

Annexure-I**Syllabus for selection of JE/Works through LDCE Examination**

1. Indian Railways Works Manual (IRWM) – All chapters with latest correction slips.
2. Specification of works and Materials.
3. Schedule of Rates (S.O.R).
4. Schedule of Dimensions.
5. Speed Restriction and Engineering Indicators on tracks.
6. Basics of Civil Engineering.
7. Basics of Bridge Engineering.
8. Basics of Pway Engineering.
9. Standard Measurement Book & Asset Registers.
10. HOER - Hours of Employment
11. Leave & Pass Rules
12. D.A.R
13. Payment of Wages Act and Workmen's Compensation Act.
14. Official Language Policy.

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Sr.DEN/Estates/HYB

Question Bank for selection of JE/Works through LDCE**1. Indian Railways Works Manual (IRWM)-All chapters with latest correction Slips****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 Residential and Service 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

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- 17) Number of water closets required in Office with 40 male persons is ____ [Ans: b]
a) 1 b) 2 c) 3 d) 4
- 18) Number of water closets required in Office with 51 male persons is ____ [Ans: a]
a) 3 b) 4 c) 5 d) 6
- 19) Number of water closets required in Office with 40 female persons is ____ [Ans: a]
a) 3 b) 4 c) 5 d) 6
- 20) Number of water closets required in Office with 46 female persons is ____ [Ans: b]
a) 3 b) 4 c) 5 d) 6
- 21) Number of Urinals required in Office with 6 persons is ____ [Ans: d]
a) 3 b) 4 c) 5 d) nil
- 22) Number of Urinals required in Office with 7 -20 persons is ____ [Ans: a]
a) 1 b) 2 c) 3 d) 4
- 23) Number of Urinals required in Office with 21 -45 persons is ____ [Ans: b]
a) 1 b) 2 c) 3 d) 4
- 24) Number of Urinals required in Office with 46 -70 persons is ____ [Ans: c]
a) 1 b) 2 c) 3 d) 4
- 25) Number of Urinals required in Office with 71 -100 persons is ____ [Ans: d]
a) 1 b) 2 c) 3 d) 4
- 26) Urinals required in Office with 101 -200 persons is ____ [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 _____. [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 is _____. [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) a 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) a 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) a 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) a 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: a]
a) a year b) 2years c) 3years d) 6months
- 51) Periodicity of white washing of kitchen and pantry in Hospitals as per IRWM, is once in ____ [Ans: d]
a) a year b) 2years c) 3years d) 6months
- 52) Periodicity of white washing of kitchen and pantry in residential buildings as per IRWM, is once in _____. [Ans: b]
a) a year b) 2years c) 3years d) 6months
- 53) Periodicity of interior white washing in Type III Quarters, as per IRWM, is once in _____. [Ans: b]
a) a year b) 2years c) 3years d) 6months
- 54) Periodicity of interior distempering in service & residential buildings as per IRWM, is once in _____. [Ans: b]
a) a year b) 2years c) 3years d) 6months
- 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]

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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: c]
 a) Natural light & temperature b) prevailing winds & relative humidity
 b) both a & b. d) none of the above
- 59) Type of roof preferred in cold climatic regions where snowfall occurs is [Ans: b]
 a) Flat b) sloped c) combination of flat & sloped d) none of the above.
- 60) Sloped roof is preferred in cold climatic conditions due to _____. [Ans: b]
 a) aesthetics b) snow c) architecture d) none of these
- 61) For construction of vendors' stall/shops, personal approval of _____ is required. [Ans: c]
 a) Sr.DEN/Co-ord b) DRM c) GM d) CRB
- 62) Proper fencing around special facilities like _____ is required to be provided. [Ans: d]
 a) Swimming pools b) electric poles c) high voltage wires & heaters d) all
- 63) Proper lighting is required in which of the following areas to avoid accidents. [Ans: c]
 a) corridors b) passages c) both a & b d) none of these
- 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. [Ans: b]
 a) GM b) SAG officer c) DRM d) all of these
- 65) Which of these is a method of recharging subsurface aquifer. [Ans: c]
 a) Through recharge pit b) through abandoned hand pump
 c) both a & b d) none of these
- 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? [Ans: d]
 a) earning children b) married children c) close relatives d) any of the above
- 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. [Ans: c]
 a) Members of ZRUCC b) Members of DRUCC c) both a & b d) none of these
- 69) Rly officers, in case of permanent transfers, in the first instance, occupation of rest house should be permitted for _____ days only. [Ans: c]
 a) 20 b) 15 c) 10 d) 30
- 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. [Ans: a]
 a) one b) two c) three d) one and a half
- 71) Which of the following non-Rly Govt. officers on duty can be permitted to occupy Rly rest house? [Ans: d]
 a) Officers of Postal dept. b) officers of special police establishment
 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? [Ans: a]
 a) CE office & DEN office b) S&T c) both a & b d) none of these
- 74) Transfer of vacant quarters from one department to another not to be affected unless approved by [Ans: a]
 a) Housing or quarters committee b) GM c) DRM d) All of these
- 75) Which of the following is the responsibility of staff occupying quarters
 a) Keep quarters and compounds clean b) cooking in kitchen

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- 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 _____. [Ans: c]
a) Week b) year c) month d) fortnight
- 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 scrutinized by the drawing office and approved by _____ in case of open line. [Ans: a]
a) Sr.DEN b) ADEN/AXEN c) DEN d) All of these
- 79) Which of the following items fall under the purview of colony inspection committee?
a) repairs to leaky roof b) family disputes c) education of children d) all of these [Ans: a]
- 80) Representatives of which of the following departments are included in service improvement groups?
a) Engineering & operating b) S&T c) Mechanical d) all of these [Ans: a]
- 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 _____. [Ans: b]
a) 300mm b) 230mm c) 350mm d) 400mm
- 83) As per the latest norms of revised plinth areas, width of stair case considered is _____. [Ans: c]
A) 1200mm b) 1225mm c) 1250mm d) 1300mm

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

- 84) Constitution of sanitation committee and its functions shall be prescribed by _____. [Ans: b]
a) DRM b) GM c) PCE d) none of these
- 85) Ground around a well for a radius of at least ____ metre should be kept thoroughly clean to guard against pollution. [Ans: b]
a) 40 b) 50 c) 60 d) 70
- 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. [Ans: c]
a) Booking clerk b) Ticket collector c) Station Master d) none of these

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. (Ans: b)
a. New Lines b. Passenger and other user amenities
c. Other Specified Works d. None of these.
- 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 as per IRWM is _____. (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 to be provided as per IRWM is = ____ m. (Ans: d)
a) 0.5 b) 0.7 c) 0.8 d) 0.6

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- 93) Height of booking Counter above floor level as per IRWM is _____. (Ans: b)
a) 1.2m b) 1m c) 1.5m d) 2.0m
- 94) 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 BG High Level Platform above rail level has to be _____. (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 the 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 at ____ m from edge of the passenger PF for no ply zone. (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 has to be _____. (Ans: b)
a. 1.08m b. 1.80m c. 1.85m d. 1.90m
- 100) Minimum width of berm beyond platform fencing/hedging has to be _____. (Ans: a)
a. 0.60m b. 0.80m c. 0.50m d. 0.40m
- 101) Capacity of PFs in discharging passengers in one meter width in suburban stations has to be _____. (Ans: a)
a. 60/min b. 40/min c. 30/min d. None of these
- 102) Central horizontal axis of Tertiary station name board should be fixed at a height of ____ m above the PF surface. (Ans: c)
a. 1.5 b. 2.5 c. 2 d. 3
- 103) Height of letters of Principal & Secondary Station Name boards has to be _____. (Ans: c)
a. 200mm b. 250mm c. 300mm d. 350mm
- 104) Height of letters of Tertiary station name boards is _____. (Ans: a)
a. 75mm b. 100mm c. 125mm d. 200mm
- 105) Colour scheme of letters of Principal/Secondary station name 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
- 106) Size of letters of platform number board as per IRWM has to be _____. (Ans: a)
a) 300mm b) 600mm c) 350mm d) 650mm
- 107) Colour of letters of Platform number sign boards = _____. (Ans: c)
a. Black letters on traffic yellow background b) Bright red letters on white background
c. White letters on blue background d) Blue letters on white background
- 108) 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
- 109) 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

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- 110) 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
- 111) 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
- 112) 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
- 113) 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
- 114) As per Minimum Essential Amenities, min. no. of Taps/PF in 'NSG1' Cat. station = (Ans: a)
 a. 20 b.10 c.8 d.2
- 115) As per Minimum Essential Amenities, min. no. of Taps/PF in 'NSG2' Cat. station = (Ans: c)
 a. 10 b.8 c.20 d.2
- 116) As per Minimum Essential Amenities, min. no. of Taps/PF in 'NSG3' Cat. station = (Ans: c)
 a. 10 b.8 c.20 d.2
- 117) As per Minimum Essential Amenities, min. no. of Taps/PF in 'NSG4' Cat. station = (Ans: c)
 a. 10 b.8 c.20 d.2
- 118) As per Minimum Essential Amenities, min. no. of Taps/PF in 'NSG5' Cat. station = (Ans: b)
 a. 10 b.8 c.20 d.2
- 119) As per Minimum Essential Amenities, min. no. of Taps/PF in 'NSG6' Cat. station = (Ans: d)
 a. 10 b.8 c.20 d.2
- 120) As per Minimum Essential Amenities, min. area of waiting hall, in 'NSG1' Cat. station = (Ans: c)
 a. 75 b.30 c.250 d.125
- 121) As per Minimum Essential Amenities, min.area of waiting hall, in 'NSG2' Cat. station = (Ans: c)
 a. 75 b.30 c.250 d.125
- 122) As per Minimum Essential Amenities, min.area of waiting hall, in 'NSG3' Cat. station = (Ans: d)
 a. 75 b.30 c.250 d.125
- 123) As per Minimum Essential Amenities, min.area of waiting hall, in 'NSG4' Cat. station = (Ans: a)
 a. 75 b.30 c.250 d.125
- 124) As per Minimum Essential Amenities, min.area of waiting hall, in 'NSG5' Cat. station = (Ans: b)
 a. 75 b.30 c.250 d.125
- 125) As per Minimum Essential Amenities, min.area of waiting hall, in 'NSG6' Cat. station = (Ans: d)
 a. 75 b.30 c.250 d.15
- 126) As per Minimum Essential Amenities, min. no. of urinals, in 'NSG1' Cat. station = (Ans: c)
 a. 10 b.6 c.12 d.4
- 127) As per Minimum Essential Amenities, min. no. of urinals, in 'NSG2' Cat. station = (Ans: c)
 a. 10 b.6 c.12 d.4
- 128) As per Minimum Essential Amenities, min. no. of urinals, in 'NSG3' Cat. station = (Ans: a)
 a. 10 b.6 c.12 d.4
- 129) As per Minimum Essential Amenities, min. no. of urinals, in 'NSG4' Cat. station = (Ans: b)

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- a. 10 b.6 c.12 d.4
- 130) As per Minimum Essential Amenities, min. no. of urinals, in 'NSG5' Cat. station = (Ans: d)
a. 10 b.6 c.12 d.4
- 131) As per Minimum Essential Amenities, min. no. of urinals, in 'NSG6' Cat. station = (Ans: a)
a. 1 b.6 c.12 d.4
- 132) As per Minimum Essential Amenities, min. no. of latrines, in 'NSG1' Cat. station = (Ans: c)
a. 10 b.6 c.12 d.4
- 133) As per Minimum Essential Amenities, min. no. of latrines, in 'NSG2' Cat. station = (Ans: c)
a. 10 b.6 c.12 d.4
- 134) As per Minimum Essential Amenities, min. no. of latrines, in 'NSG3' Cat. station = (Ans: a)
a. 10 b.6 c.12 d.4
- 135) As per Minimum Essential Amenities, min. no. of latrines, in 'NSG4' Cat. station = (Ans: b)
a. 10 b.6 c.12 d.4
- 136) As per Minimum Essential Amenities, min. no. of latrines, in 'NSG5' Cat. station = (Ans: d)
a. 10 b.6 c.12 d.4
- 137) As per Minimum Essential Amenities, min. no. of latrines, in 'NSG6' Cat. station = (Ans: a)
a. 1 b.6 c.12 d.4
- 138) 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
- 139) 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
- 140) 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
- 141) Provision of waiting rooms should be considered only if the number of upper class passengers dealt with daily is _____. (Ans: a)
a. 25 or more b.20 or more c.35 or more d.30 or more
- 142) Waiting rooms need not be provided at _____ category stations. (Ans: c)
a. NSG b.HG c.SG d.None of these
- 143) 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
- 144) Lowest overhead clearance for a sub-way should be__metre. (Ans: d)
a. 1.75m b.2m c.2.5m d.2.75m
- 145) 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
- 146) 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

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- 147) Standard slope required for installation of escalators is _____. (Ans: b)
 a. 40° b. 30° c. 20° d. 25°
- 148) 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%
- 149) Principal, secondary & Tertiary boards refer to (Ans: a)
 a. stn name boards b. PF sign boards c. platform number board d. none of these
- 150) Script for station names in _____ language shall be Devnagari. (Ans: c)
 a. English b. urdu c. Hindi d. none of these
- 151) Full form of MEA is (Ans: b)
 a. minimum elementary avenues b. minimum essential amenities
 c. minimum essential avenues d. minimum elementary amenities
- 152) Platform shelters are to be suitably spaced to cover the area where _____ coaches stop. (Ans: c)
 a. AC 1st class b. AC 2 tier c. general and second class d. sleeper class
- 153) New FOBs should be at least _____ wide, wherever feasible. (Ans: b)
 a. 5metres b. 6metres c. 7metres d. 8metres

Chapter 5 -Water Supply Engineering

- 154) 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
- 155) 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
- 156) 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
- 157) Per capita demand of water for residential houses (for officers & staff in Railways) (Ans: a)
 a. 200 litres b) 180 litres c) 140 litres d) 150 litres
- 158) Requirement of water for railway offices per head is _____. (Ans: c)
 a) 30 litres b) 38 litres c) 45 litres d) 55 litres
- 159) Requirement of water for Railway workshops is _____ per head (Ans: b)
 a) 20 litres b) 30 litres
 c) 35 litres d) 45 litres
- 160) Requirement of water for railway hospital is _____ per bed. (Ans: c)
 a) 150 litres b) 300 litres
 c) 450 litres d) 600 litres
- 161) Demand of water for passengers on railway station is _____. (Ans: d)
 a) 10 litres per passenger b) 15 litres per passenger
 c) 20 litres per passenger d) 25 litres per passenger
- 162) Peak factor for the purpose of designing water distribution system is taken as (Ans: c)
 a) 1.50 b) 1.90
 c) 2.50 d) 2.75
- 163) Recuperation test is done to find out (Ans: b)
 a) draw-down depth b) yield of test well
 c) water table level d) none of them
- 164) The capacity of high storage tank with efficient stand by pump should be higher of the following figures

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- (Ans: d)
- a) $\frac{1}{4}$ the maximum water consumption in 24hours b) $\frac{1}{3}$ the normal water consumption in 24hours
b) Lower of a & b d) Higher of (a)&(b)
- 165) The pumping system of water supply should be capable of supplying (Ans: d)
a) In 12 hours or less, the normal quantity of water required for 24hours
b) In 16 hours or less, the present maximum quantity of water required in 24hours
c) In 20 hours or less, the estimated maximum future requirement of water required in 24hours
d) Maximum of a,b,c
- 166) Alum in water supply scheme is used as (Ans: b)
a) Coagulant b) Flocculent
c) Preliminary step to filtration d) Any of them
- 167) The average capacity of high level storage tank in water supply system without stand-by- pump Should be as follows. (Ans: c)
a) $\frac{1}{3}$ of the maximum water consumption in 24hours b) $\frac{1}{2}$ the normal consumption in 24hours
c) Higher of a & b d) Lower of a & b
- 168) With regard to standard of quality of drinking water as laid down by Indian Railway, the requirement (Desirable) limit of turbidity in NTU scale should be (Ans: c)
a) 20.0 b) 17.5
c) 10.0 d) 12.5
- 169) With regard to standard of quality of drinking water as laid down by Indian Railway, the requirement (Desirable) limit of total dissolved solids should not be more than ____mg/l (Ans: d)
a) 200 b) 300
b) 400 d) 500
- 170) With regard to standard of quality of drinking water as laid down by Indian Railway, the requirement (Desirable) limit of total hardness should not be more than.....mg/l. (Ans: b)
a) 200 b) 300
c) 400 d) 500
- 171) With regard to standard of quality of drinking water as laid down by Indian Railway, the permissible limit of total hardness solids should not be more than.....mg/l. (Ans: d)
a) 200 b) 300
c) 500 d) 600
- 172) Tanks used for storage of water for locomotive and carriage washing purposes, should be scrubbed and cleaned at least once in ____ months. (Ans: c)
a) 4 b) 3 c) 6 d) 9
- 173) The most ideal disinfectant used for drinking water throughout the world, is (Ans: c)
a) Alum b) lime c) chlorine d) Nitrogen
- 174) 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
- 175) If pH value of water is (Ans: a)
a) 7, it is said to be neutral b) more than 7 it is said to be acidic
c) less than 7 it is said to be alkaline d) all the above
- 176) Disinfection of drinking water, is done to remove (Ans: b)
a) odour b) bacteria
c) turbidity d) colour
- 177) Aeration of water is done to remove (Ans: a)
a) odour b) colour
c) bacteria d) hardness

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- 178) 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
- 179) 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
- 180) 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
- 181) 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
- 182) 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
- 183) 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
- 184) 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
- 185) 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
- 186) 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%
- 187) 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
- 188) 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 of these
- 189) 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
- 190) 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
- 191) 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
- 192) In the calculation of pump horse power, _____ percent extra for incrustation may be allowed in the case of CI pipes. (Ans: d)
 a) 5 b) 6 c) 7 d) 8

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- 193) _____ pipes have the advantages of resistance to corrosion, lightness of weight and ease of installation.
a) CI b) concrete c) GI d) PVC (Ans: d)
- 194) If water samples are collected for testing from a tube well with a pump, water should be allowed to flow out for about _____ minutes.
a) 5 b) 10 c) 15 d) 20 (Ans: c)
- 195) In case of single storey building, distribution system should be designed for the following minimum residual pressure.
a) 7m b) 12m c) 17m d) 10m (Ans: a)
- 196) In case of two storey building, distribution system should be designed for the following minimum residual pressure.
a) 7m b) 12m c) 17m d) 10m (Ans: b)
- 197) In case of three storey building, distribution system should be designed for the following minimum residual pressure.
a) 7m b) 12m c) 17m d) 10m (Ans: c)
- 198) In carriage watering system, rate of flow at delivery end in hydrant shall not be less than ____ litres per minute.
a) 50 b) 75 c) 100 d) 125 (Ans: c)

Chapter -6 Drainage & Sewerage

- 199) A conduit/channel for the carriage of storm water or other used water is
a) drain b) drainage c) sewer d) Sewerage (Ans: a)
- 200) A system for removal of any unwanted liquids is
a) drain b) drainage c) sewer d) Sewerage (Ans: b)
- 201) A pipe/conduit used generally for carrying sewage or other waterborne wastes is
a) drain b) drainage c) sewer d) Sewerage (Ans: c)
- 202) A system for collection and conveying sewage to the point of disposal is
a) drain b) drainage c) sewer d) Sewerage (Ans: d)
- 203) 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
a) pit b) chamber c) man hole d) none (Ans: c)
- 204) Discharge from which of the following is called soil waste
a) water closets b) urinals c) sinks d) all of these (Ans: d)
- 205) Which of the following is called sewage ?
a) storm sewage b) sanitary sewage c) industrial waste d) all of these (Ans: d)
- 206) Size of storm water sewer depends on which of the following
a) run-off b) self cleansing velocity c) construction material d) all of these (Ans: d)
- 207) Size of sanitary sewer depends on which of the following
a) quantity of sewage b) limiting velocities of flow c) construction material d) all of these (Ans: d)
- 208) Generally _____ percentage of water supplied may be considered to reach sewers
a) 80 b) 70 c) 90 d) 50 (Ans: a)
- 209) Lean flow of sewage will be about ____ percent of the average flow.
a) 40 b) 50 c) 60 d) 30 (Ans: b)
- 210) Peak flow of sewage will be about ____ percent of the average flow.
a) 140 b) 150 c) 160 d) 130 (Ans: b)

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- 211) Maximum velocity of sewage should not be more than ____metre per second. (Ans: c)
 a) 1 b)1.5 c)2 d)2.5
- 212) Self cleansing velocity is determined by considering which of the following (Ans: d)
 a) particle size b)specific weight of suspended solids c) neither a or b d) both a & b
- 213) A minimum self cleansing velocity of ____ metre per second for present peak flow is recommended. (Ans: d)
 a) 0.4 b)0.5 c) 0.3 d) 0.6
- 214) Minimum diameter of sewer shall be ____ mm except for hilly areas where steep slopes are available. (Ans: c)
 a) 100 b) 150 c) 200 d) 250
- 215) The interval of cleaning of septic tank should not normally exceed____ months. (Ans: b)
 a)9 b)12 c) 18 d)24
- 216) A minimum retention period of ____ days is required for anaerobic digestion of sewage. (Ans: d)
 a)60 b) 45 c) 50 d)30
- 217) Satisfactory working of the anaerobic digesters of bio-latrline tank is indicated by which of the following
 a) if effluent is odour less b)if effluent does not attract flies
 c)if pHvalue of the effluent is not less than7.0 d) all of these (Ans: d)

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

- 218) Pan in the bio-latrines should have a slope not less than ____ degrees with horizontal. (Ans: b)
 a) 30 b) 40 c)50 d)60
- 219) Railway Sanitation Committees are appointed at important stations as decided by _____. [Ans: b]
 a) DRM b) GM c) PCE d) none of these
- 220) Ground around a well for a radius of at least ____ metre should be kept thoroughly clean to guard against pollution. [Ans: b]
 a) 40 b) 50 c) 60 d)70
- 221) 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. [Ans: c]
 a) Booking clerk b) Ticket collector c) Station Master d) none of these

Chapter – 8 Acquisition, Management & Disposal of land

- 222) Land acquisition act is of which year? (Ans:b)
 a) 1984 b) 1894 c) 1849 d) 1948
- 223) Ownership of land held by the Railway vests in _____. (Ans:c)
 a) Rly Board b) Zonal Railway c) Central Government d) State Government
- 224) For relinquishment of land in favour of state government or outsiders at the approaches of ROBs/RUBs, specific approval of ____ should be obtained. (Ans:a)
 a) Railway Board b) DRM c) GM d) PCE
- 225) Railways should include contingency charges @ ____ % in all relinquishment estimates to cover incidental charges incurred. (Ans: d)
 a) 4 b) 6 c) 5 d) 3
- 226) Final land plans, after mutation entries are carried out, should be sent to _____ Office for safe custody. (Ans: c)
 a) DRM b) GM c) PCE d) none
- 227) Detached boundary marks should in no case be at a greater distance apart than ____ metres. (Ans:b)
 a) 40 b) 50 c) 60 d) 70

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- 228) Fencing should be provided around busy station yards for ____ metre width on either side. (Ans: b)
 a) 20 b) 30 c) 40 d) 50
- 229) In case of urgency, application for land should be made to ____ under section 17 of Railway act. (Ans: c)
 a) MRO b) Sub-Collector c) District collector d) none of these
- 230) In case of urgency, application for land should be made to District collector under section ____ of land acquisition act, 1894. (Ans: b)
 a) 16 b) 17 c) 18 d) 19
- 231) 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. (Ans: c)
 a) 10 b) 12 c) 15 d) 20
- 232) 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. (Ans: a)
 a) 9(i) b) 10(i) c) 11(i) d) 12(i)
- 233) Section ____ of Railway act, 1989 empowers Railway to enter upon any lands adjoining Railway for the purpose of repairing or preventing accident. (Ans: d)
 a) 17 b) 16 c) 15 d) 14
- 234) 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). (Ans: c)
 A) 24 b) 48 c) 72 d) none
- 235) 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. (Ans: b)
 A) 7 b) 15 c) 10 d) 12
- 236) Number of different types of encroachments is ____ (Ans: d)
 a) 5 b) 7 c) 8 d) 4
- 237) The frequency of inspection of encroachments shall be at least once in ____ months. (Ans: d)
 a) 2 b) 4 c) 5 d) 3
- 238) Any structure in which ____ is used, may be classified as pucca structure. (Ans: b)
 a) Timber b) Cement c) Stone d) none of these
- 239) At stations, ____ along with RPF inspector will be responsible for preventing encroachments. (Ans: a)
 a) Station master b) Chief goods clerk c) SSE(C&W) d) All of them
- 240) In loco sheds/workshops, ____ along with RPF, will be responsible for preventing encroachments. (Ans: c)
 a) SSE/Pway b) Chief goods clerk c) SSE(C&W) d) All of them
- 241) 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. (Ans: b)
 a) 16 b) 24 c) 20 d) 48
- 242) Licensing of the area or regularization of the religious structures may be limited to a maximum of ____ sqm in each individual case. (Ans: c)
 a) 300 b) 400 c) 500 d) 600
- 243) All Railway land leases and licenses should be covered by ____ in the approved form. (Ans: b)
 a) declaration b) agreements c) notification d) all of these
- 244) License fee for Railway land shall be fixed by ____ keeping in view recommendations of the committee of Heads of departments. (Ans: c)
 a) PCE b) PFA c) GM d) PCCM
- 245) Annual license fee on Railway land for commercial plots for city booking agencies, out agencies is fixed as ____ % of land value.

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- a) 10 b) 7.5 c) 20 d) 6 (Ans: d)
- 246) 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)
- 247) 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)
- 248) 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)
- 249) 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)
- 250) 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)
- 251) 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

- 252) Standard drawing should not be departed from without specific permission of ____ Engineer. (Ans- b)
a) Dy. Chief b) Chief c) Divisional d) Assistant
- 253) Additions and alterations to an existing plan should be shown in ____ colour. (Ans- b)
a) Green b) Red c) Blue d) Yellow
- 254) 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
- 255) 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
- 256) 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
- 257) 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
- 258) 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
- 259) 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
- 260) 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
- 261) 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. (Ans – d)
a) 4 & 1 b) 6 & 1.5 c) 7 & 2 d) 8 & 2
- 262) New additional work in a drawing should be shown in _____ lines. (Ans – a)
a) full red b) full blue c) full green d) full yellow

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- 263) 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)
- 264) 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

- 265) 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)
- 266) 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)
- 267) 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)
- 268) 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)
- 269) 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)
- 270) 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)
- 271) 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

- 272) 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)
- 273) 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)
- 274) 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)

2.Specification of works and materials

- 275) According to IS 800, the specification relates to: **Ans: (a)**
 a) Structural steel b) Ordinary Portland Cement (33Grade)
 c) Galvanised Steel Sheets d) Plain and Reinforced Concrete
- 276) IS 456 is the Code of Practice for: **Ans: (c)**
 a) Steel structures b) Timber work c) Plain and Reinforced Concrete d) Welding practices
- 277) Before starting earthwork, site clearance requires removal of small trees of girth up to: **Ans: (c)**
 a) 20 cm b) 25 cm c) 30 cm d) 35 cm
- 278) Soft/Loose soil includes which of the following? **Ans: (b)**
 a) Boulder studded soil b) Vegetable soil, turf, sand, clay
 c) Hard conglomerate d) Macadam surfaces
- 279) Hard/Dense soil requires loosening with: **Ans: (b)**
 a) Shovel and rake b) Jumpers or scarifiers c) Crow bars only d) Water jets
- 280) In cuttings, side slopes are ordinarily maintained at: **Ans: (c)**
 a) 2:1 b) 1.5:1 c) 1:1 d) 1:2
- 281) What percentage deduction is made for sand/sandy material while measuring stacks? **Ans: (b)**
 A) 5% B) 7.5% C) 10% D) 15%
- 282) What is the 28-day characteristic compressive strength of M30 grade concrete? **Ans: (c)**
 A) 20 N/mm² B) 25 N/mm² C) 30 N/mm² D) 35 N/mm²
- 283) Which admixture is added to improve workability without changing the water–cement ratio? **Ans: (b)**
 A) Retarder B) Water reducing (plasticizer) C) Accelerator D) All of these
- 284) Which admixture is added to hasten early strength development? **Ans: (b)**
 A) Retarder B) Accelerator C) Water reducer D) Air entrainer
- 285) Which sand grading zone is not generally considered the best for good concrete? **Ans: (c)**
 A) Zone I B) Zone II C) Zone IV D) None of the above
- 286) In formwork, the minimum period before striking formwork for soffit of beams is: **Ans: (b)**
 a) 3 days b) 7 days c) 14 days d) 21 days
- 287) Minimum cover for RCC in very severe exposure condition is: **Ans: (b)**
 a) 20 mm b) 50 mm c) 45 mm d) 75 mm
- 288) Minimum cover for RCC in severe exposure condition is: **Ans: (c)**
 a) 20 mm b) 30 mm c) 45 mm d) 75 mm

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- 289) Minimum cover for RCC in extreme exposure condition is: **Ans: (d)**
 a) 20 mm b) 30 mm c) 45 mm d) 75 mm
- 290) The standard U-type hook in mild steel plain bars shall have a clear diameter equal to: **Ans: (c)**
 a) $2 \times$ bar dia. b) $3 \times$ bar dia. c) $4 \times$ bar dia. d) $6 \times$ bar dia
- 291) Minimum period of curing with water for concrete using OPC is: **Ans: (b)**
 a) 5 days b) 7 days c) 10 days d) 14 days
- 292) In concreting of columns and walls, the vertical drop of concrete should not exceed: **Ans: (b)**
 a) 1.0 m b) 1.5 m c) 2.0 m d) 2.5 m
- 293) In brickwork with 2 cm deep frogs, bricks shall be laid with: **Ans: (b)**
 a) Frog up b) Frog down c) Either frog up or down d) Frog sideways
- 294) Water absorption of common burnt clay bricks (up to Class 12.5) shall not exceed: **Ans: (c)**
 a) 10% b) 15% c) 20% d) 25%
- 295) Which bond is considered stronger in brickwork? **Ans: (c)**
 a) Stretcher bond b) Double Flemish bond c) English bond d) Header bond
- 296) What is the function of an Air Valve in a pipeline? **Ans: (b)**
 a) To control water pressure b) To release or admit air c) To stop water supply d) To measure flow
- 297) The flow of water back into the supply system from an unintended source is called: **Ans: (b)**
 a) Back siphonage b) Back flow c) Air gap d) Offset
- 298) Which fitting connects four pipes at right angles? **Ans: (c)**
 a) Elbow b) Coupling c) Cross d) Socket
- 299) A valve operated by a float to control flow into a tank is known as: **Ans: (b)**
 a) Ball cock b) Float valve c) Sluice valve d) Stop cock
- 300) A Fire Hydrant is primarily provided for: **Ans: (c)**
 a) Drinking water supply b) Street washing c) Extinguishing fires d) Controlling pressure
- 301) The non-return valve used to prevent backflow on rising gradients is called: **Ans: (a)**
 a) Reflux valve b) Gate valve c) Stop cock d) Float valve
- 302) The female part of a spigot and socket joint is called: **Ans: (c)**
 a) Spigot b) Collar c) Socket d) Union
- 303) ferrule is used for: **Ans: (b)**
 a) Firefighting b) Connecting service pipe to water main
 c) Controlling flow in cisterns d) Reducing pipe size
- 304) Bridge foundations can be of which of the following types? **Ans: (d)**
 a) Open or shallow foundations b) Pile foundations
 c) Well foundations d) All of the above
- 305) What is the tolerance for linear measurement during setting out for minor bridges? **Ans: (C)**
 a) ± 10 mm b) ± 3 mm c) ± 5 mm d) ± 15 mm
- 306) In soil exploration for deep foundations, how far should boreholes extend into rock after it is met? **Ans: (C)**
 a) 2 m b) 3 m c) 5 m d) 10 m
- 307) What is the minimum grade of concrete to be used in foundation concrete (unless specified otherwise)? **Ans: (C)**
 a) M10 b) M15 c) M20 d) M25

- 308) For bored piles, a minimum casing of _____ is invariably required at the top of bore. **Ans: (C)**
 a) 0.5 m b) 1.0 m c) 2.0 m d) 3.0 m
- 309) Water used for mixing mortar should have a pH value of not less than: **Ans: (C)**
 a) 4 b) 5 c) 6 d) 7
- 310) Which type of water shall not be used for mixing or curing mortars? **Ans: (C)**
 a) Ground water b) Municipal water c) Sea water d) Well water
- 311) The maximum permissible chloride content in water for plain concrete work is: **Ans: (d)**
 a) 500 mg/litre b) 1000 mg/litre c) 1500 mg/litre d) 2000 mg/litre
- 312) Cement mortars richer than 1:3 are avoided because of: **Ans: (b)**
 a) Harshness b) High shrinkage c) Low durability d) Low strength
- 313) The initial setting time of any grade of cement shall not be less than: **Ans: (B)**
 a) 15 minutes b) 30 minutes c) 45 minutes d) 60 minutes
- 314) The maximum height of cement bags in a stack should not exceed: **Ans: (C)**
 a) 6 bags b) 8 bags c) 10 bags d) 12 bags
- 315) The fineness modulus of coarse sand used for mortar should not be less than: **Ans: (C)**
 a) 1.0 b) 2.0 c) 2.5 d) 3.0
- 316) Surkhi is obtained by grinding: **Ans: (B)**
 a) Fly ash b) Broken bricks (burnt clay) c) Marble d) Sandstone
- 317) The grade of mortar for ordinary brickwork in cement mortar is usually: **Ans: (C)**
 a) 1:2 b) 1:3 c) 1:5 or 1:6 d) 1:8
- 318) Cement mortar should be used within how many minutes after adding water? **Ans: (B)**
 a) 15 minutes b) 30 minutes c) 45 minutes d) 60 minutes
- 319) Maximum nominal size of aggregate used for casting concrete cubes is _____ **Ans: (c)**
 a) 60mm b) 50mm c) 40mm d) any of these
- 320) The minimum grade of concrete for PSC slabs/girders in severe exposure condition is: **Ans: (d)**
 a) M 25 b) M 35 c) M 40 d) M 45
- 321) Rate of application of load for testing of concrete cubes is _____ kg/cm² per minute. **Ans: (b)**
 a) 120 b) 135 c) 130 d) 140
- 322) When subsoil is clay or not easily drained, the top layer provided should not be less than: **Ans: (c)**
 a) 5 cm b) 7.5 cm c) 10 cm d) 15 cm
- 323) In road construction, rolling along kerbs and manholes is substituted by: **Ans: (c)**
 a) Sheep foot roller b) Tandem roller c) Steel rammers d) Vibratory roller
- 324) The minimum thickness of sub-base where provided shall not be less than: **Ans: (c)**
 a) 10 cm b) 12 cm c) 15 cm d) 20 cm
- 325) Cushioning layer on soling (except laterite, kankar, hard moorum) is of thickness: **Ans: (b)**
 a) 20 mm b) 25 mm c) 30 mm d) 40 mm
- 326) In Water Bound Macadam, consolidated thickness of wearing coat(1st time) is: **Ans: (c)**
 a) 7.5 cm b) 10 cm c) 11.5 cm d) 12.5 cm
- 327) The recommended camber for WBM roads is: **Ans: (c)**
 a) 1 in 30 b) 1 in 36 c) 1 in 48 d) 1 in 60

- ### **3.Schedule of Rates(S.O.R)**

- Ans → Ques Q

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- 346) As per USSOR -2021 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)
- 347) Unit for turfing/planting item in USSOR-2021 is _____
 a) Square metre b) 10 Square metre c) cubic mere d)100 square metre (Ans – d)
- 348) Unit for pulling & positioning of rails on cess item in USSOR-2021 is _____
 a) running metre b) track metre c) each d) kg (Ans –a)
- 349) 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)
- 350) 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)
- 351) 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)
- 352) 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)
- 353) In the scheduled rate of the item of USSR-2021, "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)
- 354) Unit for cleaning & clearing of side drains item in USSOR-2021 is _____.
 a) square metre b) running metre c) cubic metre d) none of these (Ans – b)
- 355) 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)
- 356) In the scheduled rate of the item of USSR-2021, "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)
- 357) In the scheduled rate of the item of USSR-2021, "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)
- 358) Unit for the USSOR-21 item, "loading of PSC sleepers" is _____
 a) 10MT b) each c) MT d) none of these (Ans – c)
- 359) 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)
- 360) 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)

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361) Maximum depth of excavation or filling in dressing surface item of USSOR-2021, shall be restricted to -
 ___ cms.

- a) 15 b)25 c)30 d)10 (Ans – a)

362) Profiles for Railway embankments shall be set up at least at every ___ metres.

- a)15 b)25 c)30 d)10 (Ans – b)

4.Schedule of Dimensions

363) 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]

364) Minimum distance of centre to centre of track for new works in block section is ____

- A) 7800 B) 5300 C) 5100 D) 4725 [B]

365) 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

366) 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

367) 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

368) 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) 1905 mm increasing to 2360 mm B) 1900 mm increasing to 2135 mm [A]
 C) 1905 mm increasing to 2135 mm D) 1900 mm increasing to 2360 mm

369) 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

370) 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

371) 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

372) 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

373) 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

374) 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

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- 375) 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
- 376) 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
- 377) 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
- 378) 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.
- 379) 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
- 380) 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
- 381) 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) 11760
- 382) 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
- 383) 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
- 384) 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
- 385) 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
- 386) 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.
- 387) 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
- 388) 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
- 389) 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
- 390) 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
- 391) 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

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- 392) 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
- 393) 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
- 394) 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
- 395) 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
- 396) 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
- 397) 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
- 398) 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
- 399) 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
- 400) 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
- 401) 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
- 402) 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
- 403) 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 _____ whichever 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
- 404) 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
- 405) 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
- 406) 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
- 407) 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

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- 408) 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
- 409) 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
- 410) 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
- 411) Maximum distance apart of safety/Trolley refuge in tunnels [B]
A) 50mts B) 100mts C) 150mts D) 200mts
- 412) 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
- 413) 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
- 414) 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)
- 415) 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
- 416) Minimum distance centre to centre of straight tracks for existing works in station yards
A) 4265mm B) 4625mm C) 4495mm D) 4725mm [A]
- 417) 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
- 418) 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
- 419) 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
- 420) 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
- 421) 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
- 422) For new yards in new line projects deviation from recommended gradient requires approval of [C]
A) CRS B) PCSO C) General manager D) CCRS
- 423) The power of condonation 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
- 424) The power of condonation 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
- 425) The power of condonation 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
- 426) The power of condonation 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

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- 427) 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
- 428) 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
- 429) 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
- 430) 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
- 431) No change in grades within _____ of points and crossings [C]
 A) 25 mts B) 20 mts C) 30 mts D) 50 mts
- 432) 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.
- 433) 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
- 434) 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
- 435) 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
- 436) 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
- 437) 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
- 438) 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
- 439) Maximum Height for high passenger platforms above rail level is [A] a) 840 mm
 B) 830 mm C) 820mm D) 900 mm
- 440) Minimum Height for high passenger platforms above rail level is [C]
 A) 840 mm B) 780 mm C) 760 mm D) 750 mm
- 441) Maximum Height for medium level passenger platforms above rail level is [D]
 A) 445 mm B) 440 mm C) 450 mm D) 455 mm
- 442) Maximum Height for goods platforms above rail level is [A]
 A) 1065mm B) 1295 mm C) 1070 mm D) 1290 mm
- 443) 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
- 444) The ends of all platforms (except end loading platforms) must be ramped to a slope of [A]
 A) 1 in 6 B) 1 in 5 C) 1 in 10 D) 1 in 7
- 445) 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
- 446) No Passenger platform in case of new line would be constructed on a curve having radius less than [D]

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- A) 1000 Mts B) 1166 Mts C) 1750 Mts D) 875 Mts
- 447) 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°
- 448) 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]
- 449) 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]
- 450) Height of sub urban platform more than 840 mm shall be permitted by [D]
A) PCSO B) CRS C) CCRS D) GM
- 451) 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
- 452) 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
- 453) 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
- 454) 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
- 455) 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
- 456) 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
- 457) 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
- 458) 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
- 459) 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) 5330 mm
- 460) 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
- 461) 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) 5330 mm
- 462) 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

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- C) 4720 mm increasing to 4900 mm D) 5180 mm increasing to 5330 mm
- 463) 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
- 464) 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
- 465) 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
- 466) 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
- 467) 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
- 468) 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
- 469) 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 [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
- 470) 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
- 471) 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
- 472) 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
- 473) 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
- 474) 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
- 475) 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

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- 476) 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
- 477) 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
- 478) 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
- 479) 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
- 480) 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
- 481) 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 overhead bridges (FOB) is [B]
 A) 6100 mm B) 6250 mm C) 5410 mm D) 5870 mm
- 482) 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 overhead bridges such as ROB is [D]
 A) 6100 mm B) 6250 mm C) 5410 mm D) 5870 mm
- 483) 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
- 484) 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
- 485) 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
- 486) 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
- 487) 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
- 488) 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
- 489) 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
- 490) 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
- 491) 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 [B]
 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

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- 492) Minimum clearance between toe of open switch and stock rail for existing works is [D]
 A) 115 mm B) 118 mm C) 112 mm D) 95 mm
- 493) 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 [C]
 A) 2575 mm decreasing to 2135 mm B) 2725 mm decreasing to 2575mm
 C) 2135 mm decreasing to 1980mm D) 2360 mm decreasing to 2135 mm
- 494) 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 [D]
 A) 1980 mm B) 1605 mm C) 1905 mm D) 1600 mm
- 495) 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
- 496) 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
- 497) 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
- 498) 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
- 499) 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
- 500) 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
- 501) Maximum degree of curve permitted for slip points, turnouts of crossover roads is [A]
 A) 8° B) 10° C) 5° D) 4°
- 502) Minimum angles of crossing permitted is [C]
 A) 1 in 8.5 B) 1 in 12 C) 1 in 16 D) 1 in 20
- 503) 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
- 504) Minimum length of tongue rail shall be [D]
 A) 7620 mm B) 11360 mm C) 12480 mm D) 3660 mm
- 505) 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
- 506) In Curves the equilibrium super-elevation [A]
 A) $C = GV^2/127R$ B) $C = GV/127R$ C) $C = GV^2/R$ D) $C = GV^2/136R$
- 507) 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
- 508) 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.
- 509) 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 D) 745 mts D) 750 mts
- 510) 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.

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- C) length of the longest train permitted in the section plus 40m.
D) length of the longest train permitted in the section plus 50m.
- 511) Spacing of tracks for Existing works in mid-section(General) [D]
A) 4495 mm B) 4725 mm C) 4625 mm D) 4265 mm
- 512) Spacing of tracks for New works [C]
A) 7500 mm B) 7800 mm C) 5300 mm D) 5200 mm
- 513) Minimum radius of curve that can be permitted [B]
A) 218 mts B) 175 mts C) 220 mts D) 350 mts
- 514) Minimum Degree of curve that can be permitted [A]
A) 10° B) 8° C) 9° D) 6°
- 515) Minimum clearance of check rail for a curve [A]
A) 44 mm B) 41 mm C) 45 mm D) 48 mm
- 516) 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
- 517) 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°
- 518) Minimum clearance of check rail at a level crossing [D]
A) 48 mm B) 57 mm C) 45 mm D) 51 mm
- 519) Maximum clearance of check rail at a level crossing [B]
A) 51 mm B) 57 mm C) 45 mm D) 48 mm
- 520) Minimum depth of space for wheel flange from rail level [C]
A) 28.5 mm B) 35 mm C) 38 mm D) 36 mm
- 521) 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
- 522) 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]
- 523) 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
- 524) 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
- 525) 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
- 526) 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
- 527) 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
- 528) 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

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- 529) 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
- 530) 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
- 531) 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
- 532) 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
- 533) 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
- 534) 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
- 535) 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
- 536) 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
- 537) Minimum Clearance from rail level to power line crossings up to and including 11KV in Non-Electrified territory [A]
 A) Normally underground 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
- 538) 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
- 539) 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
- 540) Minimum Clearance from rail level to power line crossings above 66KV and up to 132KV in Non-Electrified territory [B]
 A) 11180 mm B) 11760 mm C) 11160 mm D) 11150 mm
- 541) 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
- 542) 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

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- 543) 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
- 544) 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
- 545) 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
- 546) Minimum Clearance from rail level to New power line crossings up to and including 11KV in Electrified territory [A]
 A) Normally underground 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
- 547) 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) 14660 mm
- 548) 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
- 549) 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
- 550) 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
- 551) 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
- 552) 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
- 553) 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
- 554) 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
- 555) 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
- 556) 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
- 557) 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
- 558) 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
- 559) Minimum Clearance Between Highest Traction Conductor and lowest transmission Line Crossing Conductor above 400KV and up to 500KV [B]

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- A) 7930 mm B) 7940 mm C) 7950 mm D) 7960 mm
- 560) 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
- 561) 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
- 562) 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
- 563) 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
- 564) 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
- 565) 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
- 566) 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
- 567) 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]
- 568) 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
- 569) 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
- 570) Maximum distance apart of safety/Trolley refuge in tunnels [C]
A) 200 mts B) 150 mts C) 100 mts D) 250 mts
- 571) 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
- 572) 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
- 573) 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
- 574) 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
- 575) 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
- 576) 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

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- 577) 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
- 578) Formation width in embankments for Doubleline straight track in new works [C]
 A) 13180 mts B) 13170 mts C) 13160 mts D) 13150 mts
- 579) 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
- 580) 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
- 581) 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
- 582) 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
- 583) 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
- 584) 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
- 585) 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
- 586) 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
- 587) 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
- 588) 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
- 589) 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
- 590) 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
- 591) 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
- 592) 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
- 593) 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

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- 594) 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
- 595) 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
- 596) 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
- 597) 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
- 598) 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
- 599) 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
- 600) 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
- 601) 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
- 602) Maximum variation in alignment of the live Conductor Wire on either side of the centre line of track under static condition on curved track in 25KV AC sections is [A]
 A) 300 mm B) 310 mm C) 320 mm D) 305 mm
- 603) Maximum variation in alignment of the live Conductor Wire on either side of the centre line of track under static condition on straight track in 25KV AC sections is [D]
 A) 215 mm B) 210 mm C) 205 mm D) 200 mm
- 604) Maximum width of Pantograph Collector [B]
 A) 2040 mm B) 2030 mm C) 2020 mm D) 2010 mm
- 605) 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
- 606) 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
- 607) 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
- 608) 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
- 609) 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
- 610) 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
- 611) 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

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- 612) 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
- 613) 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
- 614) 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
- 615) 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
- 616) 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
- 617) 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
- 618) 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
- 619) 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
- 620) 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
- 621) For track machine maximum distance apart between any two adjacent axles [D]
 A) 14780 mm B) 14785 mm C) 14160 mm D) 14170 mm
- 622) 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
- 623) 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
- 624) 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
- 625) 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
- 626) For track machine minimum height above rail level for floor of any fully loaded vehicle [C]
 A) 1140 mm B) 1130 mm C) 1145 mm D) 1150 mm
- 627) 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
- 628) 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
- 629) 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
- 630) For track machine maximum thickness of flange of tyre, measured from wheel gauge _____ face at 13mm from outer edge of flange [A]

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- A) 32 mm B) 28.5 mm C) 29.4mm D) 30.4 mm
- 631) 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
- 632) 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
- 633) 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
- 634) 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

5. Speed Restriction and Engineering Indicators on tracks

- 635) 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
- 636) 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
D) Green light waving horizontally across the body
- 637) Red/Green-Flags/Lights used for protection of trains should be kept at a height of _____ [D]
A) 3 feet B) 4 feet C) 1 metre D) 5 feet
- 638) Banner flag signals are called as [D]
A) Danger signal B) Fixed danger signal
C) Proceed Signal D) Temporary fixed danger signal
- 639) 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
- 640) 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
- 641) 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
- 642) 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
- 643) 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 D) 10 to 15 kmph
- 644) The safety radius at the time of testing of detonators is [C]
A) 10 mts B) 20 mts C) 45 mts D) 50 mts
- 645) 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
- 646) 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

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- C) 30m, 600m & 1200m D) Not less than 30m / prominent location, 600m & 1200m
- 647) 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
- 648) 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) Key man C) Gang mate D) JE/P.Way
- 649) 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
- 650) 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
- 651) 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
- 652) Engineering works can be broadly divided into [B]
 A) 4 categories B) 3 categories C) 2 categories D) none of these
- 653) 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
- 654) 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
- 655) While doing short duration works the track is protected with [B]
 A) fixed signals B) hand signals C) operating signals D) none of these
- 656) 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
- 657) 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
- 658) 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
- 659) 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

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- 660) 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
- 661) 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
- 662) 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 authorized railway servant [C]
 A) Hand signals
 B) Hand signals, Banner flag
 C) Hand signals, Banner flag, Detonators
 D) None of the above
- 663) 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
- 664) 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
- 665) 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
- 666) T/P on termination Board indicates [D]
 A) termination for passenger trains
 B) driver of passenger train can pickup normal speed from this point
 C) should be fixed at a distance of longest passenger train in that section
 D) all the above
- 667) T/G on termination Board indicates [D]
 A) termination for goods trains
 B) driver of passenger train can pickup normal speed from this point
 C) should be fixed at a distance of longest goods train in that section
 D) all the above
- 668) 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 [B]
 A) Train dairy
 B) Restriction book
 C) flagman dairy
 D) None of these
- 669) Shape of a Stop indicator board [B]
 A) Square
 B) Rectangle
 C) Triangle
 D) Circle
- 670) Shape of a Speed restriction board [C]
 A) Square
 B) Rectangle
 C) Triangle
 D) Circle
- 671) Shape of a Termination board [D]
 A) Square
 B) Rectangle
 C) Triangle
 D) Circle
- 672) 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
- 673) 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
- 674) 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

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- 675) 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
- 676) Stationary watchman should have _____ book [B]
A) Patrol B) Note C) Key man D) None
- 677) 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
- 678) 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
- 679) 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
- 680) 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
- 681) 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
- 682) 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
- 683) 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
- 684) 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
- 685) 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
- 686) 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
- 687) What is the Dimension of Whistle (W/L) indicator [C]
A) 50cm on each side B) 60cm on each side C) 75cm on each side D) 1.0m on each side
- 688) 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
- 689) 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]
- 690) 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]
- 691) 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
- 692) 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
- 693) 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]

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- 694) 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.
- 695) 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
- 696) When doubling or tripling works are in progress barricading should be provided alongside of track at a distance not less than ____ metres from centre line of nearest track. [A]
 A) 2.8 B) 3.5 C) 6 D) 7.5
- 697) 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.
- 698) 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.

6. Basics of Civil Engineering

Construction & Building Maintenance

- 699) 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
- 700) DBM is abbreviated for [Ans: b]
 a) Dust bound Macadam b) Directed building maintenance
 c) Do, build & maintain d) none of the above
- 701) 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
- 702) 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
- 703) 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
- 704) 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
- 705) Number of bricks required for one cubic metre of brick masonry is [Ans: c]
 a) 400 b) 450 c) 500 d) 550
- 706) 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
- 707) Distemper is used to coat [Ans: b]
 a) External concrete surface b) interior surfaces not exposed to weather
 c) Wood work d) compound wall
- 708) 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
- 709) 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
- 710) 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
- 711) 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

- 712) 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
- 713) 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
- 714) 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
- 715) 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
- 716) 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
- 717) 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
- 718) The platform at the end of a series of steps, is known as [Ans: d]
 a) Platform b) relief c) rest d) landing
- 719) 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
- 720) Soil with least bearing capacity is _____. [Ans: b]
 a) Hard rock b) moist clay c) soft rock d) laminated
- 721) 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
- 722) The members which support covering material of a sloping roof, are [Ans: a]
 a) Rafters b) purlins c) battens d) struts
- 723) 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
- 724) 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 Materials:

- 725) The rocks formed from molten lava are called _____. [Ans: b]
 a) Sedimentary rocks b) Igneous rocks
 c) Metamorphic rocks d) Non of the
- 726) Sand stone is [Ans: a]
 a) Sedimentary rock b) Metamorphic rock c) Igneous rock d) Volcanic rock
- 727) Dolomite is a lime stone which contains carbonate of magnesia up to [Ans: c]
 a) 15% b) 20% c) 45 % d) 35%
- 728) Granite is obtained from [Ans: a]
 a) Igneous rocks b) Sedimentary rocks
 c) Metamorphic rocks d) From any of them



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- 729) Marble is obtained from (Ans: c)
 a) Igneous rocks b) Sedimentary rocks
 c) Metamorphic rocks d) From any of them
- 730) Limestone is obtained from (Ans: b)
 a) Igneous rocks b) Sedimentary rocks
 c) Metamorphic rocks d) From any of them
- 731) 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
- 732) A good building stone should not absorb water more than (Ans: a)
 a) 5% b) 10% c) 15% d) 20%
- 733) 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
- 734) 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
- 735) The frog of a brick is normally made on its (Ans: a)
 a) top face b) bottom face c) longer face d) shorter side
- 736) The timber having maximum resistance against white ants, is obtained from (Ans: d)
 a) Chir b) Shisham c) Sal d) Teak
- 737) The property by virtue of which lime sets under water, is known as (Ans: c)
 a) Slacking b) Setting c) Hydraulicity d) Calcining
- 738) 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
- 739) 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
- 740) Number of bricks required for one cubic metre of brick masonry is (Ans: c)
 a) 400 b) 450 c) 500 d) 550
- 741) 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
- 742) For testing compressive strength of cement, each side of cube used is (Ans: b)
 a) 50.6 mm b) 70.6 mm c) 100.4 mm d) 150.8 mm

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- 743) After storage, the strength of cement (Ans: a)
 a) decreases b) increases
 c) remains same d) may increase or decrease
- 744) 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
- 745) Distemper is used to coat (Ans: b)
 a) external concrete surfaces b) interior surfaces not exposed to weather
 c) wood work d) compound wall
- 746) The Approximate ratio between the strengths of cement concrete at 7 days and at 28 day: (Ans: b)
 a) $\frac{3}{4}$ b) $\frac{2}{3}$ c) $\frac{1}{2}$ d) $\frac{1}{3}$
- 747) 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.

cement Concrete and R.C.C.

- 748) 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)
- 749) 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.
 a. 100 mm (d1), 200 mm (d2) & 300 mm (h)
 b. 100 mm (d1), 150 mm (d2) & 150 mm (h) (Ans: a)
 c. 150 mm (d1), 200 mm (d2) & 200 mm (h)
 d. None of above
- 750) 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)
- 751) 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
- 752) 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)
- 753) Standard bag of cement is of kg.:
 a) 30 kg b) 50 kg (Ans: b)
 c) 20 kg d) 52 kg

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- 768) 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 (Ans: b)
 a) Liquid limit b) Plastic limit c) Shrinkage limit d) Any of them
- 769) 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 (Ans: a)
 a) Liquid limit b) Plastic limit c) Shrinkage limit d) Any of them
- 770) 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
- 771) 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
- 772) 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
- 773) 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
- 774) If the plasticity index of a soil mass is zero, the soil is (Ans: a)
 a) Sand b) Silt c) Clay d) Clayey silt
- 775) 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
- 776) 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
- 777) 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
- 778) 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
- 779) The soil which contains finest grain particles, is (Ans: d)
 a) coarse sand b) fine sand c) silt d) clay
- 780) Minimum size of the particles of silts is (Ans: a)
 a) 0.002 mm b) 0.04 mm c) 0.06 mm d) 0.10 mm
- 781) 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
- 782) 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
- 783) Liquid limit of a soil indicates its (Ans: d)
 a) compressibility b) permeability c) optimum moisture content d) shear strength

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- 784) 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
- 785) MDD stands for (Ans:c)
 a) minimum dry density b) mean dry density c) maximum dry density d) moisture dry density
- 786) For fully saturated soil degree of saturation will be: (Ans: b)
 a) Zero percent b) 100% c) 1% d) between 0 to 100%
- 787) For perfectly dry soil degree of saturation will be : (Ans:c)
 a) 1% b) 100% c) zero percent d) less than zero percent
- 788) Dry unit weight is used as a measure of the (Ans:c)
 a) water content b) dryness c) denseness d) shrinkage
- 789) 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.
- 790) 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)
- 791) Black cotton soil (Ans:d)
 a) undergoes volumetric changes b) swells excessively when wet
 c) shrinks excessively when dry d) all the above
- 792) The piles which supports the load due to friction between pile face and surrounding soil is (Ans:b)
 generally known as
 a) bearing pile b) friction pile c) sheet pile d) battered pile
- 793) Well foundation can be of following shape (Ans:d)
 a) Circular b) Rectangular c) Square d) Any of them

Strength of materials

- 794) Unit of force in SI system is (Ans:c)
 a) dyne b) kilogram c) newton d) watt
- 795) A couple produces (Ans: b)
 a. Translator motion b. rotational motion
 c. Combined translatory & rotational motion d. none of the above
- 796) Law of motion involved in the recoil of gun is (Ans: c)
 a. Newton's first law of motion b. Newton's second law of motion
 c. Newton's third law of motion d. none of these
- 797) 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
- 798) Joule is a unit of (Ans: b)
 a. Force b. work c. power d. energy
- 799) One joule is equal to (Ans: b)
 a. 0.1 N-m b. 1N-m c. 10N-m d. 10N-m

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- 800) Unit of stress in SI units is
 a) N/mm^2 b) kN/mm c) N/mm^3 d) any of these (Ans: a)
- 801) Deformation per unit length is called
 a) Tensile stress b) competitive stress c) shear stress d) strain (Ans: d)
- 802) Unit of strain
 a) N-mm b) N/mm c) mm d) no unit (Ans: d)
- 803) Hook's law holds good upto
 a) Yield point b) elastic limit c) plastic limit d) breaking point (Ans: b)
- 804) When ever a material is loaded within elastic limit, stress is _____ to strain.
 a) Equal b) directly proportional c) inversely proportional d) none (Ans: b)
- 805) If a change in length takes place, strain is known as
 a) Linear strain b) lateral strain c) volumetric strain d) shear strain (Ans: a)
- 806) Young's modulus may be defined as the ratio of
 a) linear stress to lateral strain b) lateral strain to linear stress (Ans: c)
 c) linear stress to linear strain d) shear stress to shear strain
- 807) Unit of young's modulus is
 a) N/mm^2 b) kN/mm^3 c) N/mm d) none of these (Ans: a)
- 808) 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
- 809) Ratio of lateral strain to the linear strain is called
 a) modulus of elasticity b) modulus of rigidity c) bulk modulus d) poisson's ratio (Ans: d)
- 810) Ratio of change in volume to the original volume is called
 a) linear strain b) lateral strain c) volumetric strain d) poisson's ratio (Ans: c)
- 811) A beam which is fixed at one end and free at the other is called
 a) simply supported beam b) fixed beam c) over hanging beam d) cantilever beam (Ans: d)
- 812) A beam supported at its both ends is called
 a) simply supported beam b) fixed beam c) over hanging beam d) cantilever beam (Ans: a)
- 813) A beam extending beyond the supports is called
 (Ans: c)
 a) simply supported beam b) fixed beam c) over hanging beam d) cantilever beam
- 814) A beam encastered at both ends is called
 (Ans: b)
 a) simply supported beam b) fixed beam c) over hanging beam d) cantilever beam
- 815) 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
- 816) Bending moment at the free end of a cantilever beam is
 (Ans: a)
 a) zero b) minimum c) maximum d) none of these

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- 817) Shear force in the centre of a simply supported beam carrying a UDL of w per unit length is
 a) Zero b) $wl^2/2$ c) $wl^2/4$ d) $wl^2/8$ (Ans: a)
- 818) Bending moment in the centre of a simply supported beam carrying a UDL of w per unit length is
 a) Zero b) $wl^2/2$ c) $wl^2/4$ d) $wl^2/8$ (Ans: d)
- 819) Size of rivet is expressed by the
 a) length of shank b) diameter of shank c) type of head d) all of these (Ans: b)
- 820) Moment of Inertia of a rectangular section 3cm wide and 4cm deep about X-X axis is (Ans: c)
 a) 9cm^4 b) 12cm^4 c) 16cm^4 d) 20cm^4
- 821) Shape of SF diagram of a cantilever carrying point load at free end is (Ans: a)
 a) Rectangle b) Triangle c) Parabola d) none
- 822) Shape of BM diagram of a cantilever carrying point load at free end is (Ans: b)
 a) Rectangle b) Triangle c) Parabola d) none
- 823) Shape of SF diagram of a cantilever carrying UDL is (Ans: b)
 a) Rectangle b) Triangle c) Parabola d) none
- 824) 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
- 825) Shape of BM diagram of a simply supported beam carrying UDL is (Ans: c)
 a) Rectangle b) Triangle c) Parabola d) none
- 826) 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
- 827) 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

Surveying:

- 828) The main principle of surveying is to:
 A) Work from whole to part B) Work from part to whole C) Measure angles only
 D) Use GPS for all work
 Answer: A
- 829) Length of one link in a 20-meter chain is:
 A) 0.2 m B) 0.5 m C) 0.25 m D) 1.0 m
 Answer: A
- 830) A well-conditioned triangle has angles:
 A) Close to 90° B) Close to 120° C) Not less than 30° and not more than 120°
 D) Equal to 60°
 Answer: C
- 831) Which instrument is used to measure horizontal and vertical angles?
 A) Compass B) Dumpy level C) Theodolite D) Plane table
 Answer: C
- 832) The temporary adjustment of a level does NOT include:
 A) Centering B) Focusing C) Levelling D) Setting up
 Answer: A
- 833) The sensitivity of a bubble tube is usually expressed as:
 A) Angle per metre B) Radius of curvature C) Angle per 2 mm division D) Length of tube
 Answer: C
- 834) The rise and fall method requires:
 A) Only B.S. and F.S. B) B.S., I.S., and F.S. C) Only F.S. and I.S. D) No readings at all
 Answer: B

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835) Contour lines are:

- A) Always parallel B) Never intersect C) Circular D) Dashed lines

Answer: B

836) The horizontal angle between true meridian and magnetic meridian is called:

- A) Local attraction B) Magnetic declination C) Dip D) Azimuth

Answer: B

837) The negative declination means:

- A) Magnetic meridian is east of true meridian B) Magnetic meridian is west of true meridian
C) Both coincide D) Compass not working

Answer: B

838) In levelling, a back sight is always taken on:

- A) Benchmark or known point B) Unknown point C) Turning point D) Foresight station

Answer: A

839) The term 'face left' and 'face right' refers to:

- A) Orientation of compass B) Theodolite observations C) Chain alignment
D) Bubble tube sensitivity

Answer: B

840) Theodolite is used for measuring:

- A) Distances only B) Heights only C) Both horizontal and vertical angles
D) Slopes only

Answer: C

841) A 'level line' is a line that is:

- A) Curved and parallel to the mean spheroid B) Straight in space C) Inclined at the horizon
D) None of the above

Answer: A

842) The accidental errors are:

- A) Predictable B) Systematic C) Random in nature D) Caused by instruments only

Answer: C

843) The horizontal distance between two contours is called:

- A) Vertical interval B) Contour interval C) Horizontal equivalent D) Gradient

Answer: C

844) Which method is used to transfer levels over long distances across rivers?

- A) Differential leveling B) Reciprocal leveling C) Direct leveling D) Fly levelling

Answer: B

845) Which among the following is NOT a type of benchmark?

- A) GTS benchmark B) Arbitrary benchmark C) Standard benchmark D) Temporary benchmark

Answer: C

846) Curvature of the earth is taken into consideration if the limit of survey is

- A) 50 to 100km² b) 100 to 200km² c) 200 to 250km² d) more than 250km² (Ans: d)

847) A fixed point of reference of known elevation is called

(Ans: c)

- a) change point b) station point c) bench mark d) datum

BRIDGES

1	In SC Railway, JE/SSE/Bridges is responsible for inspection and maintenance of steel girder bridges of span A) Less than 12.2m C) Steel girders of major & important	B) Greater than or equal to 12.2m D) All steel girder bridges	D
2	Girder bridges with camber loss are called A) Under-stressed bridges C) Incapable bridges	B) Over-stressed bridges D) Not usable bridges	B
3	In-charge SSE/Bridges shall carry detailed inspection of Superstructure of Steel/RCC/PSC/Composite girders at the frequency of once in: A) 5 years C) 2 years	B) 3 years D) Every year	A
4	Inspection of PSC girders is the responsibility of A) SSE/works C) SSE/bridges	B) SSE/P. Way D) Any of the above	C
5	All composite girder bridges are to be inspected by A) SSE/works C) SSE/bridges	B) SSE/P. Way D) Any of the above	C
6	Erection and maintenance of RH girders and crib staging is done by A) PWI C) BRI	B) IOW D) Any of the above	C
7	RH girder should be stacked at a minimum distance from centre of track A) 2435 mm C) 2360 mm	B) 2515 mm D) 2630 mm	C
8	Each blank muster sheet shall be initialed on the top by not less than the rank of A) JE C) ADEN	B) SSE D) DEN	C
9	DMTR in full form A) Daily Material Technical Register C) Daily Material Transaction Register	B) Detailed Material Transaction Record D) Detailed Material Technical Record	C
10	Obstruction to water ways of bridges, if any, shall be cleared before Monsoon by A) PWI C) BRI	B) IOW D) Anyone	A
11	Tunnels - to be inspected after Monsoon by A) PWI C) BRI	B) IOW D) PWI or IOW	D
12	Maintenance of Bridge Appurtenances like notice boards, name boards, marking of HFLs, Danger levels, etc., is the responsibility of A) PWI C) BRI	B) IOW D) PWI or IOW as specified	D

13	Posting of Bridge watchman and ensuring his effective functioning is the responsibility of A) PWI C) BRI	B) IOW D) Any of the above	A
14	In S.C.Railway, inspection and maintenance of Bridge Bed Blocks is the responsibility of A) PWI C) BRI	B) IOW D) Any of the above	B
15	Date of painting for minor/major steel girder bridges should be painted in white on outside of A) Left girder of first span C) Left girder of last span	B) Right girder of first span D) Right girder of last span	A
16	HFL marking on bridges up to 60m in length is done on A) Upstream of one Abutment C) Upstream of both Abutments	B) Downstream of one Abutment D) Downstream of both Abutments	B
17	HFL marking on bridges whose Length is more than 60m is done on A) Downstream of both Abutments C) A or B	B) Downstream of piers of end spans D) A and B	D
18	Flood level gauges shall be provided at the following bridges A) Minor bridges C) Important bridges	B) Major bridges D) All the above	C
19	Marking of Flood level gauges at important bridges commences from A) Underside of girder towards bed C) HFL towards bed	B) Bed level towards underside of girder D) Danger level towards bed	A
20	Marking of HFL for bridges is done A) With white line C) With white line along with year of occurrence	B) With black line D) With black line along with year of occurrence	C
21	Name boards for important bridges shall be fixed on either approach at a distance of A) 10 meters C) 20 meters	B) 15 meters D) 30 meters	B
22	Direction of Flow at each bridge shall be marked on A) Abutment C) Abutment or Pier	B) Pier D) Abutment or Pier & Number plaque	C
23	Marking of Danger Level for all bridges is done A) With red paint over white band C) With white paint over black band	B) With black paint over yellow band D) With white paint over red band	A
24	Foundation of Arch Bridge is considered as Shallow if the depth of foundation from bed level is A) Less than 2m C) Less than 1.5m	B) Less than 1.2m D) Less than 1.8m	A

25	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
26	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
27	Scour formation at pier may lead to	A
	A) Tilting of pier	B) Sinking of pier
	C) Movement of pier	D) Leaning of pier
28	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
29	Which of the following are the Protection Works at bridges	D
	A) Guide bunds	B) Spurs
	C) Aprons	D) All the above
30	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
31	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
32	Due to adverse environmental conditions, the Abutments or Piers suffer from	D
	A) Weathering	B) Leaching
	C) Cracking	D) Any of the above
33	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
34	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
35	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

36	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
37	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
38	What type of cracks more serious in nature in abutment/piers	A
	A) Horizontal cracks	B) Vertical cracks
	C) Inclined cracks	D) Any of the above
39	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
40	Propagation of cracks in substructure of bridges is observed by	C
	A) Painting	B) Plastering
	C) providing tell-tales	D) Any of the above
41	What type 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
42	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
43	Grouting is preferred in concrete or masonry structures when there is a	D
	A) Dormant cracks	B) Honeycomb in structure
	C) Hollow masonry	D) Any of the above
44	Cement used for pressure grouting is Ordinary Portland cement conforming to	A
	A) IS:269	B) IS:383
	C) IS:455	D) IS:800
45	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
46	Choked weep holes in an abutment or retaining wall may cause	C
	A) Weathering	B) Leaching
	C) Leaning/Bulging	D) Settlement of foundation
47	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

48	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
49	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
50	Density of steel is	C
	A) 5780 kg/m^3	B) 5870 kg/m^3
	C) 7850 kg/m^3	D) 7580 kg/m^3
51	Advantage of steel structures over concrete structures is	D
	A) Steel is good in tension as well as in compression	B) Use of steel results in lighter weight of structure
	C) Steel has Higher strength	D) All of the above
52	In the Fe-410 steel, the 410 N/mm^2 denotes	B
	A) Compressive Strength	B) Tensile Strength
	C) Bending Strength	D) Shear Strength
53	Chemical symbol of Iron is	C
	A) Ir	B) St
	C) Fe	D) Si
54	Load per unit Area is called as	B
	A) Strain	B) Stress
	C) Force	D) Deflection
55	The ratio of elongation to its original length is called	A
	A) Strain	B) Stress
	C) Force	D) Deflection
56	Rusting of steel occurs due to chemical reaction of steel with the following element	A
	A) Oxygen	B) Nitrogen
	C) Carbon	D) Hydrogen
57	One kilogram weight is equal to	D
	A) 1 kN	B) 10 N
	C) 10 kN	D) 9.81 N
58	Permissible stress 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) $0.65 f_y$
59	Maximum shear force occurs in a simply supported beam at	D
	A) At one third of span	B) At one fourth of span
	C) Middle of the span	D) At Supports

60	Which type of bearings allow longitudinal, lateral and rotational displacements	C
	A) Sliding Bearings	B) Roller Bearings
	C) Elastomeric Bearings	D) Pot Bearings
61	Bearing to be provided at a fixed end of a bridge	D
	A) Sliding Bearings	B) Roller Bearings
	C) Elastomeric Bearings	D) Pot Bearings
62	To fabricate a 50mm bed plate for a bridge using 25mm thick plates, type of rivets used are	D
	A) Snap Head	B) Pan Head
	C) Flat Head	D) Countersunk Head
63	Well foundations are generally used for _____ bridges	D
	A) Minor Bridge	B) Major Bridges
	C) Important Bridges	D) B or C
64	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
65	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
66	Honeycomb is a type of a defect generally present in	B
	A) Steel Structures	B) Concrete structure
	C) Wooden structures	D) Stone masonry
67	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
68	In the process of cement pressure grouting, the state of grout shall be	C
	A) Watery	B) Gel
	C) Colloidal	D) Stiff
69	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
70	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
71	Resin and hardener are mixed in the process of	C
	A) Guniting	B) Cement pressure grouting
	C) Epoxy pressure grouting	D) Any of the above

72	Longitudinal Post-tensioning of a PSC girder results in	A
	A) Upward camber in the girder	B) Downward deflection
	C) No change	D) None of the above
73	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
74	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
75	Required pressure from air compressor for riveting work	A
	A) 5.6 to 7 Kg/Sq.cm	B) 6 to 8 Kg/Sq.cm
	C) 8 Kg/Sq.cm	D) 8 to 10 Kg/Sq.cm
76	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%
77	Full form of HSFG bolts	D
	A) High stress full grip bolts	B) Heavy strength full grip bolts
	C) Heavy stress friction grip bolts	D) High strength friction grip bolts
78	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
79	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
80	Finishing coat of Aluminium paint for steel girders should conform to	B
	A) IS:1339	B) IS:2339
	C) IS:1338	D) IS:2338
81	Paint conforming to IS:13607 is used as finishing coat for girders in areas	B
	A) Severe corrosion prone area	B) Not a severe corrosion prone area
	C) High humid area	D) Very low humid area
82	After painting work of every day, paint brushes shall be cleaned in	A
	A) Linseed oil	B) Kerosene oil
	C) Water	D) Any of the above
83	During painting of steel girders, the brush shall be held at ____ angle with the surface	B
	A) 30 Degrees	B) 45 Degrees
	C) 60 Degrees	D) 90 Degrees

84	Maximum time lag between surface preparation and application of primer coat is	C
	A) 4 Hours	B) 8 Hours
	C) 24 Hours	D) 48 Hours
85	Maximum time lag between surface preparation and first finishing coat in case of patch painting is	D
	A) 4 Hours	B) 8 Hours
	C) 24 Hours	D) 48 Hours
86	Maximum time lag between primer coat and first finishing coat is	C
	A) 1 Day	B) 3 Days
	C) 7 Days	D) 14 Days
87	Maximum time lag between first finishing coat and second finishing coat is	C
	A) 1 Day	B) 3 Days
	C) 7 Days	D) 14 Days
88	Railway steel girder bridge in BZA division requires painting at regular interval of	C
	A) 1 Year	B) 3 Years
	C) 4 Years	D) 6 Years
89	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
90	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
91	Minimum Air pressure required for sand blasting for surface preparation during metallizing of steel girders	A
	A) 2.109 kg/cm ²	B) 3.109 kg/cm ²
	C) 2.901 kg/cm ²	D) 3.901 kg/cm ²
92	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
93	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
94	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
95	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

96	Oil bath bearings are provided for _____ open web girders difficult for greasing A) Above 30.5m C) Above 61m	B) Above 45.7m D) Above 76.2m	D
97	Knuckle pin is a part of bearing A) Sliding bearing C) Elastomeric bearing	B) Rocker bearing D) PTFE bearing	B
98	The oil in the oil bath bearing is to be completely changed once in A) Once in a year C) Once in 5 years	B) Once in 3 years D) Need not be changed	C
99	Oil bath bearings should be inspected completely A) Once in a year C) Once in 3 years	B) Once in 2 years D) Once in 5 years	D
100	Friction between the following mating surfaces is the least A) Steel over steel C) Stainless steel over Elastomer	B) Steel over Elastomer D) Stainless steel over PTFE	D
101	In elastomeric bearings, steel plates are used to A) Reduce volumetric shrinkage C) Reduce heavy compression	B) Reduce bulging D) Reduce excessive shearing	B
102	The formation level of major/important bridges is decided based on A) Length of bridge C) Discharge of river	B) HFL D) Width of river	B
103	The minimum wire mesh spacing should be _____ for Guniting work. A) 50mm x 50mm C) 70mm x 70mm	B) 60mm x 60mm D) 45mm x 45mm	A
104	The cleaning of ballast and drainage arrangements on Deck bridges are to be ensured annually _____ A) During monsoons C) Before monsoons	B) After monsoons D) Any time	C
105	External pre-stressing may be adopted during following situations A) To increase load carrying capacity C) The existing cables have deteriorated	B) To increase its flexural strength D) Any of the above	D
106	The existing camber in through girders are measured by taking readings at A) Top of running rails C) On top of main girders	B) Top of sleepers D) At panel points	D
107	Spraying of hot metal on girder surface to prevent corrosion is called A) Galvanization C) Electro plating	B) Metallization D) None of the above	B

108	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
109	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
110	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
111	TE LIMIT Indicator board shall be fixed before the bridge at a distance of	B
	A) 25m	B) 30m
	C) 50m	D) 100m
112	It is desirable to restrict the skew angle of minor bridges to	C
	A) 20°	B) 25°
	C) 30°	D) 45°
113	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.
114	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.
115	Minimum Vertical clearance for Girder bridges having Discharge 301-3000 Cumecs	C
	A) 600mm	B) 1200mm
	C) 1500mm	D) 1800mm
116	Minimum Free board (F) for Railway embankments should be	C
	A) 600mm	B) 900mm
	C) 1m	D) 1.2m
117	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
118	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

119	The minimum factor of safety of pile foundations shall be	D
	A) 1.5	B) 1.75
	C) 2.0	D) 2.5
120	Minimum thickness of Top plug of well foundation shall be	A
	A) 300mm	B) 400mm
	C) 500mm	D) 600mm
121	Rocker Bearing permits	C
	A) Longitudinal movement	B) Lateral movement
	C) Rotational movement	D) All of the above
122	Sliding bearings for plate girders are generally used for spans up to -	B
	A) 18.30 m	B) 30.50 m
	C) 45 m	D) For any span length
123	Toe load of each fastening of steel channel sleepers is	D
	A) 1000 kg	B) 600 kg
	C) 100 kg	D) Zero
124	While replacing a loose rivet, not more than _____ % rivets at a joint should be cut at a time.	B
	A) 20%	B) 10%
	C) 30%	D) 50%
125	Minimum spacing of trolley refuges on bridges with spans <100 m	B
	A) 50 m	B) 100 m
	C) 60 m	D) 200 m
126	The axle load for design of bridges in MBG-1987 loading is	D
	A) 29 MT	B) 20 MT
	C) 22.5 MT	D) 25MT
127	The weight of BG standard welded girder of 12.20 m span is -	D
	A) 10.5 MT	B) 17.16 MT
	C) 15.00 MT	D) 9.93 MT
128	While doing works on a bridge under protection, banner flag should be erected at a distance of _____ m from the place of work.	C
	A) 5 m	B) 100 m
	C) 600 m	D) 1200 m
129	Speed indicator board should be erected at a distance of _____ m ahead of the bridge abutment under repair.	D
	A) 5 m	B) At the bridge abutment
	C) 100 m	D) 30 m
130	All Fillet or Butt Welds for fabrication of welded I-sections for bridge girders are required to be done by	B
	A) Metal Arc Welding	B) Submerged Arc Welding
	C) Gas Pressure Welding	D) By any process

131	For field riveting, if diameter of the rivet is 20 mm, the dia of the hole should be A) 20 mm C) 21.5 mm	B) 21 mm D) 22 mm	C
132	Aluminum paint is generally used in bridge painting work because - A) Ease of observing cracks in steel surface C) Not prone for blisters	B) Bright appearance D) All of the above	D
133	The purity of aluminum in metalizing as per IS:2590 should be A) 98% C) 99%	B) 98.5% D) 99.5%	D
134	Weight of standard BG welded girder of span 18.3m A) 23.28 MT C) 21.28 MT	B) 25.28 MT D) 27.28 MT	D
135	For field riveting of main components, if the hole dia is 23.5mm, then the rivet dia should be A) 22.5 mm C) 21.5 mm	B) 22 mm D) 20 mm	B
136	Steel for rivets should conform to - A) IS : 2062 C) IS : 1148	B) IS : 221 D) IS : 1929	C
137	First coat of Metalizing should be done after sand blasting A) As soon as possible but not later than 4 hrs C) After 6 hours	B) After 12hours D) After one day	A
138	Extra Air in the Air Compressor should be released by means of - A) Safety valve C) Unloader valve	B) Opening the mount piece D) Reflex valve	A
139	Railway bridge having total linear waterway of 18m or more is called A) Major bridge C) Important bridge	B) Minor bridge D) Major or Minor	A
140	When a small area of paint of a steel girder bridge show pronounced deterioration and require immediate painting, this system of painting is known as A) Through painting C) Complete painting	B) Patch painting D) Preventive painting	B
141	In S.C.Railway, periodicity of painting of steel girders is once in A) 4 to 6 years C) 3 years	B) 1 to 6 years D) 1 year	A

142	Bridge having linear water way of 300 m or more or total water way of 1000sqm or more are called	B
	A) Minor bridge	B) Important bridge
	C) Major bridge	D) Long Bridge
143	Bridge having total waterway of less than 18m or clear span of less than 12m in single span is called	B
	A) Important bridge	B) Minor bridge
	C) Major bridge	D) Mega Bridge
144	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
145	In Indian railway, Waterway bridges are classified as major / minor / important based on	C
	A) Material	B) Superstructure
	C) waterway	D) Foundation depth
146	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
147	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
148	On bridges with each individual span of 100m or more, trolley refuges are to be provided at a spacing of	D
	A) 100 m	B) 50m
	C) 150 m	D) On each pier
149	The minimum depth of bridge timber excluding notching for 80 feet span as per RDSO's Drg. No. BA 11075 is	C
	A) 150 mm	B) 125 mm
	C) 180 mm	D) 240 mm
150	The specified periodicity of painting of entire steel work of a girder in BZA division of S.C. Railway	C
	A) 1 year	B) 2 years
	C) 4 years	D) 6 years
151	Speed restriction required for using CC cribs as temporary arrangement is-	A
	A) 20 kmph	B) 40 kmph
	C) 35 kmph	D) None of the above
152	Designated span of restricted head (RH) girder is equal to-	A
	A) Overall length	B) Length between supports
	C) Clear span	D) Effective length

153	Bearings generally provided for plate girders are	B
	A) Roller bearing	B) Sliding bearings
	C) Elastomeric bearings	D) None of the above
154	Minimum periodicity of taking soundings during floods is	B
	A) Every hour	B) Daily
	C) Alternate day	D) Every fortnight
155	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
156	Minimum edge distance for rivets is _____ times diameter.	B
	A) 1.2	B) 1.5
	C) 1.8	D) 2
157	The maximum clear distance between channel sleepers in mm should be	C
	A) 400	B) 425
	C) 450	D) 480
158	The minimum depth of channel sleeper for BG track should be	A
	A) 150mm	B) 180mm
	C) 200mm	D) 220mm
159	The clearance between guard rail and running rail on bridges in mm should be	C
	A) 200+50	B) 200+25
	C) 250+50	D) 250+25
160	Structural steel 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
161	A bridge with lineal water way of ____ m or more is classified as important bridge.	B
	A) 100	B) 300
	C) 500	D) 1000
162	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
163	Periodicity of Oiling & Greasing of bridge bearings specified in South Central Railway.	C
	A) Once every year	B) Once in 2 years
	C) Once in 3 years	D) Once in 4 years
164	A local weld used to assist assembly is called	A
	A) Tack weld	B) Tuck weld
	C) Tick weld	D) Fillet weld

165	Rocker & Roller pinion bearings are normally used for _____ bridges	B
	A) Plate Girder	B) Open web girder
	C) RCC	D) PSC
166	A Jig is usually an appliance which guides	D
	A) Marking	B) Cutting
	C) Drilling of holes	D) All the above
167	Placing of new girders over new sub-structure is called	B
	A) Girdering	B) Launching
	C) Regirdering	D) Placement
168	Bridge inspector is required to inspect welded girders once in ____ years	C
	A) Every year	B) 2 years
	C) 3 years	D) 5 years
169	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
170	The edge distance of a 20mm dia rivet shall not be less than ____	C
	A) 20mm	B) 21.5mm
	C) 30mm	D) 40mm
171	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
172	Preferred flooring of a template shop is	B
	A) Cement flooring	B) Steel flooring
	C) Tiles flooring	D) Brick
173	Template layout is done to a scale of	A
	A) 1:1	B) 1:2
	C) 1:4	D) 2:1
174	Bushes are provided for ----- Jigs	B
	A) Master Jigs	B) Working Jigs
	C) Both Master & Working Jigs	D) None
175	In a drawing, the no. of views that are normally drawn	A
	A) 3	B) 2
	C) 4	D) 1
176	Thickness of MS plate is measured accurately with	D
	A) Steel scale	B) 30m Steel tape
	C) 5m Steel tape	D) Vernier callipers

177	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
178	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
179	In which of the following operations, jigs are preferred over fixture?	A
	A) Drilling	B) Turning
	C) Milling	D) Grinding
180	Parts of girder are marked as per _____ nomenclature in drawing.	B
	A) Parts list	B) Shipping list
	C) Spares list	D) Template list
181	HSFG bolts can be used for ____ number of times	A
	A) Only Once	B) 2
	C) 3	D) Any number of times
182	What is the height of bush provided for working jigs	C
	A) 200mm	B) 2000mm
	C) 20mm	D) 300mm
183	Master jigs are used for	A
	A) Making working jigs	B) Drilling holes in girder members
	C) Drilling holes in cover plates	D) None
184	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
185	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'
186	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'
187	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'
188	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

189	Holes for Fabrication of steel structures are to be made by	C
	A) Gas cutting	B) Punching
	C) Drilling	D) Any of the above
190	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
191	Number of stages required in the tightening process of HSFG Bolts	B
	A) One stage	B) Two stages
	C) Three stages	D) Four stages
192	Feeler gauge is used to check the	C
	A) Length	B) Angle
	C) Gap	D) Thickness
193	Maximum grip length for HSFG bolts shall not exceed __ times dia of bolt	A
	A) 10	B) 12
	C) 14	D) 16
194	HSFG bolts are generally used in replacement of	D
	A) Black bolts	B) High tensile bolts
	C) Welding	D) Rivets
195	Load transferring at HSFG bolts connections is by	A
	A) Friction	B) Tension
	C) Shearing	D) Compression
196	First digit of “8-8” or “8S” which is embossed on head of HSFG bolt denotes	C
	A) 8 N/mm ²	B) 80 N/mm ²
	C) 800 N/mm ²	D) 8000 N/mm ²
197	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
198	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
199	For Metallization, the metal used for coating is	C
	A) Zinc	B) Aluminium
	C) Any of the above	D) None of the above
200	Minimum thickness of metal coating of metallization specified in IRBM	B
	A) 100 μ	B) 115 μ
	C) 120 μ	D) 150 μ

201	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	
202	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	
203	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	
204	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	
205	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	
206	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	
207	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.	
208	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	
209	Elcometer is used for checking the ____ of paint.	C
	A) Dryness B) Brightness	
	C) Thickness D) Viscosity	
210	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	
211	What is the minimum edge distance for drilling hole of dia. D in a plate?	B
	A) D B) 1.5D	
	C) 2D D) 4D	
212	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	

213	MS angles are under the category of	B
	A) Plates	B) Rolled sections
	C) Piped sections	D) None
214	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
215	What is the length of rivet required for forming CSK rivet head?	A
	A) 0.5d	B) 1.5d
	C) d	D) None
216	What is the length of rivet required for forming round rivet head?	C
	A) 0.5d	B) d
	C) 1.5d	D) 2d
217	All riveting work shall be done by	C
	A) Pneumatic machine	B) Hydraulic machine
	C) A or B	D) Manual means
218	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
219	During renewal of rivets at a joint, max. no. of rivets than can be cut at a time	B
	A) 5%	B) 10%
	C) 15%	D) 20%
220	For riveting work, air pressure shall be maintained at	B
	A) 5 – 6 kg/cm ²	B) 5.6 – 7 kg/cm ²
	C) 6 – 7.8 kg/cm ²	D) 5 – 6.7kg/cm ²
221	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
222	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
223	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
224	High Tensile steel rivets for fabrication should conform to	D
	A) IS:1146	B) IS:1147
	C) IS:1148	D) IS:1149

225	Type of Rivets used for connecting steel plates used for bed plates	C
	A) Snap head	B) Pan head
	C) Countersunk head	D) Flat head
226	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
227	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
228	The minimum edge distance for rivets is _____ times diameter	B
	A) 1.2	B) 1.5
	C) 1.8	D) 2
229	The colour of Oxygen pipe is	A
	A) Black	B) Red
	C) Maroon	D) None
230	Acetylene cylinder and hose connection nut threads have	B
	A) Right hand	B) Left hand
	C) Plain	D) Simple
231	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
232	In CO ₂ welding	B
	A) Flux is used	B) No flux is used
	C) Both A & B	D) None of the above
233	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
234	In SAW, the flux is in the form of	C
	A) Coating on the electrodes	B) Core wires
	C) Granules	D) An inert gas
235	In electric resistance welding	B
	A) Voltage is high and current is low	B) Voltage is low and current high
	C) Both voltage and currents are high	D) Both voltage and currents are low
236	In which form Acetylene is stored	C
	A) Solid form	B) Gaseous form
	C) Liquid form	D) None of the above

237	HAZ means		A
	A) Heat affected zone	B) Hard annealed zone	
	C) Heat area zone	D) Hazard affected zone	
238	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	
239	Current (amperage) to be used in arc welding depends upon		C
	A) Plate thickness	B) Arc gap	
	C) Electrode rod dia	D) Other consideration	
240	The colour indication obtained in DPT for blow holes depends on		A
	A) Developer	B) Penetrant	
	C) Both a & b	D) None	
241	In the arc welding, the earth cable is connected to which terminal		B
	A) +ve	B) -ve	
	C) Neutral	D) None	
242	Radio-graphic test comes under which type of test?		A
	A) Non-destructive	B) Destructive	
	C) Both A & B	D) None	
243	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	
244	What is the color of hose pipe supplying acetylene gas		A
	A) Red	B) Green	
	C) Blue	D) Yellow	
245	During gas cutting work, the position of oxygen cylinder to be maintained is		A
	A) Horizontal	B) Vertical	
	C) Any position	D) Slant position	
246	During gas cutting work, the position of Acetylene cylinder to be maintained is		B
	A) Horizontal	B) Vertical	
	C) Any position	D) Slant position	
247	Butt welds (in welded girders) shall be tested by		D
	A) USFD	B) Visual	
	C) Dye penetration test	D) Radiographic test	
248	Flash Butt welding is _____ welding		A
	A) Resistance Arc	B) Gas welding	
	C) TIG	D) CO2	

249	Size of electrode use in CO2 welding	D
	A) 4mm	B) 1.6 mm
	C) 1.2mm	D) Both B & C
250	DPT is which type of weld test	A
	A) Non Destructive test	B) Destructive test
	C) Both A & B	D) None
251	Which of the following joints have higher corrosion resistance?	A
	A) Welded joint	B) Riveted joint
	C) Bolted joint	D) None of the above
252	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
253	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
254	Which flame is suitable for cutting operations?	A
	A) Oxidising flame	B) Carburising flame
	C) Neutral flame	D) None of the above
255	A gap of _____ is maintained for producing sound weld	B
	A) 1mm	B) 3mm
	C) 5mm	D) 7mm
256	Electrodes for arc welding are manufactured in two standard lengths of	B
	A) 250mm & 300mm	B) 350mm & 450mm
	C) 400mm & 500mm	D) 12'' & 10''
257	Which gas is used for cutting of steel deep under water	B
	A) Acetylene	B) Hydrogen
	C) LPG	D) Methane
258	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
259	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
260	Which of the following type is not a fillet weld	A
	A) Butt Joint	B) Lap joint
	C) T-Joint	D) Corner joint

261	Cranes are used for		C
	A) Lifting and lowering	B) Vertical transportation	
	C) Both 'a' and 'b'	D) None of the above	
262	EOT crane has		C
	A) Transverse movement	B) Longitudinal movement	
	C) Both 'A' and 'B'	D) None of the above	
263	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	
264	The following is supported from the ceilings		C
	A) Roller conveyor	B) Belt conveyor	
	C) Chain conveyor	D) All of the above	
265	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	
266	Tool used for checking straightness of flat surface		C
	A) Try square	B) Sprit level	
	C) Straight edge	D) Pressure gauge	
267	Tool used for checking perpendicularity of two adjacent sides		A
	A) Tri square	B) Vernier callipers	
	C) Depth gauge	D) Spirit level	
268	Tool used for measuring the depth of a groove		A
	A) Depth gauge	B) Straight edge	
	C) Spirit level	D) Filler gauge	
269	Tool used for measuring clearance between mating surface		A
	A) Feeler gauge	B) Plug gauge	
	C) Depth gauge	D) Pressure Gauge	
270	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	
271	What is meant by CI engine		B
	A) Controlled ignition	B) Compression ignition	
	C) Both A & B	D) None	
272	The acid used in automobile battery is		A
	A) Sulphuric acid	B) Hydrochloric acid	
	C) Nitric acid	D) Hydrofluoric acid	

273	What is meant by SI engine	B
	A) Special ignition	B) Spark ignition
	C) Both a & b	D) None
274	Which will cause more atmospheric pollution	C
	A) Electric engine	B) Petrol engine
	C) Diesel engine	D) All the above
275	What does SAE30 number indicates?	B
	A) Flash point	B) Viscosity
	C) Pour point	D) Fire point
276	What lubricants are used in bridge girders?	D
	A) Graphite	B) Grease, oils & Silicones
	C) Tallow	D) All the above
277	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
278	What is effective span of a steel girder?	A
	A) The distance between centers of bearing plates or knuckle pins	B) The distance between centres of the main girders or trusses.
	C) The distance between centers of cross girders	D) Total length of the girder
279	Full form of DPT is	A
	A) Dye penetration Test	B) Dye positive Test
	C) Dye pores Test	D) Dye pouring test
280	DPT is a _____ test	B
	A) Destructive test	B) Non-destructive test
	C) Both A & B	D) None
281	What is full form of B&S	A
	A) Bridges & structures	B) Bridges & Stations
	C) Buildings & Stations	D) Buildings & Structures
282	____ metalizing is done for steel bridge girders	B
	A) Zinc	B) Aluminum
	C) Copper	D) Red oxide
283	What is the initial tolerance of jig bush	A
	A) -0mm, +0.1mm	B) -0mm, +0.4mm
	C) +0mm, -0.13mm	D) None
284	What is the final tolerance of jig bush	B
	A) -0mm, +0.1mm	B) -0mm, +0.4mm
	C) +0mm, -0.13mm	D) None

285	Tolerances for checking jigs from master plates shall be	C
	A) -0mm, 0.1mm	B) 0mm, +0.4mm
	C) +0mm, -0.13mm	D) None
286	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%
287	What is full form of QAP	A
	A) Quality Assurance Programme	B) Quality Accepted Programme
	C) Quantity Assurance Programme	D) Quantity Accepted Programme
288	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
289	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
290	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
291	Normalizing is done for plates with thickness	A
	A) 12mm and above	B) Less than 12mm
	C) Doesn't dependent on thickness	D) None
292	Welded girder Fabrication Specification used in Railways	A
	A) IRS:B1-2001	B) IRS:A1-2001
	C) IRS C1-2001	D) IRS:D1-2001
293	The proper surface preparation in metallization is the ____ of the surface	A
	A) roughening	B) Smoothing
	C) Finishing	D) None
294	Surface preparation in metallization is done by	A
	A) Grit blasting or sand blasting	B) Manual cleaning
	C) Cleaning with Acid	D) Sand paper
295	Etch wash primer used in the metalizing process shall conform to	A
	A) IS : 5666	B) IS : 2339
	C) IS : 209	D) IS : 104
296	Aluminium used in the metalizing process shall conform to	C
	A) IS : 5666	B) IS : 2339
	C) IS : 2590	D) IS : 5905

297	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
298	The flats welded on bed plate are called	D
	A) Lock strips	B) Guide strips
	C) Bearing strips	D) A & B
299	Plate girder directly rests on which component	A
	A) Bed Plate	B) Bearing plate
	C) Bed Block	D) Abutment
300	Flooring is generally required to be provided for bridges with	B
	A) Deep foundations	B) Shallow foundations
	C) Both	D) None
301	Transfer of vertical loads in Arch Bridges is mainly through _____ stresses	B
	A) Bending	B) Compressive
	C) Tensile	D) Shear
302	Diameter of reinforcement bar generally used as dowels for jacketing of bridge structures.	C
	A) 25mm	B) 12mm
	C) 20 mm	D) 16mm
303	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
304	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
305	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
307	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
308	Metalizing should be done after sand blasting	A
	A) Immediately	B) After 6 hours
	C) After 12 hours	D) After one day
309	Speed permitted on loop lines presently is ____kmph, which is being raised to ____kmph progressively	D
	A) 10, 50	B) 15, 50
	C) 15, 75	D) 15, 30

310	Nominal Gauge of BG Railway Track is –	A
	A) 1676 mm	B) 1673 mm
	C) 1766 mm	D) 1500 mm
311	Top width of embankment to be provided for new single line BG track in new lines is -	C
	A) 6000 mm	B) 6850 mm
	C) 7850 mm	D) 5860 mm
312	The horizontal distance from centre of track to the face of platform coping for BG high level PF should be within -	A
	A) 1670–1680 mm	B) 1600 –1700 mm
	C) 1600 – 1905 mm	D) 1680–1905 mm
313	The normal size of ballast used on Railway Track as per the current specifications is ____	B
	A) 65 mm	B) 50 mm
	C) 40 mm	D) 60 mm
314	Periodicity of opening and examination of Level Crossing is -	B
	A) Once a month	B) Once a year
	C) Once in 3 months	D) Once in 6 months
315	Trucking of girder from Station to Mid-section on Dip-lorry should be under	A
	A) Line block	B) Without line block
	C) Can be taken under Caution Order	D) None of these
316	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
317	The replacement of Old girder with a new Girder should be charged to the Allocation	D
	A) Revenue	B) OLWR
	C) DF	D) DRF
318	BGML loading stands for –	C
	A) Broad gauge mineral loading	B) Broad gauge modified loading
	C) Broad gauge main line loading	D) Broad Gauge Minimum Loading
319	BGML loading was adopted in the year	C
	A) 1924	B) 1925
	C) 1926	D) None of above
320	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, 7.67	D) 25, 10
321	RBG loading stands for –	A
	A) Revised Broad gauge loading	B) Rolling Broad gauge loading
	C) Railway Broad gauge loading	D) Required Broad Gauge loading

322	RBG loading was adopted in the year – A) 1975 C) 1926	B) 1987 D) None of above	A
323	RBG loading caters for maximum axle load of.....tonnes for locomotive with trailing load of.....tonnes/metre of track A) 22.9, 7.67 C) 25, 7.67	B) 22.5, 7.67 D) None of above	B
324	MBG loading stands for A) Mineral Broad gauge loading C) Medium Broad gauge loading	B) Modified Broad Gauge loading D) Mainline Broad Gauge loading	B
325	MBG loading was adopted in the year A) 1975 C) 1926	B) 1987 D) None of above	B
326	MBG loading caters for maximum axle load of.....tonnes for locomotive with trailing load of.....tonnes/metre on both side of locomotive A) 25, 7.67 C) 25, 8.25	B) 22.5, 8.25 D) None of above	C
327	Through, Semi-through and Deck bridge are the type of bridge based on – A) Type of girders C) Position of rail level with respect to depth of main girder	B) Grade separation D) Headway requirement consideration	C
328	Dynamic Augment is - A) Wind effect on railway bridges C) Impact Effect on railway bridges	B) Temperature effect on railway bridges D) Rolling effect on railway bridges	C
329	Repairing by cement pressure grouting can be adopted in case of – A) Honeycomb concrete structure C) Deep leached mortar joints	B) Hollow masonry or cracks in masonry D) All of the above	
330	Cement pressure grouting is best suited for - A) When masonry is hollow C) Fine but not very deep crack	B) Fine and deep crack D) None of above	A
331	In cement pressure grouting, water cement ratio is kept as – A) 0.4 to 0.5 C) 0.25 to 0.35	B) 0.3 to 0.4 D) above 0.5	A
332	In cement pressure grouting, pressure of grouting is kept as – A) 2 to 4 Kg/Sq.cm C) 3 to 10 Kg/Sq.cm	B) 3 to 6 Kg/Sq.cm D) 3.5 to 7 Kg/Sq.cm	A
333	In guniting/shotcreting, water cement ratio is kept as – A) 0.4 to 0.5 C) 0.25 to 0.35	B) 0.3 to 0.4 D) 0.35 to 0.50	D

334	In epoxy grouting, pressure of grouting is kept as - A) 2 to 4 Kg/Sq.cm C) 3 to 10 Kg/Sq.cm	B) 3 to 6 Kg/Sq.cm D) 3.5 to 7 Kg/Sq.cm	D
335	Air compressor used for cement pressure grouting should have a capacity of A) 2-4 cum/min C) 3-5cum/min	B) 3-4cum/min D) 4-5 cum/min	B
336	Air compressor used for guniting/shotcreting should have a capacity of A) 2-4 cum/min C) 3.5-5.0 cum/min	B) 3-4 cum/min D) 10 cum/min	D
337	In cement pressure grouting, holes along cracks/in or around hollow spots in staggered manner should be drilled having spacing in both the direction @..... A) 150-500mm C) 500-750mm	B) 450mm D) Suitably as decided by DEN	C
338	In cement pressure grouting, G.I. pipe pieces of diameter..... and length..... should be fixed with rich cement sand mortar in drilled holes A) 12 to 20mm, 200mm C) 20 to 25mm, 200mm	B) 12 to 20mm, 300mm D) 20 to 25mm, 300mm	A
339	Air compressor used for epoxy grouting should have a capacity of A) 2-4 cum/min C) 3-5 cum/min	B) 3-4 cum/min D) 4-5 cum/min	B
340	Air compressor used for epoxy grouting should have a pressure of A) 2-4 Kg/Sq.cm C) 10 Kg/Sq.cm	B) 3.5-7.0 Kg/Sq.cm D) 7 Kg/Sq.cm	C
341	Air compressor used for guniting/shotcreting should have a pressure of A) 2-4 Kg/Sq.cm C) Upto 10 Kg/Sq.cm	B) 3.5-7.0 Kg/Sq.cm D) Up to 7 Kg/Sq.cm	D
342	Health monitoring of very imp. Bridges in Aggressive environment is to be done by an independent agency once in A) 2 years C) 10 years	B) 5 years D) 20 years	B
343	Revision of the existing Danger level for a girder bridge can be done with the approval of A) AEN C) CBE	B) DEN/Sr.DEN D) PCE	B
344	Inspection schedule of Asst. Engineer with regard to tunnels is A) Once in a year before the monsoon C) Twice in a year before and after monsoon	B) Once in a year before the monsoon D) Not specified or as decided by the C.E	A

345	The minimum cushion specified over an arch bridge is:	B
	A) 0.5m	B) 0.9m
	C) 1m	D) 2m
346	In case of water crossing danger level at a Bridge	C
	A) Speed restriction to be imposed	B) Driver can pass the bridge at slow speed
	C) Traffic to be suspended till a responsible person inspects the site and declares it safe for running traffic	D) None of the above
347	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) To loosen the soil
348	In the eight digit code given in the rating system of bridges, the first digit is called –	B
	A) URN	B) ORN
	C) CRN	D) BRN
349	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
350	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
351	For overhead spalled concrete, the best repair technique would be	D
	A) Hand applied repairs	B) Grouting with epoxy
	C) Cement pressure grouting	D) Guniting
352	Thickness of the steining is decided upon the consideration of	C
	A) Size of the bond rods	B) facilitate manual inspection of the steining
	C) To enable the well to be self sinking	D) Maximum size of aggregate in concrete
353	A detailed inspection of the PSC superstructure of a major bridge will be done by –	C
	A) IOW	B) PWI
	C) BRI	D) CDM.
354	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
355	Danger level for slab/girder bridges of span less than 6.1m is generally marked at a depth of ____ below bottom of girder/slab	B
	A) 100-200mm	B) 150-300mm
	C) 500mm	D) At the bottom of slab/girder
356	Danger level can be marked below the bottom of girder or slab of spans more than 6.1m and less than 12.2m at	D
	A) 150mm to 300mm	B) 300mm
	C) 500mm	D) 450mm

357	Danger level can be marked below the bottom of girder or slab of spans more than 12.2m and less than 30.5m at A) 1.0m C) 600mm	B) 300mm D) 450mm	C
358	Danger level can be marked below the bottom of girder of span more than 30.5m and less than 61.0m at A) 1.0m C) 500mm	B) 300mm D) 750mm	D
359	Danger level can be marked below the bottom of girder of span more than 61.0m at A) 1200mm C) 500mm	B) 1000mm D) 750mm	A
360	The CRN allotted for a condition which warrants rebuilding / rehabilitation immediately is A) 5 C) 4	B) 7 D) 1	D
361	The CRN allotted for a condition which requires major / special repairs is A) 4 C) 0	B) 3 D) 2	B
362	The CRN allotted for a condition which requires rebuilding / rehabilitation on a programmed basis is A) 2 C) 10	B) 6 D) None	A
363	Slope at rail seat of steel channel sleepers A) 1 in 20 C) 1 in 40	B) 1 in 30 D) No slope	A
364	The thickness of paint in steel girders is measured in the unit of A) Centimeters C) Microns	B) Millimeters D) None	C
365	The weight of rivet testing hammer is A) 100 gms C) 120 gms	B) 110 gms D) 130 gms	B
366	Length of wooden handle of rivet testing hammer is about A) 200 mm C) 300 mm	B) 250 mm D) 1000 mm	C
367	Initial inspection for PSC girders / Welded girder bridges as per IRBM should be done A) Within one year of installation C) Once in 2 years	B) Once in 3 years D) Once in 5 years	A

368	Periodical inspection of Welded girders	B
	A) Once in 6 years	B) Once in 3 years
	C) Once in 2 years	D) Once in 5 years
369	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 10 years
370	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
371	Bridge span length generally used in the Railway bridges is	C
	A) Effective Span	B) Width of bridge
	C) Clear Span	D) Overall length of bridge
372	In a temporary caution arrangements for a bridge work in BG section, caution board shall be placed at a distance of m from start of the bridge/ work spot.	B
	A) 30 m	B) 1200 m
	C) 677 m	D) 1000 m
373	Free Board is the level difference between Formation Level and	B
	A) Rail Level	B) HFL
	C) Bed Level	D) Danger Level
374	Minimum Free Board required in a bridge is	A
	A) 1 m	B) 1.20 m
	C) 600 mm	D) 300 mm
375	Vertical Clearance (VC) in water way bridges is the level difference between	C
	A) HFL and Formation level	B) Bed level and bottom of superstructure
	C) HFL and bottom of superstructure	D) Rail level and Formation level
376	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
377	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 abutment to C.L. of pier 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
378	Sub structure of a bridge does not include	B
	A) Abutment	B) Girder/Slab
	C) Piers	D) Wing and Return walls
379	Super structure of a bridge includes	A
	A) Girder/Slab	B) Abutment
	C) Piers	D) Bed block

380	Bearings are provided in bridges to transfer the load to	D
	A) Super structure	B) Track
	C) Embankment	D) Sub structure
381	Wing walls and return walls are provided to retain	A
	A) Earth on approaches	B) Ballast
	C) Track on approaches	D) None
382	In a temporary Caution arrangements 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
383	In shallow type girders, the rail level shall be	A
	A) 25mm above the top flange of girder	B) Near the bottom of the girder
	C) Near the middle of the girder	D) Below the girder
384	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
385	The load transferred from rails to web of girders is	C
	A) Deck type girder	B) Through type girder
	C) Semi-through type girder	D) Plate girder
386	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
387	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
388	The vertical clearance of bottom of foot over bridge structure above rail level is	D
	A) 6525 mm	B) 3660 mm
	C) 5330 mm	D) 6250 mm
389	The minimum vertical clearance of foot over bridge gangway is	D
	A) 2100 mm	B) 3660 mm
	C) 6525 mm	D) 2750 mm
390	The horizontal clearance between guard rail and running rail in BG track is	B
	A) 250 mm	B) 250 ± 50 mm
	C) 350 mm	D) 200 ± 50 mm
391	The level of guard rail in bridges shall not be lower than that of running rail by more than	A
	A) 25 mm	B) 55 mm
	C) 75 mm	D) 65 mm

392	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	
393	Steel channel sleepers are provided in bridges with superstructure of		C
	A) PSC slab	B) PSC girder	
	C) Steel girder	D) RCC Box	
394	Minimum earth cushion required over RCC Box is		C
	A) 300 mm	B) 600 mm	
	C) 0	D) 1000 mm	
395	The minimum vertical clearance above R.L. to bottom of ROB near the yard shall be		B
	A) 6525 mm	B) 5870 mm	
	C) 2360 mm	D) 6250 mm	
396	The minimum height of RUB in rural area where there is no plying of double decker buses shall be		C
	A) 5870 mm	B) 6525 mm	
	C) 5000 mm	D) 5500 mm	
397	The minimum vertical clearance in RUB in urban areas where double decker buses ply shall be		D
	A) 5870 mm	B) 6525 mm	
	C) 5000 mm	D) 5500 mm	
398	The height gauge needs to be provided in		B
	A) ROB	B) RUB	
	C) FOB	D) Fly Over	
399	The temporary girders are generally required for the bridge works		A
	A) When traffic has to be passed during construction	B) Under mega block	
	C) In cut and open method	D) In new route	
400	IS code for Steel structures is		D
	A) IS 236	B) IS 226	
	C) IS 456	D) IS 800	
401	Pipe culvert is a/an		B
	A) Major bridge	B) Minor bridge	
	C) Unimportant bridge	D) Important bridge	
402	Which of the following works does not require CRS sanction		C
	A) Regirdering/ Rebuilding of bridge	B) Erection of new FOB	
	C) Erection of platform shelter	D) Extension of existing bridge	

403	One of the following is a shallow foundation	B
	A) Pile foundation	B) Raft foundation
	C) Under reamed pile foundation	D) Well foundation
404	Minimum vertical clearance (VC) for a slab/ girder bridges with discharge of 0-30 cumecs is	D
	A) 300 mm	B) 1500 mm
	C) 1800 mm	D) 600 mm
405	Maximum vertical clearance (VC) for a slab/ girder bridges with discharge above 3000 cumecs is	C
	A) 300 mm	B) 1500 mm
	C) 1800 mm	D) 600 mm
406	Weep holes are provided in	D
	A) Piers	B) Trestle piers
	C) Foundation	D) Abutments
407	The minimum pitch of rivets of diameter 'd' in steel plates shall be	D
	A) 2d	B) 3d
	C) 1.75d	D) 2.5d
408	Rail Cluster, as temporary arrangement is generally used up to a span of	A
	A) 3.66m	B) 6.1m
	C) 12.2m	D) 18.3 m
409	Foundation and substructure of the bridge should be inspected by SE/P.Way/Works	B
	A) Once a year any time	B) Once a year before monsoon
	C) Once a year after monsoon	D) Once in 3 months
410	ORN stands for in the Numerical Rating System is	C
	A) Ordinary ranking number	B) Overall ranking number
	C) Overall rating number	D) Any of the above
411	URN stands for in the Numerical Rating System is	A
	A) Unique rating number	B) Universal ranking number
	C) Unique ranking number	D) Any of the above
412	For a major bridge, the URN would comprise of	B
	A) Single digit	B) Eight digits
	C) Six digits	D) Four digits
413	Rebuilding of Railway bridges can be done by providing	C
	A) Temporary girder	B) Temporary diversion
	C) Any of the above	D) None of the above
414	In areas where there is no severe corrosion, Finishing coat will be	C
	A) Two coats of aluminium paint to IS : 2339	B) One coat of zinc chromate priming to IS : 104
	C) Two coats of paint to IS :13607	D) One coat of zinc chrome - red oxide priming to IS : 2074

415	In areas where there is severe corrosion, Finishing coat will be	A
	A) Two coats of aluminium paint to IS : 2339	B) One coat of zinc chromate priming to IS : 104
	C) Two cover coats of red oxide paint to IS :123	D) One coat of zinc chrome - red oxide priming to IS : 2074
416	Paint is the mixture of	A
	A) Binder, Pigment & Solvent	B) Binder & Pigment
	C) Binder & Solvent	D) None of the above
417	'CC' in CC Crib stands for	C
	A) Cement concrete	B) Criss crossing
	C) Christ church	D) None of the above
418	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
419	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) blue paint	B) Lamp black
	C) Red paint	D) Green paint
420	Shelf life of Paint aluminium when paste and oil are mixed	A
	A) 4 months	B) 1 year
	C) 6 months	D) None of the above
421	The maximum time lag between the primer coat and the 1st finishing coat shall not exceed	B
	A) 3 days	B) 7 days
	C) 4 days	D) 12 days
422	Length of guard rails to be bent so as to be brought together at the middle of the track	B
	A) 3200 mm	B) 4875 mm
	C) 3655 mm	D) None of the above
423	Rail joints should be avoided withinof a bridge abutment.	B
	A) 6 M	B) 3 M
	C) 4 M	D) 10 M
424	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
425	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

426	Corrosion in Steel girder bridges may be prevented by:	D
	A) Protective coatings by painting	B) Metalizing
	C) Use of epoxy based paints	D) All the above
427	In the surface preparation for Metalizing, 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
	C) Either (a) or (b)	D) Neither (a) or (b)
428	Minimum length of steel channel sleeper in BG	B
	A) 2500 mm	B) 2440 mm
	C) 2400 mm	D) 2600 mm
429	Periodicity of Underwater inspection for identified bridges	B
	A) Once in a year	B) Once in two years
	C) Whenever high flood occurs	D) Along with detailed inspection of SE/Br
430	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
431	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
432	Weight of steel crib fabricated with 75x75x10mm angles	B
	A) 200 kg	B) 187.2 kg
	C) 210 kg	D) 185 kg
433	Conventional method of camber recording is by	A
	A) Piano wire with counter weight	B) By using levelling instrument
	C) Offset method	D) None of the above
434	Flood level gauge to be marked in	A
	A) All important bridges	B) All major bridges
	C) All minor & major bridges	D) All bridges
435	Velocity of water can be measured by	C
	A) Anemo meter	B) Elcometer
	C) Current meter	D) Thermo meter
436	Shallow type girder is used in	B
	A) ROBs	B) RUBs
	C) FOBs	D) None of the above
437	Under slung girders are generally used in	B
	A) Plain section	B) Ghat section
	C) Aqueduct	D) Viaduct

438	Testing of welds is done by A) Dye penetrant test C) Radiographic inspection	B) Magnetic particle inspection D) All the above	D
439	Rebound hammer is used for A) To find the strength of concrete C) To break the concrete structures	B) To form rivet heads D) None of the above	A
440	Ultrasonic Pulse Velocity test is meant for A) Crack in weld C) To know the crack in steel structure	B) Finding the strength of concrete D) Crack in rail	B
441	When the railway crosses a deep valley without perennial water, it is called A) Aqueduct C) Viaduct	B) Cause way D) River crossing	C
442	For painting, the unit adopted in SSR is per A) Sqm C) 10 Sqm	B) Cum D) 10 Cum	C
443	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 A) Lowering C) Slewing	B) Lifting D) None	B
444	Which cement should not be used for bridge slabs A) OPC C) Portland furnace slag cement	B) Portland Pozzolana cement D) Rapid hardening cement	B
445	Standard bag of cement weight is kg A) 52 kg C) 10.7 kg	B) 30.5 kg D) 50 kg	D
446	For concreting under water, minimum grade of concrete recommended by IS 456 A) M 10 C) M 20	B) M 15 D) M 25	C
447	What is DPC? A) Damp proof course C) Treatment the foundation	B) Weathering course D) Treatment over the roof	A
448	Elastomeric bearings are made of natural or synthetic rubber of shore hardness of approximately. A) 30 to 40 C) 40 to 50	B) 50 to 70 D) 60 to 70	B

449	At locations where access to the new bridge construction is available by rail, the launching of girders up to 18.3 m can be done with.	C
	A) Slew in Slew out method	B) Gantry method
	C) Launching of girders with the help of a BFR	D) Pontoon method
450	The Indian Railways Way and Works Manual was first published in the year	C
	A) 1956	B) 1999
	C) 1954	D) 1998
451	Indian Railway Bridge manual was first published in	A
	A) 1998	B) 1999
	C) 1989	D) 1954
452	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
453	GAD Stands for	A
	A) General Arrangement Drawing	B) General Arrangement Designs
	C) General Agreement Drawings	D) General Agreement Designs
454	Rail joint should be avoided within ___ metre from Abutment	B
	A) 2 metres	B) 3 metres
	C) 5 metres	D) 10 metres
455	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
456	Camber of PSC girders shall be measured at ___ for the span up to 20 metres	A
	A) Centre	B) Centre and quarter points
	C) Quarter points	D) Any of the above
457	Camber of PSC girders shall be measured at ___ for the span more than 20 metres	B
	A) Centre	B) Centre and quarter points
	C) Quarter points	D) Any of the above
458	The property class of “10S” embossed on the head of HSFG bolt, “S” denotes	C
	A) Steel	B) Structural
	C) High strength structural	D) Any of the above
459	The allowance grip (maximum total thickness of members) for M22 HSFG Bolt	B
	A) 31 mm	B) 34 mm
	C) 36 mm	D) 42 mm
460	In HSFG bolts, if DTI is provided below the head of Bolt, or Nut, the feeler gauge used to check the tightness	C
	A) 0.1 mm	B) 0.25 mm
	C) 0.40 mm	D) 0.50 mm

461	In HSFG bolts, if DTI washers are provided, the feeler gauge used to check the tightness A) 0.1 mm C) 0.40 mm	B) 0.25 mm D) 0.50 mm	B
462	In HSFG bolts, to check the full compression, the feeler gauge used A) 0.1 mm C) 0.40 mm	B) 0.25 mm D) 0.50 mm	A
463	In HSFG bolts, where 4 or 5 number of indicator positions in DTI washers are provided, the minimum number of feeler gauge refusals are A) 3 C) 5	B) 4 D) 6	A
464	In HSFG bolts, where 6 or 7 number of indicator positions in DTI washers are provided, the minimum number of feeler gauge refusals are A) 3 C) 5	B) 4 D) 6	B
465	In HSFG bolts, where 8 or 9 number of indicator positions in DTI washers are provided, the minimum number of feeler gauge refusals are A) 3 C) 5	B) 4 D) 6	C
466	After tightening of HSFG bolts, if the feeler gauge cannot be inserted, it is called A) Refusal C) Compact	B) Tight D) All of the above	A
467	Size of C.C.Crib used for temporary staging is A) 1800x600x600mm C) 1500x500x500mm	B) 1500x600x600mm D) 1800x500x500mm	A
468	UTS stands for A) Universal tensile stress C) Ultimate tension steel	B) Universal torque steel D) Ultimate tensile strength	D
469	Repair / rehabilitation of bridges shall be carried out based on A) Unique rating number C) Availability of funds	B) Year of construction D) Any of the above	A
470	If you observe excess cross level on track on a particular pier, it indicates A) Sinking C) Bulging	B) Tilting D) Both or any of A & B	D
471	Drop/curtain walls may be provided at the following A) Deep foundations C) Shallow foundations	B) Pile foundations D) Well foundations	C

472	Excessive longitudinal / lateral forces due to dynamic effect of traffic leads to	D
	A) Shaken bed block	B) Cracks in bed block
	C) Cracks in masonry joints	D) Any of the above
473	During inspection of bridge, if you observe shaken / cracked bed block, what action to be taken immediately	A
	A) Impose caution order	B) Inform higher authority
	C) Cement plastering	D) Inform to SSE/JE/Works
474	Minimum grade of concrete for framed structures/viaducts/flyovers/road over bridges is	B
	A) M20	B) M25
	C) M30	D) M35
475	For construction of abutment/piers in water, required arrangements are	C
	A) Cofferdam	B) Temporary sheet piles
	C) Any of the above	D) None
476	In abutments, spacing of weep holes should be provided at a distance of ___ in a staggered manner	C
	A) 450mm	B) 600mm
	C) 1000mm	D) 1500mm
477	For concrete construction of Abutment/piers, concreting shall conform to	D
	A) IS:269	B) IS:383
	C) IS:455	D) IS:456
478	All concreting in Pre-stressed Concrete shall be done with ____	D
	A) Volume basis	B) Manual weighment
	C) Lot basis	D) Weigh batching only
479	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
480	Which of the following is used for concreting	D
	A) Well water	B) River water
	C) Sea water	D) Potable water
481	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
482	For attaining good concrete structure the following are important	D
	A) Sufficient clear cover	B) Good compaction
	C) Curing	D) All the above
483	Drainage arrangement of deck slab bridges must be cleaned ____	B
	A) In dry seasons	B) Before monsoon
	C) During monsoon	D) After monsoon

484	Minimum grade of concrete for PSC work shall be ___ as per IRBM	D
	A) M20	B) M25
	C) M30	D) M35
485	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
486	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
487	Following are the types of river training works	D
	A) Guide bunds	B) Spurs
	C) Boulder crates	D) All the above

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

1. The height of 60kg rail is _____mm [C]
A)142.9 B)156 C)172 D) none of these
2. What is cross sectional area in sq.mm of 60 kg UIC rail? [D]
A) 5250 B) 5895 C) 6615 D) 7686
3. What is cross sectional area in sq.mm of 60 kg E1 rail? [B]
A) 7660 B) 7670 C) 6615 D) 7686
4. The total GMT which 60kg 90UTS can carry route not covered by rail grinding is?[D]
A) 350 B) 450 C) 525 D) 800
5. The total GMT which 60kg 90UTS can carry route covered by rail grinding is?[C]
A) 525 B) 800 C) 1000 D) 1100
6. 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
7. 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
8. 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
9. A 13m rail should have minimum _____ lifting points [B]
A) one B) two C) three D) four
10. Lifting points for 90 UTS 39m long rails are? [B]
A) 4 B) 6 C) 10 D) 20
11. Indicate the type of marking on both faces of web, after rail defect is detected asIMR 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
12. The flange width of 52kg rail is? [C]
A)150 mm B)136.5mm C) 136 mm D) 172 mm
13. The flange width of 60kg rail is _____mm [B]
A) 136 B) 150 C)172 D) none of these
14. The service life of 60 kg 90UTS rail is _____% higher than 60kg 72 UTS rails onroutes not covered with rail grinding [B]
A) 40% B) 45% C) 50% D) 55%
15. The service life of 52 kg 90UTS rail is _____% higher than 52kg 72 UTS rails [C]
A) 40% B) 45% C) 50% D) 55%
16. 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
17. An OBS (W) shall be marked with- [A]
A) One Red Cross B) Two red cross C) Three red cross D) None of these

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18. 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
19. An excess percentage of carbon in steel makes the rail _____ [D]
 A) Tougher B) Resistant to wear C) Resistant to vertical deformation D) Brittle
20. 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
21. 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
22. 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
23. The flange width of 52kg rail is? [C]
 A) 150 mm B) 136.5mm C) 136 mm D) 172 mm
24. The flange width of 60kg rail is _____ mm [B]
 A) 136 B) 150 C) 172 D) none of these
25. 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%
26. The service life of 52 kg 90UTS rail is _____% higher than 52kg 72 UTS rails [C]
 A) 40% B) 45% C) 50% D) 55%
27. 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
28. Difference between 60 UIC and 60 E1 rail is in _____ [D]
 A) Height B) Flange width C) Web thickness D) Head width
29. 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
30. An OBS (W) shall be marked with- [A]
 A) One Red Cross B) Two red cross
 C) Three red cross D) None of these
31. An excess percentage of carbon in steel makes the rail _____ [D]
 A) Tougher B) Resistant to wear
 C) Resistant to vertical deformation D) Brittle
32. 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.
33. 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

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- C) Pulse echo system D) Acoustic range
34. 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
35. 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
36. Fastenings used in PSC track road are [C]
 A) rail free fastenings B) rigid fastenings C) elastic fastenings D) all the above
37. ERC is a _____ fastening [C]
 A) Rail free B) Rigid C) elastic D) all the above
38. Spherical washers are used at _____ [D]
 A) Bridges B) Switch expansion joints C) Level crossings D) Points & Crosings
39. Sleeper density of 1660/KM gives a spacing of [B]
 A) 50 cm B) 60 cm C) 65 cm D) 70 cm
40. If sleeper spacing is 65cm, then sleeper density per KM is [B]
 A) 1340 B) 1540 C) 1660 D) 1880
41. Length of normal PSC Sleeper is [C]
 A) 1676 mm B) 2500mm C) 2750 mm D) 3000mm
42. Weight of normal PSC Sleepers is [B]
 A) Approximately 200 kg B) Approximately 280 kg
 C) Approximately 350kg D) Approximately 500 kg
43. Weight of wider PSC Sleepers is [C]
 A) Approximately 300 kg B) Approximately 380 kg
 C) Approximately 330 kg D) Approximately 350 kg
44. Top width at rail seat of normal PSC sleeper is [B]
 A) 100 mm B) 150 mm C) 175 mm D) 200mm
45. Slope at rail seat of normal PSC sleeper [A]
 A) 1 in 20 B) 1 in 30 C) 1 in 40 D) no slope
46. 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
47. Gauge obtained on a normal PSC sleepers [A]
 A) 1673mm B) 1676mm C) 1670 mm D) none of these
48. Slope at rail seat on a Points & Crossing PSC sleeper [D]
 A) 1 in 20 B) 1 in 30 C) 1 in 40 D) no slope
49. 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)
50. Sleeper density for speed above 110 kmph and upto 130 kmph routes shall be [B]
 A) 1560/Km B) 1660/Km C) 1760/Km D) none of these
51. 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
52. Toe deflection of Mark-III ERC is [B]
 A) 11.5 mm B) 13.5 mm C) 15.5 mm D) none of these

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53. Toe load exerted by new Mark-V ERC [D]
 A) 1000 kg B) 850 to 1100 kg C) 1200 kg D) 1200-1500 kg
54. RDSO drawing no. of Mk.V ERC is [C]
 A) RT-8258 B) RT-3701 C) RT- 5919 D) RT- 6254
55. RDSO drawing no. of Mk.III ERC is [B]
 A) RT-8258 B) RT-3701 C) RT- 5919 D) RT- 6254
56. RDSO drawing no. of ERC-J is [A]
 A) RT-8258 B) RT-3701 C) RT- 5919 D) RT- 6254
57. RDSO drawing no. of anti- theft ERC is [D]
 A) RT-8258 B) RT-3701 C) RT- 5919 D) RT- 6254
58. 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
59. 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
60. 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
61. 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
62. 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-corrosionprone area) [D]
 A) Once in four years, 1% on every 100 sleepers
 B) Once in four years, 2% on every 700 sleepers C)
 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.
63. 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) 2.401M [B]
64. 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
65. 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) 2.401M³ [B]
66. 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) 2.401M³ [D]
67. 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) 2.401M³ [B]

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68. For ballast supply on B.G. the maximum permitted aggregate abrasion value is [C]
 A) 10 % B) 20 % C) 30% D) 40%
69. For ballast supply on B.G. the maximum permitted aggregate Impact value is [B]
 A) 10 % B) 20 % C) 30% D) 40 %
70. 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
71. 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%
72. The minimum height of ballast stack permitted in plain terrain in meters [B]
 A) 0.5 B) 1 C) 1.5 D) 2
73. Minimum ballast quantity of each stack permitted is _____ [C]
 A) 10 M³ B) 20 m³ C) 30 M³ D) 40 M³
74. 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 %
75. 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
76. Extra shoulder width of ballast on curve in LWR track is _____ mm [A]
 A) 150mm B) 200 mm C) 250mm D) 300 mm
77. Side slope of formation in embankment should be kept normally as [A]
 A) 2:1 B) 1:1 C) 1:2 D) 1½:1
78. 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
79. 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%
 C) Both a & b D) None of the above
80. The bed level of the side drain should be _____ cm. below the formation level required for efficient drainage of cuttings and catch water drains. [A]
 A) 30 B) 45 C) 60 D) 15
81. Minimum ballast cushion under rail seat of a PSC sleeper is _____ mm [C]
 A) 150 B) 200 C) 250 D) 300
82. In ballast testing, the maximum value of Water absorption test is _____ % [D]
 A) 2 B) 3 C) 4 D) 1
83. Permitted shrinkage for wagon measurement of ballast, compared to stack measurement is _____ % [B]
 A) 5 B) 8 C) 6 D) 9
84. Sizes of square mesh sieves used for sieve analysis of ballast are _____ mm [D]

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85. Side slopes of ballast stack shall not be flatter than _____ [C]
 A) 1 : 1 B) 1 : 2 C) 1.5 : 1 D) 2 : 1.5
86. Slope of the formation top at ballast level for existing works is _____ [A]
 A) 1 in 40 B) 1 in 30 C) 1 in 20 D) 1 in 50
87. Minimum depth of ballast cushion for Track Renewals (CTR and TSR) all BG routes is _____ [B]
 A) 150 mm B) 300mm C) 250 mm D) 200mm
88. Minimum depth of ballast cushion all doubling, gauge conversion and new line construction works BG. routes is _____ [B]
 A) 150mm B) 350 mm C) 250mm D) 300 mm
89. Minimum depth of ballast cushion for loop Lines BG routes is _____ [C]
 A) 150mm B) 200 mm C) 250mm D) 300mm
90. Shoulder ballast for curves sharper than 440m radius should be increased to _____ mm on outside of curve [D]
 A) 450 B) 500 C) 550 D) 600
91. Minimum depth of ballast cushion for private Sidings with permissible speed up to 50 kmph BG routes is _____ [A]
 A) 300mm B) 200mm C) 250mm D) 150mm
92. Minimum depth of ballast cushion for private Sidings with permissible speed more than 50 kmph BG routes is _____ [A]
 A) 350 B) 200 C) 250 D) 300
93. The ballast required for maintenance purposes shall be estimated by assessing the Quantity _____ [B]
 A) By a survey, over a rail length in every 1/2 km.
 B) By a survey, over a rail length in every 1 km.
 C) By a survey, over a rail length in every 2 km. D) None of the above
94. Derailment of ballast trains may occur due to following reasons [C]
 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
95. 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
96. 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

97. 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)
98. 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
99. 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
100. 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
101. 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
102. 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
103. 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
104. 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
105. 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
106. 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
107. 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
108. 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
109. 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
110. To use trolley/lorry, for Head trolleyman, authorised to issue competency certificate by [B]
A) SSE/P.Way B) ADEN C) DEN/Sr.DEN D) Sr.DSO

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111. 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
112. 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
113. 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
114. 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
115. 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
116. 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
117. 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
118. 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
119. 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
120. In straight track, the maximum distance apart of trolley refuges shall not exceed _____
 A) 50 metres B) 100 metres C) 200 metres D) 1 km [D]
121. 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]
122. Maximum distance apart of trolley refugees in tunnels is [B]
 A) 50 metres B) 100 metres C) 150 metres D) 200 metres

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123. 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
124. 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
125. 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
126. 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
127. What is the inner to inner standard dimensions of trolley refugees [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
128. What is the horizontal distance of trolley refugees, from track centre to edge of trolley refugees which are laid side of track [C]
A) 2.36 m B) 2.50 m C) 2.70 m D) 2.80 m
129. During construction of trolley refugees, top level of trolley refugees should match with the level of [A]
A) Rail top level B) Sleeper top level C) Sleeper bottom level D) Ballast toe level
130. Push Trolleys shall be manned by at least [A]
A) 4 men B) 6 men C) 3 men D) 2 men
131. When a motor trolley is worked without block protection, it should be manned by Atleast [A]
A) 4 men B) 6 men C) 8 men D) 10 men
132. Working of motor trolleys shall always be ____ [B]
A) Under caution order B) Under block protection
C) without block protection D) Under JE/SSE/P.Way supervision
133. The Maximum number of ____ men to be carried on Push trolley is structurally safe [C]
A) 6 B) 8 C) 10 D) 12
134. 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
135. 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
136. 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
137. Speed of Push trolleys, the speed of a push trolley shall not exceed [D]

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138. 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
139. 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
140. Speed of Motor trollies shall not exceed _____ over points and crossings [B]
 A) 10 kmph B) 15 kmph C) 30 kmph D) 50 kmph
141. 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
142. 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
143. 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
144. 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
145. 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
146. 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
147. 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
148. Making use of _____ for propulsion of trollies or lorries is strictly prohibited. [C]
 A) motors B) pedalling C) Wind sails D) pushing
149. 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
150. 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
151. During night and at times of poor visibility the trolley should work under [B]

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- A) Supervision of SM B) Block Protection C) following train D) Trolley Memo
152. 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
153. 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
154. 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
155. 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
156. 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. [C]
 A) 1200 metres B) 1000 metres C) 800 metres D) 600 metres
157. Push trolley inspection, should be done under block protection on routes having speed of _____ [D]
 A) < 110kmph B) upto 110kmph C) ≥ 110 kmph D) > 110 kmph
158. 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
159. 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
160. 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
161. 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 IRPWM [B]
 A) 50 metres B) 150 metres C) 100 metres D) 200 metres
162. 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

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163. 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
164. 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
165. 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
166. 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
167. Lorries should be controlled by hand brakes and a rope tied in rear when working ingradients steeper than [A]
 A) 1 in 100 B) 1 in 200 C) 1 in 300 D) 1 in 400
168. 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
169. 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
170. 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
171. Speed of Dip lorries shall not exceed _____ over straight track [B]
 A) 15 kmph B) 10 kmph C) 6 kmph D) 3 kmph
172. 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
173. 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
174. 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
175. 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

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176. The person in charge 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
177. 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
178. The official in charge for working of rail dolleys should have passed in medical category _____ [C]
 A) A-1 B) A-2 C) A-3 D) B-1
179. Officer authorized to issue competency certificate to use rail dolly is _____ [A]
 A) SSE/P.Way of section B) ADEN C) DEN D) DRM
180. Rail dolleys shall not be worked on sections having gradients steeper than _____ [B]
 A) 1 in 100 B) 1 in 200 C) 1 in 300 D) 1 in 400
181. Not more than _____ dolleys should be worked in a group in any one block section. [C]
 A) 10 B) 8 C) 6 D) 4
182. 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
183. 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
184. While Rail 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
185. 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
186. 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
187. 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
188. Rail cum Road Vehicle (RRV) operator should undergo training at _____ [B]
 A) ZCETI B) ZRTI C) IRICEN D) RDSO
189. 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
190. Rail cum Road Vehicle (RRV) running on track should be _____ [D]

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191. 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
192. 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
193. Speed potential of Rail Cum Road vehicle (RRV) _____ on road [D]
 A) 10 kmph B) 40 kmph C) 60 kmph D) 80 kmph
194. Speed potential of Rail Cum Road vehicle (RRV) _____ on track in forward direction [C]
 A) 10 kmph B) 40 kmph C) 60 kmph D) 80 kmph
195. Speed potential of Rail Cum Road vehicle (RRV) _____ on track in reverse direction [A]
 A) 10 kmph B) 40 kmph C) 60 kmph D) 80 kmph

LEVEL CROSSING AND GATEMAN

196. 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
197. 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
198. 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
199. 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) Unmanned non interlocked B) Manned non interlocked
 C) Manned interlocked D) Unmanned interlocked
200. 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
201. 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
202. At Special class Level Crossing Gate the TVUs shall be [C]
 A) > 20,000 B) < 30,000 C) > 50,000 D) < 75,000
203. 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) 30,000 & up to 20,000 D) 30,000 & up to 20,000
204. 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
205. 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
206. At 'C' class Level Crossing Gate the TVUs shall be _____ [A]
 A) > 20,000 B) < 30,000 C) > 50,000 D) < 75,000
207. If TVUs less than 50000 and upto 30000 on double line then _____ class Level crossing. [B]
 A) special B) A C) B D) C
208. 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]
209. If TVUs greater than 50000 then _____ class Level crossing. [A]
 A) special B) A C) B D) C
210. 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
211. 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
212. If TVUs less than 30000 and up to 25000 then _____ class Level crossing. [B]
 A) A B) B1 C) B2 D) C
213. If TVUs less than 25000 and up to 20000 then _____ class Level crossing. [C]
 A) A B) B1 C) B2 D) C
214. If TVUs less than 20000 then _____ class Level crossing. [D]
 A) A B) B1 C) B2 D) C
215. 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
216. 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
217. 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
218. Formula for calculations of census is _____ [D]

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- A) Train vehicle units(TVU)/day = (Road vehicle units(RVU) X Train vehicle units(TVU))/day
- B) Train vehicle units(TVU)/day = (Road units(RU) X Train units(TU))/day
- C) Train vehicle units(TVU)/day = (Road units(RU) X Train vehicle units(TVU))/day
- D) Train vehicle units(TVU)/day = (Road vehicle units(RVU) X Train units(TU))/day

ACTION DURING ACCIDENTS INCLUDING BREACHES AND PRE-MONSOON PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES

219. 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
220. An accident is termed as serious when a train is carrying passengers which is attended
- A) With a loss of life B) With grievous hurt to passengers [D]
- C) With damage to railway property more than Rs.2 crores D) all the above
221. 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
222. 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
223. 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
224. 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
225. 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
226. Attempted train wrecking or train wrecking, is classified as [A]
- A) Class N B) Class P C) Class Q D) Class R
227. Bomb Blast or explosion is classified as [A]
- A) Class N B) Class P C) Class Q D) Class R
228. Hijacking is classified as [A]
- A) Class N B) Class P C) Class Q D) Class R
229. sabotage is classified as [A]
- A) Class N B) Class P C) Class Q D) Class R
230. Incident of persons falling out of train is classified as [B]
- A) Class N B) Class P C) Class Q D) Class R
231. Incident of persons run over by train is classified as [B]
- A) Class N B) Class P C) Class Q D) Class R
232. Vehicles running away is classified as [D]
- A) Class N B) Class P C) Class Q D) Class R

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232. A train running over cattle is classified as [D]
 A) Class N B) Class P C) Class Q D) Class R
234. Floods/breaches and land slides is classified as [D]
 A) Class N B) Class P C) Class Q D) Class R
235. 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
236. 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
237. 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
238. When a train enters sand hump is called [D]
 A) Averted collision B) Unusual incident C) train passing at danger D) breach of rules
239. 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
240. 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'
241. 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 these
242. 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]
243. 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
244. 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
245. 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
246. 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
247. 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
248. 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

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249. 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
250. 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
251. 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
252. 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'
253. WILD data means _____ impact load detector data [A]
 A) Wheel B) Wagon C) Weld D) None of these
254. 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
255. 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
256. 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
257. 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
258. 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
259. 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
260. The duration of long hooter shall be _____ seconds [A]
 A) 30 B) 40 C) 50 D) 60
261. The duration of short hooter shall be _____ seconds [D]
 A) 20 B) 15 C) 10 D) 5

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262. 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
263. Permitted standard play for new wheel is [A]
A) 19 mm B) 18 mm C) 17 mm D) 16 mm
264. 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
265. 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
266. 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
267. Track readings are measured at every _____ metres station apart. [C]
A) 6M B) 5M C) 3 M D) 4 M
268. 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
269. Longitudinal levels should be recorded for _____ metres in rear of point of mount
A) 100 B) 200 C) 300 D) 400 [C]
270. Longitudinal levels should be recorded for _____ metres ahead of point of mount
A) 100 B) 200 C) 300 D) 400 [A]
271. 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
272. 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
273. 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
274. 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
275. Flange rejection limit of wheel for goods train is [B]
A) 15 mm B) 16 mm C) 19mm D) 22 mm
276. Flange rejection limit of wheel for Passenger train is [D]
A) 15 mm B) 16 mm C) 19mm D) 22 mm
277. If flange thickness reduces to _____ mm is called thin flange [C]
A) 11 B) 12 C) 13 D) 14

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276. In accident manual special instruction are issued or approved by [A]
 A) PCOM B) DRM C) CRS D) Sr.DOM
279. 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
280. 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
281. 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
282. 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
283. Object of Accident Enquiry is [D]
 A) to ascertain the correct cause of accident B) to fix the responsibility for the accident
 C) to formulate proposals for preventing recurrence of similar accidents D) all the above
284. 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
285. In classification of accident enquiries the following is a Railway enquiry [B]
 A) Magisterial enquiry B) Joint enquiry C) Police enquiry D) CRS enquiry
286. All departmental and interdepartmental enquiries into accidents shall normally be ordered by [B]
 A) GM B) DRM C) CSO D) CRS
287. 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
288. 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
289. Tyre defect Gauge is used to measure [B]
 A) Wheel dia. B) wheel profile C) wheel gauge D) None of these.
290. 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
291. The dimensional sketch of the accident site should indicate the position of [D]
 A) all derailed vehicles B) Point of mount & drop

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- c) pair of wheels of first derailed vehicle D) all the above
292. 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
293. 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
294. 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
295. 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
296. 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
297. 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
298. 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
299. 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
300. 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
301. In case of temporary diversion the super elevation provided is [D]
A) 50 mm B) 30 mm C) 20 mm D) zero mm
302. 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
303. 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
304. 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

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305. 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
306. When water over tops the rails the _____ shall pilot the train [B]
 A) patrolman B) JE/SSE/P.Way C) Gang Mate D) Trackman
307. 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
308. 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
309. 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
310. 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
311. 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
312. 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
313. 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
314. 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
315. 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
316. 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
317. 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
318. 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
319. 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

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320. 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
321. 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
322. 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
323. In an accident damage to property means damage to railway property with a value of [C]
 A) Rs. 50,000 or and above upto Rs. 1 Crore B) Rs. 1 Lakh or and above upto Rs. 2 Crore
 C) Rs. 50,000 or and above upto Rs. 2 Crore D) None of these
324. 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
325. 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 [B]
 A) 4 hours B) 6 hours C) 8 hours D) 12 hours
326. 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
327. 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
328. 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
329. 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
330. 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
331. 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
332. 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

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333. 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
334. 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
335. 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
336. 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
337. 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
338. 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
339. 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
340. 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
341. 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
342. 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

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343. 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
344. 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
345. For larger spans and for multiple span arches, the danger level shall be at $2/3$ rd rise below the crown of the arch [C]
 A) $1/4$ B) $1/3$ C) $2/3$ D) $2/5$
346. 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
347. 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
348. 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
349. _____ 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
350. 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
351. 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
352. 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
353. Rainfall above _____ crosses in 24 hours is considered as dangerous for running trains [C]
 A) 20mm B) 30mm C) 50mm D) None of these
354. Heavy winds above _____ kmph is considered as dangerous for running trains [A]
 A) 65 B) 50 C) 35 D) None of these
355. 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
356. The Section JE/SSE/P.Way Incharge on receipt of information regarding danger to track or bridge due to RAT should [D]

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- A) Immediately proceed to the site B) Post a stationary watchman
C) Inform the adjacent station masters D) All the above
357. 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
358. 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
359. 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
360. ART stands for [A]
A) Accident Relief Train B) Auxiliary Relief Train
C) Accident Rail Testing D) none of these
361. MRV stands for [B]
A) Mobile Relief Van B) Medical Relief Van C) Major Relief Van D) none of these
362. 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
363. 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
364. MRT Stands for [C]
A) Mobile Relief Train B) Mass Relief Train C) Medical Relief Train D) none of these
365. 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
366. 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
367. 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
368. M&C report stands for [A]
A) Metallurgist & Chemist report B) Mechanical & Civil Report
C) Maintenance & Correction report D) None of these
369. If a Train is involved in collision, accident is classified as [A]
A) Class 'A' B) Class 'B' C) Class 'C' D) Class 'D'
370. If there is Fire in Train, accident is classified as [B]
A) Class 'A' B) Class 'B' C) Class 'C' D) Class 'D'

371. 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'
372. If a train derails, the accident is classified as [D]
 A) Class 'A' B) Class 'B' C) Class 'C' D) Class 'D'
373. Averted Collision of trains, the accident is classified as [A]
 A) Class 'F' B) Class 'G' C) Class 'H' D) Class 'J'
374. 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'
375. 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'
376. If Train passing signal at danger, the accident is classified as [C]
 A) Class 'F' B) Class 'G' C) Class 'H' D) Class 'J'
377. 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'
378. 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'
379. 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'
380. 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'
381. If casualties are involved in an accident, the accident is classified as [A]
 A) Class 'P' B) Class 'Q' C) Class 'R' D) Class 'S'
382. 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
383. 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
384. 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
385. 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

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386. 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
387. 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
388. 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
389. 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
390. 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
391. 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
392. 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
393. 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

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- 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

ENGINEERING STORES AND THEIR ACCOUNTAL

394. Test check of vouchers during stock verification, In the case of revenue and othercharged 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]
395. 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
396. 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
397. 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
398. 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
399. PL number consists of _____ digit [D]
 A) 12 B) 10 C) 06 D) 08
400. Principal Head of stores Department on a Zonal Railway is _____ [C]
 A) Chief Materials Manager B) Member Mechanical C) Principal CMM D) Chief COS
401. 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
402. 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
403. 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
404. 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
405. 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

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406. 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
407. Stores with no issues over 24 months are called as _____ [A]
 A) Surplus B) Inactive C) Overstock D) None of the above
408. 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
409. 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
410. 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
411. 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
412. Field book is submitted to P.Way office once in a _____ [B]
 A) Month B) Week C) Fortnight D) Two months
413. Departmental stock verification is verified departmentally at least once in every _____ [C]
 A) Three months B) Four Months C) Six months D) Twelve months
414. 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
415. Stores which are obtained for specific work is called _____ [C]
 A) Revenue stores B) Imprest stores C) Material at site stores D) Surplus stores
416. 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
417. In case of scrap material of rail length below one meter the unit of measurement shall _____ [C]
 Be
 A) Meters B) Number C) In weight D) In weight and numbers
418. 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.Way incharge, Contractor and Stock verifier
 D) Contractor and Stock verifier
419. 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

- 1) Standard measurement registers for buildings are to be maintained in which offices? (Ans: d)
a) Section Engineer (Works) b) Divisional Engineer office c) Accounts Office d) All of the above
- 2) When should entries in the registers be amended? (Ans:b)
a) Only during annual audits b) When alterations/additions are carried out or new structures are built
c) Every five years d) At the end of each financial year
- 3) The block numbers entered in the standard measurement registers must tally with: (Ans:b)
a) IR Works manual b) Building registers c) IR Engg Code d) None of the above
- 4) Standard measurement registers may also be used for estimating quantities for: (Ans:b)
a) Earthwork and track maintenance b) Whitewashing, colour washing, and painting
c) Bridge strengthening d) All of the above
- 5) What should be indicated on each building block after whitewashing and painting? (Ans:c)
a) Contractor's name b) Quantity of paint used c) Date of work done d) Cost of work
- 6) Plastering is measured in _____.
a) Volume b) area c) running metre d) none of these (Ans: b)
- 7) Earthwork in embankment is measured in
a) Volume b) area c) running metre d) none of these (Ans: a)
- 8) unit for benching of rock is _____.
a) 10cm² b)10m² c)cm² d)m² (Ans: b)
- 9) Timbering in trenches for foundations is measured in _____.
a) 10cm² b)10m² c)cm² d)m² (Ans: d)
- 10) Unit of finishing blanketing material already compacted over embankment is _____.
a) 10cm² b)10m² c)cm² d)100m² (Ans: d)
- 11) Unit for felling of trees in earthwork is _____.
a) 10 nos b) 100nos c) each d) none of these (Ans: c)
- 12) Unit for Turfing in earthwork is _____.
a) 10 m² b) 100m² c) 1m² d) none of these (Ans: b)
- 13) Unit for cleaning side drains is _____.
a) 10cm² b)10m c)m³ d)m² (Ans: c)
- 14) unit for supplying and laying of biaxial geo-grid is _____.
a) sqm b)10m² c)5m³ d)10cm² (Ans: a)
- 15) unit for loading and unloading of cement in bags is _____. (Ans: c)
a) no. of bags b) kg c) MT d) 10MT
- 16) unit for stacking/re-stacking of wooden sleepers of all varieties and sizes is _____.
a)each b) 100nos c) 10nos d) 1000nos (Ans: b)
- 17) unit for stacking of ballast, kankar, brickbats etc. is _____.
a) 10cm² b)10m c)m³ d)m² (Ans: c)
- 18) Unit for centering and shuttering is _____.
a) 10 m² b) 100m² c) 1m² d) none of these (Ans: c)

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- 19) Unit for supplying and using cement at worksite is _____.
 a) no. of bags b) kg c) tonne d) 10MT (Ans: c)
- 20) Unit for supplying reinforcement for RCC work is _____.
 a) no. of bars b) kg c) tonne d) 10MT (Ans: b)
- 21) Unit for vacuum dewatering is _____.
 a) 10 m² b) 100m² c) 1m² d) none of these (Ans: c)
- 22) Unit for cutting or chamfering of bricks to required shape in masonry work is _____.
 a) 10 m² b) 100m² c) 1m² d) 1m (Ans: d)
- 23) Unit for half brick masonry is _____.
 a) 10 m² b) 100m² c) 1m² d) 1m (Ans: c)
- 24) Unit for joining old brick work with new brick work is _____.
 a) 10 m² b) 100m² c) 1m² d) 1m (Ans: c)
- 25) Unit for providing and laying Gypsum panel partitions is _____.
 a) 10 m² b) 100m² c) 1m² d) 1m (Ans: c)
- 26) Unit for providing and fixing stone dowels is _____.
 a) 10 nos b) 10m² c) 1m² d) each (Ans: d)
- 27) Unit for aluminum U beading is _____.
 a) 10 m² b) kg c) 1m² d) 1m (Ans: b)
- 28) In Indian Railways, projects including buildings costing over **what amount** must be docketed in an Assets Register?
 a) ₹5 lakhs b) ₹10 lakhs c) ₹20 lakhs d) ₹50 lakhs (Ans: c)
- 29) Entries in the Assets Register are made from which document? (Ans: b)
 a) Measurement Book b) Sanctioned Completion Report c) Work Order Register
 d) Estimate Register
- 30) When a project is executed by the Construction Organization, the Assets Register is handed over to:
 (Ans: c)
 a) Railway Board b) Divisional Accounts Office c) Open Line Organization
 d) Audit Department
- 31) For non-building works costing less than ₹20 lakhs, how long should sanctioned completion reports and completion estimates be preserved?
 (Ans: c)
 a) 2 years b) 3 years c) 5 years d) Permanently
- 32) Which of the following should be included in Assets Register? (Ans: d)
 a) Name of Work b) Date of Commencement c) Date of completion d) All of the above
- 33) The Assets Register helps in: (Ans: b)
 a) Maintaining daily expenditure accounts b) Post-project appraisal and retrieval of project Information c) Estimation of future works only d) Recording temporary advances

V V J
 NAGEND
 RA RAO

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 by V V J
 NAGENDRA RAO
 Date: 2025.11.04
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ESTABLISHMENT

- 1 No Railway Servant shall be granted leave of any kind for a continuous period exceeding _____
A) 5years B) 4years C) 3years D) 2years (A)
- 2 Railway Servant is entitled for credit of _____ days of LAP in a year (B)
A) 15 B) 30 C) 25 D) 60
- 3 Leave on average pay is credited in advance in 2 instalments of 15 days each on the first day of _____ and _____ every calendar year. (A)
A 1st Jan/1st July B 1st June / 1st Dec C 2nd Jan/3rd June D 1st July/5th July
- 4 Ordinarily the maximum leave on average pay that may be granted at a time to a railway servant shall be _____ days. (D)
A 50 B 70 C 120 D 180
- 5 In the year of appointment, LAP shall be credited to the leave account of an employee at the rate of _____ days for each completed calendar month of service. (C)
A 0 B 5 C 2 ½ D 4
- 6 A permanent/temporary Railway Servant shall be entitled to leave on half average pay of _____ days in respect of each completed year of service. (A)
A 20 days B 30 days C 80 days D 10 days
- 7 The amount of leave on half average pay that can be ~~availed of in one~~ spell shall be limited to _____. (B)
A 20 months B 24 months C 36 months D 90 da
- 8 Leave not due is debited against the _____ leave, which he is likely to earn subsequently. (C)
A LAP B Hospital leave C LHAP D LWPD
- 9 Encashment of LAP upto _____ days shall not exceed in entire career (B)
A 30 days B 60 C 20 D 10
- 10 A railway servant while in service can encash LAP upto _____ days at a time (B)
A 40 B 10 C 45 D 15
- 11 A female Government servant with less than ~~02 children may be~~ granted maternity leave for _____ (C)
A 100 B 135 C 180 D 160
- 12 CCL for 730 days shall be granted to female railway employee for _____ (A)
A First 2 minor children B Any number of children

- C Only one child D None
13. Maximum of the paternity leave is _____ days and shall be availed within _____ months. (A)
- A 15days/6months B 1day/ 3months
C 2days/ 5months D 11days/ 12months
14. Not less than _____ days of CCL can be availed at a time. (C)
- A 3 B 10 C 5 D 11
15. _____ leave is granted to a Railway servant who is disabled by injury inflicted or caused in or in consequence of due performance of his official duty or in consequence of his official position. (A)
- A Work related illness and injury leave(WRILL) B LAP
C LHAP D Hospital
16. Railway servant who is under WRILL is not entitled to earn _____. (C)
- A SP.CL B CL C LAP/LHAP D None of above.
17. Full pay and allowances shall be granted on account of WRILL is for _____. (B)
- A 24 months B Entire period of Hospitalization and Six months Beyond hospitalization
C 32 months D 40 months
18. Period of Study Leave for technical course shall be granted to Rly servants is (A)
- A 24 months B 12 months C 36 months D 21 months
19. Period of Study Leave for medical PG/PHD course shall be granted to Railway servants is (C)
- A 24 months B 12 months C 36 months D 21 months
20. In a year _____ days of CL is entitled to an employee appointed in an open line staff. (A)
- A. 10 days B 11 days C 15 days D None.
21. As per Hours of Employment Rule employees are classified into _____ number of categories. (A)
- A. Four B. Three C. Two D. Six
22. What is the statutory limit of hours of employment of Intensive Category employee in a week? (B)
- A. 60 Hrs B. 45 Hours. C. 75 Hrs D. 54 Hrs.
23. What is the statutory limit of hours of employment of Continuous Category employee in a week? (D)
- A. 60 Hrs B. 45 Hours. C. 75 Hrs D. 54 Hrs.
24. What is the statutory limit of hours of employment of EI Category employee? (C)

- A. 60 Hrs in a week B. 45 Hours in a week. C. 75 Hrs in a week D. 54 Hrs. in a week
25. Standard Hours of duty of Continuous category of employees is _____ hrs in a week.
A. 48 Hrs B. 45 Hours. C. 75 Hrs D. 42 Hrs. (A)
26. Waiting Room Bearer comes under _____ Classification (B)
A. Intensive category B. Essentially Intermittent C. Continuous D. Excluded
27. Weekly Hours of duty including P&C of continuous category of employees is----- Hrs.
A. 60 Hrs B. 45 Hours. C. 72 Hrs D. 54 Hrs. (D)
28. In the case of Continuous category of employees more than _____ hrs of duty is Long on. (D)
A. 6 Hrs B. 12/14 Hours. C. 10 Hrs D. 8 Hrs
29. _____ is empowered to classify the employment of Railway Servan (B)
A. DRM B. Head of the Railways (GM) C. UPSC D. Rly Board
30. Weekly rest for Essentially Intermittent workers is _____ hrs including a full night in bed. (C)
A. 22 consecutive hrs B not less than 30 consecutive hrs
C. 24 consecutive hrs D. Equal to 30 consecutive hrs
31. Weekly rest of Intensive category of employees is _____ hrs. (B)
A. 22 consecutive hrs B not less than 30 consecutive hrs
C. 24 consecutive hrs D Equal to 30 consecutive hrs
32. In which category Railway employees employed in confidential related work are Classified? (D)
A. Essentially Intermittent B. Intensive category C. Continuous D. Exclude
33. Maximum how many breaks can be there in a split shift? (A)
A. Two. B. Three C. Four D. Single
34. After how many hours of rest an EI category employee can again be called for duty in a day? (D)
A. 6 Hrs B. 12/14 Hours. C. 10 Hrs D. 8 Hrs.
35. After how many hours of rest an Intensive category employee can again be called for duty in a day? (B)
A. 6 Hrs B. 12/14 Hours. C. 10 Hrs D. 8 Hrs.
36. Within how many days Compensatory Off can be sanctioned? (A)
A. 30 days B. 60 days C. 45 days D. no limit

37. Rough Assessment Job Analysis is conducted for -----hrs? (B)
 A. 6 Hrs B. 24 Hours. C. 10 Hrs D. 8 Hrs.
- 38 For the Railway servants performing split duty, the number of spells of duty shall not exceed _____ and the number of breaks shall be limited to _____. (A)
 A. Three and Two
 B. Three and four
 C. Two and four
 D. None of the above.
- 39 Appeal against classification of employment can be made to _____ - (C)
 A. General Manager B. DRM C. Regional Labour Commissioner
 D. Branch Officer.
- 40 The document which shows employee's daily hours of duty, weekly rest and break between spells of duty besides other necessary particulars is called (B)
 A. Duty Chart B. Roster C. Attendance register
 D. Overtime Allowance Register
- 41 Appointment of Regional Labour Commissioner is made through: (C)
 A. Railway Board B. Human Resource Ministry C. Labour Ministry D. Collector
- 42 The category of employment in which the employee does not get any rest or very little rest in his duty hours is called: (A)
 A. Intensive (B) Continuous (C) Essentially Intermittent (D) Excluded
- 43 Allowance that is given to Railway servant for performing duty beyond prescribed hours of employment: (C)
 (A) Travelling Allowance (B) Dearness Allowance (C) Overtime Allowance
 (D) None among these.
- 44 Number periods of rest given to running staff in a month if one period of rest is 30 hrs: (D)
 (A) 1 (B) 2 (C) 3 (D) 4
- 43 Number periods of rest given to running staff in a month if one period of rest is 22 hrs: (C)
 (A) 1 (B) 2 (C) 5 (D) 4
- 44 Appeal against the orders of Regional Labour Commissioner can be made to Central Labour Commissioner within _____ days. (C)
 (A) 30 (B) 60 (C) 90 (D) 180
45. What is the weekly hours of duty of the Railway servants other than Gateman 'C' Caretaker of Rest Houses, Chowkidar, Saloon Attendant, who have not been given

Railway accommodation and their residence is 1.0 Km away from the place of work?
(A)

A. 60 Hrs B. 45 Hours. C. 72 Hrs D. 54 Hrs.

46. Duty period between 22.00hrs to 06.00hrs is treated as Night duty and paid Night duty allowance (NDA) at hourly rate equal to _____ (A)

A. (Basic pay+ DA)/200 B. (Basic pay+ DA)/100. C. (Basic pay)/200 D. None.

47. Which method of Job Analysis is adopted generally for correct classification of employment? (A)

A. Factual Job Analysis B. Rough assessment C. Issuance of certificate D. None

48. CTG is granted to the railway servant who is transferred on administrative grounds if transfer between stations is -----Kms (A)

A. 20 kms. B. 30 kms C. 50 Kms D. 8 Kms

49. CTG shall be granted at the rate of _____ of last months basic pay (B)

A. 100% B. 80% C. 75% D. 180%

50. The Railway servants (Discipline & Appeal) Rules came into force on _____. (A)

A. 1968 B. 1972. C 1966 D. 1978.

_____ form is used for placing a Railway employee under suspension. (C)

A. SF-5 B. SF-11 C SF-1 D. SF-2

51. Suspension is a -----under D&A Rules, 1968. (B)

A. Penalty B. Not a penalty C. Major penalty D. Minor penalty

52. Rule No. _____ of The Railway servants (Discipline & Appeal) Rules deals with Suspension. (C)

A. 6 B.7 C.5 D. 1

53. _____ form is used for Deemed Suspension (D)

A. SF-5 B. SF-4 C SF-1 D. SF-2

54. Rule No. -----of The Railway servants (Discipline & Appeal) Rules deals with Penalty. (A)

A. 6 B.7 C.5 D. 1

55. _____ form is used for imposition of Minor Penalty. (D)

A. SF-5 B. SF-4 C SF-1 D. SF-11.

56. Compulsory Retirement/Removal/ Dismissal is a -----under D&A Rules, 1968. (C)

A. Penalty B. Not a penalty C. Major penalty D. Minor penalty

- (A)
57. _____ form is used for imposition of Major Penalty.
A. SF-5 B. SF-4 C SF-1 D. SF-2
58. Major Penalty shall not be imposed on Railway Servant without conducting ____ (B)
A. Meeting B. Inquiry. C.Election D. Selection.
59. Rule No. 9 of The Railway servants (Discipline& Appeal) Rules deals with (A)
Procedure for imposing _____ penalty.
A.Major B. Minor C. Suspension D. Revoke of Suspension.
60. _____ form is used for nomination of Inquiry Officer. (B)
A. SF-5 B. SF-7 C SF-1 D. SF-2
61. _____ form is used to appoint a Presenting Officer. (A)
A. SF-8 B. SF-4 C SF-1 D. SF-2
62. _____ equal to leave on half salary, will be drawn in case the (B)
employee is under suspension.
A. Dearness Allowance B. Subsistence Allowance C Suspension Allowance
63. As per rule 17 of DAR rules No appeal lies against any order of an _____
nature or of the nature of step in aid of the final disposal of a disciplinary
proceedings. (C)
A. Minor Penalty B. Major Penalty C. Interlocutory D. None
64. The appeal against an order of the Disciplinary Authority can be preferred by the
Appellant in his _____. (A)
A. Own name. B. Disciplinary Authority. C. Appellate Authority D. GM
65. The appeal shall be preferred to any higher authority other than the _____. (A)
A. Disciplinary Authority. B. DRM C. Appellate Authority D. GM
66. Rule 25 of the RS(D&A) Rules deal with _____. (C)
A. Review. B. Appeal C. Revision. D. Witness
67. Rule 25.A of the RS(D&A) Rules deal with _____. (A)
A. Review. B. Appeal C. Explanation. D. Witness
68. An authority not lower than _____ shall impose the penalties of
Dismissal/Removal/Compulsory retirement. (D)
A. Disciplinary Authority. B. GM C. Appellant Authority
D. Appointing Authority
69. The disciplinary proceedings should be _____ on the death of the charged
employee. (A)



13 (6)

- A. Closed immediately B. Continued C. Temporarily closed
D. None
70. What is the time limit for submission of written statement of defence by the delinquent Railway Servant?
A. 6 B. 7 C. 5 D. 10 (D)
71. If the charge is unauthorized absence, _____ can be one of the witnesses. (A)
A. Attendance Register B. Medical Certificate C. Co-employee. D. None
72. Appeal shall be entertained unless preferred within _____ days. (D)
A. 100 B. 10 C. 30 D. 45
73. Dispute between workmen and workmen which is connected with the employment or non-employment is called----- (A)
A. Industrial Dispute B. Personal Dispute C. Trade Union dispute D. All
74. Labour Courts are established under the ----- (A)
A. ID Act, 1947 B. PD Act C. Trade Union Act, 1926 D. All
75. As per ID Act 1947, "-----" means the termination by the employer of the service of a workman for any reason whatsoever, otherwise than as a punishment inflicted by way of disciplinary action. (A)
A. Retrenchment B. closure C. layoff D. lock out
76. Which among the following is/are true regarding Industrial Disputes? [Sec 2(k)]
"Industrial dispute" means any dispute or difference. (B)
A. 1) Between employers and workmen
B. 2) Between employers and employers
C. 3) Between workmen and workmen D. None
A. 1, 2 B. 1, 2 & 3 C. 2, 3 D. none
77. In the case of any industrial establishment in which 100 or more workmen are employed on any day in the preceding 12 months, the appropriate Government, may by general or special order require the employer to constitute a _____. (A)
A. Works Committee B. Labour court C. Tribunal D. Arbitrators
78. As per ID Act, no person employed in a public utility service shall go on strike, in breach of contract without giving to the employer notice of strike, within before striking or within----- of giving such notice. (A)
A. 6 weeks/ 14 Days B. 5 weeks/ 12 Day C. 8 weeks/ 10 days D. 3 weeks/ 3days
79. As per the Payment of Wages Act, 1936 no wage-period shall exceed -----days (D)
A. 15 B. 20 C. 25 D. 30 days
80. Staff Benefit Fund (SBF) works for the benefit of ----- Railway Employees. (B)

- A. Gazetted. B. Non Gazetted C. Trade unions D. All the above
81. Permanent Negotiating Machinery functions in _____ tier system. (A)
A. Three B Four C. Five D. Six
82. _____ number of meetings held at Divisional PNM level. (D)
A. Three B Four C. Five D. Six
83. _____ number of meetings held at Zonal PNM level. (B)
A. Three B Four C. Five D. Six
84. _____ number of meetings two with each Federations will be held at Board PNM level. (B)
A. Three B Four C. Five D. Six
85. Issues not settled in Railway Board PNM shall be referred to _____. (A)
A. Adhoc Tribunal B. Labour Court C. High Court D. Parliament
86. JCM Refers to ----- (A)
A. Joint Consultative Machinery B. Joint Common Machinery
C. Joint Collective Machinery. D. Joint Constructive Machinery.
87. In Railways, JCM function in ----- levels. (A)
A. 2 B. 3 C. 4 D. 7
88. In N-JCM _____ will act as Chairman (B)
A. Speaker of Lok Sabha B. Cabinet Secretary C. PMO D. Governor
89. Chairman of D-JCM is _____ (A)
A. Member Staff B. CRB C. Member Traffic D. Member Infrastructure
90. Participation in illegal strike amounts to _____. (p)
A. Dies-non B. LWP C. LHAP D. Break in service
91. PREM refers to _____ (A)
A. Participation of Railway Employees in Management
B. Participation of Railway Employees in Manufacturing
C. Participation of Railway Employees in Maintenance
D. Participation of Railway Employees in Modernization
92. PREM functions in _____ levels (A)
A. 3 B. 4 C. 6 D. 8
93. PREM meetings at Railway Board level is chaired by _____. (A)
A. CRB B. Member Staff C. Member Rolling Stock
D. Member Traction

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94. Workman Compensation Act re-named as _____ (A)
 A. Employee Compensation Act
 B. Employer Compensation Act
 C. Employment Compensation Act
 D. none
95. EC Act provide _____ for injury/Death by accident on duty (B)
 A. Treatment
 B. Compensation
 C. Conviction
 D. none
96. As per EC Act there are _____ & _____ types of disablements (B)
 A. Small/Big
 B. Partial/Total
 C. Simple/Major
 D. none
97. Employer is not liable for compensation if injury is due to _____ (D)
 A. Influence of drinks/drugs
 B. Willful disobedience of rules
 C. Willful removal of safety gadgets
 D. all the above
98. The compensation amount shall be deposited with _____ (C)
 A. Bank
 B. Employees account
 C. Labour Commissioner
 D. none
99. Exgratia lumpsum compensation is paid to the families of railway employees (A)
 A. who die in harness in performance of bonafide official duties
 B. who die in harness in performance of non-official duties
 C. who die in service
 D. none
100. Exgratia Lumpsum amount paid for death occurring due to accident in course of performance of duties is _____ (A)
 A. 25 lakhs
 B. 30 lakhs
 C. 20 lakhs
 D. 35 lakhs
101. Pension is paid to _____ Railway Servants on retirement from service (A)
 A. pre 1-1-2004 appointed employees
 B. post 1-1-2004 employees
 C. appointed on or after 1-1-2004
 D. none
102. Pension is subject to _____ (A)
 A. Future good conduct
 B. Future bad conduct
 C. both A&B
 D. none.
103. Superannuation Pension is paid who retires with minimum _____ qualifying service (A)
 A. 10
 B. 20
 C. 30
 D. 32
104. Amount of Pension shall not be paid less than _____ of last months pay at the time of retirement with effect from 1-1-2006 (D)
 A. 20%
 B. 30%
 C. 40%
 D. 50%
105. _____ days of both LAP & LHAP are entitled for encashment of leave at the time of Retirement (B)
 A. 50
 B. 300
 C. 250
 D. 125

106. Maximum amount of gratuity shall not be more than _____ (A)
 A. 20 lakhs B. 30 lakhs C. 40 lakhs D. 60 lakhs
107. Compassionate allowance shall be sanctioned to _____ by competent authority (A)
 A. Railway Servant who is removed/dismissed
 B. Railway servant on voluntary retirement
 C. Superannuation D. None
108. Minimum pension as per 7th PC is _____ (C)
 A. 7000 B. 4500 C. 9000 D. 3500
109. Deposit linked Insurance Scheme is linked with ----- and paid to his _____ subject to maximum of 60,000 (A)
 A. Balance of PF of deceased Employee / family
 B. service of deceased Employee / family
 C. nil balance of PF of deceased Employee / family
 D. none
110. The maximum amount of Pension that can be commuted is _____. (B)
 A. 30% of pension B. 40% of pension C. 20% of pension D. 50% of pension
111. The family pension shall not be less than _____ % of the minimum of the scale held by the employee at the time of retirement/death. (B)
 A. 50% B. 30% C. 35% D. 60%
112. The enhanced family pension shall not be less than _____ % of the minimum of the Scale held by the employee at the time of retirement/death. (A)
 A. 50% B. 30% C. 35% D. 60%
113. Pensioner would be entitled restore his commuted pension after expiry of _____ years (C)
 A. 20 B. 12 C. 15 D. 16
114. PRCP are admissible to Railway Servant retired after putting in _____ years of service (A)
 A. 20 B. 12 C. 15 D. 16
115. Railway Servant with minimum of ----- of qualifying service are entitled for Voluntary Retirement, by giving three months advance notice. (D)
 A. 30 years B. 10 years C. 33 years D. 20 years
116. ----- amount of Fixed Medical Allowance is paid to the opted pensioner/ Family (A)
 Pensioner per month w.e.f. 01.07.2017
 A. Rs.1000 B. Rs.3000 C. Rs.2500 D. Nil
117. Gratuity is paid @ $\frac{1}{4}$ months pay per each completed half year of the service subject to a maximum of ----- months' pay or Rs.20 lacs, whichever is less (D)

- A. 15 times B. 12 times C. 20 times
D. 16 ½ times.
118. Period of Retention of Railway Quarters on account of missing of Railway Servant is upto _____ Months.
A. 24 B 36 C. 12 D. None. (B)
119. The validity of privilege pass _____ (C)
(a) 1 month b) 2 months c) 5 months d) 4 months
120. The validity of Privilege Ticket Order (P.T.O) _____ (C)
(a) 1 month b) 2 months c) 5 months d) 4 months
121. The no. of privilege passes eligible for a Rly.Employee having three and a half years of service is _____ sets. (A)
(a) 1 set (b) 2 sets (c) 3 sets (4) 4 sets
122. The no. of privilege passes eligible for a Rly.Employee having six years of service is _____ sets. (C)
(a) 1 set (b) 2 sets (c) 3 sets (4) 4 sets
123. Maximum number of dependents can be included in a pass / PTO _____ (A)
(a) 2 b) 3 c) 4 d) 1
124. Group 'D' employees with service 25 years and more are eligible for _____ set of post retirement complimentary passes every year (B)
(a) 2 b) 1 c) 3 d) 4
125. Colour of Second Class Privilege pass (D)
(a) white b) Yellow C) Green d) Pink
126. Colour of First Class Privilege pass (C)
(a) white b) Yellow C) Green d) Pink
127. Following Married Daughter is eligible to be included in Privilege pass (D)
a) Below 18Yrs b) Below 21Yrs c) any age d) not eligible
128. The following unmarried daughter is eligible to be included in Privilege pass (C)

- a) a) Below 18Yrs b) Below 21Yrs c) any age d) not eligible
129. If both Wife & Husband are employed in Railways eligibility of availing privilege passes (B)
 a) both are eligible b) any one is eligible c) all free passes eligible d) all PTO eligible
130. A Government servant holding in Group 'A' post; may accept gifts from his near relatives or from his personal friends having no official dealings with him, but shall make a report to the Government, if the value of such gift exceeds [A]
 a) Rs 25000/- (b) Rs 20000/- (c) Rs 15000/- (d) Rs 10000/-
131. A Government servant holding in Group 'C' post; may accept gifts from his near relatives or from his personal friends having no official dealings with him, but shall make a report to the Government, if the value of such gift exceeds [B]
 a) Rs 10000/- (b) Rs 7500/- (c) Rs 5000/- (d) Rs 2500/-
132. A Government servant in group 'C' or 'D' shall not accept any gift without sanction of the Government if the value thereof exceeds. [C]
 a) Rs1500/- (b) Rs1000/- (c) Rs500/- (d) Rs250/-
- When employee is kept under suspension, he is eligible for _____ [A]
 (a) Subsistence Allowance (b) Failing Allowance
 (c) Supervision Allowance (d) None of the above
133. An acting Rly. Servant can be allowed to act as Defence counsel? (A)
 (a) 2 No. of cases (b) 3 No. of cases (c) 4 No. of cases (d) 5 No. of cases
134. Which deduction from subsistence allowance cannot be made? (B)
 (a) House Rent (b) P.F. subscription (c) Income Tax (d) None
135. Which of the following deduction is prohibited from subsistence allowance? (C)
 (a) House Rent (b) Income Tax (c) Court attachment (d) Station debits
136. How many types of standard forms that are used while initiating action against any Railway employee under D&A Rules, 1968. (C)
 (a) One (b) Five (c) Eleven (d) Seven
137. Penalty of compulsory retirement, removal or dismissed from service should be imposed only by (C)
 (a) controlling officer (b) disciplinary authority
 (c) appointing authority (d) none
138. Under which circumstances 'ex-parte' inquiry can be held? (A)
 (a) Charge official does not appear before I.O. more than two occasion.
 (b) Presenting Officer not appear before IO

10 (66)

- (c) Disciplinary Authority not appear before IO
(d) None of these.
139. During the pendency of a penalty of stoppage of pass/PTO whether promotion of a Railway staff will be affected.
(a) promotion will be affected
(b) promotion will not be affected (B)
(c) promotion will effect after expiry of punishment (d) none of these
140. Which of the following is not termed as penalty under DAR 1968?
(a) Censure (b) Withdrawing of promotion (c) Suspension (C)
(d) None
141. Which of the following person is not allowed to be engaged as defence counsel? (C)
(a) A serving Rly. Employee (b) A retired Rly. Employee
(c) A legal petitioner (d) A trade union official
142. Which authority can make a cut in pensionary benefit
(a) GM (b) Rly. Board (c) President of India (C)
(d) None
143. Whether pension is payable in the cases of removal or dismissal of a railway servant?
(a) Pension is payable. (b) Pension is not payable. (C)
(c) Compassionate allowance can be considered. (d) None of these.
144. After retirement a charge sheet can be issued only by the
(a) GM (b) Controlling officer (C)
(c) President of India (d) Chief Personnel Officer Justice of Supreme Court
145. Which penalty does not effect for promotion?
(a) Stoppage of pass/PTO's (b) Reduction in post (A)
(c) Dismissed from service (d) None
146. Inquiry is not necessary when an employee
(a) Intoxication of Alcohol (b) Conviction of criminal charge (B)
(c) Misuse of Rly. property (d) Misbehaviour with supervisor
147. The rate of contribution to join RELHS for Level 7 to Level 10 employees as per the 7th Pay Commission shall be last month's basic pay drawn or _____ amount whichever is lower
A. Rs. 78, 000 B. Rs. 30, 000. C. Rs. 1, 20,000 (A)
D. 54,000

OFFICIAL LANGUAGE & POLICY RULES राजभाषा संबंधी प्रश्न-उत्तर

1. राजभाषा से संबंधित संवैधानिक प्रावधान भारत के संविधान के किस भाग में है ?
 (क) भाग-15 (ख) भाग-16
 (ग) भाग-17 (घ) भाग-18
 Constitutional provision related to official language is in which part of the Constitution of India?
 (क) Part -15 (ख) part-16
 (ग) Part-17 (घ) part -18
2. संघ की राजभाषा के बारे में संविधान के किस अध्याय में उल्लेख है ?
 (क) अध्याय - 1 (ख) अध्याय - 2
 (ग) अध्याय - 3 (घ) अध्याय - 4
 Which chapter of the Constitution mentions about the official language of the Union?
 (क) Chapter - 1 (ख) Chapter -2
 (ग) Chapter -3 (घ) Chapter -4
3. संसद में उपयोग की जानेवाली भाषा के बारे में भारत के संविधान के किस अनुच्छेद में उल्लेख है ?
 (क) अनुच्छेद -12 (ख) अनुच्छेद -120
 (ग) अनुच्छेद -112 (घ) अनुच्छेद - 210
 In which article of the Constitution of India mentions about the language to be used in the Parliament?
 (क) Article - 12 (ख) Article -120
 (ग) Article -112 (घ) Article-210
4. विधान मंडल में प्रयोग की जानेवाली भाषा के संबंध में भारत के संविधान के किस अनुच्छेद में उल्लेख है ?
 (क) अनुच्छेद -120 (ख) अनुच्छेद -210
 (ग) अनुच्छेद -343 (घ) अनुच्छेद - 345
 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
5. संघ की राजभाषा के बारे में भारत के संविधान के किस अनुच्छेद में उल्लेख है ?
 (क) अनुच्छेद -112 (ख) अनुच्छेद -120
 (ग) अनुच्छेद -340 (घ) अनुच्छेद - 343
 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
6. राजभाषा के संबंध में आयोग और संसद की समिति के बारे में भारत के संविधान के किस अनुच्छेद में उल्लेख है ?
 (क) अनुच्छेद -210 (ख) अनुच्छेद -343

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Which article of the Constitution of India mentions about the Commission and Committee of Parliament in connection with the official language?

(A) Article - 210

(घ) अनुच्छेद - 351

(B) Article - 343

(C) Article - 344

(D) Article - 351

7. राज्य की राजभाषा या राजभाषाओं के बारे में भारत के संविधान के किस अनुच्छेद में उल्लेख है?

(क) अनुच्छेद - 343

(ख) अनुच्छेद - 344

(ग) अनुच्छेद - 345

(घ) अनुच्छेद - 346

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

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?

(क) अनुच्छेद - 346

(ख) अनुच्छेद - 347

(ग) अनुच्छेद - 348

(घ) अनुच्छेद - 349

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

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?

(क) अनुच्छेद - 347

(ख) अनुच्छेद - 348

(ग) अनुच्छेद - 349

(घ) अनुच्छेद - 350

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

10. व्यथा के निवारण के लिए अभ्यावेदन में प्रयोग की जानेवाली भाषा के बारे में भारत के संविधान के किस अनुच्छेद में उल्लेख है?

(क) अनुच्छेद - 344

(ख) अनुच्छेद - 346

(ग) अनुच्छेद - 348

(घ) अनुच्छेद - 350

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

11. हिंदी भाषा के विकास के लिए निदेश का उल्लेख भारत के संविधान के किस अनुच्छेद में है?

(क) अनुच्छेद - 343

(ख) अनुच्छेद - 344

(ग) अनुच्छेद - 351

(घ) इनमें से कोई नहीं

Which article of the Constitution of India mentions the Directive for the development of Hindi

language?

(A) Article- 343

(C) Article-351

(B) Article -344

(D) None of the above

12. भारत के संविधान के अनुसार संघ की राजभाषा हिंदी तथा लिपि _____ होगी?

(क) रोमन

(ग) देवनागरी

(ख) खरोष्ठी

(घ) ब्राम्ही

According to the Constitution of India, the official language of the Union will be Hindi and the script will be _____?

(A) Roman

(C) Devnagri

(B) Kharosthi

(D) Brahmi

13. संसदीय राजभाषा समिति की कौन सी उप समिति रेल कार्यालयों का निरीक्षण करती है?

(क) दूसरी उप समिति

(ग) पहली उप समिति

(ख) तीसरी उप समिति

(घ) इनमें से कोई नहीं

Which sub-committee of Parliamentary Committee on Official Language inspects Railway offices?

(A) Second sub Committee

(C) First sub Committee

(B) Third sub Committee

(D) None of the above

14. राजभाषा अधिनियम की धारा 4 के अंतर्गत गठित संसदीय राजभाषा समिति में लोक सभा के कितने सदस्य होते हैं?

(क) 5

(ग) 15

(ख) 10

(घ) 20

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

(C) 15

(B) 10

(D) 20

15. संसदीय राजभाषा समिति में राज्य सभा के कितने सदस्य होते हैं?

(क) 5

(ग) 15

(ख) 10

(घ) 22

How many members of Rajya Sabha are there in the Parliamentary Committee on Official Language?

(A) 5

(C) 15

(B) 10

(D) 22

16. संविधान की किस अनुसूची में राज्य के राजभाषाओं का उल्लेख है?

(क) सातवीं

(ग) नौवीं

(ख) आठवीं

(घ) दसवीं

Which Schedule of the Constitution mentions about the official languages of the state?

(A) Seventh

(C) Ninth

(B) Eighth

(D) Tenth

17. भारत के संविधान के भाग-17 में राजभाषा के प्रयोजन के लिए कितने अनुच्छेद हैं?

(क) 9

(ग) 11

२.

(ख) 10

(घ) 12

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

18. राजभाषा अधिनियम किस वर्ष पारित किया गया?

- (क) 1961 (ख) 1962
(ग) 1963 (घ) 1968

In which year was the Official Language Act passed?

- (A) 1961 (B) 1962
(C) 1963 (D) 1968

19. राजभाषा अधिनियम की किस धारा के अधीन कुछ दस्तावेजों को हिंदी और अंग्रेजी दोनों भाषाओं में अनिवार्य रूप से तैयार, जारी किया जाना अनिवार्य है?

- (क) धारा 3(1) (ख) धारा 3(2)
(ग) धारा 3(3) (घ) धारा 4

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

20. राजभाषा अधिनियम के प्रयोजनों को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए नियम बनाने की शक्ति किसे प्रदान की गई?

- (क) केंद्र सरकार को (ख) राज्य सरकार को
(ग) राज्यपाल को (घ) इनमें से कोई नहीं

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
(C) Section 5 and 6 (D) Section 6 and 7

21. राजभाषा अधिनियम में पहली बार संशोधन किस वर्ष के दौरान किया गया था?

- (क) 1964 (ख) 1965
(ग) 1966 (घ) 1967

During which year the first amendment to the Official Language Act was made?

- (A) 1964 (B) 1965
(C) 1966 (D) 1967

22. राजभाषा के संबंध में राष्ट्रपति के आदेश किस वर्ष 27 अप्रैल को जारी हुए थे?

- (क) 1955 (ख) 1960
(ग) 1962 (घ) 1965

In which year the President's orders regarding the Official language were issued on 27 April?

- (A) 1955 (B) 1960
(C) 1962 (D) 1965

23. राजभाषा संकल्प किस वर्ष के दौरान पारित किया गया था?

- (क) 1960 (ख) 1962
(ग) 1967 (घ) 1968

During which year the Official Language Resolution was passed?

- (A) 1960 (B) 1962
(C) 1967 (D) 1968

24. राजभाषा नियम किस वर्ष पारित किया गया था?
 (क) 1963 (ख) 1967
 (ग) 1976 (घ) 1987
 In which year the Official Language Rule was passed?
 (A) 1963 (B) 1967
 (C) 1976 (D) 1987
25. राजभाषा नियम में पहला संशोधन कब किया गया था?
 (क) 1976 (ख) 1978
 (ग) 1980 (घ) 1987
 When the Official Language Rules were amended first?
 (A) 1976 (B) 1978
 (C) 1980 (D) 1987
26. राजभाषा नियम भारत के किस राज्य पर लागू नहीं होते हैं?
 (क) जम्मू-कश्मीर (ख) तमिलनाडु
 (ग) गोवा (घ) इनमें से कोई नहीं
 Official Language Rules do not apply to which state of India?
 (A) Jammu-Kashmir (B) Tamil Nadu
 (C) Goa (D) None of the above
27. राजभाषा कार्यान्वयन की दृष्टि से राजभाषा नियम 1976 के अंतर्गत भारत को कितने क्षेत्रों में वर्गीकृत किया गया है?
 (क) 2 (ख) 3
 (ग) 4 (घ) 5
 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
28. अंडमान निकोबार द्वीप समूह राजभाषा के प्रयोग-प्रसार के लिए वर्गीकृत किस क्षेत्र के अधीन आते हैं?
 (क) 'क' क्षेत्र (ख) 'ख' क्षेत्र
 (ग) 'ग' क्षेत्र (घ) इनमें से कोई नहीं
 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
29. हिमाचल प्रदेश राज्य राजभाषा के प्रयोग-प्रसार के लिए वर्गीकृत किस क्षेत्र के अधीन आता है?
 (क) 'क' क्षेत्र (ख) 'ख' क्षेत्र
 (ग) 'ग' क्षेत्र (घ) इनमें से कोई नहीं
 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
30. 'हिंदी में कार्यसाधक ज्ञान' की परिभाषा राजभाषा नियम की किस नियम में दी गई है?

(क) 7

(ग) 9

(ख) 8

(घ) 10

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

31. 'हिंदी में प्रवीणता' की परिभाषा राजभाषा नियम की किस नियम संख्या में शामिल है?

(क) 9

(ख) 10

(ग) 11

(घ) 12

Definition of 'Proficiency in Hindi' is included in which rule of the Official Language Rules?

(A) 9

(B) 10

(C) 11

(D) 12

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?

(क) 60%

(ख) 70%

(ग) 80%

(घ) 100%

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%

33. भारत सरकार के कार्यालयों में प्रत्येक वर्ष हिंदी दिवस कब मनाया जाता है?

(क) 12 सितंबर

(ख) 14 सितंबर

(ग) 12 जनवरी

(घ) 14 जनवरी

When is Hindi Day celebrated every year in the Central Government Offices?

(A) 12 September

(B) 14 September

(C) 12 January

(D) 14 January

34. संविधान सभा ने हिंदी को राजभाषा के रूप में कब स्वीकार किया?

(क) 10 जनवरी 1975

(ख) 10 सितंबर 1975

(ग) 14 सितंबर 1949

(घ) 14 सितंबर 1963

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

35. भारतीय संविधान की 8वीं अनुसूची में निम्नलिखित में से कौन सी भाषा शामिल नहीं है?

(क) नेपाली

(ख) उर्दू

(ग) अंग्रेजी

(घ) सिंधी

Which of the following languages is not included in the 8th Schedule of the Constitution?

(A) Nepali

(B) Urdu

(C) English

(D) Sindhi

36. संविधान की 8वीं अनुसूची में अब तक कितनी भाषाओं को मान्यता दी जा चुकी है?

(क) 15

(ख) 18

(ग) 22

(घ) 24

How many languages have been recognized in the 8th schedule of the constitution so far?

- (A) 15 (B) 18
(C) 22 (D) 24

37. राजभाषा नियम के अनुसार कोई भी कर्मचारी आवेदन, अपील या अभ्यावेदन किस भाषा में कर सकता है?

- (क) हिंदी में (ख) अंग्रेजी में
(ग) हिंदी या अंग्रेजी में (घ) किसी भी भाषा में

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

38. प्रथम राजभाषा आयोग का गठन किस वर्ष के दौरान किया गया था?

- (क) 1955 (ख) 1960
(ग) 1963 (घ) 1976

During which year was the first Official Language Commission formed?

- (A) 1955 (B) 1960
(C) 1963 (D) 1975

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?

- (क) नियम 9 (ख) नियम 10
(ग) नियम 11 (घ) नियम 12

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

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?

- (क) राजभाषा अधिकारी को (ख) कार्यालय के प्रशासनिक प्रधान को
(ग) संबंधित डीलर को (घ) उपर्युक्त तीनों को

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

41. 1955 में गठित प्रथम राजभाषा आयोग के अध्यक्ष कौन थे?

- (क) श्री गोविंद वल्लभ पंत (ख) श्री बी.जी. खेर
(ग) श्री जवाहर लाल नेहरू (घ) श्री ओम मेहता

Who was the Chairman of the First Official Language Commission constituted in 1955?

- (A) Sri Govind Vallabh Pant (B) Sri B.G. Kher
(C) Sri Jawahar Lal Nehru (D) Sri Om Mehtha

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?

(क) 55 प्रतिशत

(ख) 60 प्रतिशत

(ग) 75 प्रतिशत

(घ) 100 प्रतिशत

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

43. केंद्र सरकार के कार्यालयों में गठित राजभाषा कार्यान्वयन समिति की बैठकों के आयोजन की अवधि क्या है ?

(क) 3 महीने में एक बार

(ख) 6 महीने में एक बार

(ग) वर्ष में एक बार

(घ) 2 वर्ष में एक बार

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

44. नगर राजभाषा कार्यान्वयन समिति की बैठकों के आयोजन की अवधि क्या है ?

(क) 3 महीने में एक बार

(ख) 6 महीने में एक बार

(ग) वर्ष में एक बार

(घ) 2 वर्ष में एक बार

What is the period of holding of meetings of the Town Official Language Implementation Committee?

(A) Once in 3 months

(B) Once in 6 months

(C) Once in a year

(D) Once in 2 year

45. राजभाषा नियम 1976 में कुल कितने नियम हैं?

(क) 9

(ख) 10

(ग) 12

(घ) 14

How many rules are there in the Official Language Rules 1976?

(A) 9

(B) 10

(C) 12

(D) 14

46. राजभाषा का वार्षिक कार्यक्रम किस मंत्रालय द्वारा जारी किया जाता है?

(क) मानव संसाधन मंत्रालय

(ख) रेल मंत्रालय

(ग) सभी मंत्रालय

(घ) गृह मंत्रालय

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

47. हिंदी शिक्षण योजना के अंतर्गत निर्धारित हिंदी पाठ्यक्रम की परीक्षाएं वर्ष में कितनी बार ली जाती हैं?

(क) 1 बार

(ख) 2 बार

(ग) 3 बार

(घ) 4 बार

How many times in a year the examinations of Hindi courses prescribed under Hindi Teaching Scheme are conducted?

(A) once

(B) twice

5

61

(C) thrice

(D) 4 times

48. हिंदीतर भाषी क्षेत्रों में बोर्डों को किस क्रम में प्रदर्शित जाता है?

(क) हिंदी, अंग्रेजी, क्षेत्रीय भाषा

(ख) अंग्रेजी, हिंदी, क्षेत्रीय भाषा

(ग) क्षेत्रीय भाषा, हिंदी, अंग्रेजी

(घ) क्षेत्रीय भाषा, अंग्रेजी, हिंदी

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

49. मंडल रेल कार्यालय की राजभाषा कार्यान्वयन समिति के अध्यक्ष कौन होते हैं?

(क) अपर मुख्य राजभाषा अधिकारी

(ख) मंडल रेल प्रबंधक

(ग) मुख्य राजभाषा अधिकारी

(घ) महाप्रबंधक

Who is the Chairman of the Official Language Implementation Committee of the Divisional Railway Office?

(A) AMRA

(B) DRM

(C) MRA

(D) GM

50. क्षेत्रीय रेल राजभाषा कार्यान्वयन समिति के अध्यक्ष कौन होते हैं?

(क) मुख्य राजभाषा अधिकारी

(ख) प्रमुख मुख्य कार्मिक अधिकारी

(ग) महाप्रबंधक

(घ) अध्यक्ष, रेलवे बोर्ड

Who is the Chairman of Zonal Railways Official Language Implementation Committee?

(A) MRA

(B) PCPO

(C) GM

(D) Chairman, Railway Board

51. राजभाषा अधिनियम 1963 में कुल कितनी धाराएं हैं?

(क) 9

(ख) 10

(ग) 11

(घ) 12

How many Sections are there in the Official Language Act 1963?

(A) 9

(B) 10

(C) 11

(D) 12

53. राजभाषा अधिनियम 1963 की किस धारा के अंतर्गत केंद्र सरकार को राजभाषा संबंधित नियम बनाने की शक्ति दी गई है?

(क) धारा -6

(ख) धारा -7

(ग) धारा -8

(घ) धारा -9

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

54. तकनीकी रेल विषयों पर हिंदी में मौलिक पुस्तकें लिखने के लिए चालू की गई योजना कौन सी है?

(क) विश्वेश्वरैया तकनीकी मौलिक पुस्तक

(ख) लाल बहादुर शास्त्री तकनीकी मौलिक पुस्तक लेखन

लेखन पुरस्कार योजना

पुरस्कार योजना

(ग) आचार्य महावीर प्रसाद तकनीकी मौलिक

(घ) शिवसागर मिश्र तकनीकी मौलिक पुस्तक लेखन पुरस्कार

What is the scheme launched for writing original books in Hindi on technical subjects of Railway?

(A) Visvesvaraya Technological 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

55. मौलिक कथा/कहानी संग्रह एवं उपन्यास लेखन को पुरस्कृत करने हेतु चलाई गई योजना का क्या नाम है?

(क) मैथिलीशरण गुप्त पुरस्कार योजना

(ख) मुंशी प्रेमचंद पुरस्कार योजना

(ग) माखनलाल चतुर्वेदी पुरस्कार योजना

(घ) भारतेन्दु हरिश्चंद्र पुरस्कार योजना

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

56. मौलिक काव्य, कविता संग्रह को पुरस्कृत करने हेतु चलाई गई योजना का क्या नाम है?

(क) महादेवी वर्मा पुरस्कार योजना

(ख) रवींद्रनाथ ठाकुर पुरस्कार योजना

(ग) मैथिलीशरण गुप्त पुरस्कार योजना

(घ) माखनलाल चतुर्वेदी पुरस्कार योजना

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

57. राजभाषा अधिनियम 1976 के किस नियम के अंतर्गत कर्मचारी फाइल पर टिप्पणी या कार्यवृत्त हिंदी या अंग्रेजी में लिख सकता है?

(क) नियम 3(1)

(ख) नियम 7(1)

(ग) नियम 8(1)

(घ) नियम 10(1)

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)

58. रेलवे बोर्ड राजभाषा कार्यान्वयन समिति के अध्यक्ष कौन होते हैं?

(क) अध्यक्ष, रेलवे बोर्ड

(ख) निदेशक (राजभाषा)

(ग) सदस्य (कार्मिक)

(घ) रेल मंत्री

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

59. रेलवे बोर्ड राजभाषा कार्यान्वयन समिति के सदस्य सचिव कौन होते हैं?

(क) उप निदेशक (राजभाषा)

(ख) निदेशक (राजभाषा)

(ग) सदस्य (कार्मिक)

(घ) रेल मंत्री

Who is the member secretary of the Railway Board Official Language Implementation Committee?

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(A) Dy Director (OL)
(C) Member Staff

(B) Director (OL)
(D) Railway Minister

60. राजभाषा अधिनियम की धारा 3(3) के अनुपालन का दायित्व किसको सौंपा गया है?
(क) कार्यालय के प्रशासनिक प्रधान को (ख) राजभाषा अधिकारी को
(ग) ऐसे दस्तावेजों पर हस्ताक्षर करने वाले अधिकारी को (घ) संबंधित लिपिक को

Who is entrusted with the responsibility of complying with Section 3(3) of the Official Language Act?

(A) Administrative Head of the office
(C) officer signing such documents

(B) Rajbhasha Adhikari
(D) Concerned Clerk

61. राजभाषा नियम 1976 के किस नियम के अंतर्गत हिंदी में प्राप्त पत्रों के उत्तर किस भाषा में देना अपेक्षित है?
(क) हिंदी (ख) अंग्रेजी
(ग) हिंदी या अंग्रेजी (घ) हिंदी-अंग्रेजी द्विभाषी

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
(C) Hindi or English

(B) English
(D) Hindi-English bilingual

62. राजभाषा विभाग, गृह मंत्रालय द्वारा मंत्रा सॉफ्टवेयर किस कार्य के लिए विकसित किया गया है?
(क) अनुवाद (ख) टाइपिंग
(ग) नोटिंग (घ) डिक्टेशन

For which work has Mantra Software developed by the Department of Official Language, Ministry of Home Affairs?

(A) Translation
(C) Noting

(B) Typing
(D) Dictation

63. भारत की भाषाओं के माध्यम से हिंदी सीखने के लिए उपलब्ध सॉफ्टवेयर का क्या नाम है?
(क) प्रवाचक (ख) श्रुतलेखन
(ग) मंत्र (घ) लीला

What is the name of the software available to learn Hindi through the languages of India?

(A) Pravachak
(C) Mantra

(B) Shruthlekhan
(D) Leela

64. हिंदी स्पीच को हिंदी टेक्स्ट में बदलने से संबंधित सॉफ्टवेयर का क्या नाम है?
(क) श्रुतलेखन - राजभाषा (ख) लीला
(ग) प्रवाचक (घ) मंत्र

What is the name of the software related with converting Hindi speech into Hindi text?

(A) Shruthlekhan - Rajbhasha
(C) Pravachak

(B) Leela
(D) Mantra

65. हिंदी टेक्स्ट को हिंदी स्पीच में बदलने से संबंधित सॉफ्टवेयर का क्या नाम है?
(क) रेल राजभाषा (ख) प्रवाचक - राजभाषा
(ग) लीला (घ) श्रुतलेखन

What is the name of the software related with converting Hindi text to Hindi speech?

(A) RailRajbhasha
(C) Leela

(B) Pravachak - Rajbhasha
(D) Shruthlekhan

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?

- (क) 100% (ख) 70%
(ग) 60% (घ) 55%

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%

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?

- (क) 100% (ख) 70%
(ग) 60% (घ) 55%

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%

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?

- (क) 100% (ख) 70%
(ग) 60% (घ) 55%

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%

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?

- (क) 100% (ख) 85%
(ग) 60% (घ) 55%

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%

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?

- (क) 40% (ख) 60%
(ग) 80% (घ) 100%

According to the annual program for the year 2019-2020 for the usage of Hindi, as per the target set what percentage of letters received in Hindi should be replied in Hindi ?

- (A) 40% (B) 60%
(C) 80% (D) 100%

3 (59)

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?

(क) 30% (ख) 50%
(ग) 75% (घ) 100%

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%

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?

(क) 25% (ख) 30%
(ग) 75% (घ) 100%

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 be given in the 'C' region?

(A) 25% (B) 30%
(C) 75% (D) 100%

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?

(क) 75% (ख) 80%
(ग) 90% (घ) 100%

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%

74. भारत संघ के शासकीय प्रयोजन के लिए प्रयुक्त होने वाले अंकों का रूप क्या होना चाहिए?

(क) भारतीय अंकों का अंतर्राष्ट्रीय रूप (ख) देवनागरी अंक
(ग) रोमन अंक (घ) उपर्युक्त में से कोई भी नहीं

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

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?

(क) 60% (ख) 70%
(ग) 80% (घ) 100%

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%

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?

(क) नियम 10 (4)

(ग) नियम 10

(ख) नियम 10 (3)

(घ) नियम 10 (2)

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)

77. रेलवे बोर्ड व्यक्तिगत नकद पुरस्कार योजना के अंतर्गत दी जानेवाली पुरस्कार की राशि कितनी है ?

(क) 2000 रु.

(ख) 3000 रु.

(ग) 1000 रु.

(घ) 1200 रु.

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

78. 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?

(क) 20

(ख) 30

(ग) 55

(घ) 100

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

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?

(क) नियम 10 (4)

(ख) नियम 10 (3)

(ग) नियम 10

(घ) नियम 10 (2)

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)

80. राजभाषा नियम, 1976 के किस नियम के अंतर्गत प्रशासनिक प्रधान को राजभाषा अधिनियम और राजभाषा नियम के अनुपालन का उत्तरदायित्व सौंपा गया है ?

(क) नियम 12

(ख) नियम 11

(ग) नियम 10

(घ) नियम 3

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

81. राजभाषा नियम 1976 के किस उपनियम के अनुसार कोई भी कर्मचारी आवेदन, अपील या अभ्यावेदन हिंदी या अंग्रेजी भाषा में कर सकता है?

(क) नियम 7 (1)

(ख) नियम 7 (3)

(ग) नियम 8 (1)

(घ) नियम 8 (4)

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)

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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?
- (क) नियम 7 (1) (ख) नियम 7 (3)
(ग) नियम 8 (1) (घ) नियम 8 (4)

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)

83. राजभाषा अधिनियम 1976 के किस नियम के अंतर्गत केंद्रीय सरकार के किसी कार्यालय में प्रयोग किए जानेवाले सभी नाम पट्ट, सूचना पट्ट, पत्र शीर्ष, लिफाफों पर उत्कीर्ण लेख, लेखन सामग्री की अन्य मदें हिंदी और अंग्रेजी में होने चाहिए?
- (क) नियम 11(1) (ख) नियम 11(3)
(ग) नियम 11(2) (घ) इनमें से कोई नहीं

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

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?
- (क) कमलापति त्रिपाठी राजभाषा स्वर्ण पदक (ख) रेल मंत्री राजभाषा रजत पदक
(ग) राजभाषा गौरव पुरस्कार (घ) रेल मंत्री राजभाषा स्वर्ण पदक
- 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) Kamalapati Tripathi Rajbhasha Gold Medal (B) Rail Manthri Rajbhasha Silver Medal
(C) Rajbhasha Gourav Purskar (D) Rail Manthri Rajbhasha Gold Medal

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?
- (क) कमलापति त्रिपाठी राजभाषा स्वर्ण पदक (ख) रेल मंत्री राजभाषा रजत पदक
(ग) राजभाषा गौरव पुरस्कार (घ) रेल मंत्री राजभाषा स्वर्ण पदक

Which of the following honors are given to the SAG and above officers for doing excellent work in the Official Language Hindi ?

- (A) Kamalapati Tripathi Rajbhasha Gold Medal (B) Rail Manthri Rajbhasha Silver Medal
(C) Rajbhasha Gourav Purskar (D) Rail Manthri Rajbhasha Gold Medal