railways Way and Works Manual was first published in the year. (C)
 A) 1956 B) 1999 C) 1954 D) 1998
35. Indian Railway Bridge manual established in (A)
 A) 1998 B) 1999 C) 1989 D) 1954
36. While finalizing the Indian Railways Bridge Manual, which of the following have been taken into account. (D)
 A) Indian Railways General Rules 1976 B) Indian Railways Code for Engg Department 1993
 C) Bridge Rules and Substructure D) All the above
37. A major bridge is one which has (D)
 A) Single span of 12m & above B) Total linear water way 18m and above
 C) Either A) or B) D) Both A) & B)
38. Railway bridge having total linear waterway of 18m or more is called (A)
 A) Major bridge B) Minor bridge C) Important bridge D) Major or Minor
39. A minor bridge is one which has (D)
 A) Single span less than 12m B) Total linear water way less than 18m
 C) Either A) or B) D) Both A) & B)
40. An important bridge is one which has total water way of equal to or more than (A)
 A) 1000 sqm B) 800 sqm C) 500 sqm D) 300 sqm
41. Minimum clearance for Arch bridges measured from the crown for spans less than 4m should be (A)
 A) Rise of the arch or 1200mm whatever is more B) Rise of the arch
 C) 1200mm D) None of these
42. Which cement should not be used for bridge slabs (PSC and RCC works) (B)
 A) OPC B) Portland Pozzolana cement
 C) Portland furnace slag cement D) Rapid hardening cement
43. The concrete under water minimum grade recommended by concrete bridge code (C)
 A) M 10 B) M 15 C) M 20 D) M 25
44. In Indian railway, Waterway bridges are classified as major / minor / important based on (C)
 A) Material B) Superstructure C) waterway D) Foundation depth
45. Health monitoring of Very important Bridges in Aggressive environment is to be done by an independent agency once in (B)
 A) 2 years B) 5 years C) 10 years D) 20 years
46. Classification of a bridge as Through, Semi-through or Deck bridge is based on (C)
 A) Type of girders B) Grade separation C) Position of track with respect to main girder
 D) Headway requirement consideration
47. Causeway, Submersible bridges and High level bridges are the type of bridges based on (D)
 A) Type of waterway B) Grade separation
 C) Position of roadway or railway with respect to main girder
 D) Headway requirement consideration
48. In a temporary signalling arrangement for a bridge work in BG section, caution board shall be placed in advance of ____ m from starting of the bridge/work spot. (B)
 A) 30 m B) 1200 m C) 677 m D) 1000 m
49. In a temporary signalling arrangement for a bridge work in BG section, speed board shall be placed in advance of 30 m from the (C)
 A) C.L. of the bridge B) Termination Board C) Start of the bridge/work spot

- D) Caution Board
50. The CRS sanction is required in the ROB project for construction of _____ (C)
 A) Approach spans B) Laying road C) Railway spans D) None of these
51. One of the following works does not require CRS sanction (C)
 A) Regirdering/ Rebuilding B) Erection of new FOB
 C) Erection of platform shelter D) Pipe line crossing
52. The total number of bridges on I.R. is about (C)
 A) 1.1 Lac B) 1.2 Lacs C) 1.30 Lacs D) 1.5 Lacs
53. Which para of Engineering code deals with cost sharing of ROB/RUBs (C)
 A) 1716 B) 1814 C) 1816 D) 1819
53. What is the carriageway of two lane ROB on National Highway (C)
 A) 10.00 m B) 8.50 m C) 9.50 m D) 10.50 m
54. When proposed depth of construction of a bridge is more than the existing depth of construction in a bridge work, the existing rail level requires (B)
 A) Lowering B) Lifting C) Slewing D) None
55. What is DPC? (A)
 A) Damp proof course B) Weathering course
 C) Treatment the foundation D) Treatment over the roof
56. In single line section, under normal circumstances, artificial ventilation may not be required if the length of tunnels is less than (B)
 A) 1 km B) 2 km C) 3 km D) 4 km
57. Callendar Hamilton spans are normally available maximum up to (D)
 A) 60 ft B) 100 ft C) 150 ft D) 200 ft
58. Distance between two consecutive sleepers for B.G. should not exceed _____ (D)
 A) 250mm B) 300mm C) 400mm D) 500mm
59. The thickness of sleepers for B.G. should preferably be _____ (C)
 A) 125mm B) 150mm C) 175mm D) 200mm
60. Clearance between guard rail & running rail on B.G. bridges should be (D)
 A) 150mm $\pm$ 50 B) 200mm $\pm$ 50 C) 225mm $\pm$ 50 D) 250mm $\pm$ 50
61. Clearance between guard rail & running rail on M.G. bridges should be (B)
 A) 150mm $\pm$ 50 B) 200mm $\pm$ 50 C) 225mm $\pm$ 50 D) 250mm $\pm$ 50
62. Length of guard rail outside ballast wall for B.G. bridges should be (D)
 A) 3200mm B) 3655mm C) 4250mm D) 4875mm
63. Length of guard rail to be bent so as to be brought together at middle of the track on BG bridges (C)
 A) 1600mm B) 1750mm C) 1825mm D) 1900mm
64. SEJ (switch expansion joint) is to be installed at a distance of ____ m from the Abutment in case where LWR is continued over the bridge with provision of SEJ at the far end. (D)
 A) 20 B) 30 C) 25 D) 10
65. SWR may be continued over the girder bridges with unballasted decks, where the clear distance between abutments does not exceed (D)
 A) 6.5m B) 9.6m C) 11.5m D) 13.3m
66. Track on girder on which SWR is not permitted should be isolated from the SWR in the approaches on either side by providing at least well anchored standard rail length. (B)
 A) One B) Two C) Three D) Four
67. BGML loading stands for (C)
 A) Broad Gauge Mineral loading B) Broad Gauge Modified loading
 C) Broad Gauge Main Line loading D) None of the above

68. BGML loading caters for maximum axle load of tonnes for locomotive with trailing load of tonnes/metre. (A)
 A) 22.9, 7.67 B) 22.5, 7.65 C) 25.0, 7.67 D) None of these
69. RBG loading stand for (A)
 A) Revised Broad Gauge loading B) Rolling Broad Gauge loading
 C) Railway Broad Gauge loading D) None of these
70. RBG loading caters for maximum axle load of tonnes for locomotive with trailing load of tonnes/metre of track with maximum axle load of tonnes for wagons. (B)
 A) 22.9, 7.67, 25 B) 22.5, 7.67, 22.9 C) 25, 7.67, 22.9 D) None of these
71. MBG loading stands for (B)
 A) Mineral Broad Gauge loading B) Modified Broad Gauge loading
 C) Medium Broad Gauge loading D) None of these
72. MBG loading caters for maximum axle load of tonnes for locomotive with trailing load of tonnes/metre on both side of locomotive. (C)
 A) 25, 7.67 B) 22.5, 8.25 C) 25.0, 8.25 D) None of these
73. Standard bag of cement in kg (D)
 A) 52 kg B) 30.5kg C) 10.7kg D) 50 kg
74. CDA stands for (A)
 A) Coefficient of Dynamic Augment B) Critical Dynamic Augment
 C) Constant Dynamic Augment D) Calculated Dynamic Augment
75. Dynamic Augment is (C)
 A) Wind effect on railway bridges B) Temperature effect on railway bridges
 C) Impact Effect on railway bridges D) Rolling effect on railway bridges
76. Bridges are expected to have design life of (A)
 A) 75 to 100 years B) 100 to 125 years C) 125 to 150 years D) None of these
77. Bridge planning is the process of finding optimal solution for crossing a (D)
 A) Water course B) Roadway C) Railway D) All of these
78. Design discharge (Q) shall normally be the computed flood with a probable recurrence interval of (A)
 A) 50 years (Q50) B) 60 years (Q60) C) 70 years (Q70) D) None of these
79. As per RDSO report no. RBF-16 design discharge may be estimated for (A)
 A) Small size catchment (less than 25 sq. Km) B) Small size catchment (equal to 25 sq. Km)
 C) Small size catchment (greater than 25 sq. Km) D) None of these
80. Minimum periodicity of taking soundings during floods is (B)
 A) Every hour B) Daily C) Alternate day D) Every fortnight
81. Water level should be recorded at the specified bridges, during the monsoon period (D)
 A) Every hour B) Every 12 hours C) Every 6 hours D) Daily
82. No work shall be done within a distance of ____ meters from the live parts of OHE without 'permit-to-work'. (C)
 A) 1.0 B) 1.5 C) 2.0 D) 2.5
83. Plate girder directly rests on which component (A)
 A) Bed Plate B) Bearing plate C) Bed Block D) Abutment
84. Flooring is generally required to be provided for bridges with (B)
 A) Deep foundations B) Shallow foundations C) Both D) None
85. Transfer of vertical loads in Arch Bridges is mainly through _____ stresses (B)
 A) Bending B) Compressive C) Tensile D) Shear
86. Diameter of reinforcement bar generally used as dowels for jacketing of bridge structures. (C)
 A) 25mm B) 12mm C) 20 mm D) 16mm
87. The ingredient of solvent used in paints is for the purpose of (B)

- A) To make the paint thinner B) To make the paint consistent
C) To make the paint thicker D) None of the above
88. Camber in steel triangulated girder is provided to compensate for deflection (A)
A) Under live load and dead load B) Under live load
C) Under dead load D) None of the above
89. Bearings are provided in bridges to transfer the load to (D)
A) Super structure B) Track C) Embankment D) Sub structure
90. At FOBs in electrified section the electrocution by live OHE wires is prevented by providing (D)
A) Smoke guards B) Roofing C) Bottom lateral bracings D) Protective screens
91. For a major bridge, the URN would comprise of (B)
A) Single digit B) Eight digits C) Six digits D) Four digits
92. While painting with red oxide paint, a little quantity ofshall be added to the paint while doing the first coat to distinguish it from the second coat (B)
A) Little blue paint B) Lamp black C) Red paint D) Green paint
93. While painting with Aluminium paint, a little quantity ofshall be added to the paint while doing the first coat to distinguish it from the second coat (A)
A) Little blue paint B) Lamp black C) Red paint D) Green paint
94. Rail joints should be avoided on the approaches withinof a bridge abutment. (B)
A) 6 m B) 3 m C) 4 m D) 10 m
95. Renewal of slack rivets should be taken up in steel girder bridges, if (D)
A) All rivets which are hand loose or which have lost 50% of their head by corrosion.
B) All hammer loose rivets where corrosion has set in between the head and the plate.
C) In end stiffeners when the percentage of hammer loose rivets is >30%
D) All the above
96. In flange splices when the number of hammer and hand loose rivets is 30% or more of the total rivets on any side of the splice location, (C)
A) Need not be renewed B) Wait for 100% loose rivets
C) All the rivets should be renewed D) None of the above
97. Corrosion in Steel girder bridges may be prevented by (D)
A) Protective coatings by painting B) Metallising
C) Use of epoxy-based paints D) All the above
98. Surface preparation for Metallising the abrasives used for final cleaning is (C)
A) Chilled iron grit G.24, as defined in BS : 2451
B) Washed salt free angular silica sand of mesh size 12 to 30 with a minimum of 40% retained on a 20 mesh screen
C) Either (A) or (B) D) Neither (A) or (B)
99. Metal used for spraying in metalizing of steel girders is (C)
A) Zinc or nickel B) Nickel or Aluminium C) Aluminium or zinc D) All of above
100. Ready mixed zinc chromate paint used for bridge painting should conform to (C)
A) IS:102 B) IS:103 C) IS:104 D) IS:105
101. Finishing coat of Aluminium paint for steel girders should conform to (B)
A) IS:1339 B) IS:2339 C) IS:1338 D) IS:2338
102. The date of painting of steel work should be painted in white on the outside of the left girder (B)
A) Of the 1st span only B) First span only but on all spans for Imp. Bridges
C) Of the all spans D) None of the above
103. The length of the snap head rivet shank is, when L = length of the rivet, G = length of grip in mm; D = Dia of rivet in mm (A)
A) $L = G + 1.5 D + 1\text{mm}$ for every 4 mm of grip or part thereof

- B) $L = G + 0.5 D + 1\text{mm}$
 C) $L = G + 0.5 D$
 D) None of the above
104. The length of the countersunk head rivet shank is, when L = length of the rivet, G = length of grip in mm; D = Dia of rivet in mm (A)
 A) $L = G + 0.5 D + 1\text{mm}$ for every 4 mm of grip or part thereof
 B) $L = G + 0.5 D + 1\text{mm}$
 C) $L = G + 0.5 D$
 D) None of the above
105. Periodicity of recording of camber in PSC girders (D)
 A) Once in a year B) Once in two years C) Once in three years
 D) Within 1 year of installation and once in 5 years afterwards
106. Conventional method of camber recording (A)
 A) Piano wire with counter weight B) By using levelling instrument
 C) Offset method D) None of the above
107. Trolley refuges should be checked to ascertain whether they have been provided on bridges with main span of ----- (D)
 A) Less than 100m, at every 100m B) 100m and more, a refuge over each pier
 C) Either A) or B) D) Both A) and B)
108. Periodicity of Underwater inspection (B)
 A) Once in a year B) Once in two years
 C) Whenever high flood occurs D) Along with detailed inspection of SE/Br
109. Elastomeric bearings are made of natural or synthetic rubber of shore hardness of approximately. (B)
 A) 30 to 40 B) 50 to 70 C) 40 to 50 D) 60 to 70
110. For assessing the strength of concrete structure by NDT method, the equipment used is (C)
 A) Echo sounder B) Anemometer
 C) Schmidt's concrete testing hammer D) Volt meter
111. For assessing the cover available to reinforcement in existing RCC structures by NDT method, the equipment used is (B)
 A) Echo sounder B) Profometer C) Cover meter D) Volt meter
112. For a major bridge, the condition rating number (CRN) should be of (D)
 A) 2 digits B) 4 digits C) 6 digits D) 7 digits
113. In case of Shotcreting/ Guniting, the coarse aggregate, when used should conform to IS 383, with a maximum nominal size of ----- (A)
 A) 10 to 12.5 mm B) 12 to 20 mm C) 20 to 25 mm D) Both A) and B)
114. In the eight digit code given in the rating system, the first digit is called (B)
 A) URN B) ORN C) CRN D) None of
115. ORN stands for in the Numerical Rating System is (C)
 A) Overall ranking number B) Ordinary ranking number
 C) Overall rating number D) Any of the above
116. URN stands for in the Numerical Rating System is (C)
 A) Unique ranking number B) Universal ranking number
 C) Unique rating number D) Any of the above
117. For spans more than 6.1 m, rail joints should preferably be provided at of span from either end. (A)
 A) 1/3 B) 1/5 C) 0.4 D) None of these
118. Drop & Curtain wall is provided (B)
 A) to reduce velocity of water flow B) to reduce scouring effect of stream
 C) Both A & B D) None of these

119. In areas where corrosion is not severe, priming coat consists of (B)
 A) one coat of ready mixed paint zinc chromate priming conforming to IS 104 followed by one coat of ready mixed paint red oxide zinc chromate primer paint conforming to IS 2074
 B) Two coats of zinc chromate red oxide primer paint conforming to IRS P-31
 C) Either of the above
 D) None of these
120. In areas where corrosion is not severe, finishing coat consists of (A)
 A) Two cover coats of paint conforming to IS: 13607
 B) Two coats of Aluminum paint to IS: 2339
 C) Either of the above
 D) None of these
121. In areas where corrosion is severe, priming coat consists of (A)
 A) One coat of ready mixed paint zinc chromate priming conforming to IS 104 followed by one coat of ready mixed paint red oxide zinc chromate primer paint conforming to IS 2074
 B) Two coats of ready mixed paint zinc chromate priming paint conforming to IS 104
 C) Either of the above
 D) None of these
122. In areas where corrosion is severe, finishing coat consists of (A)
 A) Two coats of aluminium paint conforming to IS 2339
 B) Two cover coat of red oxide paint conforming to IS 123
 C) Either of the above
 D) None of the above
123. Entire steel work of a girder of bridge should be painted at regular interval. This system of painting is known as (D)
 A) Patch painting B) Complete painting C) Periodical complete painting
 D) Periodical through painting
124. When a small area of painting of a steel girder bridge show pronounced deterioration and require immediate painting, this system of painting is known as (A)
 A) Patch painting B) Complete painting C) Preventive painting D) Through painting
125. Elcometer is used for measuring the (B)
 A) Thickness B) Thickness of dry paint C) Thickness of wet paint D) All of the above
126. Piano wire is used for measuring the (B)
 A) Distortion B) Camber of PSC girder C) Both A & B D) Both A & C
127. In railways, periodicity of painting of steel girder varies from ----in arid zones to ----- in highly corrosive areas. (A)
 A) 6 years, 1 year B) 1 year, 6 years C) 8 years, 2 years D) 2 years, 8 years
128. A Bridge having linear water way of 200 m and water way area of 1200 sq.m is known as (B)
 A) Minor bridge B) Important bridge C) Major bridge D) None of the above
129. Bridge having total water way of less than 18 m or clear span of less than 12 m in single span are called (A)
 A) Minor bridge B) Important bridge C) Major bridge D) None of the above
130. NRS stands for (B)
 A) National Rating System B) Numerical Rating System
 C) Non Repair System D) None of these
131. URN of a minor bridge shall be represented by digit. (D)
 A) 8 B) 5 C) 4 D) 1
132. Weight of rivet testing hammer is approx.....grams (D)
 A) 180 B) 170 C) 150 D) 110

133. Length of wooden handle of rivet testing hammer is about (C)
 A) 200 mm B) 250 mm C) 300 mm D) 1200 mm
134. Oiling & Greasing of bridge bearings is done once in (C)
 A) Every year B) 2 years C) 3 years D) 4 years
135. For painting, brush shall be held at to the surface (C)
 A) 60^0 B) 30^0 C) 45^0 D) All of these
136. Repairing by cement pressure grouting can be adopted in case of (D)
 A) Honeycomb concrete structure B) Hollow masonry
 C) Dormant cracks D) All of above
137. Cement pressure grouting is suitable for (B)
 A) Very fine crack
 B) Active crack where cause of cracking has been determined and remedial action has been taken
 C) Crushed masonry D) Weathered concrete or masonry
138. Cement pressure grouting is best suited for (A)
 A) Wide and deep crack B) Fine and deep crack
 C) Fine but not very deep crack D) None of above
139. Cement used for pressure grouting is Ordinary Portland cement conforming to (A)
 A) IS:269 B) IS:383 C) IS:455 D) IS:800
140. Epoxy pressure grouting is superior over cement pressure grouting due to (D)
 A) Quick setting B) High strength C) Good adhesion D) All the above
141. Epoxy injection could be resorted to when (A)
 A) Crack width is less than 1 mm. B) Crack width is between 1mm & 10 mm.
 C) When the masonry is having large voids D) None of the above
142. Epoxy grouting is best suited for (C)
 A) Wide and deep crack B) Fine and deep crack
 C) Fine but not very deep crack D) None of above
143. Admixture is added in cement pressure grouting mainly due to (D)
 A) Increase initial setting time B) Improve flowability
 C) Prepare non shrinkable grout D) Both B) and C
144. In cement pressure grouting, water cement ratio is kept as (A)
 A) 0.4 to 0.5 B) 0.3 to 0.4 C) 0.25 to 0.35 D) 0.35 to 0.50
145. In cement pressure grouting, pressure is kept as (A)
 A) 2 to 4 kg/sq.cm. B) 3 to 6 kg/sq.cm C) 3 to 10 kg/sq.cm D) 3.5 to 7 kg/sq.cm
146. In epoxy grouting, pressure is kept as (D)
 A) 2 to 4 kg/sq.cm B) 3 to 6 kg/sq.cm C) 3 to 10 kg/sq.cm D) 3.5 to 7 kg/sq.cm
147. In Guniting/shotcreting, water cement ratio is kept as (D)
 A) 0.4 to 0.5 B) 0.3 to 0.4 C) 0.25 to 0.35 D) 0.35 to 0.50
148. In cement pressure grouting, holes, cracks/in or around hollow spots in staggered manner should be drilled having spacing in both the direction @ (C)
 A) 150-500mm B) 450mm C) 500-750mm D) Suitably as decided by DEN
149. In cement pressure grouting, GI pipe pieces of diameter and length should be fixed with rich cement sand mortar in drilled holes (A)
 A) 12 to 20 mm, 200 mm B) 12 to 20 mm, 300 mm C) 12 to 25 mm, 200 mm
 D) 20 to 25 mm, 300 mm
150. The date of painting of steel work should be painted in on the outside of the left girder of the first span. (A)
 A) White B) Yellow C) Grey D) Green

151. At important bridges, flood level gauges should be provided on abutments or on piers, which may be plastered with cement mortar ----- wide for providing gauges. (A)
 A) 380 mm B) 300 mm C) 450 mm D) 400
152. For riveting work in bridge, the air pressure of _____ kg/cm² is required (A)
 A) 5.6 to 7 B) 5.0 to 5.6 C) 6.0 to 7.0 D) 7.0 to 8.0
153. Rivet renewal shall be carried in the end stiffeners of steel bridges, if loose rivets are (B)
 A) > 20% B) > 30% C) > 40% D) > 50%
154. Railway steel girder bridges require painting at regular interval of (D)
 A) 1 to 4 Years B) 3 to 4 Years C) 4 to 6 Years D) 1 to 6 Years
155. In S.C.Railway, periodicity of painting of steel girders is once in (A)
 A) 4 to 6 years B) 1 to 6 years C) 3 years D) 1 year
156. The periodicity of painting of girder bridges in a Railway is prescribed by (B)
 A) DRM B) Chief Engineer C) Dy.CE D) Sr. DEN
157. The periodicity of Floor System painting of girder bridges prescribed by the rank of (B)
 A) DRM B) Chief Engineer C) Dy.CE D) Sr. DEN
158. Minimum Air pressure required for sand blasting for surface preparation during metallizing of steel girders (A)
 A) 2.109 kg/cm² B) 3.109 kg/cm² C) 2.901 kg/cm² D) 3.901 kg/cm²
159. Nozzle position from the surface for sand blasting for surface preparation during metallizing of steel girders should be (B)
 A) 12.5 cm B) 22.5 cm C) 32.5 cm D) 42.5 cm
160. In metallization process of steel girders, first layer of coating shall commence ____ of blasting of surface (A)
 A) Within 4 hours B) After 4 hours C) Within 6 hours D) After 6 hours
161. On metalized girders, if existing paint is found flaked it should be removed only by (A)
 A) Wire brush B) Scraper C) Chipping tool D) Any of the above
162. In welded girders, type of loads that affect the weld life (C)
 A) Static loads B) Uniformly distributed load C) Dynamic loads D) Dead load
163. In girder bridges, painting should not be done when relative humidity is above ____% (A)
 A) 90 B) 95 C) 80 D) 70
164. In centralized articulated bearing (sliding type) of Girder Bridge the minimum expansion is _____ mm (A)
 A) 12 to 20 B) 10-12 C) 18-20 D) 20-24
165. The direction of flow should be distinctly marked in ____ colour on abutment or piers (D)
 A) White B) Red C) Yellow D) Black
166. In case of painting of steel girder bridges, the maximum time lag between Surface preparation & application of primer coat is ____ hrs. (D)
 A) 6 B) 8 C) 12 D) 24
167. In case of painting of steel girder bridges, the maximum time lag between Surface preparation & 1st finishing coat in case of patch painting is _____ hrs. (B)
 A) 24 B) 48 C) 12 D) 6
168. In case of painting of steel girder bridges, the maximum time lag between primer coat & finishing coat is _____ (C)
 A) 1 day B) 48 hrs C) 7 days D) 2 weeks
169. In case of painting of steel girder bridges, the maximum time lag between 1st finishing coat & the 2nd finishing coat is (C)
 A) 2 days B) 1 day C) 7 days D) 12 hrs
170. The shelf life of paint - Red lead ready mixed IS:102 is _____ months (B)

- A) 2 B) 4 C) 1 D) 6
171. The shelf life of paint red oxide ready fixed IS:123 is _____ months (A)
- A) 12 B) 4 C) 1 D) 6
172. The shelf life of Aluminum paint - IS:2339 where paste and oil are not mixed is _____ months (C)
- A) 2 B) 4 C) 12 D) 6
173. The shelf life of Aluminum paint - IS:2339 where paste & oil are mixed is _____ months (B)
- A) 2 B) 4 C) 1 D) 6
174. Method of surface preparation done in case of Metallising based painting in Girder Bridge is----- (D)
- A) Manual hand cleaning B) Flame cleaning C) Sand blasting D) Both B) and C)
175. Frequency of Greasing to bearings of Girder in Bridges is ____ years (C)
- A) 1 B) 2 C) 3 D) 5
176. Total No. of Coats of paint as finishing coats applied on girder bridges in case of epoxy based painting. (C)
- A) 3 B) 4 C) 5 D) 6
177. The dia. of wire used in metalizing is ----- mm (A)
- A) 3 to 5 B) 5 to 7 C) 7 to 10 D) More than 10
178. In case of sound condition of a bridge component, the no. given as CRN is ----- (C)
- A) 0 B) 1 C) 5 D) 6
179. The no. of digits in case of URN of a major bridge is ----- (D)
- A) 5 B) 6 C) 7 D) 8
180. In Elastomeric bearing, what is used as reinforcement to reduce bulging? (A)
- A) Steel Plate B) Tor Steel Rod C) Aluminium Plate D) Plain Steel Rod
181. In which type bearings tooth bar is provided? (B)
- A) Sliding Bearings B) Rocker and Roller bearing
- C) Elastomeric bearing D) PTFE Bearings
182. In metalized painting at least 1 layer of coating must be applied with in ----- hours of blasting. (A)
- A) 4 B) 12 C) 24 D) 48
183. The equipment are used for inspection of welded bridges (D)
- A) Dye penetration kit B) Magnetic Crack Detector C) Welding gauge D) All the above
184. The most common technique for repairs to fine cracks in masonry of bridges is ____ (A)
- A) Epoxy Grouting B) Cement Grouting B) Both (A) & (B) D) None of these
185. CRN given for any component of a bridge not inspected during time of inspection is _____. (A)
- A) 0 B) 1 C) 5 D) 6
186. CRN given if any component of Bridge does not exist is _____. (D)
- A) 0 B) 1 C) 5 D) 6
187. At locations where replacing rivets is difficult ____ of appropriate Dia and length may be used. (C)
- A) Unfinished bolts B) Ribbed bolts C) Turned bolts D) None of Above
188. After metallising first coat shall be _____. (D)
- A) Zinc chromate primer B) Aluminium primer
- C) Both of A) and B) D) Wash primer or Etch primer
189. ____ is used as lubricating the matting surface in case of PTFE bearing of Girder bridge. (B)
- A) Graphite grease B) Silicon grease C) Both A) and B) D) None of these
190. The least digit of the URN indicates _____. (B)
- A) Foundation and flooring B) ORN of bridge as a whole
- C) Superstructure D) None of these
191. In the case of sliding bearings, the girder is lifted a little over ----- and the bearing surfaces cleaned with kerosene oil and a mixture of black oil. (A)
- A) 6 mm B) 12 mm C) 18 mm D) 24 mm

192. The guard rail is provided in bridges to (B)
 A) prevent derailment in bridges B) prevent falling of vehicles during derailment
 C) have good riding D) guide the wheels
193. Minimum earth cushion required over RCC Box is (C)
 A) 300 mm B) 600 mm C) 0 D) 1000 mm
194. The diameter of hole for 20 Dia rivet shall be (C)
 A) 23 mm B) 18 mm C) 21.5 mm D) 22 mm
195. The minimum edge distance for rivets of diameter 'D' in steel plates shall be (C)
 A) 2 x D B) 3 x D C) 1.5 x D D) 2.5 x D
196. For railway bridges with spans of 30.5m and above, generally provided with (B)
 A) deck type girders B) open web through girders
 C) semi through girders D) shallow type girders
197. The size of bridge timber required for the standard spans up to 18.3 m (A)
 A) 250 x 150mm B) 250 x 180mm C) 250 x 240mm D) 250 x 200mm
198. In case of LWR track, full ballast section as specified in LWR Manual should be provided up to from the bridge abutment. (D)
 A) 200 m B) 50 m C) 300 m D) 100 m
199. Clear distance between consecutive sleepers not to exceed on bridges in BG is (A)
 A) 450 mm B) 600 mm C) 510 mm D) 500 mm
200. Length of sleepers on BG Girder bridges should not less than (A)
 A) 2440 mm B) 3660 mm C) 3000 mm D) 2600 mm
201. Minimum length of steel channel sleeper in BG (B)
 A) 2500mm B) 2440mm C) 2400mm D) 2600mm
202. Length of bridge timber in BG (C)
 A) Outer to outer of girder plus 305mm B) 2440mm
 C) Whichever is more in (A) & (B) D) Whichever is less in (A) & (B)
203. For painting area, the unit of rate adopted in SSR is (C)
 A) Sqm B) cum C) 10sqm D) 10cum
204. In case of derailment on the bridge, the extra rails provided over bridge to prevent damage and danger are known as (B)
 A) Stock rails B) Guard rails C) Check rails D) Wing rails
205. The minimum cushion specified over an arch bridge is (C)
 A) 0.5m B) 0.9m C) 1.0m D) 1.2m
206. Open web girders of span more than metres are generally provided with camber (C)
 A) 10m B) 20m C) 30.5m D) 35.2m
207. Depth of bridge timbers excluding notching should not be less than mm for BG. (C)
 A) 100 mm B) 125 mm C) 150 mm D) 200 mm
208. The clear distance between bridge timbers at joints should not exceed mm both for BG and MG. (B)
 A) 250 mm B) 200 mm C) 180 mm D) 150 mm
209. The top table of the guard rail for BG, MG, NG should not be lower than that of the running rail by more than..... (B)
 A) 30 mm B) 25 mm C) 20 mm D) 15 mm
210. On the bridge approaches, for a length of m, PSC sleepers with arrangement for fixing guard rails should be provided irrespective of the type of sleepers in the track. (C)
 A) 80 m B) 75 m C) 100 m D) 125 m
211. On the bridge approaches, for a length of about 100 m, width of cess should be cm clear of full ballast section. (C)
 A) 50 cm B) 70 cm C) 90 cm D) 100 cm

212. Paint is the mixture of (A)
 A) Binder, pigment & solvent B) Binder & pigment C) Pigment & solvent D) None of these
213. Oil bath bearings are generally provided for girders of spans above M (A)
 A) 76.2 B) 45.7 C) 60 D) 30.5
214. Oil bath bearings are generally provided for _____ OWG considering difficulty for greasing (C)
 A) Above 45.7 m B) Above 61 m C) Above 76.2 m D) 91.5m and Above
215. Knuckle pin is a part of bearing (B)
 A) Sliding bearing B) Rocker bearing C) Elastomeric bearing D) PTFE bearing
216. The oil in the oil bath bearing is to be completely changed once in (C)
 A) Once in a year B) Once in 3 years C) Once in 5 years D) Need not be changed
217. Oil bath bearings should be inspected completely (D)
 A) Once in a year B) Once in 2years C) Once in 3 years D) Once in 5 years
218. Friction between the following mating surfaces is the least (D)
 A) Steel over steel B) Steel over Elastomer
 C) Stainless steel over Elastomer D) Stainless steel over PTFE
219. In elastomeric bearings, steel plates are used to (B)
 A) Reduce volumetric shrinkage B) Reduce bulging
 C) Reduce heavy compression D) Reduce excessive shearing
220. The formation level of major/important bridges is decided based on (B)
 A) Length of bridge B) HFL C) Discharge of river D) Width of river
221. The minimum wire mesh spacing should be ___ for Guniting work. (A)
 A) 50mm x 50mm B) 60mm x 60mm C) 70mm x 70mm D) 45mm x 45mm
222. The cleaning of ballast and drainage arrangements on Deck bridges are to be ensured annually _ (C)
 A) During monsoons B) After monsoons C) Before monsoons D) Any time
223. External pre-stressing may be adopted during following situations (D)
 A) To increase load carrying capacity B) To increase its flexural strength
 C) The existing cables have deteriorated D) Any of the above
224. The existing camber in through girders are measured by taking readings at (D)
 A) Top of running rails B) Top of sleepers C) On top of main girders D) At panel points
225. Spraying of hot metal on girder surface to prevent corrosion is called (B)
 A) Galvanization B) Metallization C) Electro plating D) None of the above
226. The locations in the girders which generally require patch painting (D)
 A) Upper surface of top chord members B) Inside surface of bottom chord members
 C) Top flanges of plate girders D) Any of the above
227. If epoxy grouting is not found effective, vertical pre-stressing will be necessary during maintenance of the following girders (C)
 A) Plate girders B) Through girders C) Composite girders D) PSC girders
228. On the selected bridges (identified by CBE), Tractive Effort is limited to ____ (C)
 A) 20t per Loco B) 25t per Loco C) 30t per Loco D) 35t per Loco
229. TE LIMIT Indicator board shall be fixed before the bridge at a distance of (B)
 A) 25m B) 30m C) 50m D) 100m
230. Roller rocker bearings are provided in girders of span _____ m and above (A)
 A) 30.5 B) 45.7 C) 18.3 D) 24.4
231. The channels get twisted symmetrically with regards to its axis (B)
 A) Parallel to web B) Parallel to Flanges C) Perpendicular to Flanges
 D) Perpendicular to Web
232. Stiffeners are used in a plate girder (D)
 A) To reduce the compressive stress B) To reduce the shear stress

- C) Upstream of both Abutments D) Downstream of both Abutments
253. HFL marking on bridges whose Length is more than 60m is done on (D)
 A) Downstream of both Abutments B) Downstream of piers of end spans
 C) A or B D) A and B
254. Flood level gauges shall be provided at the following bridges (C)
 A) Minor bridges B) Major bridges C) Important bridges D) All the above
255. Marking of Flood level gauges at important bridges commences from (A)
 A) Underside of girder towards bed B) Bed level towards underside of girder
 C) HFL towards bed D) Danger level towards bed
256. Marking of HFL for bridges is done (C)
 A) With white line B) With black line C) With white line along with year of occurrence
 D) With black line along with year of occurrence
257. Skew of a bridge is the angle between (C)
 A) C.L. of water course to C.L. of track B) C.L. of water course to C.L. of pier
 C) C.L. of water course/road to normal (perpendicular) of C.L. of track
 D) C.L. of abutment to C.L. of pier
258. It is desirable to restrict the skew angle of minor bridges to (C)
 A) 20° B) 25° C) 30° D) 45°
259. For selection of site of Important railway bridges, the river should be surveyed for distance of ____ towards upstream side measured at right angles to centre line. (C)
 A) 2 kms. B) 5 kms. C) 8 kms. D) 10 kms.
260. For selection of site for Important railway bridges the river shall be surveyed for distance of ____ towards downstream side measured at right angles to centre line (A)
 A) 2 kms. B) 5 kms. C) 8 kms. D) 10 kms.
261. Wing walls and return walls are provided to retain (A)
 A) Earth on approaches B) Ballast C) Track on approaches D) None of these
262. The load transferred from rails to bottom flanges is in (B)
 A) Deck type girder B) Through type girder C) Semi-through type girder D) Plate girder
263. The medium to transfer loads from superstructure to substructure is called (C)
 A) Abutment B) Bed block C) Bearing D) Pier
264. In S.C.Railway, inspection and maintenance of Bridge Bed Blocks is the responsibility of (B)
 A) PWI B) IOW C) BRI D) Any of the above
265. One of the following is a shallow foundation (B)
 A) Pile foundation B) Raft foundation C) Under reamed pile foundation D) Well foundation
266. Foundation of Arch Bridge is considered as Shallow if the depth of foundation from bed level is (A)
 A) Less than 2m B) Less than 1.2m C) Less than 1.5m D) Less than 1.8m
267. Walls constructed below Bed Level to protect the foundation of bridge from scour are called (C)
 A) Drop wall B) Curtain wall C) Either of the above D) Toe wall
268. Scour of bed in bridges is generally observed on (B)
 A) Upstream side of piers B) Downstream side of piers
 C) On both sides D) Any one side
269. Scour formation at pier may lead to (A)
 A) Tilting of pier B) Sinking of pier C) Movement of pier D) Leaning of pier
270. Generally, boulders which are stored for emergency purpose in Indian railway are of size of about (B)
 A) Less than 20 cm B) About 30 cm C) Above 40 cm D) About 50 cm
271. Minimum vertical clearance (VC) for a slab/ girder bridge with discharge of 0-30 cumecs is (D)
 A) 300 mm B) 1500 mm C) 1800 mm D) 600 mm
272. Minimum Vertical clearance for Girder bridges having Discharge 301-3000 Cumecs (C)

- A) 600mm B) 1200mm C) 1500mm D) 1800mm
273. Maximum vertical clearance (VC) for a slab/ girder bridge with discharge above 3000 cumecs is (C)
A) 300 mm B) 1500 mm C) 1800 mm D) 600 mm
274. For end bearing piles, the minimum spacing of piles of diameter 'D' shall be (C)
A) 3D B) 2D C) 2.5D D) 5D
275. Weep holes are provided in (D)
A) Piers B) Trestle piers C) Foundation D) Abutments
276. Due to adverse environmental conditions, the Abutments or Piers suffer from (D)
A) Weathering B) Leaching C) Cracking D) Any of the above
277. Loss of binding power of cement/lime mortar in masonry piers/abutments over a period of time is called (B)
A) Weathering B) Leaching C) Loosening D) Rusting
278. Leaning or Bulging of Abutments is due to (D)
A) Excess earth pressure B) Excess hydrostatic pressure
C) Excess loading D) Any of the above
279. Weep holes are provided in Abutments and wing walls (C)
A) For the purpose of drainage B) To reduce hydrostatic pressure
C) Both A & B D) None of the above
280. Choked weep holes in an abutment or retaining wall may cause (C)
A) Weathering B) Leaching C) Leaning/Bulging D) Settlement of foundation
281. Occurrence of cracks in masonry or concrete in abutment/pier could be due to (D)
A) Age B) Excessive dynamic impact C) Settlement of foundation D) Any of the above
282. What types of cracks may form in substructures due to differential settlement (B)
A) Horizontal cracks B) Vertical cracks C) Radial cracks D) Any of the above
283. What types of cracks more serious in nature in abutment/piers (A)
A) Horizontal cracks B) Vertical cracks C) Inclined cracks D) Any of the above
284. Due to inadequacy of cross section of substructure what type of cracks may form (A)
A) Horizontal cracks B) Vertical cracks C) Inclined cracks D) Any of the above
285. Propagation of cracks in substructure of bridges is observed by (C)
A) Painting B) Plastering C) providing tell-tales D) Any of the above
286. Provision of masonry or concrete buttress to a wall is a solution for the problem of (C)
A) Weathering B) Leaching C) Leaning/Bulging D) Cracking
287. Jacketing of the pier or abutment is suggested when: (D)
A) horizontal cracks are forming B) insufficient cross section
C) defect in construction or excessive loads D) all of the above
288. Bulging/tilting/sliding of spandrel wall in Arch bridges is due to (D)
A) Excess back pressure B) Excess surcharge load
C) Not monolithic with arch D) Any of the above
289. At locations where access to the new bridge construction is available by rail, the launching of girders up to 18.3 m, which method is ideal? (C)
A) Slew in slew out method B) Gantry method
C) Launching of girders with the help of a BFR D) Pontoon method
290. The function of the pier is (C)
A) To take the dead & live load of intermediate spans
B) To protect the bank from erosion & guide the water flow
C) Both A & B D) None of them
291. The function of the return wall & wing wall is (C)

- A) To retain the earth of approach bank
 B) To protect the bank from erosion & guide the water flow
 C) Both A & B D) None of these
292. Well foundation may be only of the following type (D)
 A) Circular type B) D type C) Double D type D) Any of them
293. Maximum tilt specified during sinking of well foundation is (C)
 A) 1 in 10 B) 1 in 50 C) 1 in 100 D) 1 in 150
294. In case of water crossing danger level (C)
 A) Speed restriction be imposed B) Traffic be suspended till water recedes
 C) Traffic be suspended till a responsible person inspects the site and declares it safe for running traffic D) All of these
295. Revision of the existing Danger level for a girder bridge can be done with the approval of (B)
 A) AEN B) DEN/Sr.DEN C) CBE D) PCE
296. Bentonite is used in pile driving (C)
 A) to facilitate pile driving B) to enable proper pile concreting
 C) to stabilize the bore hole walls D) none of these
297. In A route pile load test the test load is (B)
 A) 1.25 times the design load B) 1.5 times the design load
 C) 1.75 times the design load D) None of these
298. When track is supported on top flange of girder, the structure is called as (D)
 A) Through bridge B) Semi through bridge C) Semi-deck bridge D) Deck bridge
299. The rivets shank should be about _____ mm less than the diameter of the drilled hole (A)
 A) 1.5 B) 1.0 C) 2 D) 0.5
300. Camber for plate girders up to 30.5m span is _____ mm (B)
 A) 22.3 B) 0 C) 16.8 D) 14.6
301. A fillet weld may be termed as (D)
 A) Miter Weld B) Concave Weld C) Convex Weld D) All the above
302. A fillet Weld where axis is parallel to the direction of the applied load in knows as (C)
 A) Diagonal filler weld B) End Fillet Weld C) Side fillet weld D) All the above
303. On existing bridges where there is nothing solid between sleepers to prevent a derailed wheel dropping, the clear distance between two consecutive sleepers shall not exceed (A)
 A) 510 mm B) 520 mm C) 530 mm D) 540 mm
304. The clear distance between the joint sleepers shall not, however, exceed and that between the two consecutive sleepers in all new constructions and in existing bridges when regirdering or carrying out through sleeper renewal. (B)
 A) 190 mm, 440 mm B) 200 mm, 450 mm C) 210 mm, 460 mm D) 220 mm, 470 mm
305. Bridge sleepers resting outside to outside of girder flanges subject to a minimum of (C)
 A) 2420 mm B) 2430 mm C) 2440 mm D) None of these
306. The minimum length of steel trough sleepers should be the distance outside to outside of girder flanges subject to a minimum of (D)
 A) 2410 mm B) 2420 mm C) 2430 mm D) 2440 mm
307. Height of Road Over Bridges and Foot Over Bridges - Minimum height above rail level for a distance of 915mm on either side of the centre of track for overhead structures (A)
 A) 4875 mm B) 4775 mm C) 4675 mm D) 4575 mm
308. Tunnels, through and semi-through girder bridges - Minimum distance of centre to centre of track for existing lines (D)
 A) 4195 mm B) 4295 mm C) 4395 mm D) 4495 mm

309. Tunnels, through and semi-through girder bridges - Minimum distance of centre to centre of track for new works and alteration to existing works 4725 mm (B)
 A) 4925 mm B) 4725 mm C) 4525 mm D) 4325 mm
310. Height of Over Head Structures – Minimum height above rail level for a width of 1600 mm on either side of centre of track, of a signal gantry or a foot over bridge in a passenger station (A)
 A) 6250 mm B) 6240 mm C) 6230 mm D) 6220 mm
311. Angle of crossing of a bridge is the angle between (A)
 A) C.L. of water course/road to C.L. of track
 B) C.L. of water course to C.L. of pier
 C) C.L. of water course to normal (perpendicular) of C.L. of track
 D) C.L. of abutment to C.L. of pier
312. In a single span bridge, the clear span is the distance between (B)
 A) Centres of Abutments B) Inner faces of Abutments
 C) Outer faces of Abutments D) Width of Abutment
313. Sub structure of a bridge does not include (B)
 A) Abutment B) Girder/Slab C) Piers D) Wing and Return walls
314. Super structure of a bridge includes (A)
 A) Girder/Slab B) Abutment C) Piers D) Bed block
315. In shallow type girders, the rail level shall be (A)
 A) 25 mm above the top flange of girder B) Near the bottom of the girder
 C) Near the middle of the girder D) Below the girder
316. The load transferred from rails to web of girders is in (C)
 A) Deck type girder B) Through type girder C) Semi-through type girder D) Plate girder
317. Temporary staging for casting PSC Box Girder for a ROB over the Railway span shall be removed (D)
 A) After hardening of concrete B) Before hardening of concrete
 C) During concreting D) After stressing the cables
318. The horizontal clearance of edge of foot over bridge structure from face of platform is (B)
 A) 6525 mm B) 3660 mm C) 5330 mm D) 5300 mm
319. The vertical clearance of bottom most foot over bridge structure above rail level is (A)
 A) 6525 mm B) 3660 mm C) 5330 mm D) 6250 mm
320. The minimum vertical clearance of foot over bridge gangway is (D)
 A) 2100 mm B) 3660 mm C) 6525 mm D) 2750 mm
321. Steel channel sleepers are provided in bridges with superstructure of (C)
 A) PSC slab B) PSC girder C) Steel girder D) RCC Box
322. The minimum vertical clearance above R.L. to bottom of ROB near the yard shall be (A)
 A) 6525 mm B) 5870 mm C) 2360 mm D) 6250 mm
323. The minimum vertical clearance in RUB in rural area shall be (C)
 A) 5870 mm B) 6525 mm C) 5000 mm D) 5500 mm
324. The minimum vertical clearance in RUB in urban area shall be (D)
 A) 5870 mm B) 6525 mm C) 5000 mm D) 5500 mm
325. The embankment width in approach of the bridge shall be (C)
 A) 5870 mm B) 6525 mm C) 6850 mm D) 6000 mm
326. Bearings are provided in bridges in order to (D)
 1. distribute the load from superstructure on a large area and to transfer to piers
 2. allow the girder of the bridge to take free angular movement at the ends when loaded
 3. allow free movement of girders due to temperature variations
 4. prevent excessive damage to the bridge if any pier sinks slightly

Of the correct versions are

- A) 2, 3 and 4 B) 1, 2 and 3 C) 1, 2 and 4 D) 1, 2, 3 and 4
327. Max angle of derrick should be _____ to the vertical (A)
A) 45^0 B) 60^0 C) 30^0 D) 75^0
328. The rivets which are heated and then driven in the field are known as (B)
A) Power driven shop rivet B) Power driven field rivets
C) Hand driven rivets D) Cold driven rivets
329. The gross Dia of a rivet is the diameter of (B)
A) Cold rivet before driving B) Rivet after driving C) Rivet hole D) None of these
330. The pressure on soil worked out shall be the SBC of the soil. (D)
A) more than B) equal to C) not equal to D) less than
331. soil has the least SBC of the soil. (C)
A) Hard moorum B) Stiff clay C) Black cotton soil D) Soft rock
332. Testing of welds done by (D)
A) Dye penetrant test B) Magnetic particle inspection C) Radiographic inspection D) All the above
333. Rebound hammer is used for (A)
A) To find the strength of concrete B) To form rivet heads
C) To break the concrete structures D) None of the above
334. Ultrasonic Pulse Velocity test is meant for (A)
A) Identifying the integrity of concrete B) Finding the strength of concrete
C) To know the crack in steel structure D) To know the flaw in rail
335. Speed restrictions is suggested for bridges with CRN-1 (A)
A) Up to maximum of 15 kmph B) 25 kmph C) 50 kmph D) 60 kmph
336. Speed restrictions is suggested for bridges with CRN-2 (B)
A) Up to max. of 15 kmph B) 25 kmph to 50 kmph C) 75 kmph D) 60 kmph
337. Settlement of foundations or Tilted piers and/or abutments will be given CRN as (A)
A) 1 B) 2 C) Either of the above D) None of the above
338. Girder bridges with camber loss are called (B)
A) Under-stressed bridges B) Over-stressed bridges
C) Incapable bridges D) Not usable bridges
339. Cracks in return walls/ wing walls or Slight tilting/ bulging of abutments are the signs of distressed bridge are given CRN as (B)
A) 1 B) 2 C) Either of the above D) None of the above
340. In arch bridges, Cracks/ lean/ bulge in parapet walls, Bulging or separation of spandrel from arch barrel, are the signs of bridge are given CRN as (B)
A) 1 B) 2 C) Either of the above D) None of the above
341. What types of cracks are more serious in Arch barrel (intrados) (C)
A) longitudinal cracks B) hair cracks
C) Transverse or diagonal cracks D) Any of the above
342. Leaning of parapet wall in Arch bridges is due to (D)
A) Excessive back pressure B) Inadequate barrel length
C) Lack of poor drainage D) Any of the above
343. RH girder should be stacked at a minimum distance from centre of track (C)
A) 2435 mm B) 2515 mm C) 2360 mm D) 2630 mm
344. Temporary arrangements for rebuilding of Railway bridges can be (D)
A) Temporary diversion B) Rail cluster C) R. H. Girder D) Any of them
345. Maximum speed for ORN - 1 given bridges Is _____ Kmph (D)
A) 10 B) 15 C) 20 D) At the discretion of Inspecting Authority

346. Which of the following are the Protection Works at bridges (D)
 A) Guide bunds B) Spurs C) Aprons D) All the above
347. Wall constructed at the bottom of stone pitching on slopes of bank is called (C)
 A) Curtain wall B) Drop Wall C) Toe wall D) Spur
348. Stone pitching is provided on bank slopes for the purpose of (C)
 A) To prevent sinking B) To prevent movement
 C) To prevent erosion D) To give drainage to bank
349. Permissible stresses of steel in tension having yield stress f_y is taken as (B)
 A) $0.5 f_y$ B) $0.55 f_y$ C) $0.60 f_y$ D) $0.65 f_y$
350. Which type of bearings allow longitudinal, lateral and rotational displacements (C)
 A) Sliding Bearings B) Roller Bearings
 C) Elastomeric Bearings D) Pot Bearings
351. Bearing to be provided at a fixed end of a bridge (D)
 A) Sliding Bearings B) Roller Bearings C) Elastomeric Bearings D) Pot Bearings
352. Well foundations are generally used for ____ bridges (D)
 A) Minor Bridge B) Major Bridges C) Important Bridges D) B or C
353. Defect in arch bridges like crushing of masonry may be due to (D)
 A) Leaching of mortar joints B) Excessive loading
 C) Inadequate cushion over arch D) Any of the above
354. Loosening of keystone or voussoirs in arch bridge is due to (D)
 A) Settlement/tilting of pier/abutment B) Hammering effect of traffic
 C) Loss of jointing material D) Any of the above
355. Honeycomb is a type of a defect generally present in (B)
 A) Steel Structures B) Concrete structure
 C) Wooden structures D) Stone masonry
356. Admixtures are added to the concrete for the purpose of (D)
 A) To impart non-shrinkable property B) To improve workability
 C) To increase setting time D) Any of the above
357. In the process of cement pressure grouting, the state of grout shall be (C)
 A) Watery B) Gel C) Colloidal D) Stiff
358. For cement pressure grouting, drilling of holes is done up to ____ diameter. (C)
 A) 16 mm B) 20 mm C) 25 mm D) 30 mm
359. For cement pressure grouting, spacing of holes adopted is generally (B)
 A) 300 to 500mm B) 500 to 750mm C) 750 to 1000mm D) 1000 to 1500mm
360. Before setting out base lines for construction of bridges, tape readings should be corrected for (D)
 A) Tension & Temperature B) Temperature & Slope
 C) Tension & Slope D) All of the above
361. For Railway bridge construction, in case of pile foundation, the dia. of bored piles of size normally provided is (B)
 A) 0.6m B) 1m or more C) 2m D) Any diameter
362. In stagnant water, well construction could be done by (C)
 A) Floating caisson method B) Dry dock method
 C) Artificial sand island method D) Construction in dry river bed
363. The minimum factor of safety of pile foundations shall be (D)
 A) 1.5 B) 1.75 C) 2.0 D) 2.5
364. Minimum thickness of Top plug of well foundation shall be (A)
 A) 300mm B) 400mm C) 500mm D) 600mm
365. Thickness of the steining is decided upon the consideration of (C)

385. Minimum grade of concrete for framed structures/viaducts/flyovers/road over bridges is (B)
 A) M20 B) M25 C) M30 D) M35
386. For construction of abutment/piers in water, required arrangements are (C)
 A) Cofferdam B) Temporary sheet piles C) Any of the above D) None
387. In abutments, spacing of weep holes should be provided at a distance of ___ in a staggered manner (C)
 A) 450 mm B) 600 mm C) 1000 mm D) 1500 mm
388. Rail cluster, as temporary arrangement can be used up to a span of (A)
 A) 3.66m B) 6.1m C) 12.2m D) 15.0m
389. The height gauge needs to be provided in (B)
 A) ROB B) RUB C) FOB D) Fly Over
390. The temporary girders are generally required for the bridge works (A)
 A) on traffic condition B) under mega block C) in cut and open method D) in new route
391. The BIS code for prestressing steel of plain hard drawn steel wire is (A)
 A) IS:1785 (part I) B) IS:2090 C) IS:6006 D) IS:226
392. The BIS code for prestressing steel of high tensile steel bar is (B)
 A) IS:1785 (part I) B) IS:2090 C) IS:6006 D) IS:226
393. The BIS code for prestressing steel of uncoated stress relieved strand is (C)
 A) IS:1785 (part I) B) IS:2090 C) IS:6006 D) IS:226
394. A bridge having super structure with “Single or duplicate girders with cross sleepers on top flanges” is classified as (C)
 A) RSJ girder bridge B) Cross Girder C) Deck plate girder D) Open web girder
395. Designated span to Restricted head (RH) girder is equal to (A)
 A) Overall length B) C/C span C) Clear span D) None of these
396. Structural steel for railway loading above 0°C temperature conforms to (B)
 A) IS 2062 grade A B) IS 2062 grade B C) IS 2062 grade C D) None of these
397. Structural steels for fabrication of welded girders should conform to (B)
 A) IS:2062 Grade A B) IS:2062 Grade B0 C) IS:2063 Grade A D) IS:2063 Grade B
398. What is the carriageway width of two lanes Road Over Bridge – (B)
 A) 8.0 m B) 7.5 m C) 7.00 m D) 8.5 m
399. Weight of steel crib 75x75x10mm angles (B)
 A) 200kg B) 187.2kg C) 210kg D) 185kg
400. ‘C.C.’ in - C.C. Crib stands for (C)
 A) Cement Crib B) Criss crossing C) Christ church D) Christ Crossing
401. The depth of 19.81 m long service girder is about..... (B)
 A) 1.67 m B) 1.16 m C) 0.95 m D) 1.52 m
402. Speed restriction required for using CC cribs as temporary arrangement is (B)
 A) 15kmph B) 20kmph C) 25kmph D) 30kmph
403. Trestles can be used up to a height of (C)
 A) 6.1m B) 10.5m C) 12.2m D) 18.3m
404. Ratio of Dia of drum of the winch to the Dia of the wire rope is ____ (A)
 A) 10:1 B) 6:1 C) 12:1 D) 8:1
405. The standard length of PSC slab of span 6.1 m is ____ m (D)
 A) 6.83 B) 6.1 C) 6.90 D) 7.15
406. The standard length of PSC slab of span 9.15 m is ____ m (C)
 A) 9.15 B) 10.15 C) 10.28 D) 10.9
407. The standard length of steel Girder of span 12.2m is ____ m (B)
 A) 12.9 B) 13.3 C) 13.0 D) 12.8

408. The standard length of steel Plate Girder of span 30.5m is _____ m (A)
 A) 32.45 B) 32.2 C) 33.45 D) 31.1
409. Duplicated girder spans generally used in (B)
 A) ROBs B) RUBs C) FOBs D) None of the above
410. For the design of footpath or F.O.B, load considered for design purpose is (B)
 A) 480 kg/m² B) 490 kg/m² C) 500 kg/m² D) 510 kg/m²
411. Lateral bracing of girders are subjected to _____ type of forces (C)
 A) traction B) braking C) racking D) twisting
412. Intermediate stiffeners are used in plate girders to prevent _____ of web plate (D)
 A) buckling B) bending C) warping D) twisting
413. seismic forces are considered irrespective of span , in the following zones (C)
 A) Zone III B) Zone III, IV & V C) Zone IV & V D) Zone V
414. steel confirming to IS:8500 used for girders of spans _____ (D)
 A) 30.5 m and above B) 61 m and above C) 76 m and above D) 90 m and above
415. Steel rivets confirming to IS:1149 used for the following girder fabrication (C)
 A) 61 m B) 76.2 and above C) 91.5 m D) any of the above
416. Bottom lateral bracings are provided for plate girders of span _____ m and above (B)
 A) 18.3 B) 24.4 C) 30.5 D) all of these
417. Additional flange plates are provided in the middle portion of plate girders for the purpose of taking care of higher forces of _____ (B)
 A) tensile B) higher bending C) higher shear D) compression
418. Stiffener spacings and rivet spacings reduced nearer the support of plate girder bridges for the purpose of resisting _____ type of forces (D)
 A) Impact B) buckling C) tensile D) shear
419. Outstanding leg of stiffener of plate girder bridge acts like a (A)
 A) strut B) tie C) beam D) any of the above
420. In the welded girders, stiffener & web plate connection, which of the following is latest (C)
 A) nut bolt B) welding C) riveting D) any of the above
421. In welded girder flange plates are provided wider plates in the middle portion when compared to near support. At the junction of these the provided slope is (A)
 A) 1:5 B) 1:4 C) 1:3 D) 1:3½
422. Fillet welds of girder bridges fabrication in the workshop done by (D)
 A) MMAW B) GMAW C) TIG welding D) SAW
423. In SAW, length of weld with respect to length of wire fed approximately (C)
 A) 25 % B) 30% C) 33% D) 38%
424. At the free end, Bearings provided for composite girders are (D)
 A) sliding B) roller C) elastomer D) bronze
425. During fabrication of open web girders, each gusset is marked and drilled as per (A)
 A) nominal length B) cambered length C) any of above D) as per site condition
426. Under slung girders are used generally in _____ (B)
 A) Plain section B) Ghat section C) Aqueducts D) Viaduct
427. The clear distance between consecutive sleepers laid over unballasted bridge on BG should not exceed (C)
 A) 300mm B) 400mm C) 450mm D) 550mm
428. Maximum centre to centre spacing of steel channel sleepers for BG is mm (D)
 A) 500 mm B) 620 mm C) 740 mm D) 680 mm
429. The total cost of a bridge to be minimum (B)
 1. The span of the bridge should be equal to economic span

2. The cost of one pier should be equal to cost of main girders
 3. The cost of one pier should be equal to cost of one abutment
 4. The cost of one girder should be equal to cost of roadway slab
 The correct statements are
 A) 1 and 3 B) 1 and 2 C) 2 and 3 D) 1, 2 and 4
430. Steel with carbon content of 0.10% to 0.25% is called (B)
 A) Medium carbon steel B) Mild steel, low carbon steel
 C) Extra hard steel D) High carbon steel
431. Steel with carbon content of 0.26% to 0.60% is called (A)
 A) Medium carbon steel B) Mild steel, low carbon steel
 C) Extra hard steel D) High carbon steel
432. Steel with carbon content of 0.60% to 1.25% is called (D)
 A) Medium carbon steel B) Mild steel, low carbon steel
 C) Extra hard steel D) High carbon steel
433. Steel with carbon content of over 1.25% is called (C)
 A) Medium carbon steel B) Mild steel, low carbon steel
 C) Extra hard steel D) High carbon steel
434. With a percentage increases on carbon in steel decreases (D)
 A) Strength B) Hardness C) Brittleness D) Ductility
435. The Indian Standard Code which deals with steel structures in (B)
 A) IS:875 B) IS:800 C) IS: 456 D) IS:1893
436. As per RDSO instructions, additional anchor bolts required for running 25 T axle load trains on KR, RV Line and KK line = (A)
 A) 4 Nos. per span B) 6 Nos. per span C) 8 Nos. per span D) None of these
437. Indian standard specification for structural steels is _____. (B)
 A) IS 126 B) IS 226 C) IS 326 D) IS 426
438. Indian standard specification for Galvanized sheets steel is _____. (C)
 A) IS 273 B) IS 275 C) IS 277 D) IS 279
439. The steel channel sleeper designed by RDSO bearing Drg. No. ____ is suitable for BG and MG. (A)
 A) RDS0/B-1636 B) RDS0/B-1536 C) RDS0/B-1436 D) RDS0/B-1336
440. In steel channel sleeper the rolling and cutting tolerances shall be in accordance with _____. (D)
 A) IS: 1252 B) IS: 1452 C) IS: 1652 D) IS: 1852
441. As per extent RDSO's instruction, in girder bridges normal saddle bolts are to be replaced by _____ of property class 66. (A)
 A) Higher strength bolts B) Ribbed bolts C) Turned bolts D) None of these
442. Economical span for masonry arch bridges are (A)
 A) 3 m to 15 m B) 1 m to 3 m C) 6 m to 15 m D) 1 m to 6 m
443. Economical span for girder and beam bridges are (B)
 A) 20 m to 90 m B) 12.2 m to 90 m C) 10 m to 60 m D) 10 m to 90 m
444. Economical span for slab bridges are (B)
 A) Up to 6 m B) Up to 9 m C) Up to 12 m D) Up to 15 m
445. Economical span for truss bridges (simply supported) are (D)
 A) 30 m to 600 m B) 20 m to 375 m C) 60 m to 375 m D) 30 m to 375 m
446. Economical span truss bridges (combination of simply supported and cantilever) are (C)
 A) Up to 350 m B) Up to 450 m C) Up to 550 m D) Up to 650 m
447. Economical span for cable stayed bridges are (B)
 A) 200 m to 600 m B) 300 m to 600 m C) 200 m to 800 m D) 300 m to 800 m
448. A local weld used to assist assembly is called (A)

- A) Tack weld B) Tuck weld C) Tick weld D) Fillet weld
449. A Jig is usually an appliance which guides (D)
A) Marking B) Cutting C) Drilling of holes D) All the above
450. Jigs are useful for (C)
A) Small quantity of repetition of work B) Medium quantity of repetition of work
C) Large quantity of repetition of work D) None of the above
451. Preferred flooring of a template shop is (B)
A) Cement flooring B) Steel flooring C) Tiles flooring D) Brick
452. Template layout is done to a scale of (A)
A) 1:1 B) 1:2 C) 1:4 D) 2:1
453. Bushes are provided for ----- Jigs (B)
A) Master Jigs B) Working Jigs C) Both Master & Working Jigs D) None
454. In a drawing, the no. of views that are normally drawn (A)
A) 3 B) 2 C) 4 D) 1
455. Thickness of MS plate is measured accurately with (D)
A) Steel scale B) 30m Steel tape C) 5m Steel tape D) Vernier callipers
456. With the use of Jigs and fixtures, quality & quantity of production will (A)
A) Increase B) Decrease C) Remains same D) Jigs are not used in production
457. Which of the following is not correct about jig? (D)
A) It is used to hold the work B) It is used to position the work
C) It is used to guide the cutting tool D) None of the above
458. In which of the following operations, jigs are preferred over fixture? (A)
A) Drilling B) Turning C) Milling D) Grinding
459. Parts of girder are marked as per _____ nomenclature in drawing. (B)
A) Parts list B) Shipping list C) Spares list D) Template list
460. HSFG bolts can be used for ____ number of times (A)
A) Only Once B) 2 C) 3 D) Any number of times
461. What is the height of bush provided for working jigs (C)
A) 10 mm B) 12 mm C) 20 mm D) 30 mm
462. Master jigs are used for (A)
A) Making working jigs B) Drilling holes in girder members
C) Drilling holes in cover plates D) None
463. Fabrication of steel girders of Indian railways should be as per (B)
A) IRS A-1 specifications B) IRS B-1 specifications
C) IRS A-2 specifications D) IRS B-2 specifications
464. Steel structures subjected to non-critical loading can be fabricated with steel conforming to (A)
A) IS:2062 Grade 'A' B) IS:2062 Grade 'BR'
C) IS:2062 Grade 'B0' D) IS:2062 Grade 'C'
465. Steel structures subjected to critical loading shall be fabricated with steel conforming to (C)
A) IS:2062 Grade 'A' B) IS:2062 Grade 'BR'
C) IS:2062 Grade 'B0' D) IS:2062 Grade 'C'
466. In Jammu & Kashmir area, steel to be used for construction of railway steel bridges should conform to (D)
A) IS:2062 Grade 'A' B) IS:2062 Grade 'BR' C) IS:2062 Grade 'B0' D) IS:2062 Grade 'C'
467. During temporary fabrication of steel structures, Drifts shall be used (C)
A) Max. of 20% of holes B) Max. of 30% of holes
C) Max. of 40% of holes D) Max. of 50% of holes
468. Holes for Fabrication of steel structures are to be made by (C)

- A) Gas cutting B) Punching C) Drilling D) Any of the above
469. Full form of D T I washers used for HSFG bolts (D)
 A) Direct Tack Indicator B) Different Tension Indicator
 C) Direct Tension Impression D) Direct Tension Indicator
470. Number of stages required in the tightening process of HSFG Bolts (B)
 A) One stage B) Two stages C) Three stages D) Four stages
471. Feeler gauge is used to check the (C)
 A) Length B) Angle C) Gap D) Thickness
472. Maximum grip length for HSFG bolts shall not exceed __ times Dia of bolt (A)
 A) 10 B) 12 C) 14 D) 16
473. HSFG bolts are generally used in replacement of (D)
 A) Black bolts B) High tensile bolts C) Welding D) Rivets
474. Load transferring at HSFG bolts connections is by (A)
 A) Friction B) Tension C) Shearing D) Compression
475. First digit of “8-8” or “8S” which is embossed on head of HSFG bolt denotes (C)
 A) 8 N/mm² B) 80 N/mm² C) 800 N/mm² D) 8000 N/mm²
476. The gap between washer and head of HSFG bolt is checked by (C)
 A) Steel scale B) Tape C) Feeler gauge D) Any of the above
477. The Most suitable & durable method of surface protection of steel girders is (C)
 A) Enamel paint B) Primer with two coats of paint
 C) Metallization D) Any of the above
478. For Metallization, the metal used for coating is (C)
 A) Zinc B) Aluminium C) Any of the above D) None of the above
479. Minimum thickness of metal coating of metallization specified in IRBM (B)
 A) 100 μ B) 115 μ C) 120 μ D) 150 μ
480. As specified in IRBM, average thickness of metal coating of metallization shall be (D)
 A) 100 μ B) 110 μ C) 120 μ D) 150 μ
481. After metallization of girders how many coats of different paints are applied before transporting to site (D)
 A) One B) Two C) Three D) Four
482. Life of Epoxy painting system in steel girder bridges (D)
 A) 5 to 8 years B) 8 to 10 years C) 10 to 12 years D) 12 to 15 years
483. During fabrication, type of welds used to hold components in proper location & alignment (B)
 A) Stick weld B) Tack weld C) Arc weld D) Gas weld
484. The camber measured after fabrication & assembly of girders supported on ends with all intermediate supports removed is called (A)
 A) Dead load camber B) Live load camber C) Design camber D) Working camber
485. Before erection in the field, every work shall be stencilled with paint of size (C)
 A) 6 mm B) 8 mm C) 10 mm D) 12 mm
486. Loss of camber of steel girders can be due to - (D)
 A) Heavy over stressing of members B) Over stressing of joint rivets
 C) Play between rivet holes and rivet shanks D) Any of these.
487. The visible & measurable camber in the girder without external load is called __ (B)
 A) Design camber B) Dead load camber C) Live load camber D) All of these
488. Loss of camber in open web girder may be due to (D)
 A) Loosening of rivets B) Running heavier loads
 C) Loss in cross section of members due to corrosion D) Any of the above
489. At least one layer of Metalizing should be done after sand blasting within (A)

- A) Four hours B) 12 hours C) One day. D) Any time
490. Elcometer is used for checking the ____ of paint. (C)
A) Dryness B) Brightness C) Thickness D) Viscosity
491. What is the Permitted tolerance of fabrication in overall length of plate girder ? (A)
A) +6mm & -3mm B) +2mm & -2mm C) +5mm & -3mm D) 0mm
492. What is the minimum edge distance, for HSFG bolts, drilling hole of dia. D in a plate? (B)
A) D B) 1.5D C) 2D D) 4D
493. Steel plates used for fabrication of riveted girders should conform to? (A)
A) IS 2062 grade "B0" B) IS 2062 grade "A" C) IS 2062 grade "C" D) Mild steel
494. MS angles are under the category of (B)
A) Plates B) Rolled sections C) Piped sections D) None
495. What is the tolerance of rivet bar of less than 20 mm diameter? (B)
A) 0.3 mm B) 0.4mm C) 0.5 mm D) 0.2 mm
496. What is the length of rivet required for forming CSK rivet head? (A)
A) 0.5d B) 1.5d C) D D) None
497. What is the length of rivet required for forming round rivet head? (C)
A) 0.5D B) D C) 1.5D D) 2D
498. All riveting work shall be done by (C)
A) Pneumatic machine B) Hydraulic machine C) A or B D) Manual mean
499. Dia. of hole in plates/members when compared to rivet shank dia. should be (C)
A) Both are equal B) Hole Dia shall be 1 mm more
C) Hole Dia shall be 1.5 mm more D) Hole Dia shall be 2 mm more
500. Before riveting, the permanent contact members shall be given (D)
A) Surface preparation only B) Grinding the surface only
C) Light coat of primer paint D) Heavy coat of primer paint
501. Field riveting for members of web / flange splices comes under which category (B)
A) First group B) Second group C) Third group D) Fourth group
502. After the riveting, checking of their firmness to be done for (D)
A) 80% of total rivets B) 90% of total rivets C) 95% of total rivets D) 100% of total rivets
503. High Tensile steel rivets for fabrication should conform to (D)
A) IS:1146 B) IS:1147 C) IS:1148 D) IS:1149
504. Manner of failure of riveted joint can be (D)
A) Tearing of plate B) Bearing of plate on rivets C) Edge cracking D) Any of the above
505. Life of first group rivets, i.e. workshop rivets is about (D)
A) 30 to 40 years B) 40 to 60 years C) 60 to 80 years D) 80 to 100 years
506. The colour of Oxygen pipe is (A)
A) Black B) Red C) Maroon D) None
507. Acetylene cylinder and hose connection nut threads have (B)
A) Right hand B) Left hand C) Plain D) Simple
508. If the weld is made from left to right it is known as (A)
A) Fore-hand welding B) Back-hand welding C) Vertical welding D) None of the above
509. In CO2 welding (B)
A) Flux is used B) No flux is used C) Both A & B D) None of the above
510. If the weld is made from right to left it is known as (B)
A) Fore-hand welding B) Back-hand welding C) Vertical welding D) None of the above
511. In SAW, the flux is in the form of (C)
A) Coating on the electrodes B) Core wires C) Granules D) An inert gas
512. In electric resistance welding (B)

- A) Voltage is high and current is low
 C) Both voltage and currents are high
 B) Voltage is low and current high
 D) Both voltage and currents are low
513. In which form Acetylene is stored (C)
 A) Solid form B) Gaseous form C) Liquid form D) None of the above
514. HAZ means (A)
 A) Heat affected zone B) Hard annealed zone C) Heat area zone D) Hazard affected zone
515. The type of filler wire used in CO₂ welding (A)
 A) Copper coated mild steel B) Copper wire C) Both A & B D) None of the above
516. Current (amperage) to be used in arc welding depends upon (C)
 A) Plate thickness B) Arc gap C) Electrode rod Dia D) Other consideration
517. The colour indication obtained in DPT for blow holes depends on (A)
 A) Developer B) Penetrant C) Both a & B D) None
518. In the arc welding, the earth cable is connected to which terminal (B)
 A) +ve B) -ve C) Neutral D) None
519. Radio-graphic test comes under which type of test? (A)
 A) Non-destructive B) Destructive C) Both A & B D) None
520. Quality of Submerged arc welding of plate girders is checked by (C)
 A) Mechanical test B) Destruction test C) Non-destructive test D) Any of the above
521. What is the colour of hose pipe supplying acetylene gas (A)
 A) Red B) Green C) Blue D) Yellow
522. During gas cutting work, the position of oxygen cylinder to be maintained is (A)
 A) Horizontal B) Vertical C) Any position D) Slant position
523. During gas cutting work, the position of Acetylene cylinder to be maintained is (B)
 A) Horizontal B) Vertical C) Any position D) Slant position
524. Butt welds (in welded girders) shall be tested by (D)
 A) USFD B) Visual C) Dye penetration test D) Radiographic test
525. Flash Butt welding is _____ welding (A)
 A) Resistance Arc B) Gas welding C) TIG D) CO₂
526. Size of electrode use in CO₂ welding (D)
 A) 4mm B) 1.6 mm C) 1.2mm D) Both B & C
527. DPT is which type of weld test (A)
 A) Non Destructive test B) Destructive test C) Both A & B D) None
528. Which of the following joints have higher corrosion resistance? (A)
 A) Welded joint B) Riveted joint C) Bolted joint D) None of the above
529. Double-V and double-U butt welds are used for plates of thickness (D)
 A) 1-5mm B) 5-10mm C) 10-15mm D) Above 15mm
530. In oxy-acetylene welding, the flame temperature is (D)
 A) 1600-1700°C B) 2000-2100°C C) 2500-2600°C D) 3200-3300°C
531. Which flame is suitable for cutting operations? (A)
 A) Oxidising flame B) Carburising flame C) Neutral flame D) None of the above
532. A gap of _____ is maintained for producing sound weld (B)
 A) 1mm B) 3mm C) 5mm D) 7mm
533. Electrodes for arc welding are manufactured in two standard lengths of (B)
 A) 250mm & 300mm B) 350mm & 450mm C) 400mm & 500mm D) 12" & 10"
534. Which gas is used for cutting of steel deep under water (B)
 A) Acetylene B) Hydrogen C) LPG D) Methane
535. While gas cutting the steel plate, the gap between nozzle & plate surface should be (B)
 A) Zero B) 1.5 to 3mm C) 3 to 5mm D) > 10mm

536. Which of the following ray is not produced during welding (A)
 A) Gamma Rays B) Visible light rays C) Infra-Red ray D) Ultra violet rays
537. Which of the following type is not a fillet weld (A)
 A) Butt Joint B) Lap joint C) T-Joint D) Corner joint
538. The shelf-life of ready mixed Red Oxide Zinc Chrome (IS:2074) is (D)
 A) 2 months B) 4 months C) 6 months D) 1 year
539. The destructive test used for testing the quality of the weld is (A)
 A) Mechanical test B) USFD test C) Ultrasonic test D) Radiographic test
540. The template is a true scale copy of - (C)
 A) 3-Dimensional object B) 4-Dimensional object
 C) 2-Dimensional object D) No dimensional object
541. Metalizing should be done after sand blasting (A)
 A) Immediately B) After 6 hours C) After 12 hours D) After one day
542. GAD Stands for (A)
 A) General Arrangement Drawing B) General Arrangement Designs
 C) General Agreement Drawings D) General Agreement Designs
543. Bridges may be rehabilitated due to the following reason(s) (D)
 A) Physically damaged B) Early steel girders C) Cast iron screw piles D) Any of the above
544. For concrete construction of Abutment/piers, concreting shall conform to (D)
 A) IS:269 B) IS:383 C) IS:455 D) IS:456
545. All concreting in Pre-stressed Concrete shall be done with ____ (D)
 A) Volume basis B) Manual weighment C) Lot basis D) Weigh batching only
546. For High strength OPC of IS:8112 (Grade 43) the strength of cement at 28days is (B)
 A) 81 MPa B) 43 MPa C) 430 MPa D) 4.3 MPa
547. Which of the following is used for concreting (D)
 A) Well water B) River water C) Sea water D) Potable water
548. Curing of concrete is very important to ensure (A)
 A) Maximum durability & minimum cracking B) Minimum durability & minimum cracking
 C) Maximum durability & maximum cracking D) Minimum durability & maximum cracking
549. For attaining good concrete structure, the following are important (D)
 A) Sufficient clear cover B) Good compaction C) Curing D) All the above
550. Drainage arrangement of deck slab bridges must be cleaned ____ (B)
 A) In dry seasons B) Before monsoon C) During monsoon D) After monsoon
551. Minimum grade of concrete for PSC work shall be ____ as per IRBM (D)
 A) M20 B) M25 C) M30 D) M35
552. For Box / Pipe Culverts, Danger level shall be at the ____ (A)
 A) Bottom of the slab B) 150 mm below from top of inside
 C) 200 mm below from top of inside D) 250 mm below from top of inside
553. When there is very heavy rainfall, the readings of rain gauge stations shall be taken at an interval of (A)
 A) Hourly B) 4 Hours C) 6 Hours D) 12 Hours
554. Following are the types of river training works (D)
 A) Guide bunds B) Spurs C) Boulder crates D) All the above
555. In Girder and Slab Bridges Danger level should be marked below bottom of girders/slabs for water way is $> 6.10 < 12.2$ m (C)
 A) 300 mm B) 600 mm C) 450 mm D) 500 mm
556. In Girder and Slab Bridges Danger level should be marked below bottom of girders/slabs for water way is $> 12.20 < 30.5$ m (B)
 A) 300 mm B) 600 mm C) 500 mm D) 450 mm

557. For Box Culverts Danger level is to be taken as (C)
 A) At the top of slab B) One third height below bottom of slab
 C) At the bottom of slab D) None of the above
558. The danger level should be marked with A bright red band wide centrally over a white band wide for a length of..... (A)
 A) 5 cm, 10 cm, 60 cm B) 10 cm, 20 cm, 60 cm
 C) 15 cm, 30 mm, 60 cm D) None of the above
559. Permitted wind velocity for running of trains on the bridge (A)
 A) 72 km/h B) 58 km/h C) 64 km/h D) No limits
560. Flood level gauge to be marked in (A)
 A) All important bridges B) All major bridges
 C) minor & major bridges D) All bridges
561. Velocity of water can be measured by (C)
 A) Anemometer B) Elco meter C) Current meter D) Therma meter
562. The danger level for small arch bridges of span less than 4.0 m is at (B)
 A) Top of inside of pipe B) Springing level C) Bottom of slab D) None of these
563. The danger level for box culverts is (C)
 A) Top of slab B) 2/3rd height C) Bottom of slab D) None of these
564. The danger level for pipe culverts is (A)
 A) Top of inside of pipe B) 2/3rd of Dia of pipe
 C) Top of parapet wall D) None of these
565. Pipe culvert is a/an (B)
 A) Major bridge B) Minor bridge C) Unimportant bridge D) Important bridge
566. High Flood Level of a bridge is painted on ___ side of Abutment or Pier (A)
 A) Downstream side B) Up stream side C) Centre of Pier/Abutment D) None of the above
567. Where there is no past history of damage or serious threat to bridges having span $> 30.5\text{m} < 61.00\text{m}$ the Danger Level will be fixed at _____ mm below bottom of girder. (B)
 A) 600 B) 750 C) 1000 D) 1200
568. In which case Danger Level fixed at a distance 1200 mm from bottom of girder? (D)
 A) For span $< 6.10\text{ m}$ B) For span $> 6.10\text{ m} < 12.20\text{ m}$ C) $> 12.20\text{ m} < 30.50\text{ m}$ D) $> 61.0\text{ m}$
569. The limiting wind velocity should be specified by the Chief Engineer should not exceed ___ Kmph in case of bridges. (A)
 A) 72 B) 75 C) 78 D) None of these
570. Marking of Danger Level for all bridges is done (A)
 A) With red paint over white band B) With black paint over yellow band
 C) With white paint over black band D) With white paint over red band
571. Danger level is generally fixed on the basis of – (D)
 A) Type of girder B) Category of track
 C) Nature of bridge D) Minimum Vertical clearance at the bridge
572. The size of danger level mark on bridges is _____. (A)
 A) Bright red bond 5 cm wide centrally over a white bond 10 cm wide for a length of 60 cm.
 B) Bright red bond 5 cm wide centrally over a white bond 10 cm wide for a length of 40 cm.
 C) Bright red bond 5 cm wide centrally over a white bond 10 cm wide for a length of 20 cm.
 D) Bright red bond 5 cm wide centrally over a white bond 10 cm wide for a length of 10 cm.
573. For design and construction of guide bunds/launching aprons reference may be made to (A)
 A) IS: 10751-1983 and IRC: 89-1985 B) IS: 10751-1985 and IRC: 89-1987
 C) IS: 10751-1987 and IRC: 89-1989 D) IS: 10751-1989 and IRC: 89-1991
574. The streams which have narrow and deep cross section with very steep bed slopes are known as (A)

- A) Upper reaches (Mountainous) B) Submontane reaches (Foot hills)
 C) Quasi-alluvial reaches (Trough) D) Tidal reaches
575. The rivers in Submontane Reaches (Foot Hills) have a flatter bed slopes generally form (B)
 A) 1 in 25 to 1 in 250 B) 1 in 50 to 1 in 500 C) 1 in 75 to 1 in 750 D) None of these
576. To reduce the erosive action on the marginal bund (D)
 A) Suitable slope protection with boulders or concrete slabs
 B) Adequate toe protection in the form of two rows of in-situ concrete blocks or boulders in wire crates
 C) Boulders in wire crates forming flexible type apron may be provided
 D) All of these
577. The bed slope in Quasi-Alluvial Reaches (Trough) varies from (D)
 A) 1 in 125 to 1000 B) 1 in 250 to 1500 C) 1 in 500 to 2000 D) 1 in 500 to 1 in 2,500
578. The river bed slope in Alluvial Reaches varies from (A)
 A) 1 in 2,500 to 1 in 25,000 B) 1 in 2,000 to 1 in 20,000
 C) 1 in 1,500 to 1 in 15,000 D) 1 in 1,000 to 1 in 10,000
579. The guide bund can either be (A)
 A) divergent upstream or parallel B) convergent upstream or parallel
 C) divergent downstream or parallel D) convergent downstream or parallel
580. _____ are meant to confine and guide the river flow through the structure without causing damage to it and its approaches. (C)
 A) Marginal Bunds B) Closure Bunds C) Guide bunds D) All of these
581. _____ is a structure constructed transverse to the river flow and is projected from the bank into the river. (A)
 A) spur/groyne B) Marginal Bunds C) Closure Bunds D) Assisted cut offs
582. Spurs may be classified as (D)
 A) repelling (deflecting) B) attracting C) neutral (sedimentation) D) all of these
583. Repelling (deflecting) spurs are those which incline upstream at an angle of ----- to the river course and deflect the current towards the opposite bank. (B)
 A) 30° to 60° B) 60° to 70° C) 70° to 90° D) None of these
584. The space between spurs or groynes generally bears a definite ratio to their length. The common practice is to keep the spacing at about ----- so as to effectively protect the bank. (C)
 A) 1 to 1.5 times the length B) 1.5 to 2 times the length
 C) 2 to 2.5 times the length D) 2.5 to 3 times the length
585. The side slope of spurs are generally (A)
 A) 2:1 B) 2.5:1 C) 3:1 D) None of these
586. ----- are provided to contain the spread of the river when the river in flood spills over its banks upstream of the bridge site over wide area and likely to spill in the neighbouring water courses or cause other damages. (D)
 A) Closure bunds B) Guide bunds C) Spur/Groyne D) Marginal bunds
587. Marginal bunds should be inspected ----- along with the annual bridge inspection and necessary repairs should be carried out before the onset of monsoon. (B)
 A) Every six month B) Every year C) Every two year D) None of these
588. Sometimes it may be necessary to entirely block one or more channels of the river in order to prevent the discharge of such channels developing into a main river channel after the construction of the bridge. This is done by providing (A)
 A) Closure bund B) Guide bunds C) Marginal bunds D) None of these
589. Flood level gauge to be marked (B)
 A) commencing from bed level to top B) commencing from bottom of girder towards bed level

- C) commencing from Rail level D) commencing from Danger level
590. The minimum height of embankment above the highest flood mark in the area should be----- (D)
A) Zero B) 30 cm C) 100 cm D) 60 cm
591. When the railway crosses a deep valley without perennial water, it is called (A)
A) Aqueduct B) Cause way C) Via-duct D) River crossing
592. ____ is used to measure depth of water. (C)
A) Water meter B) Elcometer C) Echo sounder D) None of these
593. The Engineering reserve will include items of plant and machinery of (D)
A) Light Plant B) Heavy Plant C) Special Plant D) All of these
594. Controlling officials nominated for Engineering plant Reserve of the Engineering Workshop (C)
A) Deputy Chief Engineer B) Works Manager C) Both A) and B) D) None of these
595. The maximum financial limit for the Engineering plant Reserve is fixed for each railway by (A)
A) Railway Board B) Zonal Railways C) Both of A) and B) D) None of these
596. Special plant includes (D)
A) Cranes steam or diesel above 5 tonnes
B) Service girders (spans) and steel work such as CC crib, trestles etc. for emergencies
C) Materials required for maintenance and overhauling of plant and tools
D) All of these
597. Heavy plant includes (A)
A) Dredgers B) Plant Oxy-acetylene C) Blowers, Concrete mixers D) Both B) and C)
598. Light plant includes (D)
A) Dredgers B) Plant Oxy-acetylene C) Blowers, Concrete mixers D) Both B) and C)
599. The value of serviceable plant and machinery rendered surplus on a particular project or railway and transferred to another project or railway or to the Engineering plant reserve should be fixed by the Engineer concerned in consultation with the (B)
A) Section Officer concerned B) Account Officer concerned C) Both of A) and B)
D) None of these
600. The charges for depreciation to allow for valuation of Light plant, Heavy plant and Special plant are respectively as (A)
A) 16%, 10% and 6% B) 6%, 10% and 16% C) 10%, 16% and 6% D) 6%, 16% and 10%
601. The allocation of cost of inspection and repairs to plant to bring it to a fully serviceable condition should be determined in accordance with----- (A)
A) Para 1918 S B) Para 1198 S C) Para 1189 S D) Para 1981 S
602. Plant that is not likely to be required for current railway works may with the approval of the ____, be hired out to other Government Departments, private bodies or Contractors provided that it is used in the interest of public service and handled by competent staff. (B)
A) Deputy Chief Engineer B) Chief Engineer C) Both of A) and B) D) None of these
603. Second hand value of a plant ____ if R=Present day price, N=Age of plant, L=Average life of the plant, S=The scrap value (Previously estimated). (A)
A) $R \times N/L \times (R-S)$ B) $R \times L/N \times (R-S)$ C) $R \times N/L \times (L-S)$ D) None of these
604. The Boiler maker / Chargeman shall examine the boiler as soon as possible after it has been laid off, and arrange for requisite repairs; and thereafter he will examine it----- (C)
A) every 9 months B) every 6 months C) every 3 months D) None of these
605. The outside of the boiler shall be (C)
A) Painted with red lead B) Coated with boiled oil C) Both A) or B) D) None of these
606. No boiler which has been laying out of use for-----, shall be put into commission until it has been tested at site by hydraulic pressure by the Boiler Inspector and a fresh certificate has been issued. (C)

- A) three months or over B) six months or over
C) nine months or over D) twelve months or over
607. Boilers when not in use for a limited period of not exceeding -----should be filled with water right up to the top. (D)
A) forty days B) thirty days C) twenty days D) ten days
608. The assumed life of all machines when not otherwise stated shall be taken as (B)
A) 25 years B) 15 years C) 5 years D) None of these
609. Debit for hire charges on plant and staff against departmental requisitions should include (C)
A) Plant and Stores B) Wages of staff C) Both of A) and B) D) None of these
610. Bridge staff need to be trained for their jobs through ----- using the tools, equipment and machinery. (C)
A) theoretical class room training B) practical work at site
C) both A) and B) D) None of these
611. Training courses organized in the Railway Training Institutes. (D)
A) Initial courses B) Promotional courses C) Refresher courses D) All of these
612. Initial course for Bridge Khalasis/ H.S.Grade II/Artisans at the Centralised Training School of the Zonal Railway under the direction of a Bridge Inspector should be of (C)
A) Three month duration B) Two month duration
C) One month duration D) None of these
613. Initial course for Apprentice Bridge Inspectors at the Zonal Training school will be of (C)
A) Three year duration B) Two year duration
C) One year duration D) None of these
614. The duration of the course for the training of promotion to Bridge Mistries at the Centralised Training School of the Zonal Railway will be ----- (C)
A) Two weeks B) Four weeks C) Six weeks D) Eight weeks
615. The training for promotion from Bridge Mistries to Bridge Inspectors / Grade III at the Zonal Training School will be for a period of ----- (A)
A) Six weeks B) Eight weeks C) Ten weeks D) Twelve weeks
616. Bridge Inspectors should be sent for Refresher courses once in (D)
A) Two years B) Three years C) Four years D) Five years
617. The courses arranged for Bridge Inspectors periodically to increase a sense of awareness amongst them are (A)
A) Special courses B) Refresher courses C) Promotional courses D) Initial courses
618. Qualified men will be entitled to promotion by seniority within their own groups. The normal procedure for promotion should be by (A)
A) Trade test B) Interview C) Recommendation D) Random selection
619. DMTR in full form (C)
A) Daily Material Technical Register B) Detailed Material Transaction Record
C) Daily Material Transaction Register D) Detailed Material Technical Record
620. Cranes are used for (C)
A) Lifting and lowering B) Vertical transportation
C) Both 'A' and 'B' D) None of the above
621. EOT crane has (C)
A) Transverse movement B) Longitudinal movement
C) Both 'A' and 'B' D) None of the above
622. The following is used to transport materials having flat bottoms (B)
A) Belt conveyor B) Roller conveyor C) Chain conveyor D) None of the above
623. The following is supported from the ceilings (C)

- A) Roller conveyor B) Belt conveyor C) Chain conveyor D) All of the above
624. What is the maximum lifting capacity of EOTs used in structural yard of EWS (A)
A) 10 Ton B) 3 Ton C) 16 Ton D) 30 Ton
625. Tool used for checking straightness of flat surface (C)
A) Try square B) Sprit level C) Straight edge D) Pressure gauge
626. Tool used for checking perpendicularity of two adjacent sides (A)
A) Tri square B) Vernier callipers C) Depth gauge D) Spirit level
627. Tool used for measuring the depth of a groove (A)
A) Depth gauge B) Straight edge C) Spirit level D) Filler gauge
628. Tool used for measuring clearance between mating surface (A)
A) Feeler gauge B) Plug gauge C) Depth gauge D) Pressure Gauge
629. Tool used to measure diameter of shaft up to accuracy of 0.01 mm (B)
A) Vernier callipers B) Micrometer C) Depth gauge D) Straight edge
630. What is meant by CI engine (B)
A) Controlled ignition B) Compression ignition C) Both A & B D) None of these
631. The acid used in automobile battery is (A)
A) Sulphuric acid B) Hydrochloric acid C) Nitric acid D) Hydrofluoric acid
632. What is meant by SI engine (B)
A) Special ignition B) Spark ignition C) Both A & B D) None
633. Which will cause more atmospheric pollution (C)
A) Electric engine B) Petrol engine C) Diesel engine D) All the above
634. What does SAE30 number indicates? (B)
A) Flash point B) Viscosity C) Pour point D) Fire point
635. What lubricants are used in bridge girders? (D)
A) Graphite B) Grease, oils & Silicones C) Tallow D) All the above
636. All open web girders for Railway bridges of span greater than 45m shall be (A)
A) Pre-stressed B) Pre-stressing not required
C) Pre-stressing is optional D) None of the above
637. What is effective span of a steel girder? (A)
A) The distance between centres of bearing plates or knuckle pins
B) The distance between centres of the main girders or trusses.
C) The distance between centres of cross girders
D) Total length of the girder
638. Full form of DPT is (A)
A) Dye penetration Test B) Dye positive Test C) Dye pores Test D) Dye pouring test
639. DPT is a _____ test (B)
A) Destructive test B) Non-destructive test C) Both A & B D) None
640. What is full form of B&S (A)
A) Bridges & structures B) Bridges & Stations
C) Buildings & Stations D) Buildings & Structures
641. _____ metalizing is done for steel bridge girders (B)
A) Zinc B) Aluminum C) Copper D) Red oxide
642. What is the initial tolerance of jig bush (A)
A) -0mm, +0.1mm B) -0mm, +0.4mm C) +0mm, -0.13mm D) None
643. What is the final tolerance of jig bush (B)
A) -0mm, +0.1mm B) -0mm, +0.4mm C) +0mm, -0.13mm D) None
644. Tolerances for checking jigs from master plates shall be +0mm-0.13mm. (C)
A) -0mm, 0.1mm B) 0mm, +0.4mm C) +0mm, -0.13mm D) None

645. Any steel work the weight of which differs by more than ____ from the calculated weight determined from the nominal weight of the sections shall be liable to rejection. (A)
 A) 2.5% B) 3% C) 3.5% D) 1%
646. What is full form of QAP (A)
 A) Quality Assurance Programme B) Quality Accepted Programme
 C) Quantity Assurance Programme D) Quantity Accepted Programme
647. What is full form of WPSS (B)
 A) Welding Program Specification Sheet B) Welding Procedure Specification Sheet
 C) Welding Program Specialization Sheet D) Welding Procedure Specialization Sheet
648. What is full form of WPQR (A)
 A) Welding Procedure Qualification Records B) Welding Procedure Qualification Register
 C) Welding Program Qualification Register D) Welding Process Qualification Registers
649. All angle/channel, rolled section to be used for girder fabrication shall be checked for rolling tolerance as stipulated in (A)
 A) IS:1852 B) IS:1752 C) IS:1762 D) IS:1862
650. Normalizing is done for plates with thickness (A)
 A) 12mm and above B) Less than 12mm C) Doesn't dependent on thickness D) None
651. Welded girder Fabrication Specification used in Railways (A)
 A) IRS:B1-2001 B) IRS:A1-2001 C) IRS C1-2001 D) IRS:D1-2001
652. The proper surface preparation in metallization is the ____ of the surface (A)
 A) roughening B) Smoothening C) Finishing D) None
653. Surface preparation in metallization is done by (A)
 A) Grit blasting or sand blasting B) Manual cleaning
 C) Cleaning with Acid D) Sand paper
654. Etch wash primer used in the metalizing process shall conform to (A)
 A) IS : 5666 B) IS : 2339 C) IS : 209 D) IS : 104
655. Aluminium used in the metalizing process shall conform to (C)
 A) IS : 5666 B) IS : 2339 C) IS : 2590 D) IS : 5905
656. Diameter of Aluminium wire used for metalizing process is (A)
 A) 3 to 5mm B) 3 to 5cm C) 3 to 5inches D) 3 to 5m
657. The flats welded on bed plate are called (D)
 A) Lock strips B) Guide strips C) Bearing strips D) A & B
658. Plant & Machinery which is not useful and over-aged will be sent to Scrap Depot with form (B)
 A) DS-9 Form B) DS-8 Form C) DS Form D) Challan
659. The replacement of Old girder with a new Girder should be charged to the Allocation (D)
 A) Revenue B) OLWR C) DF D) DRF
660. Camber provided for FOB is (D)
 A) L/250 B) L/275 C) L/300 D) L/325
661. In unavoidable cases, site welding of girder bridges to be done with the permission of (B)
 A) JAG officer B) SAG officer C) Junior scale officer D) Senior scale officer
662. which of the following statement is correct (C)
 A) design camber < dead load camber B) dead load camber < live load camber
 C) live load camber < dead load camber D) design camber < live load camber
663. which of the following statement is correct regarding open web girders of span 91.5 M (A)
 A) top chord member's nominal length < camber length
 B) top chord member's nominal length > camber length
 C) bottom chord member's nominal length > camber length
 D) bottom chord member's nominal length < camber length

664. In open web girders, heaviest members of truss are (D)
 A) Bottom chord members B) Top chord members
 C) Vertical and inclined members D) End Rakers
665. In triangulated girders, reversal of stresses of members will occur during traffic (D)
 A) Bottom chord members B) Top chord members
 C) Vertical and / or inclined members near supports
 D) Vertical and / or inclined members near middle of span
666. Standard span of 30.5 M Underslung girder weight is ___ less than that of Through girder (A)
 A) 30% B) 35% C) 20% D) 25%
667. Through girders of span 61 & 76.2 M spans, 3rd stringers on either end of girders, act as (D)
 A) fixed beam B) hinged beam C) simply supported D) fixed free
668. If top width of cross girder is more than 450 mm in OWG with H-beam sleepers ____ (D)
 A) No additional sleeper is needed B) sleeper of same height placed on cross girder
 C) width is reduced to 450 mm D) lesser height sleeper is to be provided
669. Bottom lateral bracings in through girder bridges are made up of 2 angles in ____ with batten plates (D)
 A) face to face angles B) back to back with longer legs
 C) back to back with smaller legs D) star shape
670. As per Steel Bridge Code, the ratio of deflection to length of through girder shall not exceed ____ (D)
 A) L/325 B) L/400 C) L/550 D) L/600
671. while laying channel sleepers ____ to be provided below seating (C)
 A) cleaning B) patch painting C) heavy coat of primer D) complete painting
672. H-beam sleeper are more convenient for following track structure (A)
 A) LWR B) CWR C) SWR D) any of the above
673. Toe load of channel sleeper fittings are ____ (B)
 A) equal to ERC B) Zero C) lesser than ERC D) more than ERC
674. LWR will be continued on bridges with ____ (C)
 A) wooden sleepers B) channel sleepers C) H-beam sleepers D) any of the above
675. phosphor bronze bearings are generally provided for ____ (B)
 1. heavy girders where lifting is difficult
 2. where greasing is not needed
 3. Underslung girders
 4. Road over Bridges with composite girders
 A) 1 & 2 B) 3 & 4 C) 1, 3 & 4 D) 1, 2 & 4
676. Steel channel sleepers, used in corrosion prone are, are galvanized with minimum quantity of (A)
 A) 750 g/m² B) 710 g/m² C) 650 g/m² D) 610 g/m²
677. Steel channel sleepers, used in corrosion prone are, are galvanized with minimum quantity of (D)
 A) 750 g/m² B) 710 g/m² C) 650 g/m² D) 610 g/m²
678. Life of galvanized steel channel sleepers are of ____ (B)
 A) 10 to 12 years B) 15 to 20 years C) 20 to 25 years D) 20 to 30 years
679. For metal arc welding electrodes conforming to (A)
 A) IRS:M-28 B) IRS:M-29 C) IRS:M-38 D) IRS:M-39
680. Speed restriction to be imposed on bridges with ORN – 1 or 2 is ____ (D)
 A) 20 kmph B) 25 kmph C) 30 kmph D) at discretion of inspecting authority

South Central Railway



Headquarters Office,
Personnel Department,
Secunderabad.

No. P[R] 673/Trg/VIII

Dt. 25.09.2024.

Dy.CE & Secy. to PCE

Sub: Filling up of the posts of Sr.Instructor/P.Way/Bridges/Works in Level-7 at ZCETI/NLGD of Civil Engineering Department through Selection process – Question Bank on Establishment matters and Official Language – reg.

Ref: Dy.CE/SC's letter No. W.NG.32/Training/Instructor dt.11.09.2024.

Reference to the letter cited above, question bank on Establishment matters viz., DAR, Conduct Rules, Hours of Works and Periods of Rest (formerly known as HOER), Leave & Pass Rules, Payment of Wages Act, Employees' Compensation Act (ECA), RTI and Staff Benefit Fund as desired is sent herewith for taking further necessary action. Question Bank is advisory in nature and guides the candidates in a right approach and it is not binding on the Administration to issue questions from the Question Bank only.

Please acknowledge receipt.

Encl: As above.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to be "G. Srinivasa Naik", with a date "25.09.2024" written below it.

(G.Srinivasa Naik)
Secy. to PCPO

for Principal Chief Personnel Officer

DAR and Conduct Rules

1) Rule 3A of Railway Services (Conduct) Rules, 1966 relates to ...

Answer - Promptness and Courtesy

2) Railway Servant is barred from editing a News paper without prior permission of the Government under of Railway Services (Conduct) Rules, 1966.

Answer - Rule 8

3) Communication of Official information in accordance with Right to Information Act' 2005 is permitted under.....of Railway Services (Conduct) Rules 1966.

Answer - Rule 11

4) Demanding dowry is prohibited underOf Railway Services (Conduct) Rules, 1966.

Answer - Rule 13A

5) A Group C Railway Servant entering into transaction in respect of a movable property exceedingShall report the same to Government within one month. (Rs.15000)

Answer - (Authority: Rule18 (3) RS Conduct Rules)

6) An ALP is restricted to consume alcohol within of commencement of duty.

Answer - (8 Hours) (Authority: Rule 22(2) © of RS Conduct Rules).

7) Rules under RS (D&A) Rules, 1968 is divided in Parts.

Answer – Seven.

8) Standard Form used for placing a Railway Servant under Suspension is

Answer - SF-1

9) Non employment certificate for payment of Subsistence Allowance during the period of suspension shall be submitted in Standard Form No. ----

Answer - SF-3

10) Period of suspension, unless reviewed, shall not be valid beyond.....

Answer - 90 days

11) Where Chairman/RRB is the suspending authority, the Review Committee for reviewing the period of suspension will be constituted by

Answer - Railway Board.

12) Rule 6 of Railway Servants (D&A) Rules 1968 deals with.....

Answer – Penalties.

13) The lowest penalty under RS (D&A) Rules, 1968

Answer – Censure.

14) In cases where records or appointment letters to establish the actual Appointing Authority are not available should be treated as Appointing Authority.

Answer – General Manager [E(D&A)63 RG6-23 dt.21.2.64]

15) No major penalty shall be imposed without holding Inquiry in the manner specified in Rule 9 & 10 of RS (D&A) Rules or

Answer - Public Servants (Inquiries) Act,1850.

16) Standard Form for appointment of Inquiry Officer is

Answer - SF – 7

17) A recognized Railway Trade Union Official can appear as Defence Helper only if he has worked as Office Bearer of such union for continuous period of --- before

such appearance.

Answer - One year.

18) Retired Railway servant should not act as Defence Helper in more than cases at a time.

Answer – seven

19) Appointment of Inquiry Officer in Common Proceedings shall be made in Standard Form No.....

Answer - 10a.

20) SF-6 is standard form for

Answer - refusing permission to inspect documents

21) Railway servant may be given opportunity for making representation on the penalty proposed to be imposed when such imposition is without Inquiry is in terms of

Answer - Rule 14(i)] [Proviso to Rule 14 of RS (D&A) rules]

22) Appeal against a penalty imposed on a Railway servant in respect of his activities connected with his work as an Office Bearer of an Union participating in JCM will lie before

Answer - The President [Rule 19 (3) of RS (D&A) Rules]

23) The prescribed authority may withhold a petition submitted to the President under Rule 25, if it is against an order may enhance the penalty..... before the submission of the Petition.

Answer - 6 months

24) The time limit for submitting Revision Petition is ---

Answer - 45 days [RBE 12/85 and 235/86]

25) The essence of holding Inquiry in the manner provided under Rule 9 of RS (D&A) Rules is to uphold the

Answer - Principle of Natural Justice

26) Subletting of quarters is violation ofOf RS (Conduct) Rules 1966.

Answer - Rule 15A.

27) The term Dowry does not include dower or mahr in case of person to whom applies (Shariat/Muslim Personal Law)

Answer - Rule 13A RS (Conduct) Rules.

28) Any statement by a Railway servant embarrassing the relations between Central Government and State Government is in violation of

Answer - Rule 9 of RS (Conduct) Rules 1966

29) In terms of Rule 18(4) of RS (Conduct) Rules, Intimation is to be given by a Group an Officer to the prescribed Authority

a. If cumulative transactions entered by him in shares/securities debentures exceed Rs.50000 in a calendar year

b. If cumulative transactions entered by him in shares/securities debentures exceed Rs.50000 in a calendar month

c. If cumulative transactions entered by him in shares/securities debentures exceed Rs.25000 in a calendar year

d. If cumulative transactions entered by him in shares/securities debentures exceed Rs.25000 in a calendar month.

Ans. (a) If cumulative transactions entered by him in shares/securities debentures exceed Rs.50,000/- in a calendar year

30) Powers to Interpret the Rules under Railway Services (Conduct) Rules 1966 is reserved to

- a. General Manager
- b. CPO
- c. Railway Board
- d. The President

Ans. (d) Powers vested with President (Rule 23)

31) Time limit for grant of permission for transactions in immovable property outside India or with foreigners is

- a. 60 days
- b. 90 days
- c. 45 days
- d. 30 days

Ans. (a) 60 days (E (D&A) 89 GS1-11, dt.24.10.89)

32) The Railway Servants (Discipline & Appeal) Rules came into force from

- a. 01.01.1968
- b. 10.10.1968
- c. 01.10.1968
- d. 10.01.1968

Ans. (C) Rule 1, RS (D&A) Rules 1968

33) Railway Servants (D&A) Rules will not apply to

- (A) Inspector of Govt. Railway Police
- (B) Inspector of RPSF
- (C) Inspector of Railway Mail Service

- a. A & B b. B & C
- b. B & C
- c. A & C
- d. A, B & C

Ans. (d) Rule 3 of RS (D&A) Rules

34) The period of 48 Hours detention under custody specified for placing a Railway Servant under deemed suspension is not mandatory in case of arrest on registration of a police case under

- a. Sec.302 of Indian Penal Code – Murder
- b. Sec.307 of Indian Penal Code – Attempt to Murder
- c. Sec.304 B of Indian Penal Code – Dowry Death
- d. Sec.498 A of Indian Penal Code – Cruelty and Harassment of Women.

Ans. (C) (E (D&A) 87 RG6-75, dt.22.7.87 MC-64)

35) Extension of suspension shall not be for a period exceeding

- a. 90 days at a time
- b. 180 days at a time
- c. 30 days at a time
- d. 60 days at a time

Ans. (a) (E (D&A) 2004/RG6-9, dt.18.7.06

36) Payment of subsistence Allowance during the period of suspension is regulated by

- a. Rule 5 of RS (D&A) Rules, 1968
- b. Rule 1342 of R.II
- c. Rule 5 RS (Conduct) Rules, 1966
- d. None of the above

Ans. (b) Rule 1342 of R.II

37) Period of suspension on the death of employee during pendency of the Disciplinary Proceedings shall be treated as

- a. Dies-non
- b. Period spent on duty
- c. Period not spent on duty
- d. Extraordinary Leave

Ans. (a) (Rule 1345 R.II, MC 64)

38) Which of the following Statements are correct

(A) When the pay of an employee is reduced to a particular stage, his pay will remain constant at that stage for the entire period of reduction.

(B) In cases of reduction to lower grade for an indefinite period, repromotion will be ordered only by the authority competent to promote him in higher grade and D.A. has no role to play in the matter.

- a. Only Statement A is correct
- b. Statements (A) & (B) are correct
- c. Only Statement B is correct
- d. Both (A) & (B) are not correct

Ans. (a) Only Statement A is correct

39) Which of the Following Statements are correct

(A) An order of the D.A. reducing a Railway servant to a lower grade and giving further directions on fixing his pay in the lower grade does not amount to Double Jeopardy.

(B) The Penalty of reduction to a lower grade cannot be imposed by reducing the grade of an employee to a level lower than the grade in which he was originally appointed.

- a. Only (A) is correct
- b. Only (B) is correct
- c. Both (A) & (B) are correct
- d. Both (A) & (B) are not correct

Ans. (C) Both (A) & (B) are correct (RBE 302/89 & 68/89)

40) Which of the following documents are not required to be sent to I.O. by the D.A.

- a) Articles of Charges
- b) Service Particulars of Charged Official
- c) Defence Statement
- d) Statement of Prosecution Witnesses as well as Defence Witnesses

Ans. (b) Service Particulars of Charged Official [Rule 9(10) of RS (D&A) Rules]

41) Which of the following Statements are correct

(A) Where D.A. is not itself the Inquiring Authority, on consideration of Inquiry Report, he may remit the case to I.O. for further Inquiry.

(B) Inquiry Report along with findings shall be forwarded to C.O. and on receipt of same C.O. may submit written representation to D.A. on such findings.

- a. Only (A) is correct
- b. Only (B) is correct
- c. Both (A) & (B) are correct
- d. Both (A) & (B) are not correct

Ans. (C) Both (A) & (B) are correct [Rule 10 of RS (D&A) Rules]

42) Which of the following statements are correct?

(A) D.A. on the basis of evidences adduced during the Inquiry shall make an order imposing any of the major penalty

(B) C.O. shall be given opportunity of making representation on the penalty proposed to be imposed.

- a. Only (A) is correct
- b. Only (B) is correct
- c. Both (A) & (B) are not correct
- d. Both (A) & (B) are correct

Ans. [a] Only (A) is correct [Rule 10 of RS (D&A) Rules]

43) SF – 9 relates to

- a. Disciplinary action in common proceedings
- b. Revocation of Suspension
- c. Charge sheet for minor penalty with Inquiry
- d. None of the above.

Ans. [d] None of the above.

44) An order directing to initiate Disciplinary Action against a Sr.Clerk (P.Way Office), SSE/ P.Way and AEN (Gr.B) in a common proceedings shall have to be issued by

- a. The President
- b. The Railway Board
- c. The General Manager
- d. The Principal Chief Engineer

Ans. [b] The Railway Board [Rule 13 & Schedule III of RS (D&A) Rules]

45) Holding of Inquiry before imposition of major penalty of removal is in accordance with

- a. Art. 311(1) of the Constitution
- b. Art.311 (2) of the Constitution
- c. Art. 312 of the Constitution
- d. Art. 310 of the Constitution

Ans. [b] Art.311 (2) of the Constitution

46) Appeal cannot be made against

- a. An order of suspension
- b. An order passed by I.O. during the course of Inquiry
- c. Denying maximum pension admissible to Railway servant under Rules
- d. An order of the Revisionary Authority enhancing the penalty.

Ans. [b] An order passed by I.O. during the course of Inquiry[Rule 17 of RS (D&A) Rules]

47) Appeal can be made against

(A) An order determining pay and allowances during the period of suspension

(B) An order determining pay and allowances for the period from the date of removal to the date of reinstatement

(C) An order specifying the period between date of dismissal to date of reinstatement a period not spent on duty

(D) An order in the nature of step-in-aid of the final disposal of Disciplinary proceedings

- a. (A) (B) & (C)
- b. (A) (C) & (D)
- c. (A) & (C)
- d. (B) & (C)

Ans. [a] (A) (B) & (C) [Rule 18 of RS (D&A) Rules]

48) Which of the following statements are not correct

(A) The orders of the Appellate Authority can be signed and communicated on his behalf the C.O.

(B) Appeal will lie only with the appropriate Appellate Authority on the Division where the employee was working at the time of imposition of penalty, notwithstanding employee's transfer.

- a. (A) alone
- b. (B) alone
- c. Both (A) & (B)
- d. None of the above

Ans. [a] (A) alone b. (B) alone [Rule 22(2) and E(D&A)78/RG6-11, dt. 3.3.78]

49) Who is the Authority competent to exercise Suo-moto Revision without restriction any time limit even when he is the Appellate Authority

- a. President
- b. General Manager
- c. Chairman, Railway Rates Tribunal
- d. None of the above

Ans. [a] President [Proviso to Rule 25A & 25(5) of RS (D&A) Rules]

50) Appellate Authority can also exercise Revisionary powers

- a. In a case no appeal has been preferred
- b. The authority has to be of the rank of DRM
- c. Only for conducting suo-moto Revision
- d. All of the above

Ans. [d] All of the above [RBE 28/2004]

51) When it is proposed to reduce the penalty, suomoto Revision can be exercised by DRM for a period

- a. Beyond 6 months from the date of order to be revised
- b. Beyond one year from the date of order to be revised
- c. Within one year from the date of order to be revised
- d. Within 6 months from the date of order to be revised

**Ans. [c] Within one year from the date of order to be revised
[Rule 25(5) of RS (D&A) Rules]**

52) Review under Rule 25A of RS (D&A) Rules can be exercised by

- a. The DRM
- b. The General Manager
- c. The Railway Board
- d. The President

Ans. [d] The President

53) The Prescribed authority may withhold the Petition submitted to the President under Rule 31, if it is against termination of service of

- a. A Petitioner appointed on probation, during probation
- b. A Petitioner dismissed under Rule 14 (ii)
- c. A Petitioner compulsorily retired under Rule 1802, R.II.
- d. None of the above

Ans. [a] A Petitioner appointed on probation, during probation [Appendix II, R.I]

54) Which of the following Statements are correct

- (A) I.O. shall be sufficiently senior to the Charged Official
 - (B) The stipulation in Statement (A) above will also apply in case of Inquiries conducted by Commissioner of Departmental Inquiries/CVC.
- a. Both (A) & (B) are correct
 - b. (A) is correct but (B) is wrong
 - c. (A) is wrong but (B) is correct
 - d. Both (A) & (B) are not correct

Ans. [b] (A) is correct but (B) is wrong [RBE 37/2001 & RBE 36/2001]

55) Which one of the following is not a major penalty

- a. Reduction to lower stage for 3 years with cumulative effect
- b. Withholding of increment for 4 years with cumulative effect
- c. Reduction to lower grade for 3 years with effect of postponing future increments of pay
- d. Compulsory Retirement

Ans. [b] Withholding of increment for 4 years with cumulative effect [Rule 6 read with Rule 11]

56) Which of the following Statements are correct

- (A) Delinquent Railway servant can be transferred to new post during pendency of Disciplinary Proceedings
- (B) In that case D.A. will be with reference to new post under whose administrative control he was working

- a. Both (A) & (B) are correct
- b. (A) is correct but (B) is not correct
- c. (A) is not correct
- d. Both (A) & (B) are not correct

Ans. [a] Both (A) & (B) are correct [E(D&A)69 RG 6-12, 18.6.69]

57) Which of the following penalties specified under Rule 6 does not find place in Article 311 of Constitution

- a. Removal
- b. Dismissal
- c. Compulsory Retirement
- d. Reduction to Lower Grade

Ans. [d] Reduction to Lower Grade

58) Provisions for placing a Railway servant under deemed suspension is contained in

- a. Rule 3 of RS (D&A) Rules, 1968
- b. Rule 4 of RS (D&A) Rules, 1968
- c. Rule 5 of RS (D&A) Rules, 1968
- d. Rule 7 of RS (D&A) Rules, 1968

Ans. [c] Rule 5 of RS (D&A) Rules, 1968 Rule 5 of RS (D&A) Rules, 1968

59) Which of the following is not penalty under RS (D&A) Rules

- (A) Suspension
 - (B) Premature Retirement under Age Review
 - (C) Compulsory Retirement
 - (D) Reversion from officiating higher grade to lower grade on administrative grounds
- a. (A) (B) & (C)
 - b. (A) (B) & (D)
 - c. (A) (C) & (D)
 - d. (B) (C) & (D)

Ans. [b] (A) (B) & (D) [Rule 6]

60) Which Conduct Rule is correctly matched

- a. Rule 13 --- Dowry
- b. Rule 12 --- Subscription
- c. Rule 13A --- Gift
- d. Rule 9 --- Staging Demonstration

Ans. [b] Rule 12 Subscription Rule 12 Subscription

61) Authority competent to impose penalty of Dismissal from service on a Railway servant by invoking Rule 14 (iii) is

- a. DRM
- b. General Manager
- c. Member/Railway Board
- d. President

Ans. [d] President

62) The term 'Commission' in RS (D&A) Rules relate to

- a. Central Vigilance Commission
- b. Administrative Reforms Commission
- c. Union Public Service Commission
- d. Planning Commission

Ans. [c] Union Public Service Commission [Rule 2]

63) Match the following

- | | |
|-----------------|---|
| A. Schedule I | X - Disciplinary Authorities in respect of Gazetted staff |
| B. Schedule II | Y - Disciplinary Authorities in respect of Non Gazetted staff |
| C. Schedule III | Z - Authorities competent to order suspension |

- a. A – X, B – Z , C – Y
- b. A – Z, B – Y, C – X
- c. A – Y, B – X , C – Z
- d. A – Z , B – X , C – Y

Ans. [b] A – Z, B – Y, C – X

Hours of Work & Periods of Rest (HWPR), 2005
Question & Answer

Q.1. Regulation of Hours of Work and Period of Rest are dealt in -----

Ans: Chapter XIV of Indian Railways Act, 1989.

Q.2. The classification of----- employments is defined in Section 130 (a)

Ans: Continuous. (Chapter XIV of Indian Railways Act, 1989)

Q.3. The classification of----- employments is defined in Section 130 (b)

Ans: Essentially Intermittent. (Chapter XIV of Indian Railways Act, 1989).

Q.4. The classification of----- employments is defined in Section 130 (d)

Ans: Intensive; Chapter XIV of Indian Railways Act, 1989.

Q.5. Grant of overtime payment to Railway servants are dealt in.

Ans: Chapter XIV of Indian Railways Act, 1989. Section 132(4)

Q.6. Grant of periodical rest to Railway servants classified as EI dealt in

Ans: Chapter XIV of Indian Railways Act 1989. Section 133 (1) (b)

Q.7. Grant of periodical rest to Railway servants classified as Intensive are dealt in

•

Ans: Chapter XIV of Indian Railways Act, 1989. Section 131(1) (a)

Q.8. Grant of periodical rest to Railway servants classified as continuous are dealt in

Ans: Chapter XIV of Indian Railways Act, 1989 Section 133 (1)(a)

Q.9. The duties of supervisors of Railway Labour is defined in Chapter XIV of Indian Railways Act, 1989

Ans: True, Section 135 (2)

Q.10. Full night means period between----and-----

Ans: 10pm & 6am.

Q.11. In the case of Intensive workers—means period of duty over 8 hours

Ans: Long On RBE 131/2005 2(c)

Q.12. In the case of continuous workers Long on means period of duty -----

Ans: Over 10 hours. RBE 131/2005 2 (c)

Q.13. In the case of ----- workers Long On means period of duty over 12 hours

Ans: Essentially Intermittent.

Q.14. Expand RLC

Ans: Regional Labour Commissioner. RBE 131/2005 2(f)

Q.15. The document which shows the hours that a Railway servant is expected to be on duty is-

Ans: Roster.

Q.16. Regional Labour Commissioner is appointed by notification in the -----

Ans: Official Gazette. RBE 131/2005 2(f)

Q.17. A station which is not a junction but from which trains are ordered on regular measure

Ans: Non- Roadside station. RBE 131/2005 2(g) (iv)

Q.18. In case of running staff ordinary rate of pay includes-----

Ans: 30% of basic pay. RBE 131/2005, IREC Vol.-II Rule 1303 (FR 9) * Rule 1507 (2) (d) (i)

Q.19. ----- is the period of rest less than 12 hours in a roster of 6 hours duty for intensive classification workers.

Ans: Short Off. RBE 131/2005 2(k) (i) A

Q.20. Short Off is the period of ----- rest between two rostered duties of Railway servant under continuous classification

Ans: less than 10 hours. RBE 131/2005 2(k) (ii)

Q.21. Maximum number of breaks permitted in a split shift is----

Ans: 2 break 3 spell. RBE 131/2005 8(8)(a)

Q.22. If the place of residence is beyond ----- Kms. from place of work 7 hours of split duty is treated as equivalent to 8 hours of normal duty.

Ans: 1.6 RBE 131/2005 8(8)(b)

Q.23. Sustained effort under Section 130 implies ----- .

Ans: Mental effort. RBE 131/2005, Explanation under 2(m)

Q.24. Power to declare the employment of Railway Servant as Intensive or EI vest with-----

Ans: Head of Rly. Administration/PCPO (if delegated). RBE 131/2005 3(1)

Q.25. ----- is competent to declare a Railway servant as Excluded

Ans: Ministry of Railways. RBE 131/2005, Para 6

Q.26. Time limit for appealing against classification is -----days

Ans: 90 days. RBE 131/2005, 4(2)

Q.27. Copy of order specifying a Railway Servant to be treated as Supervisory shall be forwarded to -----

Ans: Chief Labour Commissioner. RBE 131/2005, 5(2)

Q.28. ---- is the authority to specify a Railway Servant as Supervisory

Ans: Ministry of Labour. RBE 131/2005, 5(1)

Q.29. The Employment of all Railway Servants except those excluded by Ministry of Railways are assumed as -----

Ans: Continuous. RBE 131/2005, 7(1)

Q.30. Health Educators and Family planning Field workers are classified as—

Ans: Excluded. RBE 131/2005, 6(d) & 6(e)

Q.31. Most suitable method to classify employment of Railway servant as intensive or EI is based on----

Ans: Factual job analysis. RBE 131/2005, 7(1)

Q.32. -- & ---- are the two important factors for classification of Railway Servant as intensive

Ans: Strenuous nature of work tending to cause mental or physical strain and continuous application to work with little or no period of relaxation. RBE 131/2005, 7(2) (i) (ii)

Q.33. Period rest, inaction or relaxation do not aggregate more than ----- hours or more in a cycle of 24 hours will satisfy the condition of little period of rest for classification as intensive.

Ans: 6. RBE No.131/2005, 7(2) Explanation

Q.34. Period rest, inaction or relaxation do not aggregate to ----- hour or more in a shift of 8hours will satisfy the condition of little period of rest for 'intensive' workers.

Ans: 1. RBE 131/2005, 7(2) Explanation

Q.35. The Employment of a Railway Servant is classified as ----- if in a duty of hours of 12 hours various periods of inaction aggregating to 50% or more

Ans: Essentially Intermittent. RBE 131/2005, 7(3) (b)

Q.36. While assessing the work load of ----- staff the period of inaction less than 5 minutes shall be ignored.

Ans: Essentially Intermittent. RBE 131/2005, Note under Section 7

Q.37. The standard hours of duty of intensive classification -----hours a week

Ans: 42 ; RBE 131/2005, 8(3)(a)

Q.38. The rostered hours of duty of caretaker of rest house is ----hours a week

Ans: 75. RBE 131/2005, 8(4)(a)(1) & 8(6)(i)

Q.39. Standard hours of work of a Railway Servant classified EI and working in ----- provided with quarters within 0.5km from the place of work is 60 hours in a week

Ans: Non road station. RBE 131/2005, 8(4)(ii)

Q.40. Standard hours of work of a Railway Servant classified EI and working in roadside station not provided with quarters within 0.5km from the place of work is---- ---hours in a week

Ans: 60 hours RBE 131/2005, 8(4)(iii)

Q.41. Standard hours of work of a Railway Servant classified EI and working in a roadside station and provided with quarters within 0.5km from the place of work is---- ---hours in a week

Ans: 72 hours. Section 8(4) (ii)

Q.42. Maximum time limit prescribed for preparatory and Complementary work in case of Railway Servant Classified as intensive is -----hours a week

Ans: 3. RBE 131/2005, 8(6)(a)

Q.43. Maximum time limit prescribed for preparatory and Complementary work in case of Railway Servant Classified as continuous is -----hours a week

Ans: 6. RBE 131/2005, 8(6)(b)

Q.44. Maximum time limit prescribed for preparatory and Complementary work in case of Railway Servant Classified as EI and called upon to work 24 additional hours in a week is -----hours a week

Ans: 3 RBE 131/2005, 8(6)(c)(i)

Q.45. Maximum time limit prescribed for preparatory and Complementary work in case of Railway Servant classified as EI and called upon to work 12 additional hours in a week is ----- a week

Ans: 4 & 1/2 hours. RBE 131/2005, 8(6)(c)(ii)

Q.46. Time required for preparatory and complementary work by a running staff shall be deemed to be ----- a week

Ans: The time required for preparatory or complementary work by the running staff shall be deemed to be 4 hours a week. Notes: (i) Where the time assessed for doing preparatory or complementary work is under 15 minutes per day, the same shall not be treated as duty shall not be exhibited in the roster.

Q.No.47. If the time assessed for preparatory and complementary work in respect of staff classified as -----is less than 45 minutes per day the same should be treated as half an hour

Ans: Continuous. RBE 131/2005, 8(7) Note (ii)

Q.48. If the time assessed for preparatory and complementary work in respect of staff classified as Continuous is 45 minutes and 1 hour per day the same should be treated as -----

Ans: 1 hour. RBE 131/2005, 8(7) Note (ii)

Q.49. If the time assessed for preparatory and complementary work in respect of staff classified as EI and Intensive is between 15 minutes and 30 minutes per day shall be treated as -----

Ans: Half an hour. RBE 131/2005, 8(7) Note (iii)

Q.50. Averaging period for purpose of calculating overtime in respect of continuous staff is -----

Ans: Bi weekly. RBE 131/2005, 10(2) & section 132 (2) of Railways Act

Q.51. Averaging period for purpose of calculating overtime in respect of ----- staff is bi weekly

Ans: Intensive. RBE 131/2005, 10(2)& section 132 (3) of Railways Act

Q.52. The particulars of extra work done by a Railway Servant shall be recorded in ---

Ans: Register of Extra hours of work (Form A). RBE 131/2005 Para 11

Q.53. Weekly rest of not less than ----is granted to Railway Servant whose employment is classified as Intensive

Ans: 30 consecutive hours. RBE 131/2005 12(1)

Q.54. Weekly rest of not less than ----is granted to Railway Servant whose employment is classified as EI

Ans: 24 hours including a full night. RBE 131/2005, 12(1)

Q.55. Weekly rest of not less than ----is granted to Railway Servant whose employment is classified as Continuous

Ans: 30 consecutive hours. RBE 131/2005, 12(1)

Q.56. No Railway Servant classified as intensive shall be called upon to duty before completion of rest of----

Ans: 12 hours. RBE 131/2005, 12(2)

Q.57. Running staff shall be granted rest of -----consecutive hours including a full night in a month

Ans: 4 periods of 30 hours or 5 periods of 22. RBE 131/2005, 12(3)

Q.58. -----will decide whether a particular action will be classified as sustained attention or not

Ans: Controlling authority. RBE 131/2005, 2(m) Section 130 (b) of Railway Act. 1989.

Q.59. Loco running staff who are deputed to accompany engine on trial are allowed --
---credit of time spent

Ans: 100 percent.

Q.60. No Railway Servant except ----- are booked for more than 14 days continuously.

Ans: Staff Operating Track Machines. RBE 162/2009.

QUESTION BANK WITH ANSWER - LEAVE RULES

1. How many days of LAP in a calendar year, a permanent/ Temporary Railway servant shall be entitled to get?

- a) 20 days
- b) 15 days
- c) 30 days
- d) 45 days

Ans:- (c) 30 days in a calendar year; (Rule 523 of IREC, Vol-I)

2. How many days of LHAP in a year, can be credited to an employee?.

- a) 30 days
- b) 10 days
- c) 20 days
- d) 12 days

Ans:- (c) 20 days in a year; (Rule-526 of IREC, Vol.-I)

3. A female Railway employee shall be entitled to maternity leave for

- a) 135 days
- b) 120 days
- c) 90 days
- d) 180 days

Ans:- (d) 180 days;

4. For miscarriage, including abortion, what period of Maternity leave may be granted

- a) 6 weeks
- b) 45 days
- c) 7 weeks

d) 43 days.

Ans:- (b) 45 days;

5. Paternity leave is admissible with less than two surviving children for a period of

a) 10 days

b) 20 days

c) 15 days

d) 25 days

Ans:- (c) 15 days;

6. Maximum days of leave on average pay that can be accumulated is

a) 120

b) 180

c) 190

d) 300 days

Ans:- (d) 300 days;

7. LAP shall be credited to a Railway servant at the rate of

a) 2 ½ days per month

b) 3 days per month

c) 2 days per month

d) 1 ½ days per month

Ans:- (a) 2 ½ days per month; (Rule-524 of IREC,Vol-I)

8. How many days of LAP per year can be credited to a school staff ?

a) 10 days

b) 5 days

c) 7days

d) 8 days

Ans:- (d) 5 days; (Rule-525 of IREC,Vol-I)

9. How many days of LHAP can be accumulated to an employee in his service life?

a) 300 days

b) 450 days

c) 600 days

d) Un limited

Ans:- (d) Unlimited; (Rule-526 of IREC,Vol-I)

10. A male railway servant may be granted Paternity leave having surviving children

a) Less than two

b) One

c) Four

d) Three

Ans:- (a) Less than two surviving children; (Rule-551(A) R-I)

11. Up to what limit, maternity leave may be combined with any kind of leave?

- a) One year
- b) Two years
- c) Unlimited
- d) Six months

Ans:- (b) Two years; (Rule-551, R-I)

12. A Trade Apprentices may be granted leave on full stipend for a period not exceeding----- days per year.

- a) 15 days
- b) 13 days
- c) 10 days
- d) 12 days

Ans:- (d) 12 days; (Rule-534, R-I)

13. Apprentice Mechanics in Railways Workshops may be granted leave on full stipend for period not exceeding.....

- a) 16 days
- b) 20 days
- c) 25 days
- d) 30 days

Ans:- (a) 16 days; (Rule-533, R-I)

14. Gazetted officers may be granted LAP for the period exceeding 180 days but not exceeding, if leave granted outside India.

- a) 180 days
- b) 240 days
- c) 230 days
- d) 250 days

Ans:- (a) 180 days;

15. Study leave shall count for :-

- a) Reckoning seniority
- b) Reckoning increment
- c) Earning LAP
- d) Earning LHAP.

Ans:- (c) Earning LAP (Rule-556 R-I)

16. Which of the following category is entitled for hospital leave?

- a) Group 'A'

- b) Group 'B'
- c) Group 'C'
- d) Group 'D'

Ans:- (d) Group 'D' only. (Rule-554 of IREC, Vol.-I)

17. When no leave is admissible under any other rule, the leave granted is known as

- a) LAP
- b) LHAP
- c) SPL Leave
- d) Extra ordinary leave.

Ans:- (d) Extra ordinary leave (Rule-530, R-I)

18. Maximum encashment of leave on average pay is

- a) 200 days
- b) 180 days
- c) 360 days
- d) 300 days

Ans:- (d) 300 days.

19. Leave of any kind can be combined with vacation in the case of

- a) Officers
- b) Office Staff
- c) Running Staff
- d) Rly. School Teacher

Answer:- (d) Rly. School Teacher (Rule-525, R-I).

20. What is the maximum period of leave on Average pay at time that a Railway servant may be granted?

- a) 120 days
- b) 160 days
- c) 180 days
- d) 300 days

Ans:- (c) 180 days; (Rule-523, R-I)

21. What is the maximum limit of Leave not due that may be granted to a permanent Rly. Servant during his entire service period?

- a) 360 days

- b) 380 days
- c) Unlimited
- d) 300 days

Ans:- (a) 360 days;

22. Within which period, Paternity Leave can be granted?

- a) Six months
- b) Three months
- c) Four months
- d) 15days

Ans:- (a) 6 months from the date of child birth

23. Paternity leave is also admissible to

- a) Casual Labour
- b) Casual labour with temporary status
- c) After completion of 180 days of service
- d) After regular absorption

Ans:- (b) Casual labour with temporary status;

24. Staff of which Railway are entitled to avail extra Casual leave?

- a) SER
- b) ECOR
- c) NFR
- d) ECR

Ans:- (c) NFR;

25. Whom does the Compensatory Casual leave is admissible?

- a) Supervisory staff
- b) Group 'D' staff
- c) Group 'C' & Group 'D' staff but not supervisor
- d) Stenographer & Confidential Assistant

Ans:- (c) Group 'C' & Group 'D' staff but not supervisor;

26. Quarantine Leave

- a) Withdrawn
- b) Admissible in critical diseases

c) For Eye disease

d) Wife's Sickness

Ans:- (a) Withdrawn; (Rule 555, R-I)

27. Commuted leave is admissible on

a) Medical Certificate

b) Request of an employee

c) Discretion of competent authority

d) None

Ans:- (a) On Medical Certificate; (Rule 527, R-I)

28. If a Railway employee applies for a kind of leave say LAP, in advance, the competent authority may.....

a) Sanction as CL

b) sanction as LWP

c) refuse to sanction it

d) convert it as commuted leave

Ans:- (c) Refuse to sanction it; (Rule-503, R-I)

29. A Railway employee shall be granted leave of any kind for a continuous period of not exceeding.....

a) 3 Years

b) 4 years

c) 5 years

d) 6 years

Ans:- (c) 5 years; (Rule-510, R-I)

30. Which of the following leave can be combined with vacation in case of a school teacher?

a) Only LAP

b) Only LHAP

c) Any kind of leave

d) Special disability leave

Ans:- (c) Any kind of leave; (Rule-525 (d) , R-I)

31. How many occasions does a workshop staff be granted half a day's LAP?

a) 6 occasions

- b) 10 occasions
- c) 6 occasions
- d) 12 occasions

Answer :- (a) 6 occasions (Rule 539/2, R-I)

32. What is the maximum limitation of Leave Not Due granted on medical certificate during the entire period of service?

- a) 360 days
- b) 365 days
- c) 370 days
- d) 390 days

Ans:- (a) 360 days;

33. Maximum of study leave that can be granted to an employee during his entire service period is

- a) 36 months
- b) 28 months
- c) 24 months
- d) 30 months

Answer :- (a) 36 months

34. In case of 'Cut in pension', for compulsory retirement as a measure of punishment, leave encashment is admissible for...

- a) 360 days
- b) 150 days
- c) un utilized days
- d) not eligilble

Ans:- (d) not eligilble;

35. Which of the following leave may be granted to a Rly. Servant, Volunteered to donate blood in Govt./Rly. Hospitals for railway employees.

- a) Special Casual leave
- b) casual leave
- c) LAP
- d) LHAP

Ans:- (a) Special Casual leave.

36. If a railway servant resigns from service during study leave, and it is converted into regular leave as LAP/LHAP leaving balance, such a balance

shall be treated as....

- A) unauthorized absence
- b) Extra ordinary leave
- c) Study leave
- d) Leave not due

Answer:- (b) Extra ordinary leave

37. What is the Maximum joining time admissible to a Railway Servant?

- a) 10 days
- b) 12 days
- c) 15 days
- d) 16 days

Answer:- 15 days in case of air travel is involved (Para- 1108, R-I)

38. Under small family norms a railway employee is entitled to get Special Casual leave up to.....

- a) 14 days
- b) 16 days
- c) 20 days
- d) 25 days

Answer:- 14 days

39. What is the maximum Special Casual leave admissible in a calendar year for scouting/Sports activities?

- a) 30 days
- b) 45 days
- c) 15 days
- d) 25 days

Answer:- 30 days

40. If the transfer involves change of station, and the distance between the old and new station is less than 1000 k.ms, how many days of joining time is admissible?

- a) Not more than 5 days
- b) 10 days
- c) 12 days

d) 15 days

Answer:- (b) 10 days

PASS RULES - QUESTION BANK WITH ANSWER

Q 1. What is Pass?

- (a) Pass is a Privilege.
- (b) To travel in Railway
- (c) An authority given by Railway to a Railway employee or to a Person authorizing him to travel in a train gratuitously.
- (d) None of these.

Answer: (c)

Q 2. Family means.

- (a) Wife, Husband, Son/Step sons under the age of 21 years and wholly dependent. Bonafide student of any recognized University over 21 years of age. Unmarried daughter of any age whether earning or not, dependent widow daughter. Railway Doctor's certified invalid son, daughter of any age.
- (b) Wife, Husband, son/Step son/Son-in-law/mother-in-law/daughter of any age.
- (c) Husband, Wife/Widow mother/son/Step son of any age/Daughter of any age.
- (d) Husband/Wife/Sons/Daughters of any age/Mother-in-law, if father is not alive.

Answer: (a)

Q 3. How many sets of P.T.O. issued to the Railway employees?

- (a) 6 sets both for Gazetted and Non-Gazetted every year from the date of appointment.
- (b) 4 sets both for Gazetted and Non-Gazetted every year from the date of appointment.
- (c) 3 sets both for Gazetted and Non-Gazetted every year from the date of appointment.
- (d) 4 sets for for both Gazetted & Non-Gazetted.

Answer: (d)

Q 4. How many sets of School Pass issued to Railway employee?

- (a) 6 sets per year.
- (b) 4 sets per year.
- (c) 3 sets per year.
- (d) 5 sets per year.

Answer: 3 sets per year

Q 5. Maximum validity for a Privilege Pass?

- (a) 3 months (Half-set)
- (b) 4 months (Full-set)
- (c) 2 months (Half-set)
- (d) 5 months (Full-set)

Answer : (d)

Q 6. Attendants of Pass Holder is:-

- (a) Part time servant.
- (b) Servant
- (c) Full time paid servant.

(d) Any person.

Answer : (c)

Q 7. Pass to widows/widower of Railway employee was implemented w.e.f.

- (a) 12.03.1987
- (b) 12.03.1990
- (c) 12.03.1989
- (d) 12.03.1988

Answer: (a) Rule 9

Q 8. Maximum birth given for Reservation to Railway Officer on duty?

- (a) 6 births
- (b) 4 births
- (c) 3 births
- (d) 2 births

Answer: (b)

Q. 9. When Higher Class Pass issued

- (a) On medical ground.
- (b) On Scouts & Guide
- (c) None of these
- (d) Cultural functions

Answer: (a)

Q. 10. Penalties for not filling the date of commencement of journey (Privilege/Duty) 2nd Class Pass holder -

- (a) Rs. 5/-
- (b) Rs. 10/-
- (c) Rs. 15/-
- (d) Rs. 20/-

Answer: (b)

Q 11. Penalties for not filling the date of commencement of journey (Privilege/Duty) 1st Class Pass holder -

- (a)Rs. 15/-
- (b)Rs. 25/-
- (c)Rs. 35/-
- (d)Rs. 50/-

Answer: (b)

Q 12. Loss of a Retired Complimentary Pass? 2nd Class Pass holder

- (a) Rs. 10/-
- (b) Rs. 20/-
- (c) Rs. 30/-
- (d) Rs. 40/-

Answer: (a)

Q 13. Penalties for loss of a School Card Pass/Residential Card Pass. 2nd Class Pass holder

- (a) Rs. 10.50/-
- (b) Rs. 12.50/-
- (c) Rs. 13.50/-
- (d) Rs. 14.50/-

Answer: (b)

Q 14. Penalties for loss of a School Card Pass/Residential Card Pass. 1st & 1st 'A' Pass holder

- (a) Rs. 35/-
- (b) Rs. 40/-
- (c) Rs. 45/-
- (d) Rs. 50/-

Answer: (a)

Q 15. Penalties for loss of a Gold Pass.

- (a) Rs. 17,449/-
- (b) Rs. 13,309/-
- (c) Rs. 30,109/-
- (d) Rs. 12,309/-

Answer: (a)

Q 16. Penalties for loss of a Silver Pass.

- (a) Rs. 1800/-
- (b) Rs. 3800/-
- (c) Rs. 3799/-
- (d) Rs. 2690/-

Answer: (b)

Q 17. Penalties for loss of a Bronze Pass.

- (a) Rs. 1729/-
- (b) Rs. 2829/-
- (c) Rs. 3799/-
- (d) Rs. 1529/-

Answer: (c)

Q 18. Privilege Pass/P.T.Os. are admissible when a staff is on

- (a) Any kind of leave.
- (b) Only extra ordinary leave.
- (c) Only study leave.
- (d) Only special disability leave.

Answer: (a)

Q 19. Passes are not admissible over Nilgiri Railway during the month (except Gazetted staff)

- (a) January, February, March
- (b) April, May, June
- (c) July, August, September
- (d) October, November, December.

Answer: (b) Rule 6-3

Q 20. Full form of P.T.O.

- (a) Personnel Ticket Order
- (b) Permanent Ticket Order
- (c) Privilege Ticket Order
- (d) Pass & Ticket Order.

Answer: (c)

Q 21. Set means

- (a) Set means 3 sets of pass per year.
- (b) Set means 6 sets of pass per year.
- (c) Set means 3 sets of pass & 6 sets of P.T.O. per year.
- (d) Set means One set of pass or P.T.O. for Outward and Return journey.

Answer: (d)

Q 22. Break journey is not permissible in case of

- (a) Transfer Pass.
- (b) School Pass.
- (c) Settlement Pass.
- (d) Post Retd. Complimentary Pass.

Answer: (c)

Q 23. On what grounds a 1st class School Pass is issued to a 2nd class pass holders.

- (a) Studying in Sindia School/Gwalior
- (b) Studying in South Point School/Kolkata
- (c) Studying in Ram Krishna Mission School/Belur
- (d) Studying in Oak Grove School/Jharipani/Dehradun.

Answer: (d)

Q 24. How much Service (minimum) is required for Post Retired Complimentary Pass

- (a) 20 years
- (b) 25 years
- (c) 15 years
- (d) 33 years

Answer: (a)

Q 25. How many break journeys are admissible in Privilege Pass?

- (a) 6 nos.
- (b) 7 nos.
- (c) Any number (En-route)
- (d) 5 nos.

Answer: (c)

Q 26. On what routes Pass can be issued?

- (a) Any route.
- (b) Shortest route & longest route but quicker.
- (c) Longest route.
- (d) Shortest route with 30% of the longest route.

Answer: (b)

Q 27. How many School Certificates are required for School Card Pass in a year.

- (a) One in a year
- (b) Four in a year
- (c) Two in a year
- (d) One in whole service life

Answer: (c)

Q 28. Who is the competent authority for delayed issue of settlement pass beyond one year of retirement of Group C & D employees.

- (a) Any officer
- (b) Dy.CPO/Pass

- (c) GM/AGM or CPO/DRM
- (d) Dy. Secretary (Pass)

Answer: (c)

Q 29. Can Post Retired Complimentary Pass be issued to Quasi Railway Institutions?

- (a) No
- (b) Yes
- (c) May be issued with the approval of GM.
- (d) PHOD's approval.

Answer: (a)

Q 30. Split Passes are issued to which Railway Servant?

- (a) Only Group 'A' service
- (b) All Officers
- (c) All Railway Servants (A, B, C & D)
- (d) Only GM/AGM.

Answer: (c)

Payment of Wages Act, 1936

1. In which year was the first suggestion for the legislation in the act made?

- a. 1934
- b. 1925
- c. 1936
- d. 1937

Ans: (b)

2. The first suggestion for legislation in the act was made by a private member's bill called

_____.

- a. Legislative Bill
- b. Wages Bill
- c. Weekly Payment Bill
- d. None of the above

Ans: (c)

3. Choose the correct date and year on which payment of wages act was passed?

- a. 23rd April, 1936
- b. 28th March, 1937
- c. 25th April, 1937
- d. 27th April, 1936

Ans: (a)

4. In which year did the payment of wages act come into force?

- a. 23rd April, 1925
- b. 28th March, 1940
- c. 23rd April, 1936
- d. 28th March, 1937

Ans: (d)

5. The power is vested in the _____ to make the act applicable to payment of wages to any class of persons employed in any establishment or class of establishments specified in section 2(h) by giving 3 month's notice to that effect.

- a. Central Government
- b. Acting Government
- c. State Government
- d. Judicial Court

Ans: (c)

6. State true or false.

i. In a factory if a person has been named as manager of the factory under the clause (f) of sub section 1 of section 7 of the factories act, he is responsible to make the payments of the employees.

- a. True
- b. False

Ans: (a)

7. What is the maximum wage period for the payment of wages?

- a. 1 month
- b. 40 days
- c. 45 days
- d. 60 days

Ans: (a)

8. In any factory or industrial establishment where less than 1000 employees are employed the wages shall be paid before the expiry of the ____ day.

- a. 10th day
- b. 2nd day
- c. 7th day
- d. None of the above

Ans: (c)

9. Which of these deductions under section 7 of payment of wages act is not authorised?

- a. Deduction for Fines
- b. Deduction for payment of Income tax
- c. Deduction for Payment of insurance

d. Deduction for payment of uniform and property

Ans: (d)

10. What is the maximum limit of fine to be imposed on an employee?

- a. Should not exceed an amount equal to 5% of the wages payable
- b. Should not exceed an amount equal to 1% of the wages payable
- c. Should not exceed an amount equal to 3% of the wages payable
- d. Should not exceed an amount equal to 10% of the wages payable

Ans: (c)

11. Which section of the act covers deduction for damage or loss?

- a. Section 10
- b. Section 9
- c. Section 12
- d. Section 7

Ans: (a)

12. Match the following deductions with their respective sections

- 1. Deduction for recovery of loans ----- A. Section 12 A
- 2. Deduction from wages ----- B. Section 9
- 3. Deduction for services rendered ----- C. Section 7
- 4. Deductions from absence of duty ----- D. Section 11

- a. 1-a, 2-c, 3-d, 4-b
- b. 1-c, 2-a, 3-b, 4-d
- c. 1-b, 2-d, 3-c, 4-a
- d. 1-d, 2-a, 3-b, 4-c

Ans: (a)

13. A single application may be presented under section ____ on behalf or in respect of any number of employed persons.

- a. Sub section 3 of section 15
- b. Section 15
- c. Section 14
- d. Section 10

Ans: (b)

14. What is the penalty for those who contravene the provision of section 4 sub section (4) of section 5 or 10 or 25?

- a. 500 Rupees
- b. 5000 Rupees
- c. Upto 500 Rupees
- d. None of the above

Ans: (c)

15. Which section takes care of payment of undisbursed wages in case of death of employed person?

- a. Section 25A
- b. Section 25
- c. Section 26
- d. Section 22A

Ans: (a)

16. According to Payment of Wages Act, total amount of deduction from wages shall not exceed.

- a. 30%
- b. 40%
- c. 50%
- d. 60%

Ans: (c)

EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION ACT, 1923

Q1. The payment of compensation to railway employees by the railway administration for injury by accident is governed by:

- a. The Employees Compensation Act, 1923
- b. The payment of Wages Act, 1936
- c. Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016
- d. The Workmen Compensation Act, 1986

Ans: a) The Employees Compensation Act, 1923

Q2. Which of the following statements is/are INCORRECT regarding Employees Compensation Act, 1923?

- i. Compensation is payable for accidents arising out of and in the course of employment.
 - ii. Compensation is payable for injuries resulting due to influence of drink or drug.
 - iii. Compensation is payable for partial disablement for a period up to 3 days.
 - iv. There must be a casual relationship between the accident and the employment.
-
- a. ii)
 - b. iii)
 - c. ii) & iii)
 - d. i) & iv)

Ans: c) ii) & iii)

Q3. The amount of compensation under Employees Compensation Act, 1923 depends on

- a. Age of railway servant on the date of accident
- b. Wages of the railway servant drawn in the preceding one year from the date of accident
- c. Nature of injury
- d. All the above

Ans: d) All the above

Q4. The minimum amount of compensation payable under Employees Compensation Act, 1923 in case of death of a railway servant due to accident is Rs .

- a) Rs 80,000/-
- b) Rs 90,000/-
- c) Rs 1,40,000/-
- d) Rs 1,20,000/- Ans:

d) Rs 1,20,000/-

Q5. The minimum amount of compensation payable under Employees Compensation Act, 1923 in case of total permanent disablement of a railway servant due to accident is Rs. .

- a) Rs 80,000/-
- b) Rs 90,000/-
- c) Rs 1,40,000/-
- d) Rs 1,20,000/-

Ans: c) Rs 1,40,000/-

Q6. The employer shall not be liable to pay such compensation under Employees Compensation Act, 1923 in the following cases:

- i. For injuries that does not result in total or partial disablement for a period exceeding 3 days.
- ii. For injuries (not resulting in death) resulting due to influence of drink or drug.
- iii. For willful disobedience of order for securing security.
- iv. Willful removal of safety devices.

Which of the above statements is INCORRECT?

- a. i)
- b. ii)
- c. iii) & iv)

- d. None of the above.

Ans: d) None of the above.

Q7. Compensation under Employees Compensation Act, 1923 shall be paid within

- a. three months from the date of accident
- b. one month from the date of accident
- c. 01 year from the date of accident
- d. No time limit

Ans: b) one month from the date of accident

Q8. If the employer fails to pay compensation within the stipulated time limit, the Commissioner for Employees Compensation may

- a. Impose simple interest @ 12% per annum OR at such higher rate not exceeding the maximum of the lending rates of any scheduled Commercial Bank.
- b. Impose penalty not exceeding 50% of the amount of compensation.
- c. May impose both (a) and (b)
- d. Cannot impose any penalty

Ans: c) May impose both (a) and (b)

Q9. A Railway servant was killed in a bus accident during the course of employment. His family members may claim compensation under

- a. The Motor Vehicle Act
- b. The Employees Compensation Act, 1923
- c. Both (a) and (b)
- d. Either under (a) OR under (b)

Ans: d) Either under (a) OR under (b)

Q10. In case of death of a railway servant due to accidents arising out of and in the course of employment, compensation will be paid to the dependents as defined in

- a. The Railway Servants (Pass) Rules, 1986
- b. The Railway Services (Pension) Rules, 1993
- c. The Employees Compensation Act 1923
- d. None of these

Ans: c) The Employees Compensation Act 1923

Q11. Any claim for payment of compensation under The Employees Compensation Act 1923, the Commissioner shall dispose the matter relating to compensation within a period of from the date of reference and intimate the decision in respect thereof within the said period to the employee.

- a. three months
- b. six months
- c. eight months
- d. One year

Ans: a) three months

Q12. Schedule II of the Employees Compensation Act 1923 deals with

- a. Age factor for calculating the amount of compensation
- b. List of persons who are included in the definition of 'Employee'
- c. List of occupational diseases
- d. List of injuries Deemed to Result in Permanent Total Disablement

Ans: b) List of persons who are included in the definition of 'Employee'

कर्मचारी लाभ निधि

Staff Benefit Fund

1	मुख्यालय स्तर पर कर्मचारी लाभ निधि के मध्य रेल के अध्यक्ष _____ हैं । Chairman of SBF on Central Railway is _____			
उत्तर Ans	प्रधान मुख्य कार्मिक अधिकारी Principal Chief Personnel Officer	महाप्रबंधक General Manager	मंडल रेल प्रबंधक Divisional Railway Manager	Senior Divisional Personnel Officer वरिष्ठ मंडल कार्मिक अधिकारी
2	प्रति वर्ष सरकार द्वारा कितने रुपये प्रति कर्मचारी की दर से एस बी एफ मे दिये जाते हैं ? What is the amount per employee given per year by the government in SBF?			
उत्तर Ans	500/- रुपये Rs.500/-	400/- रुपये Rs.400/-	200/- रुपये Rs.200/-	300/- रुपये Rs.300/-
3	कर्मचारी हित निधि (एस बी एफ) की मुख्यालय स्तर की कमेटी के चैयरमैन कौन होते हैं ? Who is the Chairman of headquarter level committee of the SBF?			
उत्तर Ans	प्रधान मुख्य कार्मिक अधिकारी Principal Chief Personnel Officer	मंडल रेल प्रबंधक Divisional Railway Manager	Senior Divisional Personnel Officer वरिष्ठ मंडल कार्मिक अधिकारी	महाप्रबंधक General Manager
4	केन्द्रीय कर्मचारी हित निधि का पूरा नाम क्या है ? What is the full name of CSBF?			
उत्तर Ans	केन्द्रीय कर्मचारी हित निधि Central Staff Benefit Fund.			
5	कर्मचारी हित निधि को रेलवे मे कौन से सन मे लागू किया गया ? In which year the SBF was implemented in the Railways?			
उत्तर Ans	1931	1929	1932	1930
6	क्या निलम्बीत कर्मचारी , कर्मचारी हित निधि SBF की बैठक में भाग ले सकता है ? Can the removed employee participate in the meeting of the SBF?			
उत्तर	नहीं, उनके स्थान पर कोई एवजी कर्मचारी नामित किया जा सकता है			

Ans	No, they substitute employee in their place.			
7	<p>कर्मचारी अपना एक कृत्रिम दांत लगाये तो उसे SBF से कितनी राशि का भुगतान किया जा सकता है ?</p> <p>How much amount can be paid from the SBF if employee has replaced one tooth?</p>			
उत्तर	5000 रुपये	4000 रुपये	3000 रुपये	2000 रुपये
Ans	Rs.5000/-	Rs.4000/-	Rs.3000/-	Rs.2000/-
8	<p>पूरे दांत लगाये तो उसे SBF से कितनी राशि का भुगतान किया जा सकता है ?</p> <p>How much amount can be paid from SBF one set of teeth?</p>			
उत्तर	10000 रुपये	20000 रुपये	30000 रुपये	40000 रुपये
Ans	10000 Rupees	20000 Rupees	30000 Rupees	40000 Rupees
9	<p>आयुर्वेदिक /होम्योपथिक चिकित्सक को प्रतिमाह मानदेय के रूप में कितनी राशि दी जाती है ?</p> <p>How much amount of honorarium is given to Ayurvedic / Homeopathic physician in per month?</p>			
उत्तर	15000/- रुपये प्रतिमाह	20000/- रुपये प्रतिमाह	10000/- रुपये प्रतिमाह	40000/- रुपये प्रतिमाह
Ans	15000 / - per month	20000 / - per month	10000 / - per month	40000 / - per month
10	<p>आयुर्वेदिक /होम्योपथिक चिकित्सक को प्रतिदिन 4 घंटे का कार्यकाल होने पर प्रतिमाह मानदेय के रूप में कितनी राशि दी जाती है ?</p> <p>On Ayurvedic / Homeopathic physician's 4-hour working every day, how much is given in the form of honorarium every month?</p>			
उत्तर	9000/- रुपये प्रतिमाह (RBE NO.6/2009)	20000 रुपये	30000 रुपये	40000 रुपये
Ans	9000 / - per month (RBE NO.6 / 2009)	20000 Rupees	30000 Rupees	40000 Rupees
11	<p>क्या कर्मचारी हित निधि SBF की बैठक में भाग लेने हेतु कर्मचारी को पास जारी किया जा सकता है ?</p> <p>Can the passes be issued to the employee to participate in the meeting of the SBF?</p>			
उत्तर	सही	गलत		
Ans	True	False		
12	<p>कर्मचारी हित निधि के सदस्य नामित करने / चुने जाने की शक्तियाँ किसमें हैं ?</p> <p>Who is the authorised to nominate / select the members of the SBF?</p>			
उत्तर	प्रधान मुख्य कार्मिक अधिकारी	महाप्रबंधक	मंडल रेल प्रबंधक	Senior Divisional Personnel Officer
Ans		General Manager	Divisional Railway	वरिष्ठ मंडल कार्मिक

	Principal Personnel Officer	Chief	Manager	अधिकारी
13	केंद्रीय कर्मचारी हित निधि का सचिव कौन होता है ? Who is the Secretary of the Central Staff benefit Fund?			
उत्तर Ans	प्रधान मुख्य कार्मिक अधिकारी (औद्योगिक विवाद और संबंध) Principal Personnel Officer (Industrial Dispute and Relation) (I.R.)	महाप्रबंधक General Manager	मंडल रेल प्रबंधक Divisional Railway Manager	Senior Divisional Personnel Officer वरिष्ठ मंडल कार्मिक अधिकारी
14	केंद्रीय कर्मचारी हित निधि का सचिव सदस्य कौन होता है ? Who is the Secretary of the Central Staff benefit Fund?			
उत्तर Ans	वरिष्ठ कार्मिक अधिकारी (श्रमिक और हित) SPO (labour & welfare) Senior Personnel Officer (Labour & benefit) SPO (Labour & Welfare)	महाप्रबंधक General Manager	मंडल रेल प्रबंधक Divisional Railway Manager	Senior Divisional Personnel Officer वरिष्ठ मंडल कार्मिक अधिकारी
15	केंद्रीय कर्मचारी हित निधि में यूनियन का कुल कितना प्रतिनिधित्व होता है ? What is the total representation of the Union in the Central Staff benefit Fund?			
उत्तर Ans	7 + 7 = 14 (CRMS 7 + NRMU 7)	8 + 8 = 16 (CRMS 8 + NRMU 8)	10 + 10 = 20 (CRMS 10 + NRMU 10)	12 + 12 = 24 (CRMS 12 + NRMU 12)
16	मंडल में कर्मचारी हित निधि में यूनियन का प्रतिनिधित्व की संख्या क्या है ? What is the number of representation of the union in SBF in division?			
उत्तर Ans	1 + 1 = 2 (CRMS 1 + NRMU 1 + 1 OBC + 1 SC/ST)	2 + 2 = 4 (CRMS 2 + NRMU 2 + 1 OBC + 1 SC/ST)	1 + 1 = 2 (CRMS 1 + NRMU 1 + 2 OBC + 2 SC/ST)	2 + 2 = 4 (CRMS 2 + NRMU 2 + 2 OBC + 2 SC/ST)
17	मण्डल में कर्मचारी हित निधि कमेटी का कार्यकाल कितना है ? What is the tenure of the SBF Committee in the Division?			
उत्तर Ans	एक वर्ष One year	दो वर्ष Two year	तीन वर्ष Three year	चार वर्ष Four year
18	केंद्रीय कर्मचारी हित निधी की बैठक वर्ष में कितनी बार होती है ?			

	How many times does the SBF meet in the year?			
उत्तर	दो बार	तीन बार	एक बार	चार बार
Ans	Two times	Three times	One time	Four times
19	<p>केंद्रीय कर्मचारी हित निधि के सदस्यों में किसी मुद्दे पर विवाद के मामले में अन्तिम निर्णय कौन करता है ?</p> <p>Who issues the final decision in case of dispute on any disputes of issue of SBF members?</p>			
उत्तर	प्रधान मुख्य कार्मिक अधिकारी	महाप्रबंधक	मंडल रेल प्रबंधक	Senior Divisional Personnel Officer
Ans	Principal Chief Personnel Officer	General Manager	Divisional Railway Manager	वरिष्ठ मंडल कार्मिक अधिकारी
20	<p>महिला सशक्तीकरण हेतु एस बी एफ से 500/- रुपये में से कितनी राशि खर्च की जाती है ?</p> <p>How much money is reserved for woman empowerment through SBF ?</p>			
उत्तर	23 रुपये	30 रुपये	25 रुपये	20 रुपये
Ans	RS.23/-	RS.30/-	RS.25/-	RS.20/-
21	<p>कर्मचारी हित निधि में 500 रुपये में से शिक्षा हेतु कितना पैसा आरक्षित होता है ?</p> <p>How much money from Rs 500 is reserved for education in the SBF?</p>			
उत्तर	रुपये 72.75	रुपये 70.75	रुपये 70	रुपये 75
Ans	Rs. 72.75	Rs. 70.75	Rs. 70	Rs.75
22	<p>कर्मचारी हित निधि से रेल कर्मचारी के बच्चों के लिये आयोजित चिल्ड्रन कैम्प में पुत्र ,पुत्री अनुपात और आयु कितनी निर्धारित हैं</p> <p>What is the ratio of male and female of children and age are determined in the camps organized by the SBF for the children of railway employees.</p>			
उत्तर	3:1 और आयु 15 वर्ष	3:1 और आयु 20 वर्ष	3:1 और आयु 25 वर्ष	3:1 और आयु 18 वर्ष
Ans	3: 1 and age 15	3: 1 and age 20	3: 1 and age 25	3: 1 and age 18
23	<p>कर्मचारी हित निधि में शिक्षा के तहत तकनीकी /उच्च शिक्षा हेतु चतुर्थ श्रेणी कर्मचारियों के बच्चों को दी जाने वाली छात्रवृत्ति रुपये कितनी है ?</p> <p>What is the scholarship amount for higher tech/profession education of female and male child for staff upto Level-4?</p>			
उत्तर	पुत्री को प्रतिमाह रुपये 1500/-और पुत्र को रुपये 1500/-			
Ans	For female Rs.1500/- per month and male Rs.1500/- per months.			
24	कर्मचारी हित निधि में शिक्षा के तहत तकनीकी शिक्षा हेतु जो छात्रवृत्ति दी जाती है उसमें से SC कर्मचारियों			

	<p>के बच्चो के लिये कितनी राशि आरक्षित होती है ?</p> <p>The amount of scholarship that is given for technical education under the education of the SBF is reserved for the children of SC employees.</p>			
उत्तर Ans	20 प्रतिशत 20 percent	25 प्रतिशत 25 percent	20 प्रतिशत 20 percent	15 प्रतिशत 15 percent
25	<p>कर्मचारी हित निधि मे शिक्षा के तहत तकनीकी शिक्षा हेतु जो छात्रवृत्ति दी जाती है उसमे से ST कर्मचारियों के बच्चो के लिये कितनी राशि आरक्षित होती है ?</p> <p>What is the amount reserved for the children of ST employees from the scholarship that is given for technical education scheme for the employees benefit ?</p>			
उत्तर Ans	7.5 प्रतिशत 7.5 percent	20 प्रतिशत 20 percent	25 प्रतिशत 25 percent	20 प्रतिशत 20 percent
26	<p>मध्य रेलवे पर कर्मचारी हित निधि से कुल कितने छात्रों को छात्रवृत्तियां प्रदान की जाती है ?</p> <p>How many students are given scholarships from the SBF on Central Railway?</p>			
उत्तर Ans	200	100	150	300
27	<p>मंडलीय/कारखाना कर्मचारी हित निधि उप समिति वर्ष के अन्त में आडिट करवाकर रिपोर्ट किसे प्रस्तुत करती है ?</p> <p>Departmental / workshop Employee Benefit Fund Sub-Committee To whom is the audited financial report of the submitted to?</p>			
उत्तर Ans	<p>केंद्रीय कर्मचारी हित निधि समिति को ।</p> <p>The Central Staff Benifit Fund Committee.</p>			
28	<p>भारतीय एवं प्राचीन चिकित्सा पद्धति (होम्योपैथिक व आयुर्वेदिक) डिस्पेन्सरियां कहां एवं किन योजना के तहत खोली जा सकती है ?</p> <p>In which Indian and ancient medical systems (homeopathic and dispensaries) dispensaries can be opened and where?</p>			
उत्तर Ans	<p>सभी मंडलों में एवं कर्मचारी हित निधि से ।</p> <p>In all the Division and from the SBF.</p>			
29	<p>क्या किसी इकाई पर कार्यरत सभी कर्मचारियों की संख्या में कर्मचारी हित निधि से अनुदान के मांग-पत्रों में रेलवे सुरक्षा बल के सदस्यों को सम्मिलित किया जाता है ?</p> <p>Whether the members of the Railway Protection Force are eligible for benefits the SBF?</p>			
उत्तर Ans	सही True	गलत False		

30	<p>SBF से बीमारी पर प्रतिमाह कितनी सहायता स्वीकृत की जा सकती है ?</p> <p>How much assistance can be approved on SBF per month?</p>			
उत्तर Ans	<p>10000/- रु. प्रतिमाह (अस्वास्था के आधार पर बिना वेतन अवकाश पर)</p> <p>10000 / - Per month (on non-payment basis without pay leave)</p>			
31	<p>SBF से किडनी खराब,कैन्सर, HIV बीमारी पर प्रतिमाह कितनी सहायता स्वीकृत की जा सकती है ?</p> <p>How many aids can be approved per day on Kidney Disease, Cancer, and HIV Disease from SBF?</p>			
उत्तर Ans	<p>15000/- रु. प्रतिमाह (अस्वास्था के आधार पर बिना वेतन अवकाश पर)</p> <p>15000 / - Per month (on non-payment basis without pay leave) if kept under Railway sick leave.</p>			
32	<p>राजपत्रित अधिकारियों से हॉली डे होम हेतु प्रतिदिन प्रति सूट कितने रुपये लिये जाते हैं ?</p> <p>How many rupees are charged per day per day from the Gazetted Officer to the holiday Home?</p>			
उत्तर Ans	25/- रुपये Rs.25 / -	30 रुपये RS.30/-	25 रुपये RS.25/-	10 रुपये RS.100/-
33	<p>सेवानिवृत्त चतुर्थ श्रेणी कर्मचारियों से हॉली डे होम हेतु प्रतिदिन प्रतिसूट कितने रुपये लिये जाते हैं ?</p> <p>How many rupees are repayable for retired class IV employee's for holiday home per day?</p>			
उत्तर Ans	50 रुपये Rs.50/-	30 रुपये RS.30/-	25 रुपये RS.25/-	20 रुपये RS.20/-
34	<p>सेवानिवृत्त तृतीय श्रेणी कर्मचारियों से हॉली डे होम हेतु प्रतिदिन प्रति सूट कितने रुपये लिये जाते हैं ?</p> <p>How many rupees per day are available per day for retired group C employees for the holiday Home?</p>			
उत्तर Ans	50/- रुपये Rs.50/ -	30 रुपये RS.30/-	25 रुपये RS.25/-	10 रुपये RS.100/-
35	<p>सेवानिवृत्त कनिष्ठ प्रशासनिक वेतनमान (JAG)या उससे नीचे GP के अधिकारियों से हॉली डे होम हेतु प्रतिदिन प्रतिसूट कितने रुपये लिये जाते हैं ?</p> <p>How many Rupees are charged per day for Retired Junior Administrative Pay Scale (JAG) or below GP officers?</p>			
उत्तर Ans	60 /- रुपये / day Rs.60/- day	50 रुपये RS.50/-	25 रुपये RS.25/-	10 रुपये RS.100/-
36	<p>सेवानिवृत्त जे ए ग्रेड से उपर अधिकारियों से होली डे होम हेतु प्रतिदिन प्रतिसूट कितने रुपये लिये जाते हैं ?</p> <p>How many rupees a charged per day for holiday home suit from Retired JA grade officers?</p>			

उत्तर	120/-रूपये	100 रूपये	150 रूपये	200 रूपये
Ans	Rs.120/-	RS.100/-	RS.150/-	RS.200/-
37	<p>एक समय में कर्मचारियों द्वारा अधिकतम कितने समय हेतु होली डे होम उपयोग में लिया जा सकता है ?</p> <p>How much time can the holiday home be used for maximum time by the staff?</p>			
उत्तर	तीन दिन	चार दिन	दो दिन	पांच दिन
Ans	Three Days	Four Days	Two Days	Five Days
38	<p>कर्मचारी हित निधि से चतुर्थ श्रेणी महिला कर्मचारी को कार्यकाल के दौरान दसवीं/ स्नातक pass होने पर कितनी राशी प्रदान की जाती है और यह योजना कब से लागू है?</p> <p>How much is the amount provided to the female group D employee on SBF for 10th std /graduation during the tenure and how long does this plan come from?</p>			
उत्तर	Rs.15000/- and Rs. 25,000	Rs.10000/- and Rs. 10,000	Rs.15000/- and Rs. 20,000	Rs.10000/- and Rs. 15,000
Ans				
39	<p>सभी प्रकार के जुर्माने किस निधि में जमा किये जाते हैं ?</p> <p>All types of fines are deposited in the fund?</p>			
उत्तर	कर्मचारी हित निधि ।			
Ans	Staff Benefit Fund			
40	<p>क्या छात्रवृत्ति में अभियांत्रिकी /बी.ई.तथा विज्ञान/एम.बी.बी.एस. हेतु विवरण प्रतिशत निश्चित है ?</p> <p>Whether in chemistry, engineering / B.E. and science / MBBS Is the description percentage fixed for?</p>			
उत्तर	जी हां, कुल छात्रवृत्तियों का प्रत्येक डिग्री का 30 प्रतिशत ।			
Ans	Yes, 30 percent of each degree of total scholarships			
41	<p>रेलवे कर्मचारी के बच्चों को तकनीक छात्रवृत्ति कितने रुपये दिया जाता है ?</p> <p>How many rupees are given to the tech scholarship to the children of railway employees?</p>			
उत्तर	रूपये 18000/-	रूपये 20000/-	रूपये 25000/-	रूपये 15000/-
Ans	Rs. 18000/-	Rs.20000/-	Rs.25000/-	Rs.15000/-
42	<p>एक रेलवे कर्मचारी के कितने बच्चों को तकनीक छात्रवृत्ति एक साथ दी जा सकती है ?</p> <p>How many children of a railway employee can be given the technique scholarship together?</p>			
उत्तर	दो ।	तीन	चार	एक
Ans	Two.	Three	Four	One
43	क्या सेवानिवृत्त रेल कर्म रेल कोओपरेटिव सोसायटी के सदस्य हो सकते हैं ?			

	Can retired railway employee members of Railway Co operative Society?			
उत्तर Ans	गलत False	सही । True	इनमें से कोई नहीं None of the above	
44	क्या भारतीय रेल गैर रेलवे स्कूलों को सहायक अनुदान जारी कर सकते हैं ? Can Indian Railways issue subsidy grants to non-railway schools? s			
उत्तर Ans	जी हां, महाप्रबन्धक जारी कर सकते हैं मुख्य हित सलाहकार एवं लेखा अधिकारी के परामर्श से । Yes, the General Manager can issue a consultation with the Chief Adviser and Accounting Officer.			
45	शिक्षा सहायता/प्रतिपूर्ति कितने बच्चों को देय है ? Educational aids / reimbursement is payable for how many children?			
उत्तर Ans	प्रथम 2 बच्चों को देय First 2 children payable	प्रथम 3 बच्चों को देय First 3 children payable	प्रथम 1 बच्चों को देय First 1 children payable	प्रथम 4 बच्चों को देय First 4 children payable
46	ओपन लाईन मे नैमित्तिक श्रमिको के कितने दिन कार्य करने पर अस्थाई ओहदा दिया जा सकता है ? After how many days can the casual labour be given temporary status in the open line ?			
उत्तर Ans	120 दिन 120 days	90 दिन 90 days	100 दिन 100 days	80 दिन 80 days
47	किसी नये नैमित्तिक श्रमिक की नियुक्ति हेतु सक्षम अधिकारी कौन है ? Who is the competent authority to appoint a new casual labour?			
उत्तर Ans	महाप्रबन्धक General Manager	मंडल रेल प्रबंधक Divisional Railway Manager	Senior Divisional Personnel Officer वरिष्ठ मंडल कार्मिक अधिकारी	प्रधान मुख्य कार्मिक अधिकारी Principal Chief Personnel Officer
48	क्या पार्ट टाईम नैमेतिक श्रमिक जी आई एस का लाभ पाने का हकदार है ? Is casual labour entitled to the benefit of GIS?			
उत्तर Ans	गलत False	सही True		
49	क्या अस्थायी ओहदा प्राप्त नैमेतिक श्रमिक को नौकरी से हटाने से पूर्व डी एंड ए आर का प्रयोग करना आवश्यक है ? Is it necessary to use D & A before removing a temporary employee from the service?			
उत्तर	गलत	सही		

Ans	False	True		
50	अस्थायी ओहदा प्राप्त करने के बाद की गई नौकरी के कितने प्रतिशत भाग की गणना settlement भुगतान हेतु की जाती है ? What percentage of the service taken after receiving temporary status is calculated for settlement payment?			
उत्तर	50 प्रतिशत	100 प्रतिशत	70 प्रतिशत	75 प्रतिशत
Ans	50 percent	100 percent	70 percent	75 percent
51	नैमेतिक श्रमिक को अस्थायी ओहदा देने से पूर्व क्या उसका मेडीकल करवाया जाना आवश्यक है ? Is it necessary to have a medical examination before giving temporary status to the casual labour?			
उत्तर	सही	गलत		
Ans	True	False		
52	कैंसर के मामले में मेटेनेंस ग्रांट की दर प्रति माह रुपये _____ है । Rate of Maintenance Grant in case of cancer is Rs. _____ per month.			
उत्तर	Rs.15000/-	Rs.10000/-	Rs.20000/-	Rs.25000/-
Ans				
53	CAT के निर्णय के विरुद्ध हायकोर्ट में अपील कर सकते हैं । Employee can appeal in High Court against CAT judgement.			
उत्तर	सही	गलत		
Ans	True	False		
54	Where is the convalescence home of Eastern Railway?			
उत्तर	Baidyanath Dham			
Ans				
55	Where is the convalescence home of S.E. Railway?			
उत्तर	रांची	पटना	अलाहाबाद	आग्रा
Ans	Ranchi	Patna	Allahabad	Agra
56	Where is the convalescence home of S.Railway?			
उत्तर	Connoor	Secunderabad	Hyderabad	Bhuvaneshwar
Ans				
57	What amount is paid as Re-imbursement of Artificial limb through SBF?			
उत्तर	30000	20000	10000	15000

Ans				
58	What amount is paid through SBF to a railway employee if he undergoes a family planning operation after the birth of two girls?			
उत्तर	25000	20000	10000	15000
Ans				
59	What amount is paid through SBF for Braille equipment for the disabled employee or ward?			
उत्तर	30000	20000	10000	15000
Ans				
60	What is the amount paid per year for deaf dumb, blind and mentally retarded wards of railway employees?			
उत्तर	18000	20000	10000	15000
Ans				
61	What is the amount of reimbursement for spectacles?			
उत्तर	2500	20000	10000	15000
Ans				
62	After how many years can a railway employee apply for reimbursement of spectacles?			
उत्तर	3 years	1 years	5 years	2 years
Ans				
63	What amount is paid as special award for special disabled girl child pursuing a professional course?			
उत्तर	25000	20000	10000	15000
Ans				
64	If a lady employee in GP 1800, completes her SSC after appointment in railway, how much amount is paid to her through SBF?			
उत्तर	25000	20000	10000	15000
Ans				
65	What is the one time award a Gr C lady gets after finishing her higher studies like graduation after appointment?			
उत्तर	15000	20000	10000	15000
Ans				
66	How many days after leave without pay is a railway employee entitled for maintenance grant through SBF?			

उत्तर Ans	30 days	20 days	10 days	25 days
67	What is the minimum amount paid to a railway employee who is in railway sick and without pay for more than 30 days?			
उत्तर Ans	10000 per month for normal diseases and 15000 per month for critical illness			
68	How much amount is sanctioned per year through SBF for conducting Children Camp?			
उत्तर Ans	5 lakhs	3 lakhs	2 lakhs	4 lakhs
69	How much amount is sanctioned per year through SBF for conducting Employees Camp?			
उत्तर Ans	5 lakhs	3 lakhs	2 lakhs	4 lakhs
70	What is the age limit for female railway employee to be eligible for the Employees Camp?			
उत्तर Ans	40 years	20 years	30 years	10 years
71	What is the age limit for male railway employee to be eligible for the Employees camp?			
उत्तर Ans	45 years	20 years	30 years	10 years
72	What is the Holiday Home Charges per day for a Gr. C railway employee?			
उत्तर Ans	Rs. 30	Rs. 20	Rs. 10	Rs. 40
73	What is the revised rates of honorarium payable to homeopathic/Ayurvedic practitioner per month for daily duty of 4 hours?			
उत्तर Ans	Rs. 17000	Rs.15000	Rs.10000	Rs.20000
74	Who is the Chairman of the Divisional SBF Committee?			
उत्तर Ans	Senior Divisional Personnel Officer वरिष्ठ मंडल कार्मिक अधिकारी	मंडल रेल प्रबंधक Divisional Railway Manager	प्रधान मुख्य कार्मिक अधिकारी Principal Chief Personnel Officer	महाप्रबन्धक General Manager
75	Who is the Secretary of the Divisional SBF Committee?			
उत्तर	APO/Welfare			

सूचना का अधिकार

Right To Information

1	सूचना का अधिकार संसद में कब पास हुआ Date on Which RTI was passed in Parliament			
उत्तर	15 जून 2005	15 जून 2004	15 जून 2003	01 जनवरी 2005
Ans	15th June 2005	15 th June 2004	15 th June 2003	1 st January 2005
2	सूचना का अधिकार कब से पूर्णतः लागू हुआ Date from which RTI came fully into force			
उत्तर	12 अक्टूबर 2005	12 अक्टूबर 2004	01 जनवरी 2005	12 अक्टूबर 2003
Ans	12th October 2005	12 th October 2004	1 st January 2005	12 th October 2003
3	सूचना का अधिकार किस राज्य में लागू नहीं है Which only state is not covered under RTI Act			
उत्तर	जम्मू और कश्मीर	दिल्ली	मुंबई	इनमें से कोई नहीं
Ans	Jammu & Kashmir	Delhi	Mumbai	
4	सूचना का अधिकार का मुख्य उद्देश्य क्या है। What is the basic object of the Right to Information Act			
उत्तर	सूचना का अधिकार अधिनियम का मुख्य उद्देश्य सरकारी कामकाज में नागरिकों के लिए प्रजातंत्र में लोगों के लिए वास्तव में पारदर्शिता लाना और जिम्मेदारी तय करना, भ्रष्टाचार हटाना			
Ans	The basic object of the Right to information act is to empower the citizens from transparency and accountability in the working of government, curtailing corruption and make our democracy work for the people in real sense			
5	सूचना का अधिकार अधिनियम लागू करने के लिए किसे नियुक्त किया गया है। Each authority covered by RTI act must appoint their....			
उत्तर	जनसूचना अधिकारी			
Ans	Public Information officer			
6	सीआयसी का फुल फॉर्म क्या है What is full form of CIC			

उत्तर Ans	केन्द्रीय सूचना आयोग Central Information Commission			
7	आवेदन का उत्तर देने की समय सीमा क्या है What is the time limit for replying to the request			
उत्तर Ans	यदि जनसूचना अधिकारी से सूचना मांगी गई है प्राप्त होने के 30 दिनों में If the request has been made to the PIO, the reply is to be given within 30 days of receipt			
8	जिन मामलों में जीवन या जिम्मेदारी शामिल ऐसे मामले में उत्तर देने की समय सीमा क्या है What is the time limit for replying to the request of life or liberty of any person is involved?			
उत्तर Ans	जनसूचना अधिकारी द्वारा 48 घंटे में उत्तर दिया जाना अपेक्षित है The PIO is expected to reply within 48 hours			
9	सूचना का अधिकार के अधीन क्या जानकारी मांगी जा सकती है What is information under RTI Act:			
उत्तर Ans	यदि किसी सामग्री का कोई स्तर शामिल है तो अ) रिकार्ड आ) कागजात इ) मेमो ई) ई-मेल उ) मत ऊ) सक्यूलर आदेश ऋ) रिपोर्ट इलेक्ट्रॉनिक फॉर्म में रखा डाटा Information is any material in any form. It includes) records b) documents c) memos d) E-mails) opinions f) circulars g) orders h) reports h) data material held in electronic form			
10	सूचना का अधिकार के अधीन कितने खंड हैं। How many sections are covered under RTI Act?			
उत्तर Ans	10 खंड 10 sections	20 खंड 20 sections	40 खंड 40 sections	30 खंड 30 sections
11	सूचना का अधिकार के तहत किन मामलों को छूट है या अलग है।			

	Which sections of RTI act which are exempted from disclosure? it enumerates what?
उत्तर Ans	खंड 8 और 9 में उन सूचनाओं की गणना है जिनको दिए जाने की छुट है Sections 8 & 9 It enumerates the categories of information which are exempted from disclosure.
12	जानकारी मांगने के लिए फीस क्या है और इसका भुगतान कैसे किया जा सकता है । For seeking information what is fee & in which format it should pay .
उत्तर Ans	आवेदक व्दारा केन्द्रीय सहायक जनसूचना अधिकारी के पक्ष में जारी रु 10/- का डिमांड ड्राफ्ट / बैंकर चेक / भारतीय पोस्टल ऑर्डर या नकद रूप में संस्था के जनसूचना अधिकारी के पक्ष में जमा कराकर The applicant, alongwith the application should send a demand draft or a banker's cheque or an Indian Postal order of Rs.10/- payable to accounts officer of the public authority or by way of cash to accounts officer of the public authority or to the Central Assistant Public Information officer
13	पहली अपील किसे कब दी जा सकती है The period when first appeal should be filed and to whom?
उत्तर Ans	पहली अपील सूचना प्राप्त होने के 30 दिन के अंदर या वैधता समाप्त होने जो कम हो में सूचना या निर्णय केन्द्रीय जनसूचना अधिकारी के पास दी जा सकती है अपीलीय अधिकारी केन्द्रीय सूचना अधिकारी से वरिष्ठ होना चाहिए First appeal should be filed within a period of 30 days of supply of information is expired or from the date on which the information or decision of the CPIO is received.The first appellate authority is an officer senior in rank to theCPIO.
14	दूसरी अपील का अपीलीय अधिकारी कौन है Who is 2 nd appellate authority?
उत्तर Ans	दूसरा अपीलीय अधिकारी केन्द्रीय सूचना आयोग है Second appellate authority is Central Information Commission
15	दूसरी अपील की अवधि क्या है What is the period for 2 nd appeal?
उत्तर Ans	प्रथम सूचना अधिकारी से सूचना प्राप्त होने या अपीलकर्ता को सूचना प्राप्त होने तक से 90 दिनों के अंदर Within 90 days from the date on which the decision should have been made by the first appellate authority or was actually received by the appellant.
16	सेक्शन 2 क्या है What is section 2
उत्तर	खंड 02 में सूचना का अधिकार के अंतर्गत आने वाले शर्तों की परिभाषा है।

Ans	Section 2 is for all definitions of terms covered RTI Act.
17	<p>सेक्शन 4 में क्या दर्शाया गया है</p> <p>What is defined in section 4?</p>
उत्तर	जनसेवकों पर लगाया गया आरोप खंड 4 के अंतर्गत निहित है।
Ans	Obligations of Public authorities are defined under section 4
18	<p>सेक्शन 5 में क्या दर्शाया गया है</p> <p>What is defined in section 5?</p>
उत्तर	जनसूचना अधिकारी का पद खंड 5 में तय किया गया है।
Ans	Designation of Public Information officers is defined under section 5
19	<p>सेक्शन 6 में क्या दर्शाया गया है</p> <p>What is section 6?</p>
उत्तर	यह सूचना मांगने से संबंधित अनुरोध है।
Ans	It is regarding request for obtaining information.
20	<p>सेक्शन 7 में क्या दर्शाया गया है</p> <p>What is describe in section 7?</p>
उत्तर	यह सूचना निपटान का अनुरोध है।
Ans	It is regarding disposal of requests.
21	<p>सेक्शन 8 में क्या है</p> <p>What is mentioned in section 8?</p>
उत्तर	इसमें न दिए जाने वाली सूचनाएं हैं।
Ans	It mentioned regarding exemptions from disclosure of information.
22	<p>सेक्शन 9 और 10 में क्या विवरण है</p> <p>What is described in section 9 & 10</p>
उत्तर	इसमें विशेष मामलों में अलग अलग से सकारण निरस्त करने का पक्ष दर्शाया गया है।
Ans	It describes, what is grounds for rejection to access in certain cases and what is severability.
23	<p>दूसरी अनुसूची के अलावा किन्हीं चार केन्द्रीय इंटेलिजिण्स् और सुरक्षा एजेंसियों के नाम बताएं</p> <p>State any four Central Intelligence & security agencies specified in the second schedule excluded?</p>
उत्तर	<p>अ) आई बी</p> <p>आ) आयकर महानिदेशक (अन्वेषण)</p>

Ans	<p>इ) रॉ ई) केन्द्रीय जांच आयोग</p> <p>a) IB b) Directorate General of Income Tax(Investigation) c) RAW Central Bureau of Investigation</p>			
24	<p>कोई 02 सूचना बताएं जो सेक्शन 8 के अंतर्गत नहीं दी जा सकती अनुसार नहीं दी जा सकती ? State any two, Information exempted from disclosure under section 8 of the Act?</p>			
उत्तर Ans	<p>इसके तहत उन सूचनाओं दिए जाने की मनाही जिनसे संबंधित मामले न्यायालयों में विचाराधीन है या जिनके दिए जाने से न्यायालय की अवमानना हो सकती है</p> <p>(a) Information which has been expressly forbidden to be published by any court of law or tribunal or the disclosure of which may constitute contempt of court</p> <p>(b) Information received in confidence from foreign government.</p>			
25	<p>कौन सा निकाय सूचना का अधिकार के दायरे में नहीं है? Which bodies are not within the RTI Act's Ambit directly?</p>			
उत्तर Ans	<p>निजी निकाय को इस अधिनियम के दायरे से अलग रख गया है Private bodies are not within the Act's ambit directly.</p>			
26	What is the time limit for a female employee to register a compliant to the Internal Complainants Committee?			
उत्तर Ans	03 महीने 3 months	02 महीने 2 months	01 महीने 1 months	04 महीने 4 months
27	How much days leave can a female employee be granted if she has undergone harassment?			
उत्तर Ans	03 महीने 3 months	02 महीने 2 months	01 महीने 1 months	04 महीने 4 months
28	When was the Sexual Harrassment of women at work place Act enforced in India?			
उत्तर Ans	23.04.2013	01.04.2013	01.01.2013	01.01.2012
29	What is the duration of the Internal Complaints Committee?			
उत्तर Ans	तीन वर्ष 3 years	दो वर्ष 2 years	एक वर्ष 1 years	चार वर्ष 4 years
30	What is the time limit given to a male employee to reply against the compliant of Sexual Harrassment?			

उत्तर	10 दिन	20 दिन	40 दिन	30 दिन
Ans	10 days	20 days	40 days	30 days
31	What is the time limit for action to be taken against a male employee who is found guilty of conduct of harassment by the ICC?			
उत्तर	60 दिन	30 दिन	30 दिन	50 दिन
Ans	60 days	30 days	30 days	50 days
32	What is the time period within which a male employee can appeal against the verdict of the Internal Complaints Committee?			
उत्तर	90 दिन	50 दिन	80 दिन	40 दिन
Ans	90 days	50 days	80 days	40 days

राजभाषा संबंधी प्रश्न-उत्तर

Official Language Questions with Answers

1.	राजभाषा से संबंधित संवैधानिक प्रावधान भारत के संविधान के किस भाग में है ?
	(A) भाग-15
	(B) भाग-16
	(C) भाग-17
	(D) भाग-18
1.	Constitutional provision related to Official Language is in which part of the Constitution of India?
	(A) Part -15
	(B) part-16
	(C) Part-17
	(D) part -18
	Ans: C

2.	संघ की राजभाषा के बारे में संविधान के किस अध्याय में उल्लेख है?
	(A) अध्याय - 1
	(B) अध्याय - 2
	(C) अध्याय - 3
	(D) अध्याय - 4
2.	Which chapter of the Constitution mentions about the Official Language of the Union?
	(A) Chapter - 1
	(B) Chapter -2
	(C) Chapter -3
	(D) Chapter -4
	Ans: A

3.	संसद में उपयोग की जानेवाली भाषा के बारे में भारत के संविधान के किस अनुच्छेद में उल्लेख है?
	(A) अनुच्छेद -12
	(B) अनुच्छेद -120
	(C) अनुच्छेद -112
	(D) अनुच्छेद - 210
3.	In which article of the Constitution of India mentions about the language to be used in the Parliament?
	(A) Article - 12
	(B) Article -120
	(C) Article -112
	(D) Article-210
	Ans: B

4.	विधान मंडल में प्रयोग की जानेवाली भाषा के संबंध में भारत के संविधान के किस अनुच्छेद में उल्लेख है ?
	(A) अनुच्छेद -120
	(B) अनुच्छेद -210
	(C) अनुच्छेद -343
	(D) अनुच्छेद - 345
4.	Which article of the Constitution of India mentions about the language to be used in the Legislature?
	(A) Article - 120
	(B) Article -210
	(C) Article -343
	(D) Article - 345
	Ans: B

5.	संघ की राजभाषा के बारे में भारत के संविधान के किस अनुच्छेद में उल्लेख है?
	(A) अनुच्छेद -112
	(B) अनुच्छेद -120
	(C) अनुच्छेद -340
	(D) अनुच्छेद – 343
5.	Which article of the Constitution of India mentions about the Official Language of the Union?
	(A) Article - 112
	(B) Article -120
	(C) Article -340
	(D) Article - 343
	Ans: D

6.	राजभाषा के संबंध में आयोग और संसद की समिति के बारे में भारत के संविधान के किस अनुच्छेद में उल्लेख है?	
	(A) अनुच्छेद -210	(B) अनुच्छेद -343
	(C) अनुच्छेद -344	(D) अनुच्छेद - 351
6.	Which article of the Constitution of India mentions about the Commission and Committee of Parliament in connection with the Official Language?	
	(A) Article - 210	(B) Article -343
	(C) Article -344	(D) Article - 351
	Ans: C	

7.	राज्य की राजभाषा या राजभाषाओं के बारे में भारत के संविधान के किस अनुच्छेद में उल्लेख है?	
	(A) अनुच्छेद - 343	(B) अनुच्छेद -344
	(C) अनुच्छेद -345	(D) अनुच्छेद - 346
7.	Which article of the Constitution of India mentions about the Official Language or Official Languages of the state?	
	(A) Article - 343	(B) Article -344
	(C) Article -345	(D) Article - 346
	Ans: C	

8.	एक राज्य और दूसरे राज्य के बीच या किसी राज्य और संघ के बीच पत्रादि की भाषा के बारे में भारत के संविधान के किस अनुच्छेद में उल्लेख है?	
	(A) अनुच्छेद - 346	(B) अनुच्छेद -347
	(C) अनुच्छेद -348	(D) अनुच्छेद - 349
8.	Which article of the Constitution of India mentions about the language of communication between one state and another or between a state and the Union?	
	(A) Article - 346	(B) Article -347
	(C) Article -348	(D) Article - 349
	Ans: A	

9.	उच्चतम न्यायालय और उच्च न्यायालयों में और अधिनियमों, विधेयकों आदि के लिए प्रयोग की जानेवाली भाषा के बारे में भारत के संविधान के किस अनुच्छेद में उल्लेख है?	
	(A) अनुच्छेद - 347	(B) अनुच्छेद -348
	(C) अनुच्छेद -349	(D) अनुच्छेद - 350
9.	Which article of the Constitution of India mentions about the language used in the Supreme Court and High Courts and for the Acts, Bills etc. ?	
	(A) Article- 347	(B) Article -348
	(C) Article-349	(D) Article - 350
	Ans: B	

10.	व्यथा के निवारण के लिए अभ्यावेदन में प्रयोग की जानेवाली भाषा के बारे में भारत के संविधान के किस अनुच्छेद में उल्लेख है?	
	(A) अनुच्छेद - 344	(B) अनुच्छेद -346
	(C) अनुच्छेद -348	(D) अनुच्छेद - 350
10.	Which article of the Constitution of India mentions about the language used in the representation for the prevention of grief?	
	(A) Article- 344	(B) Article -346

	(C) Article-348	(D) Article - 350
	Ans: D	

11.	हिंदी भाषा के विकास के लिए निदेश का उल्लेख भारत के संविधान के किस अनुच्छेद में है?	
	(A) अनुच्छेद - 343	(B) अनुच्छेद -344
	(C) अनुच्छेद -351	(D) इनमें से कोई नहीं
11.	Which article of the Constitution of India mentions the Directive for the development of Hindi language?	
	(A) Article- 343	(B) Article -344
	(C) Article-351	(D) None of the above
	Ans: C	

12.	भारत के संविधान के अनुसार संघ की राजभाषा हिंदी तथा लिपि _____ होगी?	
	(A) रोमन	(B) खरोष्ठी
	(C) देवनागरी	(D) ब्राम्ही
12.	According to the Constitution of India, the Official Language of the Union will be Hindi and the script will be _____?	
	(A) Roman	(B) Kharosthi
	(C) Devnagri	(D) Brahmi
	Ans: C	

13.	संसदीय राजभाषा समिति की कौन सी उप समिति रेल कार्यालयों का निरीक्षण करती है?	
	(A) दूसरी उप समिति	(B) तीसरी उप समिति
	(C) पहली उप समिति	(D) इनमें से कोई नहीं
13.	Which sub-committee of Parliamentary Committee on Official Language inspects Railway offices?	
	(A) Second Sub Committee	(B) Third Sub Committee
	(C) First Sub Committee	(D) None of the above
	Ans: A	

14.	राजभाषा अधिनियम की धारा 4 के अंतर्गत गठित संसदीय राजभाषा समिति में लोक सभा के कितने सदस्य होते हैं?	
	(A) 5	(B) 10
	(C) 15	(D) 20
14.	How many members of Lok Sabha are there in the Parliamentary Committee on Official Language constituted under section 4 of the Official Language Act?	
	(A) 5	(B) 10
	(C) 15	(D) 20
	Ans: D	

15.	संसदीय राजभाषा समिति में राज्य सभा के कितने सदस्य होते हैं?	
	(A) 5	(B) 10
	(C) 15	(D) 22
15.	How many members of Rajya Sabha are there in the Parliamentary Committee on Official Language?	
	(A) 5	(B) 10
	(C) 15	(D) 22

	Ans: B	
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16.	संविधान की किस अनुसूची में राज्य के राजभाषाओं का उल्लेख है?	
	(A) सातवीं	(B) आठवीं
	(C) नौवीं	(D) दसवीं
16.	Which Schedule of the Constitution mentions about the Official Languages of the state?	
	(A) Seventh	(B) Eighth
	(C) Ninth	(D) Tenth
	Ans: B	

17.	भारत के संविधान के भाग-17 में राजभाषा के प्रयोजन के लिए कितने अनुच्छेद हैं?	
	(A) 9	(B) 10
	(C) 11	(D) 12
17.	Part-17 of the Constitution of India contains how many articles for the purpose of Official language?	
	(A) 9	(B) 10
	(C) 11	(D) 12
	Ans: C	
18.	राजभाषा अधिनियम किस वर्ष पारित किया गया?	
	(A) 1961	(B) 1962
	(C) 1963	(D) 1968
18.	In which year was the Official Language Act passed?	
	(A) 1961	(B) 1962
	(C) 1963	(D) 1968
	Ans: C	

19.	राजभाषा अधिनियम की किस धारा के अधीन कुछ दस्तावेजों को हिंदी और अंग्रेजी दोनों भाषाओं में अनिवार्य रूप से तैयार, जारी किया जाना है?	
	(A) धारा 3(1)	(B) धारा 3(2)
	(C) धारा 3(3)	(D) धारा 4
19.	Under which section of the Official Language Act, some documents are compulsorily prepared, issued in both Hindi and English languages?	
	(A) Section 3(1)	(B) Section 3(2)
	(C) Section 3(3)	(D) Section 4
	Ans: C	

20.	राजभाषा अधिनियम के प्रयोजनों को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए नियम बनाने की शक्ति किसे प्रदान की गई?	
	(A) केंद्र सरकार को	(B) राज्य सरकार को
	(C) राज्यपाल को	(D) इनमें से कोई नहीं
20.	Who is empowered to make rules to implement the Official Language Act?	
	(A) Central Government	(B) State Government
	(C) Governor	(D) None of the above
	Ans: A	

21.	राजभाषा अधिनियम में पहली बार संशोधन किस वर्ष के दौरान किया गया था?	
	(A) 1964	(B) 1965
	(C) 1966	(D) 1967
21.	During which year the first amendment to the Official Language Act was made?	
	(A) 1964	(B) 1965
	(C) 1966	(D) 1967
	Ans: D	
22.	राजभाषा के संबंध में राष्ट्रपति के आदेश किस वर्ष 27 अप्रैल को जारी हुए थे?	
	(A) 1955	(B) 1960
	(C) 1962	(D) 1965
22.	In which year the President's orders regarding the Official Language were issued on 27 April?	
	(A) 1955	(B) 1960
	(C) 1962	(D) 1965
	Ans: B	

23.	राजभाषा संकल्प किस वर्ष के दौरान पारित किया गया था?	
	(A) 1960	(B) 1962
	(C) 1967	(D) 1968
23.	During which year the Official Language Resolution was passed?	
	(A) 1960	(B) 1962
	(C) 1967	(D) 1968
	Ans: D	

24.	राजभाषा नियम किस वर्ष पारित किया गया था?	
	(A) 1963	(B) 1967
	(C) 1976	(D) 1987
24.	In which year the Official Language Rule was passed?	
	(A) 1963	(B) 1967
	(C) 1976	(D) 1987
	Ans: C	

25.	राजभाषा नियम में पहला संशोधन कब किया गया था?	
	(A) 1976	(B) 1978
	(C) 1980	(D) 1987
25.	When the Official Language Rules were amended first?	
	(A) 1976	(B) 1978
	(C) 1980	(D) 1987
	Ans: D	

26.	राजभाषा नियम भारत के किस राज्य पर लागू नहीं होते हैं?	
	(A) जम्मू-कश्मीर	(B) तमिलनाडु
	(C) गोवा	(D) इनमें से कोई नहीं
26.	Official Language Rules do not apply to which state of India?	
	(A) Jammu-Kashmir	(B) Tamil Nadu
	(C) Goa	(D) None of the above

	Ans: B	
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27.	राजभाषा कार्यान्वयन की दृष्टि से राजभाषा नियम 1976 के अंतर्गत भारत को कितने क्षेत्रों में वर्गीकृत किया गया है?	
	(A) 2	(B) 3
	(C) 4	(D) 5
27.	With a view of implementation of Official Language, how many regions have been classified in India under Official Language Rules 1976?	
	(A) 2	(B) 3
	(C) 4	(D) 5
	Ans: B	

28.	अंडमान निकोबार द्वीप समूह राजभाषा के प्रयोग-प्रसार के लिए वर्गीकृत किस क्षेत्र के अधीन आते हैं?	
	(A) 'क' क्षेत्र	(B) 'ख' क्षेत्र
	(C) 'ग' क्षेत्र	(D) इनमें से कोई नहीं
28.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands come under which area classified for the propagation of the Official Language?	
	(A) 'A' region	(B) 'B' region
	(C) 'C' region	(D) None of the above
	Ans: A	

29.	हिमाचल प्रदेश राज्य राजभाषा के प्रयोग-प्रसार के लिए वर्गीकृत किस क्षेत्र के अधीन आता है?	
	(A) 'क' क्षेत्र	(B) 'ख' क्षेत्र
	(C) 'ग' क्षेत्र	(D) इनमें से कोई नहीं
29.	The state of Himachal Pradesh comes under which area classified for the use of the Official Language?	
	(A) 'A' region	(B) 'B' region
	(C) 'C' region	(D) None of the above
	Ans: A	

30.	'हिंदी में कार्यसाधक ज्ञान' की परिभाषा राजभाषा नियम की किस नियम में दी गई है?	
	(A) 7	(B) 8
	(C) 9	(D) 10
30.	The definition of 'Working Knowledge in Hindi' is given in which rule of the Official Language Rules?	
	(A) 7	(B) 8
	(C) 9	(D) 10
	Ans: D	

31.	'हिंदी में प्रवीणता' की परिभाषा राजभाषा नियम की किस नियम संख्या में शामिल है?	
	(A) 9	(B) 10
	(C) 11	(D) 12
31.	Definition of 'Proficiency in Hindi' is included in which rule of the Official Language Rules?	
	(A) 9	(B) 10
	(C) 11	(D) 12
	Ans: A	

32.	केंद्र सरकार के जिन कार्यालयों के _____ प्रतिशत कर्मचारियों ने हिंदी का कार्यसाधक ज्ञान प्राप्त कर लिया है, उन कार्यालयों के नाम राजपत्र में अधिसूचित किए जाते हैं?
	(A) 60%
	(B) 70%
	(C) 80%
	(D) 100%
32.	The names of the Central Government offices of which _____ percent employees have acquired working knowledge of Hindi are notified in the Gazette. ?
	(A) 60%
	(B) 70%
	(C) 80%
	(D) 100%
	Ans: C

33.	भारत सरकार के कार्यालयों में प्रत्येक वर्ष हिंदी दिवस कब मनाया जाता है?
	(A) 12 सितंबर
	(B) 14 सितंबर
	(C) 12 जनवरी
	(D) 14 जनवरी
33.	When is Hindi Day celebrated every year in the Central Government Offices?
	(A) 12 September
	(B) 14 September
	(C) 12 January
	(D) 14 January
	Ans: B

34.	संविधान सभा ने हिंदी को राजभाषा के रूप में कब स्वीकार किया?
	(A) 10 जनवरी 1975
	(B) 10 सितंबर 1975
	(C) 14 सितंबर 1949
	(D) 14 सितंबर 1963
34.	When did the Constituent Assembly accept Hindi as the Official Language?
	(A) 10 January 1975
	(B) 10 September 1975
	(C) 14 September 1949
	(D) 14 September 1963
	Ans: C

35.	भारतीय संविधान की 8वीं अनुसूची में निम्नलिखित में से कौन सी भाषा शामिल नहीं है?
	(A) नेपाली
	(B) उर्दू
	(C) अंग्रेजी
	(D) सिंधी
35.	Which of the following languages is not included in the 8th Schedule of the Constitution?
	(A) Nepali
	(B) Urdu
	(C) English
	(D) Sindhi
	Ans: C

36.	संविधान की 8वीं अनुसूची में अब तक कितनी भाषाओं को मान्यता दी जा चुकी है?
	(A) 15
	(B) 18
	(C) 22
	(D) 24
36.	How many languages have been recognized in the 8th schedule of the constitution so far?
	(A) 15
	(B) 18
	(C) 22
	(D) 24
	Ans: C

37.	राजभाषा नियम के अनुसार कोई भी कर्मचारी आवेदन, अपील या अभ्यावेदन किस भाषा में कर सकता है?
	(A) हिंदी में
	(B) अंग्रेजी में
	(C) हिंदी या अंग्रेजी में
	(D) किसी भी भाषा में
37.	According to the Official Language Rules, in which language can any employee can submit his application, appeal or representation?

	(A) In Hindi	(B) In English
	(C) In Hindi-English	(D) In any language
	Ans: C	

38.	प्रथम राजभाषा आयोग का गठन किस वर्ष के दौरान किया गया था?	
	(A) 1955	(B) 1960
	(C) 1963	(D) 1976
38.	During which year was the first Official Language Commission formed?	
	(A) 1955	(B) 1960
	(C) 1963	(D) 1975
	Ans: A	

39.	मैनुअल, संहिताएं, प्रक्रिया संबंधी अन्य साहित्य लेखन सामग्री आदि द्विभाषिक रूप में जारी किए जाने की अनिवार्यता के बारे में राजभाषा नियम के किस नियम संख्या में उल्लेख किया गया है?	
	(A) नियम 9	(B) नियम 10
	(C) नियम 11	(D) नियम 12
39.	In which rule of the Official Language Rules have been mentioned about the imperative of issuing bilingual form manuals, codes, other literature related to process etc. ?	
	(A) Rule 9	(B) Rule 10
	(C) Rule 11	(D) Rule 12
	Ans: C	

40.	राजभाषा नियम संख्या-12 के अनुसार राजभाषा अधिनियम और नियमों के संबंध में जारी निर्देशों के समुचित अनुपालन को सुनिश्चित करने का उत्तरदायित्व किसे सौंपा गया है?	
	(A) राजभाषा अधिकारी को	(B) कार्यालय के प्रशासनिक प्रधान को
	(C) संबंधित डीलर को	(D) उपर्युक्त तीनों को
40.	According to Official Language Rule-12, who is entrusted with the responsibility of ensuring proper compliance of the instructions issued in connection with the Official Language Act and Rules?	
	(A) Rajbhasha Adhikari	(B) Administrative Head of the Office
	(C) Concerned Dealer	(D) Above three
	Ans: B	

41.	1955 में गठित प्रथम राजभाषा आयोग के अध्यक्ष कौन थे?	
	(A) श्री गोविंद वल्लभ पंत	(B) श्री बी.जी. खेर
	(C) श्री जवाहर लाल नेहरू	(D) श्री ओम मेहता
41.	Who was the Chairman of the First Official Language Commission constituted in 1955?	
	(A) Sri Govind Vallabh Pant	(B) Shri B.G.Kher
	(C) Sri Jawahar Lal Nehru	(D) Sri Om Mehtha
	Ans: B	

42.	हिंदी के प्रयोग के लिए वर्ष 2019-20 के वार्षिक कार्यक्रम के अनुसार इस रेलवे के मंडलों से इस रेलवे के मुख्यालय को कितने प्रतिशत मूल पत्र हिंदी में भेजा जाना अपेक्षित है?	
	(A) 55 प्रतिशत	(B) 60 प्रतिशत

	(C) 75 प्रतिशत	(D)100 प्रतिशत
42.	According to the Annual Programme of the year 2019-20 for the use of Hindi, what percentage of the originating correspondence is required to be done in Hindi from the divisions of this railway to the headquarters of this railway?	
	(A) 55 Percent	(B) 60 Percent
	(C) 75 Percent	(D)100 Percent
	Ans: A	

43.	केंद्र सरकार के कार्यालयों में गठित राजभाषा कार्यान्वयन समिति की बैठकों के आयोजन की अवधि क्या है ?	
	(A) 3 महीने में एक बार	(B) 6 महीने में एक बार
	(C) वर्ष में एक बार	(D) 2 वर्ष में एक बार
43.	What is the period for holding the meetings of the Official Language Implementation Committee constituted in Central Government Offices?	
	(A) Once in 3 months	(B) Once in 6 months
	(C) Once in a year	(D)Once in 2 years
	Ans: A	

44.	नगर राजभाषा कार्यान्वयन समिति की बैठकों के आयोजन की अवधि क्या है ?	
	(A) 3 महीने में एक बार	(B) 6 महीने में एक बार
	(C) वर्ष में एक बार	(D)2 वर्ष में एक बार
44.	What is the periodicity of holding the meetings of Town Official Language Implementation Committee?	
	(A) Once in 3 months	(B) Once in 6 months
	(C) Once in a year	(D) Once in 2 years
	Ans: B	

45.	राजभाषा नियम 1976 में कुल कितने नियम हैं?	
	(A) 9	(B) 10
	(C) 12	(D)14
45.	How many rules are there in the Official Language Rules 1976?	
	(A) 9	(B) 10
	(C) 12	(D)14
	Ans: C	

46.	राजभाषा का वार्षिक कार्यक्रम किस मंत्रालय द्वारा जारी किया जाता है?	
	(A) मानव संसाधन मंत्रालय	(B) रेल मंत्रालय
	(C) सभी मंत्रालय	(D)गृह मंत्रालय
46.	The Annual Program of Official Language is released by which ministry?	
	(A) Human Resource Ministry	(B) Ministry of Railways
	(C) All Ministries	(D) Ministry of Home Affairs
	Ans: D	

47.	हिंदी शिक्षण योजना के अंतर्गत निर्धारित हिंदी पाठ्यक्रम की परीक्षाएं वर्ष में कितनी बार ली जाती हैं?	
	(A) 1 बार	(B) 2 बार
	(C) 3 बार	(D) 4 बार
47.	How many times in a year the examinations of Hindi courses prescribed under Hindi Teaching Scheme are conducted?	
	(A) once	(B) twice

	(C) thrice	(D) 4 times
	Ans: B	

48.	हिंदीतर भाषी क्षेत्रों में बोर्डों को किस क्रम में प्रदर्शित जाता है?	
	(A) हिंदी, अंग्रेजी, क्षेत्रीय भाषा	(B) अंग्रेजी, हिंदी, क्षेत्रीय भाषा
	(C) क्षेत्रीय भाषा, हिंदी, अंग्रेजी	(D) क्षेत्रीय भाषा, अंग्रेजी, हिंदी
48.	In which order the boards are displayed in Non-Hindi speaking areas?	
	(A) Hindi, English, Regional Language	(B) English, Hindi, Regional Language
	(C) Regional Language, Hindi, English	(D) Regional Language, English, Hindi
	Ans: C	

49.	मंडल रेल कार्यालय की राजभाषा कार्यान्वयन समिति के अध्यक्ष कौन होते हैं?	
	(A) अपर मुख्य राजभाषा अधिकारी	(B) मंडल रेल प्रबंधक
	(C) मुख्य राजभाषा अधिकारी	(D) महाप्रबंधक
49.	Who is the Chairman of the Official Language Implementation Committee of the Divisional Railway Office?	
	(A) AMRA	(B) DRM
	(C) MRA	(D) GM
	Ans: B	

50.	क्षेत्रीय रेल राजभाषा कार्यान्वयन समिति के अध्यक्ष कौन होते हैं?	
	(A) मुख्य राजभाषा अधिकारी	(B) प्रमुख मुख्य कार्मिक अधिकारी
	(C) महाप्रबंधक	(D) अध्यक्ष, रेलवे बोर्ड
50.	Who is the Chairman of Zonal Railways Official Language Implementation Committee?	
	(A) MRA	(B) PCPO
	(C) GM	(D) Chairman, Railway Board
	Ans: C	

51.	राजभाषा अधिनियम 1963 में कुल कितनी धाराएं हैं?	
	(A) 9	(B) 10
	(C) 11	(D) 12
52.	How many Sections are there in the Official Language Act 1963?	
	(A) 9	(B) 10
	(C) 11	(D) 12
	Ans: A	

53.	राजभाषा अधिनियम 1963 की किस धारा के अंतर्गत केंद्र सरकार को राजभाषा संबंधित नियम बनाने की शक्ति दी गई है?	
	(A) धारा -6	(B) धारा -7
	(C) धारा -8	(D) धारा -9
53.	Under which section of the Official Language Act, 1963, the Central Government has been given the power to make rules related to the Official Language?	

	(A) Section -6	(B) Section -7
	(C) Section -8	(D)Section -9
	Ans: C	

54.	तकनीकी रेल विषयों पर हिंदी में मौलिक पुस्तकें लिखने के लिए चालू की गई योजना कौन सी है?	
	(A) विश्वेश्वरैया तकनीकी मौलिक पुस्तक लेखन पुरस्कार योजना	(B) लाल बहादुर शास्त्री तकनीकी मौलिक पुस्तक लेखन पुरस्कार योजना
	(C) आचार्य महावीर प्रसाद तकनीकी मौलिक पुस्तक लेखन पुरस्कार योजना	(D) शिवसागर मिश्र तकनीकी मौलिक पुस्तक लेखन पुरस्कार योजना
54.	What is the scheme launched for writing original books in Hindi on technical subjects of Railway?	
	(A) Visvesvaraya Technical Original Book Writing Award Scheme	(B) Lal Bahadur Shastri Technical Original Book Writing Award Scheme
	(C) Acharya Mahavir Prasad Technical Original Book Writing Award Scheme	(D) Sivasagar Mishra Technical Original Book Writing Award Scheme
	Ans: B	

55.	मौलिक कथा/कहानी संग्रह एवं उपन्यास लेखन को पुरस्कृत करने हेतु चलाई गई योजना का क्या नाम है?	
	(A) मैथिलीशरण गुप्त पुरस्कार योजना	(B) मुंशी प्रेमचंद पुरस्कार योजना
	(C) माखनलाल चतुर्वेदी पुरस्कार योजना	(D) भारतेन्दु हरिश्चंद्र पुरस्कार योजना
55.	What is the name of the scheme launched to award original fiction / story collection and novel writing ?	
	(A) Maithilisharan Gupta Award Scheme	(B) Munshi Premchand Award Scheme
	(C) Makhanlal Chaturvedi Award Scheme	(D) Bharatendu Harishchandra Award Scheme
	Ans: B	

56.	मौलिक काव्य, कविता संग्रह को पुरस्कृत करने हेतु चलाई गई योजना का क्या नाम है?	
	(A) महादेवी वर्मा पुरस्कार योजना	(B) रवींद्रनाथ ठाकुर पुरस्कार योजना
	(C) मैथिलीशरण गुप्त पुरस्कार योजना	(घ) माखनलाल चतुर्वेदी पुरस्कार योजना
56.	What is the name of the scheme launched to award Original Poetry, Poetry collection?	
	(A) Mahadevi Verma Award Scheme	(B) Rabindranath Thakur Award Scheme
	(C) Maithilisharan Gupta Award Scheme	(D) Makhanlal Chaturvedi Award Scheme
	Ans: C	

57.	राजभाषा अधिनियम 1976 के किस नियम के अंतर्गत कर्मचारी फाइल पर टिप्पणी या कार्यवृत्त हिंदी या अंग्रेजी में लिख सकता है?	
	(A) नियम 3(1)	(B) नियम 7(1)
	(C) नियम 8(1)	(D) नियम 10(1)
57.	Under which rule of the Official Language Act 1976, an employee can write Notings or minutes on the file in Hindi or English?	
	(A) Rule 3(1)	(B) Rule 7(1)
	(C) Rule 8(1)	(D) Rule 10(1)
	Ans: C	

58.	रेलवे बोर्ड राजभाषा कार्यान्वयन समिति के अध्यक्ष कौन होते हैं?
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	(A) अध्यक्ष, रेलवे बोर्ड	(B) निदेशक (राजभाषा)
	(C) सदस्य (कार्मिक)	(D) रेल मंत्री
58.	Who is the Chairman of the Railway Board Official Language Implementation Committee?	
	(A) Chairman, Railway Board	(B) Director (OL)
	(C) Member Staff	(D) Railway Minister
	Ans: A	

59.	रेलवे बोर्ड राजभाषा कार्यान्वयन समिति के सदस्य सचिव कौन होते हैं?	
	(A) उप निदेशक (राजभाषा)	(B) निदेशक (राजभाषा)
	(C) सदस्य (कार्मिक)	(D) रेल मंत्री
59.	Who is the member secretary of the Railway Board Official Language Implementation Committee?	
	(A) Dy Director (OL)	(B) Director (OL)
	(C) Member (Staff)	(D) Railway Minister
	Ans: B	

60.	राजभाषा अधिनियम की धारा 3(3) के अनुपालन का दायित्व किसको सौंपा गया है?	
	(A) कार्यालय के प्रशासनिक प्रधान को	(B) राजभाषा अधिकारी को
	(C) ऐसे दस्तावेजों पर हस्ताक्षर करने वाले अधिकारी को	(D) संबंधित लिपिक को
60.	Who is entrusted with the responsibility of complying with Section 3(3) of the Official Language Act?	
	(A) Administrative Head of the office	(B) Rajbhasha Adhikari
	(C) officer signing such documents	(D) Concerned Clerk
	Ans: C	

61.	राजभाषा नियम 1976 के किस नियम के अंतर्गत हिंदी में प्राप्त पत्रों के उत्तर किस भाषा में देना अपेक्षित है?	
	(A) हिंदी	(B) अंग्रेजी
	(C) हिंदी या अंग्रेजी	(D) हिंदी-अंग्रेजी द्विभाषी
61.	Under which rule of the Official Language Rules 1976, in which language is it required to reply to the letters received in Hindi?	
	(A) Hindi	(B) English
	(C) Hindi or English	(D) Hindi-English bilingual
	Ans: A	

62.	राजभाषा विभाग, गृह मंत्रालय द्वारा मंत्रा सॉफ्टवेयर किस कार्य के लिए विकसित किया गया है?	
	(A) अनुवाद	(B) टाइपिंग
	(C) नोटिंग	(D) डिक्टेशन
62.	For which work has Mantra Software developed by the Department of Official Language, Ministry of Home Affairs?	
	(A) Translation	(B) Typing
	(C) Noting	(D) Dictation
	Ans: B	

63.	भारत की भाषाओं के माध्यम से हिंदी सीखने के लिए उपलब्ध सॉफ्टवेयर का क्या नाम है?	
	(A) प्रवाचक	(B) श्रुतलेखन
	(C) मंत्र	(D) लीला

63.	What is the name of the software available to learn Hindi through the languages of India?	
	(A) Pravachak	(B) Shruthlekhan
	(C) Mantra	(D) Leela
	Ans: D	

64.	हिंदी स्पीच को हिंदी टेक्स्ट में बदलने से संबंधित सॉफ्टवेयर का क्या नाम है?	
	(A) श्रुतलेखन - राजभाषा	(B) लीला
	(C) प्रवाचक	(D) मंत्र
64.	What is the name of the software related with converting Hindi speech to Hindi text?	
	(A) Shruthlekhan - Rajbhasha	(B) Leela
	(C) Pravachak	(D) Mantra
	Ans: A	

65.	हिंदी टेक्स्ट को हिंदी स्पीच में बदलने से संबंधित सॉफ्टवेयर का क्या नाम है?	
	(A) रेल राजभाषा	(B) प्रवाचक - राजभाषा
	(C) लीला	(D) श्रुतलेखन
65.	What is the name of the software related with converting Hindi text to Hindi speech ?	
	(A) Rail Rajbhasha	(B) Pravachak - Rajbhasha
	(C) Leela	(D) Shruthlekhan
	Ans: B	

66.	हिंदी के प्रयोग के लिए वर्ष 2019-20 के वार्षिक कार्यक्रम के अनुसार 'ग' क्षेत्र से 'क' क्षेत्र के केंद्र सरकारी कार्यालयों के लिए हिंदी में कितना प्रतिशत मूल पत्राचार निर्धारित है?	
	(A) 100%	(B) 70%
	(C) 60%	(D) 55%
66.	According to the Annual Program for the usage of Hindi in the year 2019-20, what percentage of the original correspondence in Hindi is to be done from the 'C' region to the central government offices of 'A' region. ?	
	(A) 100%	(B) 70%
	(C) 60%	(D) 55%
	Ans: D	
67.	हिंदी के प्रयोग के लिए वर्ष 2019-20 के वार्षिक कार्यक्रम के अनुसार 'ग' क्षेत्र से 'ख' क्षेत्र के लिए हिंदी में कितना प्रतिशत मूल पत्राचार निर्धारित है?	
	(A) 100%	(B) 70%
	(C) 60%	(D) 55%
67.	According to the Annual Program for the usage of Hindi in the year 2019-20, what percentage of the original correspondence in Hindi is to be done from the 'C' region to the central government offices of 'B' region?	
	(A) 100%	(B) 70%
	(C) 60%	(D) 55%
	Ans: D	

68.	हिंदी के प्रयोग के लिए वर्ष 2019-20 के वार्षिक कार्यक्रम के अनुसार 'ग' क्षेत्र से 'ग' क्षेत्र के लिए हिंदी में कितना प्रतिशत मूल पत्राचार निर्धारित है?	
	(A) 100%	(B) 70%
	(C) 60%	(D) 55%

68.	According to the Annual Program for the usage of Hindi in the year 2019-20, what percentage of the original correspondence in Hindi is to be done from the 'C' region to the central government offices of 'C' region?	
	(A)100%	(B)70%
	(C)60%	(D)55%
	Ans: D	

69.	हिंदी के प्रयोग के लिए वर्ष 2019-20 के वार्षिक कार्यक्रम के अनुसार 'ग' क्षेत्र से 'क' क्षेत्र और 'ख' क्षेत्र के राज्य/ संघ राज्य क्षेत्र के कार्यालय/ व्यक्ति के लिए हिंदी में कितना प्रतिशत मूल पत्राचार निर्धारित है?	
	(A) 100%	(B) 85%
	(C) 60%	(D)55%
69.	According to the Annual Program for the year 2019-20 for the usage of Hindi, what percentage of original correspondence in Hindi is required to be done from 'C' region with the persons/offices of State / Union Territory of 'A' region and 'B' region?	
	(A)100%	(B) 85%
	(C)60%	(D)55%
	Ans: B	

70.	हिंदी के प्रयोग के लिए वर्ष 2019-20 के वार्षिक कार्यक्रम के अनुसार हिंदी में प्राप्त कितने प्रतिशत पत्रों के उत्तर हिंदी में दिए जाने का लक्ष्य निर्धारित है?	
	(A) 40%	(B) 60%
	(C) 80%	(D)100%
70.	According to the Annual Program for the year 2019-2020for the usage of Hindi,as per the target set what percentage of lettersreceived in Hindi should be replied in Hindi ?	
	(A)40%	(B)60%
	(C)80%	(D)100%
	Ans: D	

71.	हिंदी के प्रयोग के लिए वर्ष 2019-20 के वार्षिक कार्यक्रम के अनुसार 'ग'क्षेत्र में हिंदी में टिप्पण लिखने का कितना प्रतिशत लक्ष्य निर्धारित है?	
	(A) 30%	(B) 50%
	(C) 75%	(D)100%
71.	For the use of Hindi, according to the Annual Program for the year 2019-20, as per the target set what percentage of Hindi noting is required to be done in the 'C' region. ?	
	(A) 30%	(B)50%
	(C)75%	(D)100%
	Ans: A	

72.	हिंदी के प्रयोग के लिए वर्ष 2019-20 के वार्षिक कार्यक्रम के अनुसार 'ग' क्षेत्र में हिंदी में डिक्टेशन का कितना प्रतिशत लक्ष्य निर्धारित है?	
	(A) 25%	(B) 30%
	(C) 75%	(D)100%
72..	For the use of Hindi, according to the Annual Program for the year 2019-20, as per the target set what percentage of Hindi Dictations are required to begiven in the 'C' region?	
	(A)25%	(B) 30%
	(C)75%	(D)100%
	Ans: B	

73..	हिंदी के प्रयोग के लिए वर्ष 2019-20 के वार्षिक कार्यक्रम के अनुसार 'ग' क्षेत्र में कंप्यूटर सहित सभी प्रकार के इलेक्ट्रॉनिक उपकरणों की द्विभाषिक रूप में खरीद का कितना प्रतिशत लक्ष्य निर्धारित है?	
	(A) 75%	(B) 80%
	(C) 90%	(D) 100%
73.	According to the Annual Program for the year 2019-20 for the use of Hindi, what percentage of the target is set for the purchase of all types of electronic devices including computers in bilingual form in the 'C' region?	
	(A) 75%	(B) 80%
	(C) 90%	(D) 100%
	Ans: D	

74.	भारत संघ के शासकीय प्रयोजन के लिए प्रयुक्त होने वाले अंकों का रूप क्या होना चाहिए?	
	(A) भारतीय अंकों का अंतर्राष्ट्रीय रूप	(B) देवनागरी अंक
	(C) रोमन अंक	(D) उपर्युक्त में से कोई भी नहीं
74.	Which forms of the numerals should be used in official purposes of the Union of India?	
	(A) International form of Indian Numerals	(B) Devnagari numerals
	(C) Roman numerals	(D) None of the above
	Ans: A	

75.	केंद्र सरकार के जिन कार्यालयों के _____ प्रतिशत कर्मचारियों ने हिंदी का कार्यसाधक ज्ञान प्राप्त कर लिया है, उन कार्यालयों के नाम भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचित किए जाते हैं?	
	(A) 60%	(B) 70%
	(C) 80%	(D) 100%
75.	The names of the Central Government offices of which _____ percent employees have acquired working knowledge of Hindi are notified in the Gazette?	
	(A) 60%	(B) 70%
	(C) 80%	(D) 100%
	Ans: C	

76.	केंद्र सरकार के जिन कार्यालयों के 80% प्रतिशत कर्मचारियों ने हिंदी का कार्यसाधक ज्ञान प्राप्त कर लिया है, उन कार्यालयों के नाम किस राजभाषा नियम के अंतर्गत भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचित किए जाते हैं?	
	(A) नियम 10(4)	(B) नियम 10(3)
	(C) नियम 10	(D) नियम 10(2)
76.	Under which Official Language rule the names of the Central Government offices of which 80% of employees have acquired working knowledge of Hindi are notified in the Gazette. ?	
	(A) Rule 10(4)	(B) Rule 10(3)
	(C) Rule 10	(D) Rule 10(2)
	Ans: A	

77.	रेलवे बोर्ड व्यक्तिगत नकद पुरस्कार योजना के अंतर्गत दी जानेवाली पुरस्कार की राशि कितनी है ?	
	(A) 2000 रु.	(B) 3000 रु.
	(C) 1000 रु.	(D) 1200 रु.
77.	What is the amount of award given under Railway Board Individual Cash Award Scheme?	
	(A) Rs.2000	(B) Rs.3000
	(C) Rs.1000	(D) Rs.1200
	Ans: B	

78.	गृह मंत्रालय, राजभाषा विभाग द्वारा जारी वार्षिक कार्यक्रम के अनुसार कितने प्रतिशत अनुभागों को हिंदी में शत-	
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	प्रतिशत कार्य करने के लिए नामित किया जाना आवश्यक है?	
	(A) 20	(B) 30
	(C) 55	(D) 100
78.	According to the annual program issued by the Rajbhasha Department, Ministry of Home Affairs, what percentage of sections are required to be nominated for doing cent percent work in Hindi?	
	(A) 20	(B) 30
	(C) 55	(D) 100
	Ans: A	

79.	केंद्र सरकार के जिन कार्यालयों के 80% प्रतिशत कर्मचारियों ने हिंदी का कार्यसाधक ज्ञान प्राप्त कर लिया है, उन कार्यालयों के नाम किस राजभाषा नियम के अंतर्गत भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचित किए जाते हैं?	
	(A) नियम 10(4)	(B) नियम 10(3)
	(C) नियम 10	(D) नियम 10(2)
79.	Under which Official Language rule the names of the Central Government offices of which 80% of employees have acquired working knowledge of Hindi are notified in the Gazette. ?	
	(A) Rule 10(4)	(B) Rule 10(3)
	(C) Rule 10	(D) Rule 10(2)
	Ans: A	

80.	राजभाषा नियम, 1976 के किस नियम के अंतर्गत प्रशासनिक प्रधान को राजभाषा अधिनियम और राजभाषा नियम के अनुपालन का उत्तरदायित्व सौंपा गया है ?	
	(A) नियम 12	(B) नियम 11
	(C) नियम 10	(D) नियम 3
80.	Under which rule of the Official Language Rules, 1976, the administrative head is entrusted with the responsibility of complying with the Official Language Act and the Official Language Rules ?	
	(A) Rule 12	(B) Rule 11
	(C) Rule 10	(D) Rule 3
	Ans: A	

81.	राजभाषा नियम 1976 के किस उपनियम के अनुसार कोई भी कर्मचारी आवेदन, अपील या अभ्यावेदन हिंदी या अंग्रेजी भाषा में कर सकता है?	
	(A) नियम 7(1)	(B) नियम 7(3)
	(C) नियम 8(1)	(D) नियम 8(4)
81.	According to which sub rule of Official Language Rules 1976, an employee can submit his application, appeal or representation in Hindi or English?	
	(A) Rule 7(1)	(B) Rule 7(3)
	(C) Rule 8(3)	(D) Rule 8(3)
	Ans: A	

82.	राजभाषा नियम 1976 के किस उपनियम के अनुसार कोई भी कर्मचारी मांग कर सकता है कि उस पर तामील किया जानेवाला आदेश या सूचना हिंदी या अंग्रेजी में दी जाए?	
	(A) नियम 7(1)	(B) नियम 7(3)
	(C) नियम 8(1)	(D) नियम 8(4)
82.	According to which subrule of the Official Language Rules 1976, where an employee can demand any orders or notices served to him Hindi or in English.	
	(A) Rule 7(1)	(B) Rule 7(3)
	(C) Rule 8(3)	(D) Rule 8(3)
	Ans: B	

83.	राजभाषा अधिनियम 1976 के किस नियम के अंतर्गत केंद्रीय सरकार के किसी कार्यालय में प्रयोग किए जानेवाले सभी	
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	नाम पट्ट, सूचना पट्ट, पत्र शीर्ष, लिफाफों पर उत्कीर्ण लेख, लेखन सामग्री की अन्य मदें हिंदी और अंग्रेजी में होने चाहिए?	
	(A) नियम 11(1)	(B) नियम 11(3)
	(C) नियम 11(2)	(D) इनमें से कोई नहीं
83.	Under which rule of the Official Language Act 1976, all name plates, sign boards, letter heads, inscriptions on envelopes, other items of stationery used in any central government office should be in Hindi and English?	
	(A) Rule 11(1)	(B) Rule 11(3)
	(C) Rule 11(2)	(D) None of the above
	Ans: B	

84.	राजभाषा हिंदी में उत्कृष्ट कार्य करने के लिए महाप्रबंधकों और उनसे ऊपर के स्तर के अधिकारियों को निम्न में से कौन-सा सम्मान दिया जाता है?	
	(A) कमलापति त्रिपाठी राजभाषा स्वर्ण पदक	(B) रेल मंत्री राजभाषा रजत पदक
	(C) राजभाषा गौरव पुरस्कार	(D) रेल मंत्री राजभाषा स्वर्ण पदक
84.	Which of the following honors are given to the General Managers and above level officers for doing excellent work in the Official Language Hindi ?	
	(A) Kamlapati Tripathi Rajbhasha Gold Medal	(B) Rail Manthri Rjbhasha Silver Medal
	(C) Rajbhasha Gourav Purskar	(D) Rail Manthri Rjbhasha Gold Medal
	Ans: A	

85.	राजभाषा हिंदी में उत्कृष्ट कार्य करने के लिए वरिष्ठ प्रशासनिक ग्रेड और उनसे ऊपर के अधिकारियों को निम्न में से कौन-सा सम्मान दिया जाता है?	
	(A) कमलापति त्रिपाठी राजभाषा स्वर्ण पदक	(B) रेल मंत्री राजभाषा रजत पदक
	(C) राजभाषा गौरव पुरस्कार	(D) रेल मंत्री राजभाषा स्वर्ण पदक
85.	Which of the following honors are given to the SAG and above officers for doing excellent work in the Official Language Hindi ?	
	(A) Kamlapati Tripathi Rajbhasha Gold Medal	(B) Rail Manthri Rjbhasha Silver Medal
	(C) Rajbhasha Gourav Purskar	(D) Rail Manthri Rjbhasha Gold Medal
	Ans: B	

86.	एक कर्मचारी को अपने दैनंदिन सरकारी कामकाज में वर्ष के दौरान हिंदी में कम से कम 10,000 शब्द लिखने पर किस पुरस्कार योजना के अंतर्गत पुरस्कृत किया जाता है.	
	(A) गृह मंत्रालय पुरस्कार योजना	(B) रेल मंत्री पुरस्कार योजना
	(C) महाप्रबंधक पुरस्कार योजना	(D) प्रोत्साहन पुरस्कार योजना
86.	When an employee writes at least 10,000 words in Hindi during the year in his daily official work, Under which award scheme he will be awarded.	
	(A) Home Ministry Award Scheme	(B) Rail Mantri Award Scheme
	(C) General Manager Award Scheme	(D) Incentive award scheme
	Ans: A	

87.	गृह मंत्रालय, राजभाषा विभाग द्वारा जारी वार्षिक कार्यक्रम के अनुसार कितने प्रतिशत अनुभागों को हिंदी में शत-प्रतिशत कार्य करने के लिए नामित किया जाना आवश्यक है?	
	(A) 20	(B) 30
	(C) 55	(D) 100
87.	According to the annual program issued by the Rajbhasha Department, Ministry of Home Affairs, what percentage of sections are required to be nominated for doing cent percent work in Hindi?	
	(A) 20	(B) 30

	(C) 55	(D) 100
	Ans: A	

88.	गृह मंत्रालय, राजभाषा विभाग द्वारा जारी वार्षिक कार्यक्रम के अनुसार केंद्र सरकारी कार्यालय के वेबसाइट का कितना प्रतिशत द्विभाषी होना चाहिए?	
	(A) 20.	(B) 30
	(C) 55	(D) 100
88	According to the Annual Programme issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs, Department of Official Language, what percentage of the central government office's website should be in bilingual?	
	(A) 20	(B) 30
	(C) 55	(D) 100
	Ans: D	
89.	गृह मंत्रालय, राजभाषा विभाग द्वारा जारी वार्षिक कार्यक्रम के अनुसार सरकारी कार्यालयों में प्रयुक्त कोड, मैनुअल, प्रक्रिया, साहित्य का अनुवाद आदि का कितना प्रतिशत द्विभाषिक होना चाहिए.	
	(A) 20.	(B) 50
	(C) 55	(D) 100
89.	According to the Annual Programme issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs, Department of Official Language, what percentage of the code, manual, procedure, translation of literature, etc. used in government offices should be bilingual.	
	(A) 20	(B) 30
	(C) 55	(D) 100
	Ans: D	

90.	गृह मंत्रालय, राजभाषा विभाग द्वारा जारी वार्षिक कार्यक्रम के अनुसार प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों की कितनी प्रतिशत पाठ्य सामग्री का द्विभाषिक रूप में होना अनिवार्य है	
	(A) 20.	(B) 30
	(C) 55	(D) 100
90.	According to the annual programme issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs, Department of Official Language, what percentage of the training material of training institutes should be in bilingual form	
	(A) 20	(B) 30
	(C) 55	(D) 100
	Ans: D	
91.	गृह मंत्रालय, राजभाषा विभाग द्वारा जारी वार्षिक कार्यक्रम के अनुसार राजभाषा विभाग के अधिकारियों द्वारा अपने अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों का न्यूनतम कितने प्रतिशत कार्यालयों का निरीक्षण किया जाना अनिवार्य है	
	(A) 20.	(B) 25
	(C) 55	(D) 100
91.	According to the Annual Programme issued by the Department of Official Language, Ministry of Home Affairs, it is mandatory for officers of the Official Language Department to inspect the minimum percentage of their subordinate offices.	
	(A) 20	(B) 25
	(C) 55	(D) 100
	Ans: B	

92.	गृह मंत्रालय, राजभाषा विभाग द्वारा जारी वार्षिक कार्यक्रम के अनुसार पुस्तकालयों के अनुदान में से कितनी प्रतिशत राशि हिंदी पुस्तकों, हिंदी ई-पुस्तकों पर व्यय की जानी अपेक्षित है.	
	(A) 20.	(B) 50
	(C) 55	(D) 100
92.	According to the annual programme issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs, Department of Official	

	Language, what percentage of the grant of libraries is required to be spent on Hindi books, Hindi e-books	
	(A) 20	(B) 50
	(C) 55	(D) 100
	Ans: B	

93.	हिंदी टाइपिंग परीक्षा पास करने पर कितने महीने के लिए एक वेतन वृद्धि के बराबर व्यक्तिगत वेतन दिया जाता है?	
	(A) 36	(B) 24
	(C) 6	(D) 12
93.	On passing Hindi typing examination, for how many months personal pay equal in amount to one increment is given?	
	(A) 36	(B) 24
	(C) 6	(D) 12
	Ans: D	

94.	हिंदी आशुलिपि परीक्षा पास करने पर कितने महीने के लिए एक वेतन वृद्धि के बराबर व्यक्तिगत वेतन दिया जाता है?	
	(A) 6	(B) 36
	(C) 12	(D) 24
94.	On passing Hindi Stenography examination, for how many months personal pay equal in amount to one increment is given?	
	(A) 6	(B) 36
	(C) 12	(D) 24
	Ans: D	

95.	अगर भारत का कोई राज्य संविधान में प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए अपने क्षेत्र में बोली जाने वाली भाषाओं में से अपनी राजभाषा का चयन नहीं करता है तो उस राज्य की राजभाषा क्या होगी?	
	(A) उस राज्य में बोली जाने वाली सभी भाषाएं	(B) हिंदी भाषा
	(C) अंग्रेजी भाषा	(D) उपर्युक्त में से कोई भी नहीं
95.	If a state does not choose Official Language for itself from the languages spoken in the state what language will be its Official Language?	
	(A) All the languages spoken in the state	(B) Hindi Language
	(C) English Language	(D) None of the above
	Ans: C	

96.	संसद के प्रत्येक सदन या किसी राज्य के विधान-मंडल के सदन या प्रत्येक सदन में रखे जाने वाले सभी विधेयकों या प्रस्तावित किए जाने वाले संशोधनों के प्राधिकृत पाठ किस भाषा में होंगे?	
	(A) हिंदी में	(B) अंग्रेजी में
	(C) भारत के संविधान में उल्लिखित किसी भी भाषा में	(D) उपर्युक्त में से कोई भी नहीं
96.	The authoritative texts of all Bills to be introduced or amendments thereto to be moved in either House of Parliament or in the House or either House of the Legislature of a State shall be in which language?	
	(A) In Hindi	(B) In English
	(C) In any of the Languages mentioned in 8 th Schedule of the Constitution of India	(D) None of the above
	Ans: B	

97.	भारत के संविधान के वर्तमान उपबंधों के अनुसार उच्चतम न्यायालय और प्रत्येक उच्च न्यायालय की कार्यवाहियां भाषा में होनी है.	
	(A) हिंदी में	(B) अंग्रेजी में
	(C) भारत के संविधान में उल्लिखित किसी भी भाषा में	(D) उपर्युक्त में से कोई भी नहीं
97.	As per the prevailing provisions of the Constitution of India all proceedings in the Supreme Court and in every High Court shall be in..... language.	
	(A) In Hindi	(B) In English
	(C) In any of the Languages mentioned in 8 th Schedule of the Constitution of India	(D) None of the above
	Ans: B	

98.	संवैधानिक उपबंधों के अनुसार हिंदी भाषा को भारतीय सामासिक संस्कृति के सभी तत्वों की अभिव्यक्ति का माध्यम बनाने हेतु इसे समृद्ध बनाने के लिए जहां कहीं आवश्यक या वांछनीय हो वहां मुख्यतः किस भाषा से शब्दों को ग्रहण किया जाना है?	
	(A) अंग्रेजी भाषा से	(B) हिंदुस्तानी भाषा से
	(C) बोलचाल की भाषा से	(D) संस्कृत भाषा से
98.	As per the provisions of the Constitution of India vocabulary should be drawn primarily from which language wherever necessary or desirable for enrichment of Hindi Language to serve as medium of expression for all the elements of the composite culture of India?	
	(A) English Language	(B) Hindustani Language
	(C) Lingua Franca	(D) Sanskrit Language
	Ans: D	

99.	हिंदीतर भाषी क्षेत्रों में बोर्डों को किस क्रम में प्रदर्शित जाता है?	
	(A) हिंदी, अंग्रेजी, क्षेत्रीय भाषा	(B) अंग्रेजी, हिंदी, क्षेत्रीय भाषा
	(C) क्षेत्रीय भाषा, हिंदी, अंग्रेजी	(D) क्षेत्रीय भाषा, अंग्रेजी, हिंदी
99.	In which order the boards are displayed in non-Hindi speaking areas?	
	(A) Hindi, English, Regional Language	(B) English, Hindi, Regional Language
	(C) Regional Language, Hindi, English	(D) Regional Language, English, Hindi
	Ans: C	

100.	रेलवे स्टेशनों पर उद्घोषणाओं का क्रम क्या होना चाहिए ?	
	(A) हिंदी, क्षेत्रीय भाषा, अंग्रेजी	(B) हिंदी, अंग्रेजी, क्षेत्रीय भाषा
	(C) क्षेत्रीय भाषा, हिंदी, अंग्रेजी	(D) क्षेत्रीय भाषा, अंग्रेजी, हिंदी
100.	What should be the order of announcements at Railway stations?	
	(A) Hindi, regional language, English	(B) Hindi, English, Regional language,
	(C) Regional language, Hindi, English	(D) Regional language, English, Hindi
	Ans: C	
