

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[B]

D) 213

[C]

D) 213

[D]

D) 213

[C]

D) 2222

5. ENGINEERING RESTRICTIONS AND INDICATORS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

5. WORKING OF TROLLEY, LORRY AND RAIL DOLLEY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

5. WORKING OF MATERIAL TRAIN AND TRACK MACHINE

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

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

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

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

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

6. LEVEL CROSSING AND GATEMAN

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

7. PATROLLING OF THE RAILWAY LINE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

9. ENGINEERING STORES AND THEIR ACCOUNTAL

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

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

10. SCHEDULE OF DIMENSIONS (IRSOD)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

11. MAINTENANCE OF P.WAY, INCUDING MECHANISED MAINTENANCE

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

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

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

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

- C) Post Monsoon attention D) Any of the above
1436. Lubrication of rail joints to be completed in the annual maintenance period of [C]
 A) Pre Monsoon attention B) During Monsoon attention
 C) Post Monsoon attention D) Any of the above
1437. While working in track circuited areas, _____ permission must be obtained. [D]
 A) SSE/Signal B) SSE/P.way C) OHE control D) Station Master on duty
1438. When rail / weld failure occurs the emergency repairs can be done by lowest authority is [A]
 A) Keyman B) Mate C) JE/P.way D) SSE/P.way
1439. Key man can pass the train in case of Rail breakage, when gap is _____ [C]
 A) > 30 mm B) >50 mm C) < 30 mm D) None
1440. The purpose of going as key man by mate in once in week is to _____ [D]
 A) know the condition of the section B) see any encroachments
 C) check the work done by key man D) All the above
1441. In other than LWR, minimum length of permanent closure in running line where speed is above 100 kmph is _____ m. [B]
 A) 4m B) 11m C) 6m D) 6.5m
1442. In LWR track, Shallow screening shall be done when rail temp is below _____ [B]
 A) $t_d + 5^{0c}$ B) $t_d + 10^{0c}$ C) $t_d + 15^{0c}$ D) $t_d + 0^{0c}$
1443. Lowest level of authority of ordering hot weather patrolling is [D]
 A) ADEN B) SSE C) JE D) MATE
1444. Where buckling is anticipated or actual buckle takes place, patrolmen shall first [C]
 A) inform the station master B) inform his senior
 C) protect the track D) all the above
1445. Distance pieces to platform lines are provided at interval of [B]
 A) 20m B) 30m C) 50m D) 60m
1446. Off track tampers can be more effectively used at _____ location [D]
 A) Joint sleepers B) Bridge approach sleepers
 C) motar sleepers in P& C D) all the above
1447. Deep screening of plain track on main line routes having sectional speed of 130 KMPH and above must be done when the clean ballast cushion becomes. _____ [D]
 A) = 250 mm B) less than 250 mm, C) = 200 mm D) Less than 200 mm
1448. Purpose of lubrication of rail joints is to _____ [D]
 A) Facilitate expansion and contraction of rail B) retard wear on fishing planes
 C) Check for any cracks D) all the above
1449. Expand GRSP _____ [C]
 A) Grip rubber sleeper plate B) Grooved rubber sleeper pad
 C) Grooved Rubber Sole Plate D) Grooved Rubber Standard Pad
1450. Squareness of sleepers is checked with [D]
 A) Eyesight B) straight edge C) hemp chord D) T-Square
1451. The clear distance between joint sleepers on steel girder bridges should not be more

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

12. PERMANENT WAY RENEWAL

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

1589. Criteria for rail renewal is _____ wear due to corrosion in web and foot [C]
 A) More than 1mm B) More than 1.25mm
 C) More than 1.5mm D) More than 2mm

1590. The limits of vertical wear on 52 kg. Rail is _____ [A]
 A) 8mm B) 7mm C) 11mm D) 13mm

1591. Limiting lateral wear for rail renewal in Group A & B routes curved track [C]
 A) 6mm B) 7mm C) 8mm D) 9mm

1592. Limiting lateral wear for rail renewal in C & D routes curved track [D]
 A) 7mm B) 8mm C) 9mm D) 10mm

1593. Limiting lateral wear for rail renewal in Group A & B routes straight track [A]
 A) 6mm B) 8mm C) 10mm D) 12mm

1594. Limiting lateral wear for rail renewal in Group C & D routes straight track [B]
 A) 6mm B) 8mm C) 10mm D) 12mm

1595. Lateral wear is measured at _____ below rail top table [C]
 A) 10 to 12mm B) 11 to 13mm C) 13 to 15mm D) 10mm

1596. Laying tolerance of gauge between sleeper to sleeper during primary renewals is [B]
 A) 1 mm B) 2mm C) 3mm D) 4mm

1597. Laying tolerance of high joints during primary renewals is [C]
 A) +2.25 mm B) +2.15 mm C) + 2mm D) + 2.5mm

1598. Laying tolerance of low joints during primary renewals is [D]
 A) ± 1 mm B) ± 1.5 mm C) ± 2 mm D) 0mm

1599. Laying tolerance of squareness of joints during primary renewals is [A]
 A) ± 10 mm B) ± 15 mm C) ± 20 mm D) None of the above

1600. Laying tolerance of difference in cross level on every 4th sleeper during primary renewals is [B]
 A) ± 4 mm B) ± 3 mm C) ± 2 mm D) None of the above

1601. Laying tolerance of alignment on 10mts chord in straight track during primary renewals is [C]
 A) ± 4 mm B) ± 3 mm C) ± 2 mm D) None of the above

1602. Laying tolerance of alignment on 20mts chord in curved track with 600mts radius and more during primary renewals is [B]
 A) 4 mm B) 5 mm C) 6 mm D) 7 mm

1603. Laying tolerance of alignment on 20mts chord in curved track with 600mts radius and Sharper during primary renewals is [A]
 A) 10 mm B) 5 mm C) 12 mm D) 4 mm

1604. Laying tolerance of variation between existing and approved longitudinal levels during primary renewals is [D]
 A) 75 mm B) 25 mm C) 60 mm D) 50 mm

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

13. HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL CURVES, REALIGNMENT OF CURVES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

14. POINTS & CROSSINGS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1994. Insulation of glued joints shall be checked in dry condition at a frequency of at least once in _____ [D]
A) Month B) Fortnight C) 45 Days D) 3 months

1995. Insulation of glued joint is found to be less than 1 Mega-ohms, it shall be planned for replacement within _____ [C]
A) 3 days B) week C) 15 Days D) one month

1996. Insulation of glued joint is found to be less than 3 Kilo-ohms, it shall be planned for replacement within _____ [A]
A) 3 days B) week C) 10 Days D) 15 days

1997. Switch comprises of [B]

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

15. TRACK MONITORING AND TRACK TOLERANCES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

16. Acquisition, Management & Disposal of land

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

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

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

DAR and Conduct Rules

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

Answer - Promptness and Courtesy

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

Answer - Rule 8

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

Answer - Rule 11

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

Answer - Rule 13A

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

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

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

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

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

Answer – Seven.

8) Standard Form used for placing a Railway Servant under Suspensionis

Answer - SF-1

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

Answer - SF-3

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

Answer - 90 days

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

Answer - Railway Board.

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

Answer – Penalties.

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

Answer – Censure.

14) In cases where records or appointment letters to establish the actual Appointing Authority 0are not available should be treated as Appointing Authority.

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

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

Answer - Public Servants (Inquiries) Act,1850.

16) Standard Form for appointment of Inquiry Officer is

Answer - SF – 7

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

such appearance.

Answer - One year.

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

Answer – seven

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

Answer - 10a.

20) SF-6 is standard form for

Answer - refusing permission to inspect documents

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

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

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

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

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

Answer - 6 months

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

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

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

Answer - Principle of Natural Justice

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

Answer - Rule 15A.

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

Answer - Rule 13A RS (Conduct) Rules.

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

Answer - Rule 9 of RS (Conduct) Rules 1966

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- (A) Inspector of Govt. Railway Police
 - (B) Inspector of RPSF
 - (C) Inspector of Railway Mail Service
- a. A & B b. B & C
 - b. B & C
 - c. A & C
 - d. A, B & C

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Ans. (b) Rule 1342 of R.II

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

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

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

38) Which of the following Statements are correct

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

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

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

Ans. (a) Only Statement A is correct

39) Which of the Following Statements are correct

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

41) Which of the following Statements are correct

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

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

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

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

42) Which of the following statements are correct?

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

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

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

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

43) SF – 9 relates to

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

Ans. [d] None of the above.

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

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

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

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

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

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

46) Appeal cannot be made against

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

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

47) Appeal can be made against

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

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

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

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

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

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

48) Which of the following statements are not correct

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

50) Appellate Authority can also exercise Revisionary powers

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Ans. [d] The President

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

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

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

54) Which of the following Statements are correct

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

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

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

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

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

56) Which of the following Statements are correct

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

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

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

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

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

Ans. [d] Reduction to Lower Grade

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

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

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

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

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

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

60) Which Conduct Rule is correctly matched

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

Ans. [b] Rule 12 Subscription Rule 12 Subscription

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

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

Ans. [d] President

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

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

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

63) Match the following

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

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

Ans. [b] A – Z, B – Y, C – X

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

Question & Answer

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

Ans: Chapter XIV of Indian Railways Act, 1989.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

•

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

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

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

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

Ans: True, Section 135 (2)

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

Ans: 10pm & 6am.

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

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

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

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

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

Ans: Essentially Intermittent.

Q.14. Expand RLC

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

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

Ans: Roster.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Ans: 72 hours. Section 8(4) (ii)

Q.42. Maximum time limit prescribed for preparatory and Complementary work in case of Railway Servant Classified as intensive is -----hours a week

Ans: 3. RBE 131/2005, 8(6)(a)

Q.43. Maximum time limit prescribed for preparatory and Complementary work in case of Railway Servant Classified as continuous is -----hours a week

Ans: 6. RBE 131/2005, 8(6)(b)

Q.44. Maximum time limit prescribed for preparatory and Complementary work in case of Railway Servant Classified as EI and called upon to work 24 additional hours in a week is -----hours a week

Ans: 3 RBE 131/2005, 8(6)(c)(i)

Q.45. Maximum time limit prescribed for preparatory and Complementary work in case of Railway Servant classified as EI and called upon to work 12 additional hours in a week is ----- a week

Ans: 4 & 1/2 hours. RBE 131/2005, 8(6)(c)(ii)

Q.46. Time required for preparatory and complementary work by a running staff shall be deemed to be ----- a week

Ans: The time required for preparatory or complementary work by the running staff shall be deemed to be 4 hours a week. Notes: (i) Where the time assessed for doing preparatory or complementary work is under 15 minutes per day, the same shall not be treated as duty shall not be exhibited in the roster.

Q.No.47. If the time assessed for preparatory and complementary work in respect of staff classified as -----is less than 45 minutes per day the same should be treated as half an hour

Ans: Continuous. RBE 131/2005, 8(7) Note (ii)

Q.48. If the time assessed for preparatory and complementary work in respect of staff classified as Continuous is 45 minutes and 1 hour per day the same should be treated as -----

Ans: 1 hour. RBE 131/2005, 8(7) Note (ii)

Q.49. If the time assessed for preparatory and complementary work in respect of staff classified as EI and Intensive is between 15 minutes and 30 minutes per day shall be treated as -----

Ans: Half an hour. RBE 131/2005, 8(7) Note (iii)

Q.50. Averaging period for purpose of calculating overtime in respect of continuous staff is -----

Ans: Bi weekly. RBE 131/2005, 10(2) & section 132 (2) of Railways Act

Q.51. Averaging period for purpose of calculating overtime in respect of ----- staff is bi weekly

Ans: Intensive. RBE 131/2005, 10(2)& section 132 (3) of Railways Act

Q.52. The particulars of extra work done by a Railway Servant shall be recorded in ---

Ans: Register of Extra hours of work (Form A). RBE 131/2005 Para 11

Q.53. Weekly rest of not less than ----is granted to Railway Servant whose employment is classified as Intensive

Ans: 30 consecutive hours. RBE 131/2005 12(1)

Q.54. Weekly rest of not less than ----is granted to Railway Servant whose employment is classified as EI

Ans: 24 hours including a full night. RBE 131/2005, 12(1)

Q.55. Weekly rest of not less than ----is granted to Railway Servant whose employment is classified as Continuous

Ans: 30 consecutive hours. RBE 131/2005, 12(1)

Q.56. No Railway Servant classified as intensive shall be called upon to duty before completion of rest of----

Ans: 12 hours. RBE 131/2005, 12(2)

Q.57. Running staff shall be granted rest of -----consecutive hours including a full night in a month

Ans: 4 periods of 30 hours or 5 periods of 22. RBE 131/2005, 12(3)

Q.58. -----will decide whether a particular action will be classified as sustained attention or not

Ans: Controlling authority. RBE 131/2005, 2(m) Section 130 (b) of Railway Act. 1989.

Q.59. Loco running staff who are deputed to accompany engine on trial are allowed --
---credit of time spent

Ans: 100 percent.

Q.60. No Railway Servant except ----- are booked for more than 14 days continuously.

Ans: Staff Operating Track Machines. RBE 162/2009.

QUESTION BANK WITH ANSWER - LEAVE RULES

1. How many days of LAP in a calendar year, a permanent/ Temporary Railway servant shall be entitled to get?

- a) 20 days
- b) 15 days
- c) 30 days
- d) 45 days

Ans:- (c) 30 days in a calendar year; (Rule 523 of IREC,Vol-I)

2. How many days of LHAP in a year, can be credited to an employee?.

- a) 30 days
- b) 10 days
- c) 20 days
- d) 12 days

Ans:- (c) 20 days in a year; (Rule-526 of IREC,Vol.-I)

3. A female Railway employee shall be entitled to maternity leave for

- a) 135 days
- b) 120 days
- c) 90 days
- d) 180 days

Ans:- (d) 180 days;

4. For miscarriage, including abortion, what period of Maternity leave may be granted

- a) 6 weeks
- b) 45 days
- c) 7 weeks

d) 43 days.

Ans:- (b) 45 days;

5. Paternity leave is admissible with less than two surviving children for a period of

a) 10 days

b) 20 days

c) 15 days

d) 25 days

Ans:- (c) 15 days;

6. Maximum days of leave on average pay that can be accumulated is

a) 120

b) 180

c) 190

d) 300 days

Ans:- (d) 300 days;

7. LAP shall be credited to a Railway servant at the rate of

a) 2 ½ days per month

b) 3 days per month

c) 2 days per month

d) 1 ½ days per month

Ans:- (a) 2 ½ days per month; (Rule-524 of IREC,Vol-I)

8. How many days of LAP per year can be credited to a school staff ?

a) 10 days

b) 5 days

c) 7days

d) 8 days

Ans:- (d) 5 days; (Rule-525 of IREC,Vol-I)

9. How many days of LHAP can be accumulated to an employee in his service life?

a) 300 days

b) 450 days

c) 600 days

d) Un limited

Ans:- (d) Unlimited; (Rule-526 of IREC,Vol-I)

10. A male railway servant may be granted Paternity leave having surviving children

a) Less than two

b) One

c) Four

d) Three

Ans:- (a) Less than two surviving children; (Rule-551(A) R-I)

11. Up to what limit, maternity leave may be combined with any kind of leave?

- a) One year
- b) Two years
- c) Unlimited
- d) Six months

Ans:- (b) Two years; (Rule-551, R-I)

12. A Trade Apprentices may be granted leave on full stipend for a period not exceeding----- days per year.

- a) 15 days
- b) 13 days
- c) 10 days
- d) 12 days

Ans:- (d) 12 days; (Rule-534, R-I)

13. Apprentice Mechanics in Railways Workshops may be granted leave on full stipend for period not exceeding.....

- a) 16 days
- b) 20 days
- c) 25 days
- d) 30 days

Ans:- (a) 16 days; (Rule-533, R-I)

14. Gazetted officers may be granted LAP for the period exceeding 180 days but not exceeding, if leave granted outside India.

- a) 180 days
- b) 240 days
- c) 230 days
- d) 250 days

Ans:- (a) 180 days;

15. Study leave shall count for :-

- a) Reckoning seniority
- b) Reckoning increment
- c) Earning LAP
- d) Earning LHAP.

Ans:- (c) Earning LAP (Rule-556 R-I)

16. Which of the following category is entitled for hospital leave?

- a) Group 'A'

- b) Group 'B'
- c) Group 'C'
- d) Group 'D'

Ans:- (d) Group 'D' only. (Rule-554 of IREC, Vol.-I)

17. When no leave is admissible under any other rule, the leave granted is known as

- a) LAP
- b) LHAP
- c) SPL Leave
- d) Extra ordinary leave.

Ans:- (d) Extra ordinary leave (Rule-530, R-I)

18. Maximum encashment of leave on average pay is

- a) 200 days
- b) 180 days
- c) 360 days
- d) 300 days

Ans:- (d) 300 days.

19. Leave of any kind can be combined with vacation in the case of

- a) Officers
- b) Office Staff
- c) Running Staff
- d) Rly. School Teacher

Answer:- (d) Rly. School Teacher (Rule-525, R-I).

20. What is the maximum period of leave on Average pay at time that a Railway servant may be granted?

- a) 120 days
- b) 160 days
- c) 180 days
- d) 300 days

Ans:- (c) 180 days; (Rule-523, R-I)

21. What is the maximum limit of Leave not due that may be granted to a permanent Rly. Servant during his entire service period?

- a) 360 days

- b) 380 days
- c) Unlimited
- d) 300 days

Ans:- (a) 360 days;

22. Within which period, Paternity Leave can be granted?

- a) Six months
- b) Three months
- c) Four months
- d) 15days

Ans:- (a) 6 months from the date of child birth

23. Paternity leave is also admissible to

- a) Casual Labour
- b) Casual labour with temporary status
- c) After completion of 180 days of service
- d) After regular absorption

Ans:- (b) Casual labour with temporary status;

24. Staff of which Railway are entitled to avail extra Casual leave?

- a) SER
- b) ECOR
- c) NFR
- d) ECR

Ans:- (c) NFR;

25. Whom does the Compensatory Casual leave is admissible?

- a) Supervisory staff
- b) Group 'D' staff
- c) Group 'C' & Group 'D' staff but not supervisor
- d) Stenographer & Confidential Assistant

Ans:- (c) Group 'C' & Group 'D' staff but not supervisor;

26. Quarantine Leave

- a) Withdrawn
- b) Admissible in critical diseases

- c) For Eye disease
- d) Wife's Sickness

Ans:- (a) Withdrawn; (Rule 555, R-I)

27. Commuted leave is admissible on

- a) Medical Certificate
- b) Request of an employee
- c) Discretion of competent authority
- d) None

Ans:- (a) On Medical Certificate; (Rule 527, R-I)

28. If a Railway employee applies for a kind of leave say LAP, in advance, the competent authority may.....

- a) Sanction as CL
- b) sanction as LWP
- c) refuse to sanction it
- d) convert it as commuted leave

Ans:- (c) Refuse to sanction it; (Rule-503, R-I)

29. A Railway employee shall be granted leave of any kind for a continuous period of not exceeding.....

- a) 3 Years
- b) 4 years
- c) 5 years
- d) 6 years

Ans:- (c) 5 years; (Rule-510, R-I)

30. Which of the following leave can be combined with vacation in case of a school teacher?

- a) Only LAP
- b) Only LHAP
- c) Any kind of leave
- d) Special disability leave

Ans:- (c) Any kind of leave; (Rule-525 (d) , R-I)

31. How many occasions does a workshop staff be granted half a day's LAP?

- a) 6 occasions

- b) 10 occasions
- c) 6 occasions
- d) 12 occasions

Answer :- (a) 6 occasions (Rule 539/2, R-I)

32. What is the maximum limitation of Leave Not Due granted on medical certificate during the entire period of service?

- a) 360 days
- b) 365 days
- c) 370 days
- d) 390 days

Ans:- (a) 360 days;

33. Maximum of study leave that can be granted to an employee during his entire service period is

- a) 36 months
- b) 28 months
- c) 24 months
- d) 30 months

Answer :- (a) 36 months

34. In case of 'Cut in pension', for compulsory retirement as a measure of punishment, leave encashment is admissible for...

- a) 360 days
- b) 150 days
- c) un utilized days
- d) not eligilble

Ans:- (d) not eligilble;

35. Which of the following leave may be granted to a Rly. Servant, Volunteered to donate blood in Govt./Rly. Hospitals for railway employees.

- a) Special Casual leave
- b) casual leave
- c) LAP
- d) LHAP

Ans:- (a) Special Casual leave.

36. If a railway servant resigns from service during study leave, and it is converted into regular leave as LAP/LHAP leaving balance, such a balance

shall be treated as....

- A) unauthorized absence
- b) Extra ordinary leave
- c) Study leave
- d) Leave not due

Answer:- (b) Extra ordinary leave

37. What is the Maximum joining time admissible to a Railway Servant?

- a) 10 days
- b) 12 days
- c) 15 days
- d) 16 days

Answer:- 15 days in case of air travel is involved (Para- 1108, R-I)

38. Under small family norms a railway employee is entitled to get Special Casual leave up to.....

- a) 14 days
- b) 16 days
- c) 20 days
- d) 25 days

Answer:- 14 days

39. What is the maximum Special Casual leave admissible in a calendar year for scouting/Sports activities?

- a) 30 days
- b) 45 days
- c) 15 days
- d) 25 days

Answer:- 30 days

40. If the transfer involves change of station, and the distance between the old and new station is less than 1000 k.ms, how many days of joining time is admissible?

- a) Not more than 5 days
- b) 10 days
- c) 12 days

d) 15 days

Answer:- (b) 10 days

PASS RULES - QUESTION BANK WITH ANSWER

Q 1. What is Pass?

- (a) Pass is a Privilege.
- (b) To travel in Railway
- (c) An authority given by Railway to a Railway employee or to a Person authorizing him to travel in a train gratuitously.
- (d) None of these.

Answer: (c)

Q 2. Family means.

- (a) Wife, Husband, Son/Step sons under the age of 21 years and wholly dependent. Bonafide student of any recognized University over 21 years of age. Unmarried daughter of any age whether earning or not, dependent widow daughter. Railway Doctor's certified invalid son, daughter of any age.
- (b) Wife, Husband, son/Step son/Son-in-law/mother-in-law/daughter of any age.
- (c) Husband, Wife/Widow mother/son/Step son of any age/Daughter of any age.
- (d) Husband/Wife/Sons/Daughters of any age/Mother-in-law, if father is not alive.

Answer: (a)

Q 3. How many sets of P.T.O. issued to the Railway employees?

- (a) 6 sets both for Gazetted and Non-Gazetted every year from the date of appointment.
- (b) 4 sets both for Gazetted and Non-Gazetted every year from the date of appointment.
- (c) 3 sets both for Gazetted and Non-Gazetted every year from the date of appointment.
- (d) 4 sets for for both Gazetted & Non-Gazetted.

Answer: (d)

Q 4. How many sets of School Pass issued to Railway employee?

- (a) 6 sets per year.
- (b) 4 sets per year.
- (c) 3 sets per year.
- (d) 5 sets per year.

Answer: 3 sets per year

Q 5. Maximum validity for a Privilege Pass?

- (a) 3 months (Half-set)
- (b) 4 months (Full-set)
- (c) 2 months (Half-set)
- (d) 5 months (Full-set)

Answer : (d)

Q 6. Attendants of Pass Holder is:-

- (a) Part time servant.
- (b) Servant
- (c) Full time paid servant.

(d) Any person.

Answer : (c)

Q 7. Pass to widows/widower of Railway employee was implemented w.e.f.

(a) 12.03.1987

(b) 12.03.1990

(c) 12.03.1989

(d) 12.03.1988

Answer: (a) Rule 9

Q 8. Maximum birth given for Reservation to Railway Officer on duty?

(a) 6 births

(b) 4 births

(c) 3 births

(d) 2 births

Answer: (b)

Q. 9. When Higher Class Pass issued

(a) On medical ground.

(b) On Scouts & Guide

(c) None of these

(d) Cultural functions

Answer: (a)

Q. 10. Penalties for not filling the date of commencement of journey (Privilege/Duty) 2nd Class Pass holder -

(a) Rs. 5/-

(b) Rs. 10/-

(c) Rs. 15/-

(d) Rs. 20/-

Answer: (b)

Q 11. Penalties for not filling the date of commencement of journey (Privilege/Duty) 1st Class Pass holder -

(a)Rs. 15/-

(b)Rs. 25/-

(c)Rs. 35/-

(d)Rs. 50/-

Answer: (b)

Q 12. Loss of a Retired Complimentary Pass? 2nd Class Pass holder

(a) Rs. 10/-

(b) Rs. 20/-

(c) Rs. 30/-

(d) Rs. 40/-

Answer: (a)

Q 13. Penalties for loss of a School Card Pass/Residential Card Pass. 2nd Class Pass holder

(a) Rs. 10.50/-

(b) Rs. 12.50/-

(c) Rs. 13.50/-

(d) Rs. 14.50/-

Answer: (b)

Q 14. Penalties for loss of a School Card Pass/Residential Card Pass. 1st & 1st 'A' Pass holder

- (a) Rs. 35/-
- (b) Rs. 40/-
- (c) Rs. 45/-
- (d) Rs. 50/-

Answer: (a)

Q 15. Penalties for loss of a Gold Pass.

- (a) Rs. 17,449/-
- (b) Rs. 13,309/-
- (c) Rs. 30,109/-
- (d) Rs. 12,309/-

Answer: (a)

Q 16. Penalties for loss of a Silver Pass.

- (a) Rs. 1800/-
- (b) Rs. 3800/-
- (c) Rs. 3799/-
- (d) Rs. 2690/-

Answer: (b)

Q 17. Penalties for loss of a Bronze Pass.

- (a) Rs. 1729/-
- (b) Rs. 2829/-
- (c) Rs. 3799/-
- (d) Rs. 1529/-

Answer: (c)

Q 18. Privilege Pass/P.T.Os. are admissible when a staff is on

- (a) Any kind of leave.
- (b) Only extra ordinary leave.
- (c) Only study leave.
- (d) Only special disability leave.

Answer: (a)

Q 19. Passes are not admissible over Nilgiri Railway during the month (except Gazetted staff)

- (a) January, February, March
- (b) April, May, June
- (c) July, August, September
- (d) October, November, December.

Answer: (b) Rule 6-3

Q 20. Full form of P.T.O.

- (a) Personnel Ticket Order
- (b) Permanent Ticket Order
- (c) Privilege Ticket Order
- (d) Pass & Ticket Order.

Answer: (c)

Q 21. Set means

- (a) Set means 3 sets of pass per year.
- (b) Set means 6 sets of pass per year.
- (c) Set means 3 sets of pass & 6 sets of P.T.O. per year.
- (d) Set means One set of pass or P.T.O. for Outward and Return journey.

Answer: (d)

Q 22. Break journey is not permissible in case of

- (a) Transfer Pass.
- (b) School Pass.
- (c) Settlement Pass.
- (d) Post Retd. Complimentary Pass.

Answer: (c)

Q 23. On what grounds a 1st class School Pass is issued to a 2nd class pass holders.

- (a) Studying in Sindia School/Gwalior
- (b) Studying in South Point School/Kolkata
- (c) Studying in Ram Krishna Mission School/Belur
- (d) Studying in Oak Grove School/Jharipani/Dehradun.

Answer: (d)

Q 24. How much Service (minimum) is required for Post Retired Complimentary Pass

- (a) 20 years
- (b) 25 years
- (c) 15 years
- (d) 33 years

Answer: (a)

Q 25. How many break journeys are admissible in Privilege Pass?

- (a) 6 nos.
- (b) 7 nos.
- (c) Any number (En-route)
- (d) 5 nos.

Answer: (c)

Q 26. On what routes Pass can be issued?

- (a) Any route.
- (b) Shortest route & longest route but quicker.
- (c) Longest route.
- (d) Shortest route with 30% of the longest route.

Answer: (b)

Q 27. How many School Certificates are required for School Card Pass in a year.

- (a) One in a year
- (b) Four in a year
- (c) Two in a year
- (d) One in whole service life

Answer: (c)

Q 28. Who is the competent authority for delayed issue of settlement pass beyond one year of retirement of Group C & D employees.

- (a) Any officer
- (b) Dy.CPO/Pass

- (c) GM/AGM or CPO/DRM
- (d) Dy. Secretary (Pass)

Answer: (c)

Q 29. Can Post Retired Complimentary Pass be issued to Quasi Railway Institutions?

- (a) No
- (b) Yes
- (c) May be issued with the approval of GM.
- (d) PHOD's approval.

Answer: (a)

Q 30. Split Passes are issued to which Railway Servant?

- (a) Only Group 'A' service
- (b) All Officers
- (c) All Railway Servants (A, B, C & D)
- (d) Only GM/AGM.

Answer: (c)

Payment of Wages Act, 1936

1. In which year was the first suggestion for the legislation in the act made?

- a. 1934
- b. 1925
- c. 1936
- d. 1937

Ans: (b)

2. The first suggestion for legislation in the act was made by a private member's bill called _____.

- a. Legislative Bill
- b. Wages Bill
- c. Weekly Payment Bill
- d. None of the above

Ans: (c)

3. Choose the correct date and year on which payment of wages act was passed?

- a. 23rd April, 1936
- b. 28th March, 1937
- c. 25th April, 1937
- d. 27th April, 1936

Ans: (a)

4. In which year did the payment of wages act come into force?

- a. 23rd April, 1925
- b. 28th March, 1940
- c. 23rd April, 1936
- d. 28th March, 1937

Ans: (d)

5. The power is vested in the _____ to make the act applicable to payment of wages to any class of persons employed in any establishment or class of establishments specified in section 2(h) by giving 3 month's notice to that effect.

- a. Central Government
- b. Acting Government
- c. State Government
- d. Judicial Court

Ans: (c)

6. State true or false.

i. In a factory if a person has been named as manager of the factory under the clause (f) of sub section 1 of section 7 of the factories act, he is responsible to make the payments of the employees.

- a. True
- b. False

Ans: (a)

7. What is the maximum wage period for the payment of wages?

- a. 1 month
- b. 40 days
- c. 45 days
- d. 60 days

Ans: (a)

8. In any factory or industrial establishment where less than 1000 employees are employed the wages shall be paid before the expiry of the ____ day.

- a. 10th day
- b. 2nd day
- c. 7th day
- d. None of the above

Ans: (c)

9. Which of these deductions under section 7 of payment of wages act is not authorised?

- a. Deduction for Fines
- b. Deduction for payment of Income tax
- c. Deduction for Payment of insurance

d. Deduction for payment of uniform and property

Ans: (d)

10. What is the maximum limit of fine to be imposed on an employee?

- a. Should not exceed an amount equal to 5% of the wages payable
- b. Should not exceed an amount equal to 1% of the wages payable
- c. Should not exceed an amount equal to 3% of the wages payable
- d. Should not exceed an amount equal to 10% of the wages payable

Ans: (c)

11. Which section of the act covers deduction for damage or loss?

- a. Section 10
- b. Section 9
- c. Section 12
- d. Section 7

Ans: (a)

12. Match the following deductions with their respective sections

- 1. Deduction for recovery of loans ----- A. Section 12 A
- 2. Deduction from wages ----- B. Section 9
- 3. Deduction for services rendered ----- C. Section 7
- 4. Deductions from absence of duty ----- D. Section 11

- a. 1-a, 2-c, 3-d, 4-b
- b. 1-c, 2-a, 3-b, 4-d
- c. 1-b, 2-d, 3-c, 4-a
- d. 1-d, 2-a, 3-b, 4-c

Ans: (a)

13. A single application may be presented under section ____ on behalf or in respect of any number of employed persons.

- a. Sub section 3 of section 15
- b. Section 15
- c. Section 14
- d. Section 10

Ans: (b)

14. What is the penalty for those who contravene the provision of section 4 sub section (4) of section 5 or 10 or 25?

- a. 500 Rupees
- b. 5000 Rupees
- c. Upto 500 Rupees
- d. None of the above

Ans: (c)

15. Which section takes care of payment of undisbursed wages in case of death of employed person?

- a. Section 25A
- b. Section 25
- c. Section 26
- d. Section 22A

Ans: (a)

16. According to Payment of Wages Act, total amount of deduction from wages shall not exceed.

- a. 30%
- b. 40%
- c. 50%
- d. 60%

Ans: (c)

EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION ACT, 1923

Q1. The payment of compensation to railway employees by the railway administration for injury by accident is governed by:

- a. The Employees Compensation Act, 1923
- b. The payment of Wages Act, 1936
- c. Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016
- d. The Workmen Compensation Act, 1986

Ans: a) The Employees Compensation Act, 1923

Q2. Which of the following statements is/are INCORRECT regarding Employees Compensation Act, 1923?

- i. Compensation is payable for accidents arising out of and in the course of employment.
- ii. Compensation is payable for injuries resulting due to influence of drink or drug.
- iii. Compensation is payable for partial disablement for a period up to 3 days.
- iv. There must be a casual relationship between the accident and the employment.

- a. ii)
- b. iii)
- c. ii) & iii)
- d. i) & iv)

Ans: c) ii) & iii)

Q3. The amount of compensation under Employees Compensation Act, 1923 depends on

- a. Age of railway servant on the date of accident
- b. Wages of the railway servant drawn in the preceding one year from the date of accident
- c. Nature of injury
- d. All the above

Ans: d) All the above

Q4. The minimum amount of compensation payable under Employees Compensation Act, 1923 in case of death of a railway servant due to accident is Rs .

- a) Rs 80,000/-
- b) Rs 90,000/-
- c) Rs 1,40,000/-
- d) Rs 1,20,000/- Ans:

d) Rs 1,20,000/-

Q5. The minimum amount of compensation payable under Employees Compensation Act, 1923 in case of total permanent disablement of a railway servant due to accident is Rs. .

- a) Rs 80,000/-
- b) Rs 90,000/-
- c) Rs 1,40,000/-
- d) Rs 1,20,000/-

Ans: c) Rs 1,40,000/-

Q6. The employer shall not be liable to pay such compensation under Employees Compensation Act, 1923 in the following cases:

- i. For injuries that does not result in total or partial disablement for a period exceeding 3 days.
- ii. For injuries (not resulting in death) resulting due to influence of drink or drug.
- iii. For willful disobedience of order for securing security.
- iv. Willful removal of safety devices.

Which of the above statements is INCORRECT?

- a. i)
- b. ii)
- c. iii) & iv)

d. None of the above.

Ans: d) None of the above.

Q7. Compensation under Employees Compensation Act, 1923 shall be paid within

- a. three months from the date of accident
- b. one month from the date of accident
- c. 01 year from the date of accident
- d. No time limit

Ans: b) one month from the date of accident

Q8. If the employer fails to pay compensation within the stipulated time limit, the Commissioner for Employees Compensation may

- a. Impose simple interest @ 12% per annum OR at such higher rate not exceeding the maximum of the lending rates of any scheduled Commercial Bank.
- b. Impose penalty not exceeding 50% of the amount of compensation.
- c. May impose both (a) and (b)
- d. Cannot impose any penalty

Ans: c) May impose both (a) and (b)

Q9. A Railway servant was killed in a bus accident during the course of employment. His family members may claim compensation under

- a. The Motor Vehicle Act
- b. The Employees Compensation Act, 1923
- c. Both (a) and (b)
- d. Either under (a) OR under (b)

Ans: d) Either under (a) OR under (b)

Q10. In case of death of a railway servant due to accidents arising out of and in the course of employment, compensation will be paid to the dependents as defined in

- a. The Railway Servants (Pass) Rules, 1986
- b. The Railway Services (Pension) Rules, 1993
- c. The Employees Compensation Act 1923
- d. None of these

Ans: c) The Employees Compensation Act 1923

Q11. Any claim for payment of compensation under The Employees Compensation Act 1923, the Commissioner shall dispose the matter relating to compensation within a period of from the date of reference and intimate the decision in respect thereof within the said period to the employee.

- a. three months
- b. six months
- c. eight months
- d. One year

Ans: a) three months

Q12. Schedule II of the Employees Compensation Act 1923 deals with

- a. Age factor for calculating the amount of compensation
- b. List of persons who are included in the definition of 'Employee'
- c. List of occupational diseases
- d. List of injuries Deemed to Result in Permanent Total Disablement

Ans: b) List of persons who are included in the definition of 'Employee'

कर्मचारी लाभ निधि

Staff Benefit Fund

1	मुख्यालय स्तर पर कर्मचारी लाभ निधि के मध्य रेल के अध्यक्ष _____ हैं । Chairman of SBF on Central Railway is _____			
उत्तर Ans	प्रधान मुख्य कार्मिक अधिकारी Principal Chief Personnel Officer	महाप्रबंधक General Manager	मंडल रेल प्रबंधक Divisional Railway Manager	Senior Divisional Personnel Officer वरिष्ठ मंडल कार्मिक अधिकारी
2	प्रति वर्ष सरकार द्वारा कितने रुपये प्रति कर्मचारी की दर से एस बी एफ में दिये जाते हैं ? What is the amount per employee given per year by the government in SBF?			
उत्तर Ans	500/- रुपये Rs.500/-	400/- रुपये Rs.400/-	200/- रुपये Rs.200/-	300/- रुपये Rs.300/-
3	कर्मचारी हित निधि (एस बी एफ) की मुख्यालय स्तर की कमेटी के चैयरमैन कौन होते हैं ? Who is the Chairman of headquarter level committee of the SBF?			
उत्तर Ans	प्रधान मुख्य कार्मिक अधिकारी Principal Chief Personnel Officer	मंडल रेल प्रबंधक Divisional Railway Manager	Senior Divisional Personnel Officer वरिष्ठ मंडल कार्मिक अधिकारी	महाप्रबंधक General Manager
4	केन्द्रीय कर्मचारी हित निधि का पूरा नाम क्या है ? What is the full name of CSBF?			
उत्तर Ans	केन्द्रीय कर्मचारी हित निधि Central Staff Benefit Fund.			
5	कर्मचारी हित निधि को रेलवे में कौन से सन में लागू किया गया ? In which year the SBF was implemented in the Railways?			
उत्तर Ans	1931	1929	1932	1930
6	क्या निलम्बीत कर्मचारी , कर्मचारी हित निधि SBF की बैठक में भाग ले सकता है ? Can the removed employee participate in the meeting of the SBF?			
उत्तर	नहीं, उनके स्थान पर कोई एवजी कर्मचारी नामित किया जा सकता है।			

Ans	No, they substitute employee in their place.			
7	<p>कर्मचारी अपना एक कृत्रिम दांत लगाये तो उसे SBF से कितनी राशि का भुगतान किया जा सकता है ?</p> <p>How much amount can be paid from the SBF if employee has replaced one tooth?</p>			
उत्तर	5000 रुपये	4000 रुपये	3000 रुपये	2000 रुपये
Ans	Rs.5000/-	Rs.4000/-	Rs.3000/-	Rs.2000/-
8	<p>पूरे दांत लगाये तो उसे SBF से कितनी राशि का भुगतान किया जा सकता है ?</p> <p>How much amount can be paid from SBF one set of teeth?</p>			
उत्तर	10000 रुपये	20000 रुपये	30000 रुपये	40000 रुपये
Ans	10000 Rupees	20000 Rupees	30000 Rupees	40000 Rupees
9	<p>आयुर्वेदिक /होम्योपथिक चिकित्सक को प्रतिमाह मानदेय के रूप में कितनी राशि दी जाती है ?</p> <p>How much amount of honorarium is given to Ayurvedic / Homeopathic physician in per month?</p>			
उत्तर	15000/- रुपये प्रतिमाह	20000/- रुपये प्रतिमाह	10000/- रुपये प्रतिमाह	40000/- रुपये प्रतिमाह
Ans	15000 / - per month	20000 / - per month	10000 / - per month	40000 / - per month
10	<p>आयुर्वेदिक /होम्योपथिक चिकित्सक को प्रतिदिन 4 घंटे का कार्यकाल होने पर प्रतिमाह मानदेय के रूप में कितनी राशि दी जाती है ?</p> <p>On Ayurvedic / Homeopathic physician's 4-hour working every day, how much is given in the form of honorarium every month?</p>			
उत्तर	9000/- रुपये प्रतिमाह (RBE NO.6/2009)	20000 रुपये	30000 रुपये	40000 रुपये
Ans	9000 / - per month (RBE NO.6 / 2009)	20000 Rupees	30000 Rupees	40000 Rupees
11	<p>क्या कर्मचारी हित निधि SBF की बैठक में भाग लेने हेतु कर्मचारी को पास जारी किया जा सकता है ?</p> <p>Can the passes be issued to the employee to participate in the meeting of the SBF?</p>			
उत्तर	सही	गलत		
Ans	True	False		
12	<p>कर्मचारी हित निधि के सदस्य नामित करने / चुने जाने की शक्तियाँ किसमें हैं ?</p> <p>Who is the authorised to nominate / select the members of the SBF?</p>			
उत्तर	प्रधान मुख्य कार्मिक अधिकारी	महाप्रबंधक	मंडल रेल प्रबंधक	Senior Divisional Personnel Officer
Ans		General Manager	Divisional Railway	वरिष्ठ मंडल कार्मिक

	Principal Chief Personnel Officer		Manager	अधिकारी
13	केंद्रीय कर्मचारी हित निधि का सचिव कौन होता है ? Who is the Secretary of the Central Staff benefit Fund?			
उत्तर Ans	प्रधान मुख्य कार्मिक अधिकारी (औद्योगिक विवाद और संबंध) Principal Chief Officer (Industrial Dispute and Relation) (I.R.)	महाप्रबंधक General Manager	मंडल रेल प्रबंधक Divisional Railway Manager	Senior Divisional Personnel Officer वरिष्ठ मंडल कार्मिक अधिकारी
14	केंद्रीय कर्मचारी हित निधि का सचिव सदस्य कौन होता है ? Who is the Secretary of the Central Staff benefit Fund?			
उत्तर Ans	वरिष्ठ कार्मिक अधिकारी (श्रमिक और हित) SPO (labour & welfare) Senior Personnel Officer (Labour & benifit) SPO (Labour & Welfare)	महाप्रबंधक General Manager	मंडल रेल प्रबंधक Divisional Railway Manager	Senior Divisional Personnel Officer वरिष्ठ मंडल कार्मिक अधिकारी
15	केंद्रीय कर्मचारी हित निधि में युनियन का कुल कितना प्रतिनिधित्व होता है ? What is the total representation of the Union in the Central Staff benifit Fund?			
उत्तर Ans	7 + 7 = 14 (CRMS 7 + NRMU 7)	8 + 8 = 16 (CRMS 8 + NRMU 8)	10 + 10 = 20 (CRMS 10 + NRMU 10)	12 + 12 = 24 (CRMS 12 + NRMU 12)
16	मंडल में कर्मचारी हित निधि में युनियन का प्रतिनिधित्व की संख्या क्या है ? What is the number of representation of the union in SBF in division?			
उत्तर Ans	1 + 1 = 2 (CRMS 1 + NRMU 1 + 1 OBC + 1 SC/ST)	2 + 2 = 4 (CRMS 2 + NRMU 2 + 1 OBC + 1 SC/ST)	1 + 1 = 2 (CRMS 1 + NRMU 1 + 2 OBC + 2 SC/ST)	2 + 2 = 4 (CRMS 2 + NRMU 2 + 2 OBC + 2 SC/ST)
17	मण्डल में कर्मचारी हित निधि कमेटी का कार्यकाल कितना है ? What is the tenure of the SBF Committee in the Division?			
उत्तर Ans	एक वर्ष One year	दो वर्ष Two year	तीन वर्ष Three year	चार वर्ष Four year
18	केंद्रीय कर्मचारी हित निधी की बैठक वर्ष में कितनी बार होती है ?			

	How many times does the SBF meet in the year?			
उत्तर Ans	दो बार Two times	तीन बार Three times	एक बार One time	चार बार Four times
19	केंद्रीय कर्मचारी हित निधि के सदस्यों में किसी मुद्दे पर विवाद के मामले में अन्तिम निर्णय कौन करता है ? Who issues the final decision in case of dispute on any disputes of issue of SBF members?			
उत्तर Ans	प्रधान मुख्य कार्मिक अधिकारी Principal Chief Personnel Officer	महाप्रबंधक General Manager	मंडल रेल प्रबंधक Divisional Railway Manager	Senior Divisional Personnel Officer वरिष्ठ मंडल कार्मिक अधिकारी
20	महिला सशक्तीकरण हेतु एस बी एफ से 500/- रुपये में से कितनी राशि खर्च की जाती है ? How much money is reserved for woman empowerment through SBF ?			
उत्तर Ans	23 रुपये RS.23/-	30 रुपये RS.30/-	25 रुपये RS.25/-	20 रुपये RS.20/-
21	कर्मचारी हित निधि में 500 रुपये में से शिक्षा हेतु कितना पैसा आरक्षित होता है ? How much money from Rs 500 is reserved for education in the SBF?			
उत्तर Ans	रुपये 72.75 Rs. 72.75	रुपये 70.75 Rs. 70.75	रुपये 70 Rs. 70	रुपये 75 Rs.75
22	कर्मचारी हित निधि से रेल कर्मचारी के बच्चों के लिये आयोजित चिल्ड्रन कैम्प में पुत्र ,पुत्री अनुपात और आयु कितनी निर्धारित हैं What is the ratio of male and female of children and age are determined in the camps organized by the SBF for the children of railway employees.			
उत्तर Ans	3:1 और आयु 15 वर्ष 3: 1 and age 15	3:1 और आयु 20 वर्ष 3: 1 and age 20	3:1 और आयु 25 वर्ष 3: 1 and age 25	3:1 और आयु 18 वर्ष 3: 1 and age 18
23	कर्मचारी हित निधि में शिक्षा के तहत तकनीकी /उच्च शिक्षा हेतु चतुर्थ श्रेणी कर्मचारियों के बच्चों को दी जाने वाली छात्रवृत्ति रुपये कितनी है ? What is the scholarship amount for higher tech/profession education of female and male child for staff upto Level-4?			
उत्तर Ans	पुत्री को प्रतिमाह रुपये 1500/-और पुत्र को रुपये 1500/- For female Rs.1500/- per month and male Rs.1500/- per months.			
24	कर्मचारी हित निधि में शिक्षा के तहत तकनीकी शिक्षा हेतु जो छात्रवृत्ति दी जाती है उसमें से SC कर्मचारियों			

	<p>के बच्चो के लिये कितनी राशि आरक्षित होती है ?</p> <p>The amount of scholarship that is given for technical education under the education of the SBF is reserved for the children of SC employees.</p>			
उत्तर Ans	20 प्रतिशत 20 percent	25 प्रतिशत 25 percent	20 प्रतिशत 20 percent	15 प्रतिशत 15 percent
25	<p>कर्मचारी हित निधि मे शिक्षा के तहत तकनीकी शिक्षा हेतु जो छात्रवृत्ति दी जाती है उसमे से ST कर्मचारियों के बच्चो के लिये कितनी राशि आरक्षित होती है ?</p> <p>What is the amount reserved for the children of ST employees from the scholarship that is given for technical education scheme for the employees benefit ?</p>			
उत्तर Ans	7.5 प्रतिशत 7.5 percent	20 प्रतिशत 20 percent	25 प्रतिशत 25 percent	20 प्रतिशत 20 percent
26	<p>मध्य रेलवे पर कर्मचारी हित निधि से कुल कितने छात्रों को छात्रवृत्तियां प्रदान की जाती है ?</p> <p>How many students are given scholarships from the SBF on Central Railway?</p>			
उत्तर Ans	200	100	150	300
27	<p>मंडलीय/कारखाना कर्मचारी हित निधि उप समिति वर्ष के अन्त में आडिट करवाकर रिपोर्ट किसे प्रस्तुत करती है ?</p> <p>Departmental / workshop Employee Benefit Fund Sub-Committee To whom is the audited financial report of the submitted to?</p>			
उत्तर Ans	<p>केंद्रीय कर्मचारी हित निधि समिति को ।</p> <p>The Central Staff Benifit Fund Committee.</p>			
28	<p>भारतीय एवं प्राचीन चिकित्सा पद्धति (होम्योपैथिक व आयुर्वेदिक) डिस्पेन्सरियां कहां एवं किन योजना के तहत खोली जा सकती है ?</p> <p>In which Indian and ancient medical systems (homeopathic and dispensaries) dispensaries can be opened and where?</p>			
उत्तर Ans	<p>सभी मंडलां में एवं कर्मचारी हित निधि से ।</p> <p>In all the Division and from the SBF.</p>			
29	<p>क्या किसी इकाई पर कार्यरत सभी कर्मचारियों की संख्या में कर्मचारी हित निधि से अनुदान के मांग-पत्रों में रेलवे सुरक्षा बल के सदस्यों को सम्मिलित किया जाता है ?</p> <p>Whether the members of the Railway Protection Force are eligible for benefits the SBF?</p>			
उत्तर Ans	सही True	गलत False		

30	<p>SBF से बीमारी पर प्रतिमाह कितनी सहायता स्वीकृत की जा सकती है ?</p> <p>How much assistance can be approved on SBF per month?</p>			
उत्तर Ans	<p>10000/- रु. प्रतिमाह (अस्वास्था के आधार पर बिना वेतन अवकाश पर)</p> <p>10000 / - Per month (on non-payment basis without pay leave)</p>			
31	<p>SBF से किडनी खराब,कैंसर, HIV बीमारी पर प्रतिमाह कितनी सहायता स्वीकृत की जा सकती है ?</p> <p>How many aids can be approved per day on Kidney Disease, Cancer, and HIV Disease from SBF?</p>			
उत्तर Ans	<p>15000/- रु. प्रतिमाह (अस्वास्था के आधार पर बिना वेतन अवकाश पर)</p> <p>15000 / - Per month (on non-payment basis without pay leave) if kept under Railway sick leave.</p>			
32	<p>राजपत्रित अधिकारियों से हॉली डे होम हेतु प्रतिदिन प्रति सूट कितने रुपये लिये जाते हैं ?</p> <p>How many rupees are charged per day per day from the Gazetted Officer to the holiday Home?</p>			
उत्तर Ans	25/- रुपये Rs.25 / -	30 रुपये RS.30/-	25 रुपये RS.25/-	10 रुपये RS.100/-
33	<p>सेवानिवृत्त चतुर्थ श्रेणी कर्मचारियों से हॉली डे होम हेतु प्रतिदिन प्रतिसूट कितने रुपये लिये जाते हैं ?</p> <p>How many rupees are repayable for retired class IV employee's for holiday home per day?</p>			
उत्तर Ans	50 रुपये Rs.50/-	30 रुपये RS.30/-	25 रुपये RS.25/-	20 रुपये RS.20/-
34	<p>सेवानिवृत्त तृतीय श्रेणी कर्मचारियों से हॉली डे होम हेतु प्रतिदिन प्रति सूट कितने रुपये लिये जाते हैं ?</p> <p>How many rupees per day are available per day for retired group C employees for the holiday Home?</p>			
उत्तर Ans	50/- रुपये Rs.50/ -	30 रुपये RS.30/-	25 रुपये RS.25/-	10 रुपये RS.100/-
35	<p>सेवानिवृत्त कनिष्ठ प्रशासनिक वेतनमान (JAG)या उससे नीचे GP के अधिकारियों से हॉली डे होम हेतु प्रतिदिन प्रतिसूट कितने रुपये लिये जाते हैं ?</p> <p>How many Rupees are charged per day for Retired Junior Administrative Pay Scale (JAG) or below GP officers?</p>			
उत्तर Ans	60 /- रुपये / day Rs.60/- day	50 रुपये RS.50/-	25 रुपये RS.25/-	10 रुपये RS.100/-
36	<p>सेवानिवृत्त जे ए ग्रेड से उपर अधिकारियों से होली डे होम हेतु प्रतिदिन प्रतिसूट कितने रुपये लिये जाते हैं ?</p> <p>How many rupees a charged per day for holiday home suit from Retired JA grade officers?</p>			

उत्तर Ans	120/-रूपये Rs.120/-	100 रूपये RS.100/-	150 रूपये RS.150/-	200 रूपये RS.200/-
37	<p>एक समय में कर्मचारियों द्वारा अधिकतम कितने समय हेतु होली डे होम उपयोग में लिया जा सकता है ?</p> <p>How much time can the holiday home be used for maximum time by the staff?</p>			
उत्तर Ans	तीन दिन Three Days	चार दिन Four Days	दो दिन Two Days	पांच दिन Five Days
38	<p>कर्मचारी हित निधि से चतुर्थ श्रेणी महिला कर्मचारी को कार्यकाल के दौरान दसवीं/ स्नातक pass होने पर कितनी राशी प्रदान की जाती है और यह योजना कब से लागू है?</p> <p>How much is the amount provided to the female group D employee on SBF for 10th std /graduation during the tenure and how long does this plan come from?</p>			
उत्तर Ans	Rs.15000/- and Rs. 25,000	Rs.10000/- and Rs. 10,000	Rs.15000/- and Rs. 20,000	Rs.10000/- and Rs. 15,000
39	<p>सभी प्रकार के जुर्माने किस निधि में जमा किये जाते हैं ?</p> <p>All types of fines are deposited in the fund?</p>			
उत्तर Ans	<p>कर्मचारी हित निधि । Staff Benefit Fund</p>			
40	<p>क्या छात्रवृत्ति में अभियांत्रिकी /बी.ई.तथा विज्ञान/एम.बी.बी.एस. हेतु विवरण प्रतिशत निश्चित है ?</p> <p>Whether in chemistry, engineering / B.E. and science / MBBS Is the description percentage fixed for?</p>			
उत्तर Ans	<p>जी हां, कुल छात्रवृत्तियों का प्रत्येक डिग्री का 30 प्रतिशत ।</p> <p>Yes, 30 percent of each degree of total scholarships</p>			
41	<p>रेलवे कर्मचारी के बच्चों को तकनीक छात्रवृत्ति कितने रुपये दीया जाता है ?</p> <p>How many rupees are given to the tech scholarship to the children of railway employees?</p>			
उत्तर Ans	रूपये 18000/- Rs. 18000/-	रूपये 20000/- Rs.20000/-	रूपये 25000/- Rs.25000/-	रूपये 15000/- Rs.15000/-
42	<p>एक रेलवे कर्मचारी के कितने बच्चों को तकनीक छात्रवृत्ति एक साथ दी जा सकती है ?</p> <p>How many children of a railway employee can be given the technique scholarship together?</p>			
उत्तर Ans	दो । Two.	तीन Three	चार Four	एक One
43	<p>क्या सेवानिवृत्त रेल कर्मी रेल कोओपरेटिव सोसायटी के सदस्य हो सकते हैं ?</p>			

	Can retired railway employee members of Railway Co operative Society?			
उत्तर Ans	गलत False	सही । True	इनमें से कोई नहीं None of the above	
44	क्या भारतीय रेल गैर रेलवे स्कूलों को सहायक अनुदान जारी कर सकते हैं ? Can Indian Railways issue subsidy grants to non-railway schools? s			
उत्तर Ans	जी हां, महाप्रबन्धक जारी कर सकते हैं मुख्य हित सलाहकार एवं लेखा अधिकारी के परामर्श से । Yes, the General Manager can issue a consultation with the Chief Adviser and Accounting Officer.			
45	शिक्षा सहायता/प्रतिपूर्ति कितने बच्चों को देय है ? Educational aids / reimbursement is payable for how many children?			
उत्तर Ans	प्रथम 2 बच्चों को देय First 2 children payable	प्रथम 3 बच्चों को देय First 3 children payable	प्रथम 1 बच्चों को देय First 1 children payable	प्रथम 4 बच्चों को देय First 4 children payable
46	ओपन लाईन में नैमित्तिक श्रमिकों के कितने दिन कार्य करने पर अस्थायी ओहदा दिया जा सकता है ? After how many days can the casual labour be given temporary status in the open line ?			
उत्तर Ans	120 दिन 120 days	90 दिन 90 days	100 दिन 100 days	80 दिन 80 days
47	किसी नये नैमित्तिक श्रमिक की नियुक्ति हेतु सक्षम अधिकारी कौन है ? Who is the competent authority to appoint a new casual labour?			
उत्तर Ans	महाप्रबन्धक General Manager	मंडल रेल प्रबंधक Divisional Railway Manager	Senior Divisional Personnel Officer वरिष्ठ मंडल कार्मिक अधिकारी	प्रधान मुख्य कार्मिक अधिकारी Principal Chief Personnel Officer
48	क्या पार्ट टाइम नैमित्तिक श्रमिक जी आई एस का लाभ पाने का हकदार है ? Is casual labour entitled to the benefit of GIS?			
उत्तर Ans	गलत False	सही True		
49	क्या अस्थायी ओहदा प्राप्त नैमित्तिक श्रमिक को नौकरी से हटाने से पूर्व डी एंड ए आर का प्रयोग करना आवश्यक है ? Is it necessary to use D & A before removing a temporary employee from the service?			
उत्तर	गलत	सही		

Ans	False	True		
50	अस्थायी ओहदा प्राप्त करने के बाद की गई नौकरी के कितने प्रतिशत भाग की गणना settlement भुगतान हेतु की जाती है ? What percentage of the service taken after receiving temporary status is calculated for settlement payment?			
उत्तर	50 प्रतिशत	100 प्रतिशत	70 प्रतिशत	75 प्रतिशत
Ans	50 percent	100 percent	70 percent	75 percent
51	नैमेतिक श्रमिक को अस्थायी ओहदा देने से पूर्व क्या उसका मेडीकल करवाया जाना आवश्यक है ? Is it necessary to have a medical examination before giving temporary status to the casual labour?			
उत्तर	सही	गलत		
Ans	True	False		
52	कँसर के मामले में मटेनेंस ग्रांट की दर प्रति माह रुपये _____ है । Rate of Maintenance Grant in case of cancer is Rs. _____ per month.			
उत्तर	Rs.15000/-	Rs.10000/-	Rs.20000/-	Rs.25000/-
Ans				
53	CAT के निर्णय के विरुद्ध हायकोर्ट में अपील कर सकते हैं । Employee can appeal in High Court against CAT judgement.			
उत्तर	सही	गलत		
Ans	True	False		
54	Where is the convalescence home of Eastern Railway?			
उत्तर	Baidyanath Dham			
Ans				
55	Where is the convalescence home of S.E. Railway?			
उत्तर	रांची	पटना	अलाहाबाद	आग्रा
Ans	Ranchi	Patna	Allahabad	Agra
56	Where is the convalescence home of S.Railway?			
उत्तर	Connoor	Secunderabad	Hyderabad	Bhuvaneshwar
Ans				
57	What amount is paid as Re-imbusement of Artificial limb through SBF?			
उत्तर	30000	20000	10000	15000

Ans				
58	What amount is paid through SBF to a railway employee if he undergoes a family planning operation after the birth of two girls?			
उत्तर Ans	25000	20000	10000	15000
59	What amount is paid through SBF for Braille equipment for the disabled employee or ward?			
उत्तर Ans	30000	20000	10000	15000
60	What is the amount paid per year for deaf dumb, blind and mentally retarded wards of railway employees?			
उत्तर Ans	18000	20000	10000	15000
61	What is the amount of reimbursement for spectacles?			
उत्तर Ans	2500	20000	10000	15000
62	After how many years can a railway employee apply for reimbursement of spectacles?			
उत्तर Ans	3 years	1 years	5 years	2 years
63	What amount is paid as special award for special disabled girl child pursuing a professional course?			
उत्तर Ans	25000	20000	10000	15000
64	If a lady employee in GP 1800, completes her SSC after appointment in railway, how much amount is paid to her through SBF?			
उत्तर Ans	25000	20000	10000	15000
65	What is the one time award a Gr C lady gets after finishing her higher studies like graduation after appointment?			
उत्तर Ans	15000	20000	10000	15000
66	How many days after leave without pay is a railway employee entitled for maintenance grant through SBF?			

उत्तर Ans	30 days	20 days	10 days	25 days
67	What is the minimum amount paid to a railway employee who is in railway sick and without pay for more than 30 days?			
उत्तर Ans	10000 per month for normal diseases and 15000 per month for critical illness			
68	How much amount is sanctioned per year through SBF for conducting Children Camp?			
उत्तर Ans	5 lakhs	3 lakhs	2 lakhs	4 lakhs
69	How much amount is sanctioned per year through SBF for conducting Employees Camp?			
उत्तर Ans	5 lakhs	3 lakhs	2 lakhs	4 lakhs
70	What is the age limit for female railway employee to be eligible for the Employees Camp?			
उत्तर Ans	40 years	20 years	30 years	10 years
71	What is the age limit for male railway employee to be eligible for the Employees camp?			
उत्तर Ans	45 years	20 years	30 years	10 years
72	What is the Holiday Home Charges per day for a Gr. C railway employee?			
उत्तर Ans	Rs. 30	Rs. 20	Rs. 10	Rs. 40
73	What is the revised rates of honorarium payable to homeopathic/Ayurvedic practitioner per month for daily duty of 4 hours?			
उत्तर Ans	Rs. 17000	Rs.15000	Rs.10000	Rs.20000
74	Who is the Chairman of the Divisional SBF Committee?			
उत्तर Ans	Senior Divisional Personnel Officer वरिष्ठ मंडल कार्मिक अधिकारी	मंडल रेल प्रबंधक Divisional Railway Manager	प्रधान मुख्य कार्मिक अधिकारी Principal Chief Personnel Officer	महाप्रबन्धक General Manager
75	Who is the Secretary of the Divisional SBF Committee?			
उत्तर	APO/Welfare			

सूचना का अधिकार

Right To Information

1	सूचना का अधिकार संसद में कब पास हुआ Date on Which RTI was passed in Parliament			
उत्तर Ans	15 जून 2005 15th June 2005	15 जून 2004 15 th June 2004	15 जून 2003 15 th June 2003	01 जनवरी 2005 1 st January 2005
2	सूचना का अधिकार कब से पूर्णतः लागू हुआ Date from which RTI came fully into force			
उत्तर Ans	12 अक्टूबर 2005 12th October 2005	12 अक्टूबर 2004 12 th October 2004	01 जनवरी 2005 1 st January 2005	12 अक्टूबर 2003 12 th October 2003
3	सूचना का अधिकार किस राज्य में लागू नहीं है Which only state is not covered under RTI Act			
उत्तर Ans	जम्मू और कश्मीर Jammu & Kashmir	दिल्ली Delhi	मुंबई Mumbai	इनमें से कोई नहीं
4	सूचना का अधिकार का मुख्य उद्देश्य क्या है। What is the basic object of the Right to Information Act			
उत्तर Ans	सूचना का अधिकार अधिनियम का मुख्य उद्देश्य सरकारी कामकाज में नागरिकों के लिए प्रजातंत्र में लोगों के लिए वास्तव में पारदर्शिता लाना और जिम्मेदारी तय करना, भ्रष्टाचार हटाना The basic object of the Right to information act is to empower the citizens from transparency and accountability in the working of government, curtailing corruption and make our democracy work for the people in real sense			
5	सूचना का अधिकार अधिनियम लागू करने के लिए किसे नियुक्त किया गया है। Each authority covered by RTI act must appoint their....			
उत्तर Ans	जनसूचना अधिकारी Public Information officer			
6	सीआयसी का फुल फॉर्म क्या है What is full form of CIC			

उत्तर Ans	केन्द्रीय सूचना आयोग Central Information Commission			
7	आवेदन का उत्तर देने की समय सीमा क्या है What is the time limit for replying to the request			
उत्तर Ans	यदि जनसूचना अधिकारी से सूचना मांगी गई है प्राप्त होने के 30 दिनों में If the request has been made to the PIO, the reply is to be given within 30 days of receipt			
8	जिन मामलों में जीवन या जिम्मेदारी शामिल ऐसे मामले में उत्तर देने की समय सीमा क्या है What is the time limit for replying to the request of life or liberty of any person is involved?			
उत्तर Ans	जनसूचना अधिकारी द्वारा 48 घंटे में उत्तर दिया जाना अपेक्षित है The PIO is expected to reply within 48 hours			
9	सूचना का अधिकार के अधीन क्या जानकारी मांगी जा सकती है What is information under RTI Act:			
उत्तर Ans	यदि किसी सामग्री का कोई स्तर शामिल है तो अ) रिकार्ड आ) कागजात इ) मेमो ई) ई-मेल उ) मत ऊ) सक्यूलर आदेश ऋ) रिपोर्ट इलेक्ट्रॉनिक फॉर्म में रखा डाटा Information is any material in any form. It includes) records b) documents c) memos d) E-mails) opinions f) circulars g) orders h) reports h) data material held in electronic form			
10	सूचना का अधिकार के अधीन कितने खंड हैं । How many sections are covered under RTI Act?			
उत्तर Ans	10 खंड 10 sections	20 खंड 20 sections	40 खंड 40 sections	30 खंड 30 sections
11	सूचना का अधिकार के तहत किन मामलों को छूट है या अलग है ।			

	Which sections of RTI act which are exempted from disclosure? it enumerates what?
उत्तर Ans	खंड 8 और 9 में उन सूचनाओं की गणना है जिनको दिए जाने की छुट है Sections 8 & 9 It enumerates the categories of information which are exempted from disclosure.
12	जानकारी मांगने के लिए फीस क्या है और इसका भुगतान कैसे किया जा सकता है । For seeking information what is fee & in which format it should pay .
उत्तर Ans	आवेदक व्दारा केन्द्रीय सहायक जनसूचना अधिकारी के पक्ष में जारी रु 10/- का डिमांड ड्राफ्ट / बैंकर चेक / भारतीय पोस्टल ऑर्डर या नकद रूप में संस्था के जनसूचना अधिकारी के पक्ष में जमा कराकर The applicant, alongwith the application should send a demand draft or a banker's cheque or an Indian Postal order of Rs.10/- payable to accounts officer of the public authority or by way of cash to accounts officer of the public authority or to the Central Assistant Public Information officer
13	पहली अपील किसे कब दी जा सकती है The period when first appeal should be filed and to whom?
उत्तर Ans	पहली अपील सूचना प्राप्त होने के 30 दिन के अंदर या वैधता समाप्त होने जो कम हो में सूचना या निर्णय केन्द्रीय जनसूचना अधिकारी के पास दी जा सकती है अपीलीय अधिकारी केन्द्रीय सूचना अधिकारी से वरिष्ठ होना चाहिए First appeal should be filed within a period of 30 days of supply of information is expired or from the date on which the information or decision of the CPIO is received.The first appellate authority is an officer senior in rank to theCPIO.
14	दूसरी अपील का अपीलीय अधिकारी कौन है Who is 2 nd appellate authority?
उत्तर Ans	दूसरा अपीलीय अधिकारी केन्द्रीय सूचना आयोग है Second appellate authority is Central Information Commission
15	दूसरी अपील की अवधि क्या है What is the period for 2 nd appeal?
उत्तर Ans	प्रथम सूचना अधिकारी से सूचना प्राप्त होने या अपीलकर्ता को सूचना प्राप्त होने तक से 90 दिनों के अंदर Within 90 days from the date on which the decision should have been made by the first appellate authority or was actually received by the appellant.
16	सेक्शन 2 क्या है What is section 2
उत्तर	खंड 02 में सूचना का अधिकार के अंतर्गत आने वाले शर्तों की परिभाषा है।

Ans	Section 2 is for all definitions of terms covered RTI Act.
17	सेक्शन 4 में क्या दर्शाया गया है What is defined in section 4?
उत्तर Ans	जनसेवकों पर लगाया गया आरोप खंड 4 के अंतर्गत निहित है। Obligations of Public authorities are defined under section 4
18	सेक्शन 5 में क्या दर्शाया गया है What is defined in section 5?
उत्तर Ans	जनसूचना अधिकारी का पद खंड 5 में तय किया गया है। Designation of Public Information officers is defined under section 5
19	सेक्शन 6 में क्या दर्शाया गया है What is section 6?
उत्तर Ans	यह सूचना मांगने से संबंधित अनुरोध है। It is regarding request for obtaining information.
20	सेक्शन 7 में क्या दर्शाया गया है What is describe in section 7?
उत्तर Ans	यह सूचना निपटान का अनुरोध है। It is regarding disposal of requests.
21	सेक्शन 8 में क्या है What is mentioned in section 8?
उत्तर Ans	इसमें न दिए जाने वाली सूचनाएं हैं। It mentioned regarding exemptions from disclosure of information.
22	सेक्शन 9 और 10 में क्या विवरण है What is described in section 9 & 10
उत्तर Ans	इसमें विशेष मामलों में अलग अलग से सकारण निरस्त करने का पक्ष दर्शाया गया है। It describes, what is grounds for rejection to access in certain cases and what is severability.
23	दूसरी अनुसूची के अलावा किन्हीं चार केन्द्रीय इंटेलिजि एन्स और सुरक्षा एजेंसियों के नाम बताएं State any four Central Intelligence & security agencies specified in the second schedule excluded?
उत्तर	अ) आई बी आ) आयकर महानिदेशक (अन्वेषण)

Ans	इ) रॉ ई) केन्द्रीय जांच आयोग a) IB b) Directorate General of Income Tax(Investigation) c) RAW Central Bureau of Investigation			
24	कोई 02 सूचना बताएं जो सेक्शन 8 के अंतर्गत नहीं दी जा सकती अनुसार नहीं दी जा सकती ? State any two, Information exempted from disclosure under section 8 of the Act?			
उत्तर Ans	इसके तहत उन सूचनाओं दिए जाने की मनाही जिनसे संबंधित मामले न्यायालयों में विचाराधीन है या जिनके दिए जाने से न्यायालय की अवमानना हो सकती है (a) Information which has been expressly forbidden to be published by any court of law or tribunal or the disclosure of which may constitute contempt of court (b) Information received in confidence from foreign government.			
25	कौन सा निकाय सूचना का अधिकार के दायरे में नहीं है? Which bodies are not within the RTI Act's Ambit directly?			
उत्तर Ans	निजी निकाय को इस अधिनियम के दायरे से अलग रख गया है Private bodies are not within the Act's ambit directly.			
26	What is the time limit for a female employee to register a complaint to the Internal Complaints Committee?			
उत्तर Ans	03 महीने 3 months	02 महीने 2 months	01 महीने 1 months	04 महीने 4 months
27	How much days leave can a female employee be granted if she has undergone harassment?			
उत्तर Ans	03 महीने 3 months	02 महीने 2 months	01 महीने 1 months	04 महीने 4 months
28	When was the Sexual Harassment of women at work place Act enforced in India?			
उत्तर Ans	23.04.2013	01.04.2013	01.01.2013	01.01.2012
29	What is the duration of the Internal Complaints Committee?			
उत्तर Ans	तीन वर्ष 3 years	दो वर्ष 2 years	एक वर्ष 1 years	चार वर्ष 4 years
30	What is the time limit given to a male employee to reply against the complaint of Sexual Harassment?			

उत्तर	10 दिन	20 दिन	40 दिन	30 दिन
Ans	10 days	20 days	40 days	30 days
31	What is the time limit for action to be taken against a male employee who is found guilty of conduct of harassment by the ICC?			
उत्तर	60 दिन	30 दिन	30 दिन	50 दिन
Ans	60 days	30 days	30 days	50 days
32	What is the time period within which a male employee can appeal against the verdict of the Internal Complaints Committee?			
उत्तर	90 दिन	50 दिन	80 दिन	40 दिन
Ans	90 days	50 days	80 days	40 days

राजभाषा संबंधी प्रश्न-उत्तर

Official Language Questions with Answers

1.	राजभाषा से संबंधित संवैधानिक प्रावधान भारत के संविधान के किस भाग में है ?
	(A) भाग-15
	(B) भाग-16
	(C) भाग-17
	(D) भाग-18
1.	Constitutional provision related to Official Language is in which part of the Constitution of India?
	(A) Part -15
	(B) part-16
	(C) Part-17
	(D) part -18
	Ans: C

2.	संघ की राजभाषा के बारे में संविधान के किस अध्याय में उल्लेख है?
	(A) अध्याय - 1
	(B) अध्याय - 2
	(C) अध्याय - 3
	(D) अध्याय - 4
2.	Which chapter of the Constitution mentions about the Official Language of the Union?
	(A) Chapter - 1
	(B) Chapter -2
	(C) Chapter -3
	(D) Chapter -4
	Ans: A

3.	संसद में उपयोग की जानेवाली भाषा के बारे में भारत के संविधान के किस अनुच्छेद में उल्लेख है?
	(A) अनुच्छेद -12
	(B) अनुच्छेद -120
	(C) अनुच्छेद -112
	(D) अनुच्छेद - 210
3.	In which article of the Constitution of India mentions about the language to be used in the Parliament?
	(A) Article - 12
	(B) Article -120
	(C) Article -112
	(D) Article-210
	Ans: B

4.	विधान मंडल में प्रयोग की जानेवाली भाषा के संबंध में भारत के संविधान के किस अनुच्छेद में उल्लेख है ?
	(A) अनुच्छेद -120
	(B) अनुच्छेद -210
	(C) अनुच्छेद -343
	(D) अनुच्छेद - 345
4.	Which article of the Constitution of India mentions about the language to be used in the Legislature?
	(A) Article - 120
	(B) Article -210
	(C) Article -343
	(D) Article - 345
	Ans: B

5.	संघ की राजभाषा के बारे में भारत के संविधान के किस अनुच्छेद में उल्लेख है?
	(A) अनुच्छेद -112
	(B) अनुच्छेद -120
	(C) अनुच्छेद -340
	(D) अनुच्छेद – 343
5.	Which article of the Constitution of India mentions about the Official Language of the Union?
	(A) Article - 112
	(B) Article -120
	(C) Article -340
	(D) Article - 343
	Ans: D

6.	राजभाषा के संबंध में आयोग और संसद की समिति के बारे में भारत के संविधान के किस अनुच्छेद में उल्लेख है?	
	(A) अनुच्छेद -210	(B) अनुच्छेद -343
	(C) अनुच्छेद -344	(D) अनुच्छेद - 351
6.	Which article of the Constitution of India mentions about the Commission and Committee of Parliament in connection with the Official Language?	
	(A) Article - 210	(B) Article -343
	(C) Article -344	(D) Article - 351
	Ans: C	

7.	राज्य की राजभाषा या राजभाषाओं के बारे में भारत के संविधान के किस अनुच्छेद में उल्लेख है?	
	(A) अनुच्छेद - 343	(B) अनुच्छेद -344
	(C) अनुच्छेद -345	(D) अनुच्छेद - 346
7.	Which article of the Constitution of India mentions about the Official Language or Official Languages of the state?	
	(A) Article - 343	(B) Article -344
	(C) Article -345	(D) Article - 346
	Ans: C	

8.	एक राज्य और दूसरे राज्य के बीच या किसी राज्य और संघ के बीच पत्रादि की भाषा के बारे में भारत के संविधान के किस अनुच्छेद में उल्लेख है?	
	(A) अनुच्छेद - 346	(B) अनुच्छेद -347
	(C) अनुच्छेद -348	(D) अनुच्छेद - 349
8.	Which article of the Constitution of India mentions about the language of communication between one state and another or between a state and the Union?	
	(A) Article - 346	(B) Article -347
	(C) Article -348	(D) Article - 349
	Ans: A	

9.	उच्चतम न्यायालय और उच्च न्यायालयों में और अधिनियमों, विधेयकों आदि के लिए प्रयोग की जानेवाली भाषा के बारे में भारत के संविधान के किस अनुच्छेद में उल्लेख है?	
	(A) अनुच्छेद - 347	(B) अनुच्छेद -348
	(C) अनुच्छेद -349	(D) अनुच्छेद - 350
9.	Which article of the Constitution of India mentions about the language used in the Supreme Court and High Courts and for the Acts, Bills etc. ?	
	(A) Article- 347	(B) Article -348
	(C) Article-349	(D) Article - 350
	Ans: B	

10.	व्यथा के निवारण के लिए अभ्यावेदन में प्रयोग की जानेवाली भाषा के बारे में भारत के संविधान के किस अनुच्छेद में उल्लेख है?	
	(A) अनुच्छेद - 344	(B) अनुच्छेद -346
	(C) अनुच्छेद -348	(D) अनुच्छेद - 350
10.	Which article of the Constitution of India mentions about the language used in the representation for the prevention of grief?	
	(A) Article- 344	(B) Article -346

	(C) Article-348	(D) Article - 350
	Ans: D	

11.	हिंदी भाषा के विकास के लिए निदेश का उल्लेख भारत के संविधान के किस अनुच्छेद में है?	
	(A) अनुच्छेद - 343	(B) अनुच्छेद -344
	(C) अनुच्छेद -351	(D) इनमें से कोई नहीं
11.	Which article of the Constitution of India mentions the Directive for the development of Hindi language?	
	(A) Article- 343	(B) Article -344
	(C) Article-351	(D) None of the above
	Ans: C	

12.	भारत के संविधान के अनुसार संघ की राजभाषा हिंदी तथा लिपि _____ होगी?	
	(A) रोमन	(B) खरोष्ठी
	(C) देवनागरी	(D) ब्राम्ही
12.	According to the Constitution of India, the Official Language of the Union will be Hindi and the script will be _____?	
	(A) Roman	(B) Kharosthi
	(C) Devnagri	(D) Brahmi
	Ans: C	

13.	संसदीय राजभाषा समिति की कौन सी उप समिति रेल कार्यालयों का निरीक्षण करती है?	
	(A) दूसरी उप समिति	(B) तीसरी उप समिति
	(C) पहली उप समिति	(D) इनमें से कोई नहीं
13.	Which sub-committee of Parliamentary Committee on Official Language inspects Railway offices?	
	(A) Second Sub Committee	(B) Third Sub Committee
	(C) First Sub Committee	(D) None of the above
	Ans: A	

14.	राजभाषा अधिनियम की धारा 4 के अंतर्गत गठित संसदीय राजभाषा समिति में लोक सभा के कितने सदस्य होते हैं?	
	(A) 5	(B) 10
	(C) 15	(D) 20
14.	How many members of Lok Sabha are there in the Parliamentary Committee on Official Language constituted under section 4 of the Official Language Act?	
	(A) 5	(B) 10
	(C) 15	(D) 20
	Ans: D	

15.	संसदीय राजभाषा समिति में राज्य सभा के कितने सदस्य होते हैं?	
	(A) 5	(B) 10
	(C) 15	(D) 22
15.	How many members of Rajya Sabha are there in the Parliamentary Committee on Official Language?	
	(A) 5	(B) 10
	(C) 15	(D) 22

	Ans: B	
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16.	संविधान की किस अनुसूची में राज्य के राजभाषाओं का उल्लेख है?	
	(A) सातवीं	(B) आठवीं
	(C) नौवीं	(D) दसवीं
16.	Which Schedule of the Constitution mentions about the Official Languages of the state?	
	(A) Seventh	(B) Eighth
	(C) Ninth	(D) Tenth
	Ans: B	

17.	भारत के संविधान के भाग-17 में राजभाषा के प्रयोजन के लिए कितने अनुच्छेद हैं?	
	(A) 9	(B) 10
	(C) 11	(D) 12
17.	Part-17 of the Constitution of India contains how many articles for the purpose of Official language?	
	(A) 9	(B) 10
	(C) 11	(D) 12
	Ans: C	
18.	राजभाषा अधिनियम किस वर्ष पारित किया गया?	
	(A) 1961	(B) 1962
	(C) 1963	(D) 1968
18.	In which year was the Official Language Act passed?	
	(A) 1961	(B) 1962
	(C) 1963	(D) 1968
	Ans: C	

19.	राजभाषा अधिनियम की किस धारा के अधीन कुछ दस्तावेजों को हिंदी और अंग्रेजी दोनों भाषाओं में अनिवार्य रूप से तैयार, जारी किया जाना है?	
	(A) धारा 3(1)	(B) धारा 3(2)
	(C) धारा 3(3)	(D) धारा 4
19.	Under which section of the Official Language Act, some documents are compulsorily prepared, issued in both Hindi and English languages?	
	(A) Section 3(1)	(B) Section 3(2)
	(C) Section 3(3)	(D) Section 4
	Ans: C	

20.	राजभाषा अधिनियम के प्रयोजनों को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए नियम बनाने की शक्ति किसे प्रदान की गई?	
	(A) केंद्र सरकार को	(B) राज्य सरकार को
	(C) राज्यपाल को	(D) इनमें से कोई नहीं
20.	Who is empowered to make rules to implement the Official Language Act?	
	(A) Central Government	(B) State Government
	(C) Governor	(D) None of the above
	Ans: A	

21.	राजभाषा अधिनियम में पहली बार संशोधन किस वर्ष के दौरान किया गया था?	
	(A) 1964	(B) 1965
	(C) 1966	(D) 1967
21.	During which year the first amendment to the Official Language Act was made?	
	(A) 1964	(B) 1965
	(C) 1966	(D) 1967
	Ans: D	
22.	राजभाषा के संबंध में राष्ट्रपति के आदेश किस वर्ष 27 अप्रैल को जारी हुए थे?	
	(A) 1955	(B) 1960
	(C) 1962	(D) 1965
22.	In which year the President's orders regarding the Official Language were issued on 27 April?	
	(A) 1955	(B) 1960
	(C) 1962	(D) 1965
	Ans: B	

23.	राजभाषा संकल्प किस वर्ष के दौरान पारित किया गया था?	
	(A) 1960	(B) 1962
	(C) 1967	(D) 1968
23.	During which year the Official Language Resolution was passed?	
	(A) 1960	(B) 1962
	(C) 1967	(D) 1968
	Ans: D	

24.	राजभाषा नियम किस वर्ष पारित किया गया था?	
	(A) 1963	(B) 1967
	(C) 1976	(D) 1987
24.	In which year the Official Language Rule was passed?	
	(A) 1963	(B) 1967
	(C) 1976	(D) 1987
	Ans: C	

25.	राजभाषा नियम में पहला संशोधन कब किया गया था?	
	(A) 1976	(B) 1978
	(C) 1980	(D) 1987
25.	When the Official Language Rules were amended first?	
	(A) 1976	(B) 1978
	(C) 1980	(D) 1987
	Ans: D	

26.	राजभाषा नियम भारत के किस राज्य पर लागू नहीं होते हैं?	
	(A) जम्मू-कश्मीर	(B) तमिलनाडु
	(C) गोवा	(D) इनमें से कोई नहीं
26.	Official Language Rules do not apply to which state of India?	
	(A) Jammu-Kashmir	(B) Tamil Nadu
	(C) Goa	(D) None of the above

	Ans: B	
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27.	राजभाषा कार्यान्वयन की दृष्टि से राजभाषा नियम 1976 के अंतर्गत भारत को कितने क्षेत्रों में वर्गीकृत किया गया है?	
	(A) 2	(B) 3
	(C) 4	(D) 5
27.	With a view of implementation of Official Language, how many regions have been classified in India under Official Language Rules 1976?	
	(A) 2	(B) 3
	(C) 4	(D) 5
	Ans: B	

28.	अंडमान निकोबार द्वीप समूह राजभाषा के प्रयोग-प्रसार के लिए वर्गीकृत किस क्षेत्र के अधीन आते हैं?	
	(A) 'क' क्षेत्र	(B) 'ख' क्षेत्र
	(C) 'ग' क्षेत्र	(D) इनमें से कोई नहीं
28.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands come under which area classified for the propagation of the Official Language?	
	(A) 'A' region	(B) 'B' region
	(C) 'C' region	(D) None of the above
	Ans: A	

29.	हिमाचल प्रदेश राज्य राजभाषा के प्रयोग-प्रसार के लिए वर्गीकृत किस क्षेत्र के अधीन आता है?	
	(A) 'क' क्षेत्र	(B) 'ख' क्षेत्र
	(C) 'ग' क्षेत्र	(D) इनमें से कोई नहीं
29.	The state of Himachal Pradesh comes under which area classified for the use of the Official Language?	
	(A) 'A' region	(B) 'B' region
	(C) 'C' region	(D) None of the above
	Ans: A	

30.	'हिंदी में कार्यसाधक ज्ञान' की परिभाषा राजभाषा नियम की किस नियम में दी गई है?	
	(A) 7	(B) 8
	(C) 9	(D) 10
30.	The definition of 'Working Knowledge in Hindi' is given in which rule of the Official Language Rules?	
	(A) 7	(B) 8
	(C) 9	(D) 10
	Ans: D	

31.	'हिंदी में प्रवीणता' की परिभाषा राजभाषा नियम की किस नियम संख्या में शामिल है?	
	(A) 9	(B) 10
	(C) 11	(D) 12
31.	Definition of 'Proficiency in Hindi' is included in which rule of the Official Language Rules?	
	(A) 9	(B) 10
	(C) 11	(D) 12
	Ans: A	

32.	केंद्र सरकार के जिन कार्यालयों के _____ प्रतिशत कर्मचारियों ने हिंदी का कार्यसाधक ज्ञान प्राप्त कर लिया है, उन कार्यालयों के नाम राजपत्र में अधिसूचित किए जाते हैं?
	(A) 60% (B) 70%
	(C) 80% (D) 100%
32.	The names of the Central Government offices of which _____ percent employees have acquired working knowledge of Hindi are notified in the Gazette. ?
	(A) 60% (B) 70%
	(C) 80% (D) 100%
	Ans: C

33.	भारत सरकार के कार्यालयों में प्रत्येक वर्ष हिंदी दिवस कब मनाया जाता है?
	(A) 12 सितंबर (B) 14 सितंबर
	(C) 12 जनवरी (D) 14 जनवरी
33.	When is Hindi Day celebrated every year in the Central Government Offices?
	(A) 12 September (B) 14 September
	(C) 12 January (D) 14 January
	Ans: B

34.	संविधान सभा ने हिंदी को राजभाषा के रूप में कब स्वीकार किया?
	(A) 10 जनवरी 1975 (B) 10 सितंबर 1975
	(C) 14 सितंबर 1949 (D) 14 सितंबर 1963
34.	When did the Constituent Assembly accept Hindi as the Official Language?
	(A) 10 January 1975 (B) 10 September 1975
	(C) 14 September 1949 (D) 14 September 1963
	Ans: C

35.	भारतीय संविधान की 8वीं अनुसूची में निम्नलिखित में से कौन सी भाषा शामिल नहीं है?
	(A) नेपाली (B) उर्दू
	(C) अंग्रेजी (D) सिंधी
35.	Which of the following languages is not included in the 8th Schedule of the Constitution?
	(A) Nepali (B) Urdu
	(C) English (D) Sindhi
	Ans: C

36.	संविधान की 8वीं अनुसूची में अब तक कितनी भाषाओं को मान्यता दी जा चुकी है?
	(A) 15 (B) 18
	(C) 22 (D) 24
36.	How many languages have been recognized in the 8th schedule of the constitution so far?
	(A) 15 (B) 18
	(C) 22 (D) 24
	Ans: C

37.	राजभाषा नियम के अनुसार कोई भी कर्मचारी आवेदन, अपील या अभ्यावेदन किस भाषा में कर सकता है?
	(A) हिंदी में (B) अंग्रेजी में
	(C) हिंदी या अंग्रेजी में (D) किसी भी भाषा में
37.	According to the Official Language Rules, in which language can any employee can submit his application, appeal or representation?

	(A) In Hindi	(B) In English
	(C) In Hindi-English	(D) In any language
	Ans: C	

38.	प्रथम राजभाषा आयोग का गठन किस वर्ष के दौरान किया गया था?	
	(A) 1955	(B) 1960
	(C) 1963	(D) 1976
38.	During which year was the first Official Language Commission formed?	
	(A) 1955	(B) 1960
	(C) 1963	(D) 1975
	Ans: A	

39.	मैनुअल, संहिताएं, प्रक्रिया संबंधी अन्य साहित्य लेखन सामग्री आदि द्विभाषिक रूप में जारी किए जाने की अनिवार्यता के बारे में राजभाषा नियम के किस नियम संख्या में उल्लेख किया गया है?	
	(A) नियम 9	(B) नियम 10
	(C) नियम 11	(D) नियम 12
39.	In which rule of the Official Language Rules have been mentioned about the imperative of issuing bilingual form manuals, codes, other literature related to process etc. ?	
	(A) Rule 9	(B) Rule 10
	(C) Rule 11	(D) Rule 12
	Ans: C	

40.	राजभाषा नियम संख्या-12 के अनुसार राजभाषा अधिनियम और नियमों के संबंध में जारी निर्देशों के समुचित अनुपालन को सुनिश्चित करने का उत्तरदायित्व किसे सौंपा गया है?	
	(A) राजभाषा अधिकारी को	(B) कार्यालय के प्रशासनिक प्रधान को
	(C) संबंधित डीलर को	(D) उपर्युक्त तीनों को
40.	According to Official Language Rule-12, who is entrusted with the responsibility of ensuring proper compliance of the instructions issued in connection with the Official Language Act and Rules?	
	(A) Rajbhasha Adhikari	(B) Administrative Head of the Office
	(C) Concerned Dealer	(D) Above three
	Ans: B	

41.	1955 में गठित प्रथम राजभाषा आयोग के अध्यक्ष कौन थे?	
	(A) श्री गोविंद वल्लभ पंत	(B) श्री बी.जी. खेर
	(C) श्री जवाहर लाल नेहरू	(D) श्री ओम मेहता
41.	Who was the Chairman of the First Official Language Commission constituted in 1955?	
	(A) Sri Govind Vallabh Pant	(B) Shri B.G.Kher
	(C) Sri Jawahar Lal Nehru	(D) Sri Om Mehtha
	Ans: B	

42.	हिंदी के प्रयोग के लिए वर्ष 2019-20 के वार्षिक कार्यक्रम के अनुसार इस रेलवे के मंडलों से इस रेलवे के मुख्यालय को कितने प्रतिशत मूल पत्र हिंदी में भेजा जाना अपेक्षित है?	
	(A) 55 प्रतिशत	(B) 60 प्रतिशत

	(C) 75 प्रतिशत	(D)100 प्रतिशत
42.	According to the Annual Programme of the year 2019-20 for the use of Hindi, what percentage of the originating correspondence is required to be done in Hindi from the divisions of this railway to the headquarters of this railway?	
	(A) 55 Percent	(B) 60 Percent
	(C) 75 Percent	(D)100 Percent
	Ans: A	

43.	केंद्र सरकार के कार्यालयों में गठित राजभाषा कार्यान्वयन समिति की बैठकों के आयोजन की अवधि क्या है ?	
	(A) 3 महीने में एक बार	(B) 6 महीने में एक बार
	(C) वर्ष में एक बार	(D) 2 वर्ष में एक बार
43.	What is the period for holding the meetings of the Official Language Implementation Committee constituted in Central Government Offices?	
	(A) Once in 3 months	(B) Once in 6 months
	(C) Once in a year	(D)Once in 2 years
	Ans: A	

44.	नगर राजभाषा कार्यान्वयन समिति की बैठकों के आयोजन की अवधि क्या है ?	
	(A) 3 महीने में एक बार	(B) 6 महीने में एक बार
	(C) वर्ष में एक बार	(D)2 वर्ष में एक बार
44.	What is the periodicity of holding the meetings of Town Official Language Implementation Committee?	
	(A) Once in 3 months	(B) Once in 6 months
	(C) Once in a year	(D) Once in 2 years
	Ans: B	

45.	राजभाषा नियम 1976 में कुल कितने नियम हैं?	
	(A) 9	(B) 10
	(C) 12	(D)14
45.	How many rules are there in the Official Language Rules 1976?	
	(A) 9	(B) 10
	(C) 12	(D)14
	Ans: C	

46.	राजभाषा का वार्षिक कार्यक्रम किस मंत्रालय द्वारा जारी किया जाता है?	
	(A) मानव संसाधन मंत्रालय	(B) रेल मंत्रालय
	(C) सभी मंत्रालय	(D)गृह मंत्रालय
46.	The Annual Program of Official Language is released by which ministry?	
	(A) Human Resource Ministry	(B) Ministry of Railways
	(C) All Ministries	(D) Ministry of Home Affairs
	Ans: D	

47.	हिंदी शिक्षण योजना के अंतर्गत निर्धारित हिंदी पाठ्यक्रम की परीक्षाएं वर्ष में कितनी बार ली जाती हैं?	
	(A) 1 बार	(B) 2 बार
	(C) 3 बार	(D) 4 बार
47.	How many times in a year the examinations of Hindi courses prescribed under Hindi Teaching Scheme are conducted?	
	(A) once	(B) twice

	(C) thrice	(D) 4 times
	Ans: B	

48.	हिंदीतर भाषी क्षेत्रों में बोर्डों को किस क्रम में प्रदर्शित जाता है?	
	(A) हिंदी, अंग्रेजी, क्षेत्रीय भाषा	(B) अंग्रेजी, हिंदी, क्षेत्रीय भाषा
	(C) क्षेत्रीय भाषा, हिंदी, अंग्रेजी	(D) क्षेत्रीय भाषा, अंग्रेजी, हिंदी
48.	In which order the boards are displayed in Non-Hindi speaking areas?	
	(A) Hindi, English, Regional Language	(B) English, Hindi, Regional Language
	(C) Regional Language, Hindi, English	(D) Regional Language, English, Hindi
	Ans: C	

49.	मंडल रेल कार्यालय की राजभाषा कार्यान्वयन समिति के अध्यक्ष कौन होते हैं?	
	(A) अपर मुख्य राजभाषा अधिकारी	(B) मंडल रेल प्रबंधक
	(C) मुख्य राजभाषा अधिकारी	(D) महाप्रबंधक
49.	Who is the Chairman of the Official Language Implementation Committee of the Divisional Railway Office?	
	(A) AMRA	(B) DRM
	(C) MRA	(D) GM
	Ans: B	

50.	क्षेत्रीय रेल राजभाषा कार्यान्वयन समिति के अध्यक्ष कौन होते हैं?	
	(A) मुख्य राजभाषा अधिकारी	(B) प्रमुख मुख्य कार्मिक अधिकारी
	(C) महाप्रबंधक	(D) अध्यक्ष, रेलवे बोर्ड
50.	Who is the Chairman of Zonal Railways Official Language Implementation Committee?	
	(A) MRA	(B) PCPO
	(C) GM	(D) Chairman, Railway Board
	Ans: C	

51.	राजभाषा अधिनियम 1963 में कुल कितनी धाराएं हैं?	
	(A) 9	(B) 10
	(C) 11	(D) 12
52.	How many Sections are there in the Official Language Act 1963?	
	(A) 9	(B) 10
	(C) 11	(D) 12
	Ans: A	

53.	राजभाषा अधिनियम 1963 की किस धारा के अंतर्गत केंद्र सरकार को राजभाषा संबंधित नियम बनाने की शक्ति दी गई है?	
	(A) धारा -6	(B) धारा -7
	(C) धारा -8	(D) धारा -9
53.	Under which section of the Official Language Act, 1963, the Central Government has been given the power to make rules related to the Official Language?	

	(A) Section -6	(B) Section -7
	(C) Section -8	(D)Section -9
	Ans: C	

54.	तकनीकी रेल विषयों पर हिंदी में मौलिक पुस्तकें लिखने के लिए चालू की गई योजना कौन सी है?	
	(A) विश्वेश्वरैया तकनीकी मौलिक पुस्तक लेखन पुरस्कार योजना	(B) लाल बहादुर शास्त्री तकनीकी मौलिक पुस्तक लेखन पुरस्कार योजना
	(C) आचार्य महावीर प्रसाद तकनीकी मौलिक पुस्तक लेखन पुरस्कार योजना	(D) शिवसागर मिश्र तकनीकी मौलिक पुस्तक लेखन पुरस्कार योजना
54.	What is the scheme launched for writing original books in Hindi on technical subjects of Railway?	
	(A) Visvesvaraya Technical Original Book Writing Award Scheme	(B) Lal Bahadur Shastri Technical Original Book Writing Award Scheme
	(C) Acharya Mahavir Prasad Technical Original Book Writing Award Scheme	(D) Sivasagar Mishra Technical Original Book Writing Award Scheme
	Ans: B	

55.	मौलिक कथा/कहानी संग्रह एवं उपन्यास लेखन को पुरस्कृत करने हेतु चलाई गई योजना का क्या नाम है?	
	(A) मैथिलीशरण गुप्त पुरस्कार योजना	(B) मुंशी प्रेमचंद पुरस्कार योजना
	(C) माखनलाल चतुर्वेदी पुरस्कार योजना	(D) भारतेन्दु हरिश्चंद्र पुरस्कार योजना
55.	What is the name of the scheme launched to award original fiction / story collection and novel writing ?	
	(A) Maithilisharan Gupta Award Scheme	(B) Munshi Premchand Award Scheme
	(C) Makhanlal Chaturvedi Award Scheme	(D) Bharatendu Harishchandra Award Scheme
	Ans: B	

56.	मौलिक काव्य, कविता संग्रह को पुरस्कृत करने हेतु चलाई गई योजना का क्या नाम है?	
	(A) महादेवी वर्मा पुरस्कार योजना	(B) रवींद्रनाथ ठाकुर पुरस्कार योजना
	(C) मैथिलीशरण गुप्त पुरस्कार योजना	(घ) माखनलाल चतुर्वेदी पुरस्कार योजना
56.	What is the name of the scheme launched to award Original Poetry, Poetry collection?	
	(A) Mahadevi Verma Award Scheme	(B) Rabindranath Thakur Award Scheme
	(C) Maithilisharan Gupta Award Scheme	(D) Makhanlal Chaturvedi Award Scheme
	Ans: C	

57.	राजभाषा अधिनियम 1976 के किस नियम के अंतर्गत कर्मचारी फाइल पर टिप्पणी या कार्यवृत्त हिंदी या अंग्रेजी में लिख सकता है?	
	(A) नियम 3(1)	(B) नियम 7(1)
	(C) नियम 8(1)	(D) नियम 10(1)
57.	Under which rule of the Official Language Act 1976, an employee can write Notings or minutes on the file in Hindi or English?	
	(A) Rule 3(1)	(B) Rule 7(1)
	(C) Rule 8(1)	(D) Rule 10(1)
	Ans: C	

58.	रेलवे बोर्ड राजभाषा कार्यान्वयन समिति के अध्यक्ष कौन होते हैं?
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	(A) अध्यक्ष, रेलवे बोर्ड	(B) निदेशक (राजभाषा)
	(C) सदस्य (कार्मिक)	(D) रेल मंत्री
58.	Who is the Chairman of the Railway Board Official Language Implementation Committee?	
	(A) Chairman, Railway Board	(B) Director (OL)
	(C) Member Staff	(D) Railway Minister
	Ans: A	

59.	रेलवे बोर्ड राजभाषा कार्यान्वयन समिति के सदस्य सचिव कौन होते हैं?	
	(A) उप निदेशक (राजभाषा)	(B) निदेशक (राजभाषा)
	(C) सदस्य (कार्मिक)	(D) रेल मंत्री
59.	Who is the member secretary of the Railway Board Official Language Implementation Committee?	
	(A) Dy Director (OL)	(B) Director (OL)
	(C) Member (Staff)	(D) Railway Minister
	Ans: B	

60.	राजभाषा अधिनियम की धारा 3(3) के अनुपालन का दायित्व किसको सौंपा गया है?	
	(A) कार्यालय के प्रशासनिक प्रधान को	(B) राजभाषा अधिकारी को
	(C) ऐसे दस्तावेजों पर हस्ताक्षर करने वाले अधिकारी को	(D) संबंधित लिपिक को
60.	Who is entrusted with the responsibility of complying with Section 3(3) of the Official Language Act?	
	(A) Administrative Head of the office	(B) Rajbhasha Adhikari
	(C) officer signing such documents	(D) Concerned Clerk
	Ans: C	

61.	राजभाषा नियम 1976 के किस नियम के अंतर्गत हिंदी में प्राप्त पत्रों के उत्तर किस भाषा में देना अपेक्षित है?	
	(A) हिंदी	(B) अंग्रेजी
	(C) हिंदी या अंग्रेजी	(D) हिंदी-अंग्रेजी द्विभाषी
61.	Under which rule of the Official Language Rules 1976, in which language is it required to reply to the letters received in Hindi?	
	(A) Hindi	(B) English
	(C) Hindi or English	(D) Hindi-English bilingual
	Ans: A	

62.	राजभाषा विभाग, गृह मंत्रालय द्वारा मंत्रा सॉफ्टवेयर किस कार्य के लिए विकसित किया गया है?	
	(A) अनुवाद	(B) टाइपिंग
	(C) नोटिंग	(D) डिक्टेशन
62.	For which work has Mantra Software developed by the Department of Official Language, Ministry of Home Affairs?	
	(A) Translation	(B) Typing
	(C) Noting	(D) Dictation
	Ans: B	

63.	भारत की भाषाओं के माध्यम से हिंदी सीखने के लिए उपलब्ध सॉफ्टवेयर का क्या नाम है?	
	(A) प्रवाचक	(B) श्रुतलेखन
	(C) मंत्र	(D) लीला

63.	What is the name of the software available to learn Hindi through the languages of India?	
	(A) Pravachak	(B) Shruthlekhan
	(C) Mantra	(D) Leela
	Ans: D	

64.	हिंदी स्पीच को हिंदी टेक्स्ट में बदलने से संबंधित सॉफ्टवेयर का क्या नाम है?	
	(A) श्रुतलेखन - राजभाषा	(B) लीला
	(C) प्रवाचक	(D) मंत्र
64.	What is the name of the software related with converting Hindi speech to Hindi text?	
	(A) Shruthlekhan - Rajbhasha	(B) Leela
	(C) Pravachak	(D) Mantra
	Ans: A	

65.	हिंदी टेक्स्ट को हिंदी स्पीच में बदलने से संबंधित सॉफ्टवेयर का क्या नाम है?	
	(A) रेल राजभाषा	(B) प्रवाचक - राजभाषा
	(C) लीला	(D) श्रुतलेखन
65.	What is the name of the software related with converting Hindi text to Hindi speech ?	
	(A) Rail Rajbhasha	(B) Pravachak - Rajbhasha
	(C) Leela	(D) Shruthlekhan
	Ans: B	

66.	हिंदी के प्रयोग के लिए वर्ष 2019-20 के वार्षिक कार्यक्रम के अनुसार 'ग' क्षेत्र से 'क' क्षेत्र के केंद्र सरकारी कार्यालयों के लिए हिंदी में कितना प्रतिशत मूल पत्राचार निर्धारित है?	
	(A) 100%	(B) 70%
	(C) 60%	(D) 55%
66.	According to the Annual Program for the usage of Hindi in the year 2019-20, what percentage of the original correspondence in Hindi is to be done from the 'C' region to the central government offices of 'A' region. ?	
	(A) 100%	(B) 70%
	(C) 60%	(D) 55%
	Ans: D	
67.	हिंदी के प्रयोग के लिए वर्ष 2019-20 के वार्षिक कार्यक्रम के अनुसार 'ग' क्षेत्र से 'ख' क्षेत्र के लिए हिंदी में कितना प्रतिशत मूल पत्राचार निर्धारित है?	
	(A) 100%	(B) 70%
	(C) 60%	(D) 55%
67.	According to the Annual Program for the usage of Hindi in the year 2019-20, what percentage of the original correspondence in Hindi is to be done from the 'C' region to the central government offices of 'B' region?	
	(A) 100%	(B) 70%
	(C) 60%	(D) 55%
	Ans: D	

68.	हिंदी के प्रयोग के लिए वर्ष 2019-20 के वार्षिक कार्यक्रम के अनुसार 'ग' क्षेत्र से 'ग' क्षेत्र के लिए हिंदी में कितना प्रतिशत मूल पत्राचार निर्धारित है?	
	(A) 100%	(B) 70%
	(C) 60%	(D) 55%

68.	According to the Annual Program for the usage of Hindi in the year 2019-20, what percentage of the original correspondence in Hindi is to be done from the 'C' region to the central government offices of 'C' region?	
	(A)100%	(B)70%
	(C)60%	(D)55%
	Ans: D	

69.	हिंदी के प्रयोग के लिए वर्ष 2019-20 के वार्षिक कार्यक्रम के अनुसार 'ग' क्षेत्र से 'क' क्षेत्र और 'ख' क्षेत्र के राज्य/ संघ राज्य क्षेत्र के कार्यालय/ व्यक्ति के लिए हिंदी में कितना प्रतिशत मूल पत्राचार निर्धारित है?	
	(A) 100%	(B) 85%
	(C) 60%	(D)55%
69.	According to the Annual Program for the year 2019-20 for the usage of Hindi, what percentage of original correspondence in Hindi is required to be done from 'C' region with the persons/offices of State / Union Territory of 'A' region and 'B' region?	
	(A)100%	(B) 85%
	(C)60%	(D)55%
	Ans: B	

70.	हिंदी के प्रयोग के लिए वर्ष 2019-20 के वार्षिक कार्यक्रम के अनुसार हिंदी में प्राप्त कितने प्रतिशत पत्रों के उत्तर हिंदी में दिए जाने का लक्ष्य निर्धारित है?	
	(A) 40%	(B) 60%
	(C) 80%	(D)100%
70.	According to the Annual Program for the year 2019-2020for the usage of Hindi,as per the target set what percentage of lettersreceived in Hindi should be replied in Hindi ?	
	(A)40%	(B)60%
	(C)80%	(D)100%
	Ans: D	

71.	हिंदी के प्रयोग के लिए वर्ष 2019-20 के वार्षिक कार्यक्रम के अनुसार 'ग'क्षेत्र में हिंदी में टिप्पण लिखने का कितना प्रतिशत लक्ष्य निर्धारित है?	
	(A) 30%	(B) 50%
	(C) 75%	(D)100%
71.	For the use of Hindi, according to the Annual Program for the year 2019-20, as per the target set what percentage of Hindi noting is required to be done in the 'C' region. ?	
	(A) 30%	(B)50%
	(C)75%	(D)100%
	Ans: A	

72.	हिंदी के प्रयोग के लिए वर्ष 2019-20 के वार्षिक कार्यक्रम के अनुसार 'ग' क्षेत्र में हिंदी में डिक्टेशन का कितना प्रतिशत लक्ष्य निर्धारित है?	
	(A) 25%	(B) 30%
	(C) 75%	(D)100%
72..	For the use of Hindi, according to the Annual Program for the year 2019-20, as per the target set what percentage of Hindi Dictations are required to begiven in the 'C' region?	
	(A)25%	(B) 30%
	(C)75%	(D)100%
	Ans: B	

73..	हिंदी के प्रयोग के लिए वर्ष 2019-20 के वार्षिक कार्यक्रम के अनुसार 'ग' क्षेत्र में कंप्यूटर सहित सभी प्रकार के इलेक्ट्रॉनिक उपकरणों की द्विभाषिक रूप में खरीद का कितना प्रतिशत लक्ष्य निर्धारित है?	
	(A) 75%	(B) 80%
	(C) 90%	(D) 100%
73.	According to the Annual Program for the year 2019-20 for the use of Hindi, what percentage of the target is set for the purchase of all types of electronic devices including computers in bilingual form in the 'C' region?	
	(A) 75%	(B) 80%
	(C) 90%	(D) 100%
	Ans: D	

74.	भारत संघ के शासकीय प्रयोजन के लिए प्रयुक्त होने वाले अंकों का रूप क्या होना चाहिए?	
	(A) भारतीय अंकों का अंतर्राष्ट्रीय रूप	(B) देवनागरी अंक
	(C) रोमन अंक	(D) उपर्युक्त में से कोई भी नहीं
74.	Which forms of the numerals should be used in official purposes of the Union of India?	
	(A) International form of Indian Numerals	(B) Devnagari numerals
	(C) Roman numerals	(D) None of the above
	Ans: A	

75.	केंद्र सरकार के जिन कार्यालयों के _____ प्रतिशत कर्मचारियों ने हिंदी का कार्यसाधक ज्ञान प्राप्त कर लिया है, उन कार्यालयों के नाम भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचित किए जाते हैं?	
	(A) 60%	(B) 70%
	(C) 80%	(D) 100%
75.	The names of the Central Government offices of which _____ percent employees have acquired working knowledge of Hindi are notified in the Gazette?	
	(A) 60%	(B) 70%
	(C) 80%	(D) 100%
	Ans: C	

76.	केंद्र सरकार के जिन कार्यालयों के 80% प्रतिशत कर्मचारियों ने हिंदी का कार्यसाधक ज्ञान प्राप्त कर लिया है, उन कार्यालयों के नाम किस राजभाषा नियम के अंतर्गत भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचित किए जाते हैं?	
	(A) नियम 10(4)	(B) नियम 10(3)
	(C) नियम 10	(D) नियम 10(2)
76.	Under which Official Language rule the names of the Central Government offices of which 80% of employees have acquired working knowledge of Hindi are notified in the Gazette. ?	
	(A) Rule 10(4)	(B) Rule 10(3)
	(C) Rule 10	(D) Rule 10(2)
	Ans: A	

77.	रेलवे बोर्ड व्यक्तिगत नकद पुरस्कार योजना के अंतर्गत दी जानेवाली पुरस्कार की राशि कितनी है ?	
	(A) 2000 रु.	(B) 3000 रु.
	(C) 1000 रु.	(D) 1200 रु.
77.	What is the amount of award given under Railway Board Individual Cash Award Scheme?	
	(A) Rs.2000	(B) Rs.3000
	(C) Rs.1000	(D) Rs.1200
	Ans: B	

78.	गृह मंत्रालय, राजभाषा विभाग द्वारा जारी वार्षिक कार्यक्रम के अनुसार कितने प्रतिशत अनुभागों को हिंदी में शत-	
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	प्रतिशत कार्य करने के लिए नामित किया जाना आवश्यक है?
	(A) 20 (B) 30
	(C) 55 (D) 100
78.	According to the annual program issued by the Rajbhasha Department, Ministry of Home Affairs, what percentage of sections are required to be nominated for doing cent percent work in Hindi?
	(A) 20 (B) 30
	(C) 55 (D) 100
	Ans: A

79.	केंद्र सरकार के जिन कार्यालयों के 80% प्रतिशत कर्मचारियों ने हिंदी का कार्यसाधक ज्ञान प्राप्त कर लिया है, उन कार्यालयों के नाम किस राजभाषा नियम के अंतर्गत भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचित किए जाते हैं?
	(A) नियम 10(4) (B) नियम 10(3)
	(C) नियम 10 (D) नियम 10(2)
79.	Under which Official Language rule the names of the Central Government offices of which 80% of employees have acquired working knowledge of Hindi are notified in the Gazette. ?
	(A) Rule 10(4) (B) Rule 10(3)
	(C) Rule 10 (D) Rule 10(2)
	Ans: A

80.	राजभाषा नियम, 1976 के किस नियम के अंतर्गत प्रशासनिक प्रधान को राजभाषा अधिनियम और राजभाषा नियम के अनुपालन का उत्तरदायित्व सौंपा गया है ?
	(A) नियम 12 (B) नियम 11
	(C) नियम 10 (D) नियम 3
80.	Under which rule of the Official Language Rules, 1976, the administrative head is entrusted with the responsibility of complying with the Official Language Act and the Official Language Rules ?
	(A) Rule 12 (B) Rule 11
	(C) Rule 10 (D) Rule 3
	Ans: A

81.	राजभाषा नियम 1976 के किस उपनियम के अनुसार कोई भी कर्मचारी आवेदन, अपील या अभ्यावेदन हिंदी या अंग्रेजी भाषा में कर सकता है?
	(A) नियम 7(1) (B) नियम 7(3)
	(C) नियम 8(1) (D) नियम 8(4)
81.	According to which sub rule of Official Language Rules 1976, an employee can submit his application, appeal or representation in Hindi or English?
	(A) Rule 7(1) (B) Rule 7(3)
	(C) Rule 8(3) (D) Rule 8(3)
	Ans: A

82.	राजभाषा नियम 1976 के किस उपनियम के अनुसार कोई भी कर्मचारी मांग कर सकता है कि उस पर तामील किया जानेवाला आदेश या सूचना हिंदी या अंग्रेजी में दी जाए?
	(A) नियम 7(1) (B) नियम 7(3)
	(C) नियम 8(1) (D) नियम 8(4)
82.	According to which subrule of the Official Language Rules 1976, where an employee can demand any orders or notices served to him Hindi or in English.
	(A) Rule 7(1) (B) Rule 7(3)
	(C) Rule 8(3) (D) Rule 8(3)
	Ans: B

83.	राजभाषा अधिनियम 1976 के किस नियम के अंतर्गत केंद्रीय सरकार के किसी कार्यालय में प्रयोग किए जानेवाले सभी
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	नाम पट्ट, सूचना पट्ट, पत्र शीर्ष, लिफाफों पर उत्कीर्ण लेख, लेखन सामग्री की अन्य मदें हिंदी और अंग्रेजी में होने चाहिए?	
	(A) नियम 11(1)	(B) नियम 11(3)
	(C) नियम 11(2)	(D) इनमें से कोई नहीं
83.	Under which rule of the Official Language Act 1976, all name plates, sign boards, letter heads, inscriptions on envelopes, other items of stationery used in any central government office should be in Hindi and English?	
	(A) Rule 11(1)	(B) Rule 11(3)
	(C) Rule 11(2)	(D) None of the above
	Ans: B	

84.	राजभाषा हिंदी में उत्कृष्ट कार्य करने के लिए महाप्रबंधकों और उनसे ऊपर के स्तर के अधिकारियों को निम्न में से कौन-सा सम्मान दिया जाता है?	
	(A) कमलापति त्रिपाठी राजभाषा स्वर्ण पदक	(B) रेल मंत्री राजभाषा रजत पदक
	(C) राजभाषा गौरव पुरस्कार	(D) रेल मंत्री राजभाषा स्वर्ण पदक
84.	Which of the following honors are given to the General Managers and above level officers for doing excellent work in the Official Language Hindi ?	
	(A) Kamlapati Tripathi Rajbhasha Gold Medal	(B) Rail Manthri Rajbhasha Silver Medal
	(C) Rajbhasha Gourav Purskar	(D) Rail Manthri Rajbhasha Gold Medal
	Ans: A	

85.	राजभाषा हिंदी में उत्कृष्ट कार्य करने के लिए वरिष्ठ प्रशासनिक ग्रेड और उनसे ऊपर के अधिकारियों को निम्न में से कौन-सा सम्मान दिया जाता है?	
	(A) कमलापति त्रिपाठी राजभाषा स्वर्ण पदक	(B) रेल मंत्री राजभाषा रजत पदक
	(C) राजभाषा गौरव पुरस्कार	(D) रेल मंत्री राजभाषा स्वर्ण पदक
85.	Which of the following honors are given to the SAG and above officers for doing excellent work in the Official Language Hindi ?	
	(A) Kamlapati Tripathi Rajbhasha Gold Medal	(B) Rail Manthri Rajbhasha Silver Medal
	(C) Rajbhasha Gourav Purskar	(D) Rail Manthri Rajbhasha Gold Medal
	Ans: B	

86.	एक कर्मचारी को अपने दैनंदिन सरकारी कामकाज में वर्ष के दौरान हिंदी में कम से कम 10,000 शब्द लिखने पर किस पुरस्कार योजना के अंतर्गत पुरस्कृत किया जाता है.	
	(A) गृह मंत्रालय पुरस्कार योजना	(B) रेल मंत्री पुरस्कार योजना
	(C) महाप्रबंधक पुरस्कार योजना	(D) प्रोत्साहन पुरस्कार योजना
86.	When an employee writes at least 10,000 words in Hindi during the year in his daily official work, Under which award scheme he will be awarded.	
	(A) Home Ministry Award Scheme	(B) Rail Mantri Award Scheme
	(C) General Manager Award Scheme	(D) Incentive award scheme
	Ans: A	

87.	गृह मंत्रालय, राजभाषा विभाग द्वारा जारी वार्षिक कार्यक्रम के अनुसार कितने प्रतिशत अनुभागों को हिंदी में शत-प्रतिशत कार्य करने के लिए नामित किया जाना आवश्यक है?	
	(A) 20	(B) 30
	(C) 55	(D) 100
87.	According to the annual program issued by the Rajbhasha Department, Ministry of Home Affairs, what percentage of sections are required to be nominated for doing cent percent work in Hindi?	
	(A) 20	(B) 30

	(C) 55	(D) 100
	Ans: A	

88.	गृह मंत्रालय, राजभाषा विभाग द्वारा जारी वार्षिक कार्यक्रम के अनुसार केंद्र सरकारी कार्यालय के वेबसाइट का कितना प्रतिशत द्विभाषी होना चाहिए?	
	(A) 20.	(B) 30
	(C) 55	(D) 100
88	According to the Annual Programme issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs, Department of Official Language, what percentage of the central government office's website should be in bilingual?	
	(A) 20	(B) 30
	(C) 55	(D) 100
	Ans: D	
89.	गृह मंत्रालय, राजभाषा विभाग द्वारा जारी वार्षिक कार्यक्रम के अनुसार सरकारी कार्यालयों में प्रयुक्त कोड, मैनुअल, प्रक्रिया, साहित्य का अनुवाद आदि का कितना प्रतिशत द्विभाषिक होना चाहिए.	
	(A) 20.	(B) 50
	(C) 55	(D) 100
89.	According to the Annual Programme issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs, Department of Official Language, what percentage of the code, manual, procedure, translation of literature, etc. used in government offices should be bilingual.	
	(A) 20	(B) 30
	(C) 55	(D) 100
	Ans: D	

90.	गृह मंत्रालय, राजभाषा विभाग द्वारा जारी वार्षिक कार्यक्रम के अनुसार प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों की कितनी प्रतिशत पाठ्य सामग्री का द्विभाषिक रूप में होना अनिवार्य है	
	(A) 20.	(B) 30
	(C) 55	(D) 100
90.	According to the annual programme issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs, Department of Official Language, what percentage of the training material of training institutes should be in bilingual form	
	(A) 20	(B) 30
	(C) 55	(D) 100
	Ans: D	
91.	गृह मंत्रालय, राजभाषा विभाग द्वारा जारी वार्षिक कार्यक्रम के अनुसार राजभाषा विभाग के अधिकारियों द्वारा अपने अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों का न्यूनतम कितने प्रतिशत कार्यालयों का निरीक्षण किया जाना अनिवार्य है	
	(A) 20.	(B) 25
	(C) 55	(D) 100
91.	According to the Annual Programme issued by the Department of Official Language, Ministry of Home Affairs, it is mandatory for officers of the Official Language Department to inspect the minimum percentage of their subordinate offices.	
	(A) 20	(B) 25
	(C) 55	(D) 100
	Ans: B	

92.	गृह मंत्रालय, राजभाषा विभाग द्वारा जारी वार्षिक कार्यक्रम के अनुसार पुस्तकालयों के अनुदान में से कितनी प्रतिशत राशि हिंदी पुस्तकों, हिंदी ई-पुस्तकों पर व्यय की जानी अपेक्षित है.	
	(A) 20.	(B) 50
	(C) 55	(D) 100
92.	According to the annual programme issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs, Department of Official	

	Language, what percentage of the grant of libraries is required to be spent on Hindi books, Hindi e-books	
	(A) 20	(B) 50
	(C) 55	(D) 100
	Ans: B	

93.	हिंदी टाइपिंग परीक्षा पास करने पर कितने महीने के लिए एक वेतन वृद्धि के बराबर व्यक्तिगत वेतन दिया जाता है?	
	(A) 36	(B) 24
	(C) 6	(D) 12
93.	On passing Hindi typing examination, for how many months personal pay equal in amount to one increment is given?	
	(A) 36	(B) 24
	(C) 6	(D) 12
	Ans: D	

94.	हिंदी आशुलिपि परीक्षा पास करने पर कितने महीने के लिए एक वेतन वृद्धि के बराबर व्यक्तिगत वेतन दिया जाता है?	
	(A) 6	(B) 36
	(C) 12	(D) 24
94.	On passing Hindi Stenography examination, for how many months personal pay equal in amount to one increment is given?	
	(A) 6	(B) 36
	(C) 12	(D) 24
	Ans: D	

95.	अगर भारत का कोई राज्य संविधान में प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए अपने क्षेत्र में बोली जाने वाली भाषाओं में से अपनी राजभाषा का चयन नहीं करता है तो उस राज्य की राजभाषा क्या होगी?	
	(A) उस राज्य में बोली जाने वाली सभी भाषाएं	(B) हिंदी भाषा
	(C) अंग्रेजी भाषा	(D) उपर्युक्त में से कोई भी नहीं
95.	If a state does not choose Official Language for itself from the languages spoken in the state what language will be its Official Language?	
	(A) All the languages spoken in the state	(B) Hindi Language
	(C) English Language	(D) None of the above
	Ans: C	

96.	संसद के प्रत्येक सदन या किसी राज्य के विधान-मंडल के सदन या प्रत्येक सदन में रखे जाने वाले सभी विधेयकों या प्रस्तावित किए जाने वाले संशोधनों के प्राधिकृत पाठ किस भाषा में होंगे?	
	(A) हिंदी में	(B) अंग्रेजी में
	(C) भारत के संविधान में उल्लिखित किसी भी भाषा में	(D) उपर्युक्त में से कोई भी नहीं
96.	The authoritative texts of all Bills to be introduced or amendments thereto to be moved in either House of Parliament or in the House or either House of the Legislature of a State shall be in which language?	
	(A) In Hindi	(B) In English
	(C) In any of the Languages mentioned in 8 th Schedule of the Constitution of India	(D) None of the above
	Ans: B	

97.	भारत के संविधान के वर्तमान उपबंधों के अनुसार उच्चतम न्यायालय और प्रत्येक उच्च न्यायालय की कार्यवाहियां भाषा में होनी है.	
	(A) हिंदी में	(B) अंग्रेजी में
	(C) भारत के संविधान में उल्लिखित किसी भी भाषा में	(D) उपर्युक्त में से कोई भी नहीं
97.	As per the prevailing provisions of the Constitution of India all proceedings in the Supreme Court and in every High Court shall be in..... language.	
	(A) In Hindi	(B) In English
	(C) In any of the Languages mentioned in 8 th Schedule of the Constitution of India	(D) None of the above
	Ans: B	

98.	संवैधानिक उपबंधों के अनुसार हिंदी भाषा को भारतीय सामासिक संस्कृति के सभी तत्वों की अभिव्यक्ति का माध्यम बनाने हेतु इसे समृद्ध बनाने के लिए जहां कहीं आवश्यक या वांछनीय हो वहां मुख्यतः किस भाषा से शब्दों को ग्रहण किया जाना है?	
	(A) अंग्रेजी भाषा से	(B) हिंदुस्तानी भाषा से
	(C) बोलचाल की भाषा से	(D) संस्कृत भाषा से
98.	As per the provisions of the Constitution of India vocabulary should be drawn primarily from which language wherever necessary or desirable for enrichment of Hindi Language to serve as medium of expression for all the elements of the composite culture of India?	
	(A) English Language	(B) Hindustani Language
	(C) Lingua Franca	(D) Sanskrit Language
	Ans: D	

99.	हिंदीतर भाषी क्षेत्रों में बोर्डों को किस क्रम में प्रदर्शित जाता है?	
	(A) हिंदी, अंग्रेजी, क्षेत्रीय भाषा	(B) अंग्रेजी, हिंदी, क्षेत्रीय भाषा
	(C) क्षेत्रीय भाषा, हिंदी, अंग्रेजी	(D) क्षेत्रीय भाषा, अंग्रेजी, हिंदी
99.	In which order the boards are displayed in non-Hindi speaking areas?	
	(A) Hindi, English, Regional Language	(B) English, Hindi, Regional Language
	(C) Regional Language, Hindi, English	(D) Regional Language, English, Hindi
	Ans: C	

100.	रेलवे स्टेशनों पर उद्घोषणाओं का क्रम क्या होना चाहिए ?	
	(A) हिंदी, क्षेत्रीय भाषा, अंग्रेजी	(B) हिंदी, अंग्रेजी, क्षेत्रीय भाषा
	(C) क्षेत्रीय भाषा, हिंदी, अंग्रेजी	(D) क्षेत्रीय भाषा, अंग्रेजी, हिंदी
100.	What should be the order of announcements at Railway stations?	
	(A) Hindi, regional language, English	(B) Hindi, English, Regional language,
	(C) Regional language, Hindi, English	(D) Regional language, English, Hindi
	Ans: C	
