1. Rail drilling machine is used to drill holes in the _____ of rails. [d]

a) Rail flange b) Rail head c) Rail end d) Rail web

2. Normally time taken for drilling of one hole in the rail is ___ minutes. [b]

a) 1-2 b) 3-4 c) 5-6 d) 7-8

3. Fixing time of rail drilling machine is_____ minutes. [a]

a) 2 b) 4 c) 6 d) 8

4. Fuel tank capacity of Rail drilling machine is _____ litres approximately. [b]

a) 1 b) 2 c) 5 d) 10

5. Fuel consumption for drilling ten holes in 60kg/90uts rail is_____ litres. [a]

a) 1 b) 1.5 c) 2 d) 2.5

6. No. of holes that can be drilled by a rail drilling machine in a day is___approximately. [c]

a) 30 b) 45 c) 60 d) 90

7. Normal hole diameter in rail ends is _____ mm. [c]

a) 20 b) 25 c) 32 d) none of the above

8. The dia of holes in fish plate is _____ mm. [b]

a) 25 b) 27 c) 30 d) 32

9. The dia of normal fish bolt is _____ mm. [b]

a) 20 b) 25 c) 27 d) 30

10. Drill bit size (diameter) used for normal rail joint hole is_____. [d]

a) 20mm b) 25mm c) 26.5mm d) 31.75mm

11. Drill bit size (diameter) used to get gapless joint at CMS Crossing is_____. [b]

a) 20mm b) 25mm c) 26.5mm d) 31.75mm

12. Gap to be provided at combination joint is _____ mm. [d]

a) 2 b) 4 c) 6 d) zero

13. What is the drill spindle rotation in terms of RPM_____. [a]

a) 60-90 b) 90-120 c) 120-150 d) none of the above [a]

14. Fuel used to start the drilling machine is_____.

a) Petrol b) diesel c) kerosene d) engine oil [b]

15. Fuel used to run the drilling machine is_____.

a) Petrol, b) petrol/kerosene c) diesel d) hydraulic oil [c]

16. Normal fish plate length is _____ mm.

a) 460 b) 500 c) 610 d) 1000 [b]

17. One metre long fish plates have _____ no of holes.

a) 4 b) 6 c) 5 d) 8 [d]

18. Fish plate which is used to fixed at AT weld joint is_____

a) Normal fish plate b) one metre long fish plate

c) Combination fishplate d) Joggled fish plate [c]

19. Fish plate which is used to join two different rail section is _____

a) Normal fish plate b) one metre long fish plate
c) combination fishplate d) Joggled fish plate [b]

20 .In case of a rail breakage which one is best to use_____

a) Normal fish plate b) one metre long fish plate
c) Combination fishplate d) Joggled fish plate

21. Standard gap of _____mm is made in the design of fish plates, bolts and holes in the web of the rails, when the centres of fish plates, rail holes and bolts are concentric. [b]

a) 4 b) 6 c) 8 d) 10

22. Maximum gap available due to play in dia. of bolt and holes in the rail and fishplates is _____ mm. [c]

a) 6 b) 10 c) 15 d) 20

23. Minimum requirement of manpower for handling rail drilling machine is _____ [a]

a) 2-1 skilled, 1 unskilled) b) 2- 2 skilled

c) 3 -2skilled, 1unskilled d) 3- 1skilled, 2unskilled

24. A standard drill bit shall last for _____ no of holes in 60kg/90UTS rail. [c]

a) 50 b) 75 c) 100 d) 150

25. Overall weight of a rail drilling machine is_____ kg. Approximately [c]

a) 35 kg b) 50 kg c) 65 kg d) 85kg

26. HP of prime mover/engine of rail drilling machine is_____ [c]

a) 1 HP b) 2 HP c) 3HP d) 5 HP

27. Drill bit for drilling of rail holes shall be _____ standard. [a]

a) IS: 5103-1969 b) IS: 5103-1989 c) IS: 5108-1969 d) IS: 5303-1996

28. Following care should be taken while handling drilling machine. [d]

a) Keep vertical during shifting b) shall not be moved on uneven surface

c) Evenly placed during drilling operation d) all the above

29. Gap provided in TOC and HOC at CMS crossing is _____. [d]

a) 3mm b) 5 mm c) 6mm d) zero

30. To ensure gapless joint hole to be drilled with _____ mm dia. drill bit. [c]

a) 20mm b) 25mm c) 26.5 mm d) 28mm

31. To ensure gapless joint centre of 1st and 2nd hole from rail end should be kept as____ and _____

a) 80 mm, 246 mm b) 81mm, 247mm c) 83mm, 249mm d) 85mm,251mm [c]

32. Distance between holes centres (pitch) in rails should be _____ mm. [c]

a) 160 mm b) 163 mm c) 166mm d) 83mm

33. Machine joint is_____. [c]

a) Drilled with machine b) joint in machine c) gapless joint d) none of the above

34. Purpose of providing gapless joint is_____ [a]

a) To prevent battering of rail ends b) To provide track circuiting

c) To ensure bolts tight d) none of the above

35. Chamfering of bolt holes_____ the periphery of holes. [a]

a) Work hardens b) work softens c) make smooth d) make perfect round

36. By chamfering of bolt holes it delays formation of_____ [d]

a) Transverse cracks b) longitudinal cracks c) horizontal cracks d) star cracks

37. Chamfering of bolt holes should be done with _____ chamfering kit. [c]

a) Good b) suitable c) approved d) any

38. The following holes drilled in rail shall be chamfered. [d]

a) rail joint holes b) S&T bond holes c)Electrical bond holes d) all the above

39. Torque wrench is pre set to a torque of_____ in case of 25 mm dia. Bolt [b]

a) 44 kg-m b) 52 kg-m c) 58 kg-m d)72 kg-m

40. While tightening the wrench _____ indicates pre-set torque is achieved. [b]

a) Maximum tightening b) a click sound c) reading on wrench d) bit coming out

41. Length of torque wrench is_____. [c]

a) 60 cm b) 1.00 m c) 1.25m d) 1.50m

42. During tightening a bolt the operator shall _____ over the wrench. [d]

a) Sit b) climb c) lean d) not lean

43. The torque wrench shall periodically ____as per the instructions of manufacturer. [d]

a) Painted b) oiled c) greased d) calibrated

44. The torque wrench, when not in use, shall be kept set at its ____ setting range [b]

a) Maximum b) minimum c) average d) standard

45. In chamfering, the bolt shall be _____ before every use. [b]

a) Checked b) lubricated c) replaced d) rethread

46. Best equipment to cut the rail is_____ [a]

a) Abrasive rail cutter b) rail cutting machine hacksaw type

c) gas cutting equipment d)heavy hack saw frame

47. Best suited for quick cutting of wear resistant and higher UTS rails is _____ [c]

a) Hand frame b) hack saw cutting machine c) abrasive rail cutter d) all the above

48. Prime mover of abrasive rail cutter is _____ [a]

a) Petrol engine b) diesel engine c) kerosene engine d) air petrol engine

49. HP of abrasive rail cutter engine is _____ [c]

a) 5 HP 5000 RPM b) 6HP 6000 RPM c) 7 HP 7000 RPM d) 8HP 8000 RPM

50. Fuel tank capacity of abrasive rail cutter is_____ [a]

a) 1 litre b) 2 litre c) 3 litre d) 4 litre

51. One litre petrol shall be sufficient for at least _____no of cuts for 52 kg /90 uts rails [b]

a) 3 b) 5 c) 6 d) 7

52. Minimum No. of cuts per disc on 52kg /90 uts rails is_____ [c]

a) 3 b) 5 c) 7 d) 9

53. Overall weight of abrasive disc cutter is _____ [b]

a) Max.25 kg b) Max. 35 kg c) max 50 kg d) max 70 kg

54. Recommended cutting time with disc cutter, for 60 kg/90uts rail is_____ minutes. [c]

a) 2 min b) 3 min c) 4 min d) 5 min

55. Recommended cutting time with disc cutter, for 52 kg/90uts rail is_____ minutes. [b]

a) 2 min b) 3 min c) 4 min d) 5 min

56. Recommended cutting time with disc cutter, for 52 kg/72uts rail is_____ minutes. [a]

a) 2 min b) 3 min c) 4 min d) 5 min

57. Recommended cutting time with disc cutter, for 60 kg/110uts rail is____ minutes. [d]

a) 2 min b) 3 min c) 4 min d) 5 min

58. The operator shall wear _____ before start the abrasive disc cutter machine. [d]

a) safety clothing b) shoes c) goggles d) all the above

59. In abrasive cutting machine circular cutting disc is made of _____ [d]

a) Mild steel b) high strength spl steel

c) Abrasive steel d) abrasive sand and bonding material

60. Diameter of cutting disc is_____ [a]

a) 400 +5-3mm b) 400 +10=5 mm c)350 +/-5 mm d)300 +/-3mm

61. Thickness of cutting disc is _____ [b]

a) 3.0+/-0.25mm b) 4.0 +/-0.25mm c) 5.0 +/-0.25mm d) 6.0 +/-0.25mm

62. Minimum No. of cuts per disc on 60kg /90 uts rails is_____ [c]

a) 3 b) 5 c) 6 d) 7

63. Discard diameter of a abrasive disc is _____ [c]

a) 200mm b) 240 mm c) 260 mm d 280 mm

64. Operating speed of the disc shall be_____ [a]

a) 100 m/sec b) 200m /sec c) 500m /sec d) 1000m /sec

65. For each cut maximum time taken by Rail cutting machine saw type is _____ [c]

a) 10 min b) 20 min c) 30 min d) 60 min

66. Fuel consumption for cutting by Rail cutting machine saw type is _____ [b]

a) min 1 cut / litre b) min 2 cuts / litre c) min 1 cut / 2 litres d) none

67. Prime mover (engine) of rail cutting machine saw type is_____ [a]

a) Petrol start, petrol/kerosene run b) kerosene start, kerosene run
c) self start, k.oil run d) none

68. Capacity and rpm of the engine of rail cutting machine saw type is_____ [a]

a) 2-3 HP, 3000-4000 rpm. b) 4-5 HP, 3000-4000 rpm.

c) 2-3 HP, 1000-2000 rpm d) none of the above

69. Rail tensor is used for _____ [c]

a) Distressing LWR, b) maintaining gap at AT welding rail joint

c) Both a & b d) none

70. Diameter of drill bit for TRD bond hole is _____ [b]

a) 26.5mm b) 17.5 mm c) 22 mm d) 25 mm

71. Diameter of holes in stock rail for slide chairs is _____ [c]

a) 32 mm b) 30mm c) 28 mm d) 26 mm

72. Diameter of holes in tongue rails for fixing stretcher bar is _____ [c]

a) 18 mm b) 20 mm c) 22mm d) 25mm

73. Diameter of holes in adjoining rails of CMS crossing is _____ [b]

a) 25 mm b) 26.5 mm c) 28 mm d) 32 mm

74. Fuel tank capacity of abrasive rail cutter shall be at least [a]

a) 1 Litre b) 1.5 Litre c) 2 Litre d) 0.5 Litre

75. Maximum overall weight of abrasive rail cutter shall be [d]

a) 30 Kgs b) 35 Kgs c) 25 Kgs d) 35 Kgs

76. While cutting rails with abrasive rail cutting wheel the vertical tolerance for squareness on face of rail heads of cut shall not be more than [b]

a) ± 0.5 mm b) ± 1.0 mm c) ± 1.5 mm d) ± 1.75 mm

77. While cutting rails with abrasive rail cutting wheel the lateral tolerance for squareness on face of rail heads of cut shall not be more than [b]

a) ± 0.5 mm b) ± 1.0 mm c) ± 1.5 mm d) ± 1.75 mm

78. _____ is used for trimming of extra weld metal from rail top and sides at AT welding rail joint after the welding process [c]

a) Hammer b) hack saw blade

c) Hydraulic weld trimmer d) Rail profile grinder

79. ___ is used for grinding of AT welded joints after trimming operation is complete [d]

a) Hammer b) Chisel c) Hydraulic weld trimmer d) Rail profile grinder

80. For adjusting gaps in jointed track without damaging rail ends _____ small track machine is used [c]

a) Abrasive rail cutter b) Hydraulic rail tensor

c) Rail creep adjuster d) Hydraulic rail bender

81. For straightening the dipped fish plated joint and for de hogging the joint _____ small track machine is used [d]

a) Rail creep adjuster b) Hydraulic rail tensor

c) Hydraulic rail bender d) Hydraulic rail joint straightener

82. For bending and de kinking of all types of flat bottom rail in horizontal plane _____ small track machine is used [c]

a) Rail creep adjuster b) Hydraulic rail tensor
c) Hydraulic rail bender d) Hydraulic rail joint straightener

83.Machine used for rail de stressing in LWR track and for maintaining specified gap at rail joints for AT welding [b]

a) Rail creep adjuster b) Hydraulic rail tensor
c) Hydraulic rail bender d) Hydraulic rail joint straightener

84. ADEN will check small track machines once in _____ months [c]

a) 03 b) 04 c) 06 d) 12

85. SSE/P.Way in charge will inspect small track machines once in ___ months [a]

a) 03 b) 04 c) 06 d) 12

86._____ shall ensure to arrange for the repairs and maintenance of small track machines available with him. [c]

a) ADEN b) JE/P.Way c) SSE/P.Way in charge d) All the above

87. Fuel tank capacity of abrasive rail cutter shall be at least [a]

a) 1 Litre b) 1.5 Litre c) 2 Litre d) 0.5 Litre

88. Maximum overall weight of abrasive rail cutter shall be [d]

a) 30 Kgs b) 35 Kgs c) 25 Kgs d) 35 Kgs

89. RDSO drawing no. of ERC Mk-III is_____ [a]

a) RT-3701, b) RT- 3703 c) RT-3711 d) RT-5919

90. RDSO drawing no. of ERC Mk-V is_____ [d]

a) RT-3701, b) RT- 3703 c) RT-3711 d) RT-5919

91. 6mm GRSP for 52 kg rail and 52 kg sleeper is _____ [b]

a) RT-3701, b) RT- 3703 c) RT-3711 d) RT-5919

92. 6mm GRSP for 52/60 kg rail and 60 kg sleeper is _____ [c]

a) RT-3701, b) RT- 3703 c) RT-3711 d) RT-5919

93. PSC sleeper for 60 kg rail is_____ [b]

a) T-2495 b) T-2496 c) T-8527 d) none of the above

94. PSC sleeper for 60/136RE kg rail designed for 25 t axle load is _____ [c]

a) T-2495 b) T-2496 c) T-8527 d) none of the above

95. Metal liner for 52 kg rail on 52 kg psc sleeper is _____ [a]

a) RT-3738 b) RT-3740 c) RT-3702 d)RT-3706

96. GFN liner for 52 kg rail on 52 kg psc sleeper is _____ [c]

a) RT-3738 b) RT-3740 , c) RT-3702 d)RT-3706

97. Metal liner for 60 kg rail on 60 kg psc sleeper is _____ [b]

a) RT-3738 b) RT-3740 , c) RT-3702 d)RT-3706

98. GFN liner for 60 kg rail on 60 kg psc sleeper is _____ [d]

a) RT-3738 b) RT-3740 , c) RT-3702 d)RT-3706

99. Metal liners for 52 kg rail on 60 kg psc sleeper are _____ [a]

a) RT-3741(GS),RT-3742(NGS) b) RT-3707(GS),RT-3708(NGS) c)RT-3740 d) none

100. GFN liners for 52 kg rail on 60 kg psc sleeper are _____ [b]

a) RT-3741(GS),RT-3742(NGS) b) RT-3707(GS),RT-3708(NGS) c)RT-3740 d) none

101. GFN full form_____ [c]

a) Gauge face new b) gauge face number c) Glass filled nylon d) Gauge face nylon

102. Gap to be provided at SEJ at time of laying or distressing is_____ [b]

a) 20 mm b) 40mm b) 60 mm d) 80 mm

103. Improved SEJ have _____ no. of SEJ sleepers. [c]

a) 2 b) 4 c) 5 d) 6

104. Conventional SEJ have _____ no. of SEJ sleepers. [d]

a) 2 b) 4 c) 5 d) 6

105. Oiling and greasing of SEJ should be done by keyman once in _____ [b]

a) week b) 15 days c) 3 weeks d) month

106.1 in 12 FSL will have _____ no of sleepers [d]

a) 51 b) 54 c) 72 d) 83

107.1 in 8.5 FSL will have _____ no of sleepers [b]

a) 51 b) 54 c) 72 d) 83

108. In one set of 1in 12 FSL total sleepers including approach and exit are _____ [d]

a) 54 b) 67 c) 83 d) 96

109. In one set of 1in 8.5 FSL total sleepers including approach and exit are _____ [b]

a) 54 b) 67 c) 83 d) 96

110. SRJ full form_____ [d]

a) Standard joint b) Straight rail joint c) Stock rail junction d) Stock rail joint

111. Combination fish plate can be fixed at_____ [d]

a) SRJ B) HOC c) 6.50 m from SRJ d) one rail from SRJ

112. Nominal gauge in PSC sleeper is_____ [a]

a) 1673 mm b) 1676 mm c) 1676+/- 3mm d) none

113. Minimum check rail clearance in PSC sleeper FSL_____ [a]

a) 41 mm b) 44 mm c) 45 mm d) 48mm

114. Maximum check rail clearance in PSC sleeper FSL_____ [c]

a) 41 mm b) 44 mm c) 45 mm d) 48mm

115. Minimum check rail clearance in non psc sleeper turnout is_____ [b]

a) 41 mm b) 44 mm c) 45 mm d) 48mm

116. Maximum check rail clearance in non psc sleeper turnout is_____ [d]

a) 41 mm b) 44 mm c) 45 mm d) 48mm

117. Minimum check rail clearance in LC is _____ [c]

a) 44mm b) 48mm c) 51mm d) 57mm

118. Maximum check rail clearance in LC is _____ [d]

a) 44mm b) 48mm c) 51mm d) 57mm

119. Throw of switch (opening) in OR switches, FSL is_____ [c]

a) 95 mm b) 115mm c) 115+/-3mm d) none

120. Throw of switch (opening) in thick web switches, FSL is_____ [d]

a) 160 mm b) 115mm c) 115+/-3mm d) 160+/-3mm

121. Heel divergence of 1in 12 is_____ [a]

a) 175mm b) 182.5mm c) 185mm d) 178mm

122. Heel divergence of 1in 8.5 is_____ [b]

a) 175mm b) 182.5mm c) 185mm d) 178mm

123. PSC sleepers marked by paint with "FTC" indicate [c]

a) Fit for track in curve b) Fit for transition curve
c) Fit for track circuit d) All the above

124. On PSC track fish plate joint should preferably be provided with ___ fish plates [b]

a) 60 cm long b) 1 M long c) Both a & b d) Joggled

125. Colour of RT-3706 GFN liner for 60/60 kg is [d]

a) Yellow b) Green c) Pink d) White

126. Colour of RT-3702 GFN liner for 52/52kg is [c]

a) Yellow b) Green c) Pink d) White

127. Colour of RT-3707 combination GFN liner is [a]

a) Yellow b) Green c) Pink d) White

128. Colour of RT-3708 combination GFN liner is [b]

a) Light Yellow b) Light Green c) Light Pink d) White

129. Colour of RT-3741 combination metal liner is [a]

a) Yellow b) Green c) Pink d) White

130. Colour of RT-3742 combination metal liner is [b]

a) Yellow b) Green c) Pink d) White

131. Frequency of ERC greasing in corrosion prone areas is [a]

a) Once in a year b) Once in six months
c) Once in 1 ½ years d) Once in 2 years

132. Frequency of ERC greasing in other than corrosion prone areas is [d]

a) Once in a year b) Once in six months
c) Once in 1 ½ years d) Once in 2 years

133. Frequency of lubrication of plate screws in points and crossings in corrosion prone areas is [b]

a) Once in a year b) Once in six months
c) Once in 1 ½ years d) Once in 2 years

134. Frequency of lubrication of plate screws in points and crossings in other than corrosion prone areas is [a]

a) Once in a year b) Once in six months
c) Once in 1 ½ years d) Once in 2 years

135. Frequency of lubrication of SEJ is once in [c]

a) Week b) 10 days c) 15 days d) Month

136. Frequency of greasing of gauge face of rails in points and crossings is once in [b]

a) Week b) 15 days c) 21 days d) Month

137. Adequate distance of _____ in the direction of approaching train should be visible while working on bridges without caution order and with lookout man is [d]

a) 0.6KM b) 0.8 KM c) 1 KM d) 1.2 KM

138. Lubrication of rail joints is done to [d]

a) Facilitate expansion of rails b) Reduce wear on fishing planes of rail
c) Reduce wear on fishing planes of fish plates d) All the above

139. Lubrication of rail joints is carried out [b]

a) Once in six months in the month of October and February
b) Once in a year between October and February
c) Once in two year between October and February
d) None of the above

140. Lubrication of rail joints on important girder bridges and their approaches should be done ____ [a]

a) Twice in a year b) Once in a year
c) Once in 4 months d) Once in four months

141. Temporary rail closure with SR 30kmph in track should not be less than __ [d]

a) 11 m b) 6.5 m c) 5.5 m d) 4 m

142. Permanent rail closure in running lines other than LWR track on routes above 100 kmph should not be less than _____ [a]

a) 11 m b) 6.5 m c) 5.5 m d) 4 m

143. Permanent rail closure in running lines other than LWR track on routes less than 100 kmph should not be less than _____ [c]

a) 11 m b) 6.5 m c) 5.5 m d) 4 m

144. Distance pieces to platform lines are provided at an interval of ___

a) 30 m b) 25 m c) 35 m d) 50 m [a]

145. Fouling marks should be fixed at a point at which spacing between tracks is not less than _____ for existing yards [b]

a) 4255 mm b) 4265 mm c) 4275 mm d) 4285 mm

146. Record of work in artisans diary should be submitted to office of SSE/P.Way in charge _____ [c]

a) At the every week b) Once in 15 days

c) At the end of every month d) On every day

147. The _____ shall ensure that all tools are deposited in the tool box after working hours and kept locked. [c]

a) Track maintainer b) Key man c) Gang mate d) JE/P.Way

148. _____ should not leave any tool unprotected during the course of working or during mid-day-break. [a]

a) Track maintainer b) Key man c) Gang mate d) JE/P.Way

149. _____ tapes should be avoided in track circuited areas [b]

a) Linen b) Steel c) Cloth d) Plastic

150. No work shall be done within a distance of _____ metres from the live wire in electrified section without 'permit-to-work'/OHE block. [c]

a) 1 b) 1.5 c) 2 d) 2.5

151. No part of the tree shall be nearer than __ meters from the nearest live conductor. [d]

a) 2.5 b) 3 c) 3 .5 d) 4

152. Permanent way staffs are advised to keep clear of the tracks and avoid contact with the rails when an electrically hauled train is within _____ [c]

a) 150 m b) 200 m c) 250 m d) 300 m.

153. When unloading rails along tracks, care shall be taken to ensure that rails do not touch each other to form a continuous metallic mass of length greater than _____ metres. [a]

a) 300 b) 200 c) 250 d) 500

154. When joggled fish plates are removed for deployment of track machines, a SR _____shall be imposed till such time the joggled fish plates are re-fixed. [b]

a) 30 kmph b) 50kmph c) 45 kmph d) 20 kmph

155. The shortest distance between the gauge faces of rails of a track is called

a) Track gauge b) Cross level c) Versine d) Unevenness [a]

156. The level difference between two rails, on a sleeper, of a track is called

a) Track gauge b) Cross level c) Versine d) Unevenness [b]

157. The total traffic carried on a line, is expressed as [c]

a) load b) CC c) GMT d) No. of trains

158. GMT full form is_____ [c]

a) Gross metric tonnes b) gross moving traffic c) gross million tonnes d) none

159. Height of 52 kg IRS rail is _____ mm. [b]

a) 136 b) 156 c) 150 d) 172

160. Height of 60 kg UIC rail is _____ mm. [d]

a) 136 b) 156 c) 150 d) 172

161. Bottom flange width of 52 kg IRS rail is _____ mm. [a]

a) 136 b) 156 c) 150 d) 172

162. Bottom flange width of 60 kg UIC rail is _____ mm. [c]

a) 136 b) 156 c) 150 d) 172

163. Weight of one metre length of 52 kg IRS rail is_____ kg/m. [b]

a) 51.34 b) 51.89 c) 51.98 d) 52

164. Weight of one metre length of 60 kg UIC rail is_____ kg/m. [a]

a) 60.34 b) 60.20 c) 59.34 d) 60

165. Group A route is classified with speeds up to _____ [d]

a) 110 kmph b) 120 kmph c) 130 kmph d) 160 kmph

166. Group B route is classified with speeds up to _____ [c]

a) 110 kmph b) 120 kmph c) 130 kmph d) 160 kmph

167. Group D spl routes is classified with speeds up to _____ [b]
a) 110 kmph and annual traffic density is 30 GMT or more
b) 110 kmph and annual traffic density is 20 GMT or more
c) 110 kmph and annual traffic density is less than 30 GMT
d) 110 kmph and annual traffic density is less than 20 GMT

168. Group D route is classified with speeds up to _____ [d]
a) 110 kmph and annual traffic density is 30 GMT or more
b) 110 kmph and annual traffic density is 20 GMT or more
c) 110 kmph and annual traffic density is less than 30 GMT
d) 110 kmph and annual traffic density is less than 20 GMT

169. Group E route is classified with speeds up to _____ [a]
a) 100 kmph b) 110 kmph c) 120 kmph d) 50 kmph

170. Suburban sections of Mumbai, Delhi, Chennai and Kolkata are classified as__ routes [c]
a) Group A b) Group B c) Group C d) Group D

171. Full form of ERC [b]
a) Elastic rail clamp b) Elastic rail clip
c) Elastic roller clip d) Elastic roller clamp

172. Full form of GRSP [c]
a) Grooved rubber sleeper pad b) Grooved rubber sole pad
c) Grooved rubber sole plate d) Grooved rubber sleeper plate

173. All the new AT welded joints shall be ultrasonically tested as early as possible in any case not later than _____ [b]
a) 15 days b) 30 days c) 45 days d) 60 days

174. Joggled fishplate with clamps or two far end bolts on good AT welds shall be provided on curves of _____ [d]
a) 2° b) 2° or sharper c) 3° d) 3° or sharper

175. Joggled fishplates with far end bolts shall be provided on AT welds which have undertaken traffic equal to or more than _____ of stipulated fatigue life (GMT) of the rail. [c]
a) 40% b) 45 % c) 50% d) 70%

176. Joggled fishplate with clamps or two far end bolts on good AT welds shall be provided on banks having height ____ or more. [b]
a) 4 m b) 5 m c) 4.5 m d) 5.5 m

177. Joggled fish plate with clamps or two far end bolts on good AT welds shall be provided on bridges having length of water way as 100 m or more and on approaches up to_____ length [b]

a) 200 Mts b) 100 Mts c) 150 Mts d) 250 Mts

178. A Thermit welding done in-situ shall be joggled fish plated with two clamps and supported on wooden blocks of length _____ until tested as good by USFD. [c]

a) 300 x 300 mm b) 250 x 300 mm c) 300 x 450 mm d) 350 x 400 mm

179. Maximum weight of rail profile grinder including generator is [a]

a) 80 Kgs b) 75 Kgs c) 65 Kgs d) 50 Kgs

180. Maximum grinding time for grinding of AT weld with rail profile grinder

a) 20 minutes b) 15 minutes c) 10 Minutes d) 12 minutes [b]

181. Minimum Man power required to operate rail profile weld grinder is [c]

a) 2 – Both skilled b) 2 – Both unskilled

c) 2 – One skilled and one unskilled d) All the above

182. One metre straight edge is used for [d]

a) Check the vertical and lateral tolerances

b) Aligning the rail ends both laterally and vertically

c) Check the straightness of rail ends d) All the above

183. Traffic can be allowed only after _____ minutes have elapsed after welding of rail joint. [c]

a) 10 b) 20 c) 30 d) 45

184. A minimum traffic block of _____ minutes is required for one joint to ensure good quality of welding. [d]

a) 30-40 min b) 40-50 min c) 50-60 min d) 60-70 min

185. Welding of rail joint work should be carried out with_____ [d]

a) Protection b) caution order c) line block d) all the three required

186. Cut rail renewal work should be carried out with_____ [d]

a) Protection b) caution order c) line block d) all the three required

187. At welding of rail joint work banner flag should be placed at a distance of _____ metres from work spot. [c]

a) 30m b) 100m c) 600 m d) 1200m

188. At welding of rail joint work detonators should be placed at a distance of _____ metres from work spot. [d]

a) 30m b) 100m c) 600 m d) 1200m

189. Protection of track for works which are completed on the same day is done by _____ [c]

a) walky talkie b) look out men c) HS flags, banner flags & detonators

d) Engg fixed indicators

190. Protection of track for works which will be carried for more than one day is done by_____ [d]

a) walky talkie b) look out men c) HS flags, banner flags & detonators

d) Engg fixed indicators

191. Life of a detonator is_____ years [b]

a) 3 b) 5 c) 7 d) 10

192. Life of a detonator can be extended upto maximum __years with certain tests. [b]
a) 7 b) 8 c) 10 d) 12

193. Caution indicator board for stop dead, long duration works shall be placed at a distance of _____ metres. [c]

a) 600 m b) 1000m c) 1200m d) 30 m

194. SR (Speed restriction) board should be placed at distance of _____ metres from work spot. [a]

a) 30 m b) 600m c) 800m d) 1200m

195. Length of check rail at level crossing shall be [d]

a) width of road + 0.5 m b) width of road + 1 m
c) width of road + 1.5 m d) width of road + 2 m

196. Check rail clearance to be provided at level crossing is [c]

a) 41 – 45 mm b) 44 – 48 mm c) 51 – 57 mm d) 52 – 58 mm

197. The amount by which one of the rail is raised with reference to the other rail of a track is called as [d]

a) Cant deficiency b) Cant excess c) Cross level d) Super elevation

198. _____is used to measure the distance between gauge faces of rails of a track at 13 to 15 mm below top of the rails from nominal gauge [c]

a) Sprit level b) Tape

c) Gauge cum level d) Hemp cord

199. The measured gauge which is less than the nominal gauge is called [b]

a) Slack gauge b) Tight gauge c) Neat gauge d) None

200. The measured gauge which is more than the nominal gauge is called [a]

a) Slack gauge b) Tight gauge c) Neat gauge d) None

201. The lowest division in gauge cum level instrument for gauge reading is [b]

a) 0.5 mm b) 1 mm c) 1.5 mm d) 2 mm

202. In gauge cum level instrument the tight gauge reading is shown in _____ window [d]

a) White b) Green c) Yellow d) Red

203. In gauge cum level instrument the slack gauge reading is shown in _____ window [a]

a) White b) Green c) Yellow d) Red

204. In gauge cum level instrument the maximum tight gauge that can be read is [a]

a) 10 mm b) 15 mm c) 20 mm d) 25 mm

205. In gauge cum level instrument the maximum slack gauge that can be read is [c]

a) 10 mm b) 15 mm c) 20 mm d) 25 mm

206. _____ is used to measure the level difference between two rails, on a sleeper, of a track [b]

a) Tape b) Spirit level c) Gauge cum level d) Hemp cord

207. The lowest division in gauge cum level instrument for level reading between two rails of a track is [b]

a) 0.5 mm b) 1 mm c) 1.5 mm d) 2 mm

208. Deviation of rails in vertical plane, from its original/intended position, measured individually for each of the rail with reference to a chord of specified length is called as [d]

a) Gauge b) Versine c) Alignment d) Unevenness

209. Deviation of rails in horizontal plane, from its original/intended position, measured individually for each of the rail with reference to a chord of specified length [c]

a) Gauge b) Versine c) Alignment d) Unevenness

210. _____ is the perpendicular distance measured at the midpoint of a chord from the arc of curved track. [b]

a) Gauge b) Versine c) Cross level d) Unevenness

211. A circular curve in vertical plane. [c]

a) Transition curve b) Horizontal curve

c) Vertical curve d) Turn in curve

212. A welded rail, the central part of which does not undergo any longitudinal movement due to temperature variations is called [c]

a) Fish plated track b) Short welded rail

c) Long welded rail d) Buffer rail

213. A welded rail that contracts and expands, throughout its length, due to temperature variations is called [b]

a) Fish plated track b) Short welded rail

c) Long welded rail d) Buffer rail

214. An easement curve which has curvature change throughout its length

a) Transition curve b) Horizontal curve

c) Vertical curve d) Turn in curve [a]

215. _____installed at each end of LWR/CWR to permit expansion /contraction of the adjoining breathing lengths due to temperature variations. [c]

a) Switch expansion joint b) Buffer rail

c) Both a & b d) None of the above

216. Plate screws are used at _____ [a]

a) Switch of t/out b) crossing of t/out c) lead of t/out d) none of the above

217. Spherical washers are used at_____ [a]

a) Heel and check blocks of t/out b) LC c) GB d) SEJ

218. Tapered washers are used at _____ [b]

a) Heel and check blocks of t/out b) CMS crossing c) LC d) SEJ

219. Hook bolts are used at _____ [d]

a) SEJ b) LC c) P& C c) GB

220. After laying Steel sleepers, tightening of all fittings including hook bolts should be done once in _____ for initial one month [d]

a) Every day b) 7 days c) 10 days d) 15 days

221. After initial one month of laying of steel channel sleepers, tightening of all fittings including hook bolts should be done once in _____ for next six months [b]

a) 15 days b) a month c) Two months d) 45 days

222. Guard rail bolts should be tightened once in a____ for first six month [d]

a) 15 days b)Month c) 2 months d) 3 months

223. Sudden or Gradual shifting of Track in lateral or vertical direction due to unbalanced thermal stress in rail / track is called [d]

a) Creep b) Movement of rail c) Sun kinks d) Buckling of track

224. _____ is used to measure the gap at rail joints [c]

a) Scale b) Steeped gauge c) Gap gauge d) Feeler gauge

225._____is used to check the squareness of sleepers [b]

a) Chord b) T square c) Straight edge d) L square

226. _____ is used to check the soundness of packing under concrete sleepers

a) Canne boule b) shovel c) Crow bar d) all the above [a]

227. _____is used to check the squareness of rail cut [d]

a) Chord b) T square c) Straight edge d) L square

228. Mechanical track jack used for lifting of track is [a]

a) Infringing type b) Non infringing type

c) Both a & b d) None of the above

229. Hydraulic track jack used for lifting of track is [b]

a) Infringing type b) Non infringing type

c) Both a & b d) None of the above

230._____ is used for re spacing and squaring of sleepers [c]

a) Concrete sleeper breaker b) Hydraulic rail tensor

c) Hydraulic sleeper spacer d) Concrete sleeper drilling machine

231._____ is used for removing the jammed ERC from concrete sleepers without damage to the sleepers [a]

a) Hydraulic extractor for ERC b) Concrete sleeper drilling machine

c) Angle grinder d) Hydraulic sleeper spacer

232._____ is used for tamping in concrete sleeper track as means of intermediate attention in between tamping by on track machines. [d]

a) CSM machine
b) Duomatic machine
c) Unimat machine
d) Off track tampers

233. When joggled fish plates are removed for deployment of track machines, a SR _____ shall be imposed till such time the joggled fish plates are re-fixed. [b]

a) 30 kmph b) 50kmph c) 45 kmph d) 20 kmph

234. Plain track tamping machine is_____ [d]

a) BRM b) UNIMAT c) BCM d) duomatic m/c

235. Points and crossing tamping machine is_____ [b]

a) BRM b) UNIMAT c) BCM d) duomatic m/c

236. Ballast deep screening machine is_____ [c]

a) BRM b) UNIMAT c) BCM d) duomatic m/c

237. Ballast profiling and boxing machine is_____ [a]

a) BRM b) UNIMAT c) BCM d) duomatic m/c

238. FRM is a_____ machine [a]

a) Shoulder ballast screening m/c b) deep screening m/c
c) Tamping m/c d) P & C relaying m/c

239. T-28 is a_____ machine. [d]

a) Shoulder ballast screening m/c b) deep screening m/c
c) Tamping m/c d) P & C relaying m/c

240. Machine used for trucking of p.way material along track is_____ [d]

a) DGS b) PQRS c) T-28 d) UTV

241. Machine used for relaying of plain track is_____ [b]

a) DGS b) PQRS c) T-28 d) UTV

242 .Machine used for compaction and consolidation of track is_____ [a]

a) DGS b) PQRS c) T-28 d) UTV

243. Tolerance for vertical alignment of finished AT welded joint measured with one metre straight edge is [a]

a) Not more than + 1.0 mm to – 0.0 mm at end of straight edge

b) Not more than + 0.5 mm to – 0.0 mm at end of straight edge
c) Not more than + 1.0 mm to – 0.0 mm at centre of straight edge
d) Not more than + 0.5 mm to – 0.0 mm at centre of straight edge

244. Tolerance for lateral alignment of finished AT welded joint measured with one metre straight edge is [d]
a) Not more than ± 1.0 mm at end of straight edge
b) Not more than ± 0.5 mm at end of straight edge
c) Not more than ± 1.0 mm at centre of straight edge
d) Not more than ± 0.5 mm at centre of straight edge

245. Tolerance for finishing of top surfaces of finished AT welded joint measured with 10 cm straight edge is [b]
a) Not more than + 0.5 mm to – 0.0 mm at end of straight edge
b) Not more than + 0.4 mm to – 0.0 mm at end of straight edge
c) Not more than + 0.5 mm to – 0.0 mm at centre of straight edge
d) Not more than + 0.4 mm to – 0.0 mm at centre of straight edge

246. Tolerance for head finishing of sides of finished AT welded joint measured with 10 cm straight edge is [c]
a) Not more than ± 0.4mm over gauge face side at centre of straight edge
b) Not more than ± 0.5 mm over gauge face side at centre of straight edge
c) Not more than ± 0.3 mm over gauge face side at centre of straight edge
d) Not more than ± 0.2 mm over gauge face side at centre of straight edge

247. The turnouts on which trains are to be received from SRJ side are called [c]
a) Non interlocked points b) Trailing points
c) Facing points d) interlocked points

248. The turnouts on which trains are received from crossing side from any of two tracks are called [b]
a) Non interlocked points b) Trailing points
c) Facing points d) Interlocked points

249. Pair of tongue rails connected to each other with stretcher bars is called as [b]
a) Point b) Switch c) Turnout d) All the above

250. Pair of tongue rails along with attached stock rails and all other fittings is called [a]
a) Point b) Turnout c) Crossing d) None of the above

251. SRJ is_____ [c]
a) Switch rail joint b) stock rail junction c) stock rail joint d) Switch rail junction

252. HOC is_____ [b]
a) Head of crossing b) Heel of crossing c) Heel on crossing d) none of above

[d]

253. In CMS crossing, CMS stands for_____

a) Carbon manganese steel b) Carbon magnesium steel

c) Cobalt manganese steel d) Cast Manganese Steel

[a]

254. ATS is_____

a) Actual toe of switch b) Ahead of tongue and stock

c) Advance toe of switch d) none of the above

[b]

255. TTS is_____

a) Theoretical tongue of switch b) theoretical toe of switch

c) Theoretical throat of switch d) none of the above

[c]

256. ANC is _____

a) Actual number of crossing b) advance nose of crossing

c) Actual nose of crossing d) ahead of nose in crossing

[b]

257. TNC is _____

a) Total number of crossing b) Theoretical nose of crossing

c) Terminal nose of crossing d) None of the above

258. Point assembly is designated as RH or LH depending on the side to which a train travelling in the _____ of switch is diverted [a]

a) Facing direction b) Trailing direction

c) Direction of traffic d) Unidirectional traffic

259. The joint at which the stock rail is joined to the rail at the approach is called as [c]

a) Fish plated joint b) Machined joint

c) Stock rail joint d) Heel joint

260._____ is a point at which the tongue rail starts at the front end [b]

a) Theoretical toe of switch b) Actual toe of switch

c) Heel block d) Switch entry angle

261. The distance through which a tongue rail moves at its toe from its closed position to open position is called as [c]

a) Switch entry angle b) Heel divergence

c) Throw of switch d) Actual toe of switch

262. Throw of switch is the distance measured from the [d]

a) Non gauge face of stock rail to gauge face of tongue rail
b) Non gauge face of stock rail to non gauge face of tongue rail
c) Gauge face of stock rail to gauge face of tongue rail
d) Gauge face of stock rail to non gauge face of tongue rail

263. In curved switches point on the gauge line of tongue rail opposite the centre of the heel block is called as [c]

a) Heel divergence b) Toe of switch
c) Heel of switch d) Switch length

264. The distance between the gauge lines of stock rail and that of tongue rail at the heel measured at right angle to gauge face of stock rail is called as [a]

a) Heel divergence b) Toe of switch
c) Heel of switch d) Switch length

265. Heel divergence for 1 in 8.5 curved switch on PSC is [d]

a) 133 mm b) 136 mm c) 175 mm d) 182.5 mm

266. Heel divergence for 1 in 12 curved switch on PSC is [c]

a) 133 mm b) 136 mm c) 175 mm d) 182.5 mm

267. Heel divergence for 1 in 16 curved switch on PSC is [c]

a) 133 mm b) 136 mm c) 145 mm d) 150 mm

268. 1 in 12 PSC Turnout consist of --------- Number of sleepers in a set [b]

a) 83 b) 96 c) 91 d) 95

269. 1 in 8.5 PSC Turnout consist of --------- Number of sleepers in a set [d]

a) 54 b) 62 c) 65 d) 67

270. 1 in 16 PSC Turnout consist of --------- Number of sleepers in a set [c]

a) 101 b) 111 c) 114 d) 109

271. 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 5 mm d)2 to 3 mm

272. Number of approach sleepers in PSC layout are [d]

a) 10 b) 11 c) 12 d) 13

273. 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

274. 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

275. 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

276. Check rails at crossing assembly provide [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

277. 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

278. 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

279. 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

280.1 in 8 ½ fan shape layout has —— No. of stretcher bars [b]

a) 4 b) 3 c) 2 d) None of the above

281.1 in 12 fan shape layout has ----- No. of stretcher bars [a]

a) 4 b) 3 c) 2 d) None of the above

282. The permissible speed on 1in 8.5 curved switch is [a]

a)15kmph, b) 25 kmph c)30kmph d) 40kmph

283. The permissible speed on 1in 12 curved switch is [c]

a)15kmph, b) 25 kmph c)30kmph d) 40kmph

284. The permissible speed for 1 in 12 TWS is ..... Kmph [d]

a) 20 b) 30 c) 40 d) 50

285. In points & xings, the spherical washer should invariably be provided on the_____ side of switch assembly. [a]

a) Left b) right c) both d) None

286. In points & xings, no junction fishplates at ..... rail joints or at the ..... of crossings should be provided. [c]

a) Tongue, toe b) GJ, SEJ c) stock, heel d) Lead, toe

287. Wear on switches can be reduced by lubrication of the _____ of tongue rail [c]

a) Tip b) Non gauge face c) Gauge face (d) top

288. In curved switches the tongue rail is _____ mm higher than the stock rail. [c]

a) 2 b) 4 c) 6 d) 8

289. Excluding approach and exit sleepers the number of sleepers in 1:8.5 turn out is

a) 54 b) 67 c) 83 d) 96 [a]

290. Excluding approach and exit sleepers the number of sleepers in 1:12 turn out is

a) 54 b) 67 c) 83 d) 96 [c]

291. Excluding approach and exit sleepers the number of sleepers in 1:16 turn out is

a) 100 b) 103 c) 101 d) 105 [c]

292. The Spring setting device should be fixed on sleeper No_____ in 1in12, 60 Kg Turnout.

a) 13 b) 14 c) 15 d) 16 [a]

293. The gap to be maintained at SSD in Thick web switches between stock Rail and Tongue Rail is [c]

a) 56 ± 2 b) 58 ± 2 c) 60 ± 2 d) 64 ± 2

294. Throw (Clearance between toe of open switch and stock rail) of curved switches shall be_____ mm [d]

a) 105±10 b) 100±3 c) 110±5 d) 115±3

295. Throw (Clearance between toe of open switch and stock rail) to be maintained for thick web switch is ___mm [d]

a) 115±3 b) 165±3 c) 160±5 d) 160±3

296. The centre to centre distance between motor point sleeper no 3 & 4 in TWS is [b]

a) 750 mm b) 745 mm c) 740 mm d) 725 mm

297. In curved switches for 1 in 12 minimum ____ numbers .of sleepers up to which tongue rail is to be housing properly with stock rail [a]

a) 4 b) 5 c) 3 d) 6

298. In curved switches for 1 in 8.5 minimum ____ numbers .of sleepers up to which tongue rail is to be housing properly with stock rail [c]

a) 4 b) 5 c) 3 d) 6

299. In thick web switches for 1 in 12 housing between tongue and stock rail is achieved up to sleeper number ____ [d]

a) 10 b) 11 c) 12 d) 13

300. 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

301. To get gapless joint first hole from rail end should be drilled at [a]

a) 83 mm b) 80 mm c) 82 mm d) 81 mm

302. Size of drill bit used for gapless joint fish bolt holes is [a]

a) 26.50 mm b) 28 mm c) 25mm d) 26 mm

303. The joint which are provided with zero gap is called as [a]

a) Machined joint b) Fish plated joint
c) Flash butt joint d) Combination joint

304. A sanded track, which works as isolation, provided after loop lines to avert collision with main line vehicles is called. [d]

a) Derailing switch b) Slip siding c) Catch siding d) Sand hump

305. 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

306._____ 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

307. 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

308. 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

309. 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

310. A device to connect two lines by using two turnouts and straight or curved track in between is called as [a]

a) Crossover b) Diamond crossing c) Scissors crossover d) Derailing switch

311. The curve beginning from the toe of curved switch and extending up to toe of crossing is called as [b]

a) Turn in curve b) Lead curve c) connecting curve d) Horizontal curve

312. CMS crossing should be planned for reconditioning before reaching maximum vertical wear limit on Rajdhani/shatabdi routes [c]

a) 10 mm b) 9 mm c) 8 mm d) 6 mm

313. CMS crossing should be planned for reconditioning before reaching maximum vertical wear limit on other than Rajdhani/shatabdi routes [a]

a) 10 mm b) 9 mm c) 8 mm d) 6 mm

314. ____ series of electrodes, duly approved by RDSO are to be used for reconditioning of points and crossings [d]

a) A2 b) E2 c) M3 d) H3

315. Diameter of electrode in depot/cess reconditioning is [d]

a) 3 mm b) 3.15 mm c) 3.75 mm d) 4 mm

316. Position of arrows on top of the bolts should be at _____ to the rails pointing towards the rail [a]

a) Right angle b) Parallel c) Inclined d) Opposite

317. When parting of train is noticed _____ signal shall not be shown during day time [a]

a) Red flag b) Green flag c) hand gesture d) none of the above

318. When hot axle, hanging parts or any other situation endangering safe running of trains is noticed _____ shall be shown during night time. [a]

a) Red light b) Green light c) White light d) Both b & c

319. _____ indication shown to loco pilot to proceed slowly reducing speed during day time at work site [d]

a) Waving Red flag b) Waving green flag
c) Waving red flag vertically up and down d) Waving green flag vertically up and down

320. _____ indication shown to loco pilot to proceed slowly reducing speed during night time at work site [c]

a) Waving Red light vertically up and down
b) Waving white light vertically up and down
c) Waving green light vertically up and down
d) None of the above

321._____ indication shown to loco pilot to stop the train during night time [d]
a) Showing Red light b) Waving white light violently across the body
c) Waving green light violently across the body d) Both a & b

322. BCM full form is_____ [a]
a) Ballast cleaning machine b) Ballast crushing machine
c) Ballast collecting machine d) Ballast compaction machine

333. SBCM is _____ [d]
a) Standard ballast cleaning machine b) shoulder ballast collecting machine
c) Shoulder ballast compaction machine d) shoulder ballast cleaning machine

333. DTS is _____ [c]
a) Dynamic tamping system b) dynamic train stabilizer
c) Dynamic track stabilizer d) dynamic tamper and stabilizer

334. PQRS is_____ [d]
a) Permanent and quick restoration system b) Prime quality relaying system
b) Plasser's quick relaying and stabilizing d)) Plasser's quick relaying system

335. RBMV is_____ [a]
a) Rail borne maintenance vehicle b) Railway board maintenance vehicle
c) Railway board monitoring vehicle d) Railway ballast moving van

336. TRT is_____ [a]
a) Track relaying train b) Track restoration train c) Turnout renewal train
d) Track relaying and tamping

337. USFD is _____ [a]
a) Ultra sonic flaw detection b) Ultra sonic fast detection
c) Ultrasound finding of defects d) Ultra sonic flaw deflection

338. RDSO is _____ [d]

a) Railway design standards organization

b) Research development standard organization

c) Railway design standard office d) Research designs standard organization

339. OMS is _____ [b]

a) Oscillations measuring system b) Oscillation monitoring system

c) Oscillation monitoring schedule d) Oscillation management system

340. TRC is _____ [c]

a) Track reading car b) Track reporting car

c) Track recording car d) Track recording coach

341. IRPWM is _____ [b]

a) Indian railway permanent works manual b) indian railway permanent way manual

c) Indian railway permanent way machine d) Indian railway primary works manual

342. IRTMM is_____ [d]

a) Indian railway train monitoring manual b) Indian railway track monitoring manual

c) Indian railway track management manual d) Indian railway track machine manual

343. IRSTMM is_____ [b]

a) Indian railway standard track machine manual

b) Indian railway small track machine manual

c) Indian railway standard track management manual

d) Indian railway standard track monitoring manual

344. IRSOD Is_____ [c]

a) Indian railway standard overall dimensions

b) Indian railway schedule of damages

c) Indian railway schedule of dimensions

d) Indian railway schedule of official dimensions

345. In LWR track, when there is no SR, condition for renewal of ERC is_____ [c]

a) Tackle only one in a stretch of 5 sleepers

b) Tackle only one in a stretch of 10 sleepers

c) Tackle only one in a stretch of 15 sleepers

d) Tackle only one in a stretch of 30 sleepers

346. In LWR track, when there is no SR, condition for renewal of rubber pad is_____

a) Tackle only one in a stretch of 10 sleepers [d]

b) Tackle only one a in stretch of 15 sleepers

c) Tackle only one in a stretch of 20 sleepers

d) Tackle only one a in stretch of 30 sleepers

347. In LWR track, when there is no SR, condition for renewal of sleeper is_____ [d]

a) Tackle only one in a stretch of 10 sleepers
b) Tackle only one a in stretch of 15 sleepers
c) Tackle only one in a stretch of 20 sleepers
d) Tackle only one a in stretch of 30 sleepers

348. When buckling of track occurs gas cutting of rails should be done at a distance of _____ metres apart. [c]

a) 4.00 m b) 5.50 m c) 6.50 m d) 13.00 m

349. Rectification of buckled track can be done by _____ [c]

a) Hot weather patrol man b) Gang mate c) JE /P.way d) incharge sse only

350. Cutting of rails in running line should be done under the supervision of_____ [d]

a) MCM b) gang mate c) key man d) JE/P.way

351. Drilling of holes in running line should be done under the supervision of_____ [d]

a) MCM b) gang mate c) key man d) JE/P.way

352. Lubrication of rail joints should be carried out by gangs under the supervision of _____ [d]

a) MCM b) gang mate c) key man d) JE/P.way

353. Lubrication of rail joints can be done _____ [d]

a) By proper protection b) with caution order c) traffic block only
d) With caution order and engg signals or traffic block

354. Minimum length of closure rail to be provided during rail fracture repair is ____ [a]

a) 4.00 m b) 5.50 m c) 6.00 m d) 6.50 m

355. Closure rail during permanent repair should be_____ [d]

a) Sound quality b) Usfd tested and fit c) Minimum 4.00m d) all the above

356. Plate screw greasing in corrosion prone areas should be done _____ [b]

a) once in 3 months b) once in 6 months c) once in a year d) once in 2 years

357. ERC greasing in corrosion prone areas should be done _____ [c]

a) once in 3 months b) once in 6 months c) once in a year d) once in 2 years

358. AC painting of rails is done to_____ [c]

a) Have good look b) Prevent wear c) Prevent corrosion d) prevent fractures

359. Galvaning of p.way fitting s is done to _____ [c]
a) Have good look b) prevent wear c) prevent corrosion d) have good grip

360. Elcometer is a instrument to measure _____ [c]
a) Length of track b) Area of paint c) Thickness of paint d) Depth of corrosion

361. Procedure of p.way material trucking on material trolly is_____ [d]
a) Carefully with lookout man b) With HS and banner flag
c) With walky talkies d) with block protection

362. When trolly is loaded with p.way or other heavy material it should be treated as___ [b]
a) Heavy material trolley b) Lorry c) Engg material trolley d) none of the above

363. Shape of caution indicator is _____ [d]
a) Round b) rectangle c) triangle d) fish tailed

364. Shape of stop indicator is _____ [b]
a) Round b) rectangle c) triangle d) fish tailed

365. Shape of speed restriction board is _____ [c]
a) Round b) rectangle c) triangle d) fish tailed

366. Shape of termination board is _____ [a]
a) Round b) Rectangle c) Triangle d) Fish tailed

367. Permanent way staff are advised to keep clear of the tracks and avoid contact with the rails when an electrically hauled train is within _____ meters [c]
a) 150 b) 200 c) 250 d) 300

368. No work shall be done within a distance of _____ metres from the live parts of the O.H.E. without a 'permit-to-work'. [c]
a) 1 b) 1.5 c) 2 d) 2.5

369. No part of the tree shall be nearer than ___ meters from the nearest live conductor. [d]
a) 2.5 b) 3 c) 3 .5 d) 4

370. When joggled fish plates are removed for deployment of track machines, a SR _____ shall be imposed till such time the joggled fish plates are re-fixed. [b]
a) 30 kmph b) 50kmph c) 45 kmph d) 20 kmph

371. The Spring setting device should be fixed on sleeper No. —— in 1:12 , 60 Kg Turnout.
a) 13 b) 14 c) 15 d) 16 [a]

372. The gap to be maintained at SSD in Thick web switches between stock Rail and Tongue Rail is ---- [c]

a) 56 ± 2 b) 58 ± 2 c) 60 ± 2 d) 64 ± 2

373. Throw (Clearance between toe of open switch and stock rail) of curved switches shall be----mm. [d]

a) 105±10 b) 100±3 c) 110±5 d) 115±3

374. Throw (Clearance between toe of open switch and stock rail) to be maintained for thick web switch is --------mm [d]

a) 115±3 b) 165±3 c) 160±5 d) 160±3

375. In curved switches for 1 in 12 turnout , upto a minimum ____ numbers of sleepers tongue rail should have proper housing with stock rail [a]

a) 4 b) 5 c) 3 d) 6

376. In curved switches for 1 in 12 turnout , upto a minimum ____ numbers of sleepers tongue rail should have proper housing with stock rail [c]

a) 4 b) 5 c) 3 d) 6

377. In thick web switches for 1 in 12 turnout, housing between tongue and stock rail is achieved up to sleeper number ____ [d]

a) 10 b) 11 c) 12 d) 13

378. A minimum traffic block of_____ minutes is required to ensure good quality AT welding. [d]

a) 30 min b) 45 min c) 60 min d) 70-75 min

379. Rail ends upto _____ mm should be thoroughly cleaned with kerosene before fixing moulds [b]

a) 25 mm b) 50 mm c) 75 mm d) 100mm

380. Fatigue strength of AT welding, when compared to stipulated fatigue strength of the Parent Rail is_____ [b]

a) 35% b) 56% c) 75% d) 100%

381.Fatigue strength of FB welding, when compared to stipulated fatigue strength of the Parent Rail is_____ [c]

a) 56% b) 75% c) 90% d) 100%

382. The two rail ends to be welded shall be held in position with a uniform gap of_____ mm. [b]

a) 20 ± 1 mm b) 25 ± 1 mm c) 28 ± 1 mm d) 30 ± 1 mm

383. Wide gap welding should have a gap of _____ mm for repairing of fractured/defective welds [d]

a) 25 b) 50 c) 75 d) both (b) & (c)

384. In welding of rail ends, there should not be any bolt hole within ____ mm from either rail end [a]

a) 40 b) 50 c) 83 d) 166

385. 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

386. The minimum traffic block required for one AT welding is _____ [c]

a) 45 minutes b) 60 minutes c) 70 minutes d) 75 minutes

387. Minimum traffic block required for performing two continous welds is____ [a]

a) 90 minutes b) 80 minutes c) 95 minutes d) 100 minutes

388. The traffic block requirement involving two cuts and two welds shall be _____ where the cutting is done by abrasive disc cutters. [c]

a) 70 minutes b) 90 minutes c) 100 minutes d) 120 minutes

389. The traffic block requirement involving two cuts and two welds shall be _____ where the cutting is done by hacksaw blades. [d]

a) 70 minutes b) 90 minutes c) 100 minutes d) 120 minutes

390. No alumino-thermic welded joint shall be located closer than_____ metres from any other welded or fish plated joint. [b]

a) 3 b) 4 c) 5 d) 6

391. In case of in situ welding the rail fastenings for at least _____ sleepers on either side shall be loosened. [d]

a) 2 b) 3 c) 4 d) 5

392. During AT welding of rails on cess, the full rail length should be supported on at least

a) 5 sleepers b) 7 sleepers c) 8 sleepers d) 10 sleepers [d]

393. The joint shall be kept higher after vertical alignment for AT welding when checked with one meter straight edge for 90 UTS is [a]

a) 2 to 2.4 mm b) 3 to 4 mm c) 4 to 5 mm d) 1 to 2 mm

394. 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 the above

395. What are the ingredients in AT welding portion? [d]

a) Aluminium powder & Mill scale b) Ferro manganese & Ferro vanadium

c) Steel chips, Flour spar & Silicon carbide d) All the above

396. After fixing and luting of moulds for AT welding the rail ends are heated to a desirable temperature of [a]

a) 600 ± 20°C b) 700 ± 20°C c) 800 ± 20°C d) 1000 ± 20°C

397. In alumino thermit welding short pre-heating is done by compressed [b]

a) Air diesel fuel mixture b) Air petrol fuel mixture

c) Air kerosene oil mixture d) none of the above

398. For AT welding with Compressed Air petrol technique for pre heating of rails, air pressure should be maintained in the range of [b]

a)0.1 to 0.2 kg/cm^2 b)0.2 to 0.3 kg/cm^2 c)0.3 to 0.4 kg/cm^2 d)0.4 to 0.5 kg/cm^2

399. Preheating time would be about _____ minutes for 60kg rail section with compressed air petrol preheating technique. [c]

a) 3.0 to 4.0 b) 3.5 to 4.5 c) 4.0 to 4.5 d) 4.5 to 5.0

400. The Reaction time for AT welding portion is [b]

a) 15 ± 3 seconds b) 20 ± 3 seconds c) 25 ± 3 seconds d) 30 ± 3 seconds

401. After pouring of the molten metal into the mould of 25 mm gap weld, trimming should be done after waiting for [c]

a) 2 to 3 minutes b) 3 to 4 minutes c) 4 to 6 minutes d) 6 to 8 minutes

402. _____ is used for trimming of extra weld metal from rail top and sides at AT welding rail joint after the welding process [c]

a) Hammer b) Chisel c) Hydraulic weld trimmer d) Rail profile grinder

403. 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

404. The first train should be allowed to pass on the newly insitu 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

405. In single line, the welded joints shall be serially numbered in the direction of [c]

a) Train traffic b) opposite to the train traffic

c) Increasing kilometer d) Decreasing kilometer

406. In double line, the welded joints shall be serially numbered in the direction of [c]

a) Train traffic b) opposite to the train traffic

c) Increasing kilometer d) Decreasing kilometer

407. Joggling of AT welding done [a]

a) Immediately after grinding operation over

b) Next day c) After a week d) After USFD testing

408. Painting of weld collar should be done on all welds to protect them against corrosion is [a]

a) Immediately after the welding b) after USFD testing

c) After one month d) After one year

409. Frequency of weld collar anticorrosive painting of AT welds should be carried out once in _____ in corrosion prone areas. [d]

a) 4 years b) 3 years c) 2 years d) 1 year

410. Frequency of weld collar anticorrosive painting of AT welds should be carried out once in _____ in non corrosive prone areas. [a]

a) 4 years b) 3 years c) 2 years d) 1year

411. All new welded joints should be ultrasonically tested as early as possible but in any case not later than [b]

a) 45 days b) 30 days c) 15 days d) 10 days

412. A thermit welding done insitu shall be joggled fish plated with two clamps and supported on wooden blocks of 300 – 450 mm length until tested as [d]

a) Good by JE/P.Way b) Good by SSE/P.Way

c) Good by ADEN d) Good by JE/SSE/USFD

413. Joggled fishplates with far end bolts shall be provided on AT welds, which have undertaken traffic equal to or more than _____ of stipulated fatigue life (GMT) of the rail. [b]

a) 30% b) 50% c) 75% d) 100%

414. Anti corrosive Painting of new welds as well as old welds, shall be done on welds and _____ cm on either side [b]

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

415. The test weld shall withstand minimum transverse breaking load for 60kg, 90UTS rails in tonnes _____ [d]

a) 60 b) 80 c) 90 d) 115

416. Engineering works can be broadly divided into [b]

a) 4 categories b) 3 categories c) 2 categories d) none of these

417. 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

418. 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

419. While doing short duration works the track is protected with [b]

a) Fixed signals b) hand signals c) operating signals d) none of these

420. 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

421. During works of short duration when the train is required to stop and proceed, the Flagman should exhibit Banner flag at a distance from work spot [b]

a) 30 mts b) 600 mts c) 800 mts d) 1200 mts

DEN/North/HYB