

Course/Branch: B.E/CIVIL	Year / Semester : IV/VII	Format No.	NAC/TLP-07a.13
Subject Code : CE8702	Subject Name: RAILWAYS, AIRPORTS, DOCKS AND HARBOUR ENGINEERING	Rev. No.	02
Unit No : 1	Unit Name : RAILWAY PLANNING AND CONSTRUCTION	Date	30.09.2020

OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTION BANK

S. No.	Objective Questions (MCQ /True or False / Fill up with Choices)	BTL
1.	<p>Two important constituents in the composition of steel used for rail are</p> <p>(A) Carbon and silicon (B) Manganese and phosphorous (C) Carbon and manganese (D) Carbon and sulphur</p>	LT1
2.	<p>The rails get out of their original positions due to insufficient expansion gap. This phenomenon is known</p> <p>(A) Hogging (B) Buckling (C) Creeping (D) None of these</p>	LT1
3.	<p>The rail is designated by its</p> <p>(A) Length (B) Weight (C) Cross-section (D) Weight per unit length</p>	LT1
4.	<p>Largest percentage of material in the rail is in its</p> <p>(A) Head (B) Web (C) Foot (D) Head and foot both</p>	LT1
5.	<p>Packing of ballast is done</p> <p>(A) Near the ends of sleepers (B) On the shoulders (C) Under sleepers (D) Between two rails</p>	LT1
6.	<p>Consider the following surveys.</p> <p>1. Reconnaissance survey 2. Preliminary survey 3. Traffic survey 4. Location survey</p> <p>The correct sequence in which these surveys are conducted before the alignment of a track is finalised is</p> <p>(A) 1, 3, 2, 4 (B) 1, 3, 4, 2</p>	LT2

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	(C) 3, 1, 4, 2 (D) 3, 1, 2, 4	
7.	Ordinary rails are made of (A) Mild steel (B) Cast iron (C) Wrought iron (D) High carbon steel	LT1
8.	In Indian railways, plate laying is usually done by (A) Side method (B) Telescopic method (C) American method (D) All the above	LT2
9.	In India the rails are manufactured by (A) Open hearth process (B) Duplex process (C) Both (a) and (b) (D) Neither (a) nor (b)	LT1
10.	The formation width for a railway track depends on the (i) Type of gauge (ii) Number of tracks to be laid side by side (iii) Slope of sides of embankment or cutting The correct answer is (A) Only (i) (B) Both (i) and (ii) (C) Both (i) and (iii) (D) (i), (ii) and (iii)	L2
11.	Indian Railways detects the rail flow by (A) Mitsubishi Rail flow detector (B) Soni Rail flow detector (C) Audi-gauge Rail flow detector (D) Kraut Kramer Rail flow detector	LT1
12.	Largest dimension of a rail is its (A) Height (B) Foot width (C) Head width	LT1

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	(D) Any of the above	
13.	On Indian Railways standard length of rails for B.G. track, is (A) 33 ft (10.06 m) (B) 36 ft (10.97 m) (C) 39 ft (11.89 m) (D) 42 ft (12.8 m)	LT1
14.	For an effective administration, Indian railway system has been divided into (A) Four railway zones (B) Six railway zones (C) Seven railway zones (D) Nine railway zones	LT1
15.	Bending of rail ends due to loose packing under a joint and loose fish Bolts, is known (A) Buckling (B) Hogging (C) Creeping (D) None of these	LT1
16.	For a Broad Gauge route with (M + 7) sleeper density, number of sleepers per rail length is (A) 18 (B) 19 (C) 20 (D) 21	LT1
17.	The formation width for a single line meter gauge track in embankment as adopted on Indian Railways is (A) 4.27 m (B) 4.88 m (C) 5.49 m (D) 6.10 m	LT1
18.	Loose jaws of steel trough sleepers are made of (A) Cast steel (B) Mild steel (C) Cast iron (D) Spring steel	LT2
19.	Ballast packed below and around the sleepers to transfer the load from sleepers to formation, generally consists of (A) Broken stones	LT1

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	(B) Gravels (C) Moorum (D) All the above	
20.	The main advantage of a long rail over short one, is (A) It requires less number of rail fastenings (B) It provides smooth running of trains (C) It involves less maintenance cost (D) All the above	LT2
21.	Track construction involves preparation of (A) Sub-grade (B) Plate laying (C) Ballasting (D) All the above	LT1
22.	Pick up the correct statement from the following: (A) The line which connects a number of parallel tracks, and also provides an access to main track, is called a gathering line (B) With a diagonal gathering line, the length of the siding decreases with increase of its distance from main track (C) To have sidings of same length, a diagonal line is laid at one end and a parallel gathering line at the other end (D) All the above	LT1
23.	Regional Indian railways use different types of sleepers according to their (A) Availability (B) Economy (C) Suitability (D) All the above	LT2
24.	In permanent way, ballast (A) Transfers load from sleepers to the formation (B) Provides an elastic bed to the track (C) Provides a drainage of track (D) All the above	LT1
25.	Which of the following devices is used to transfer the wagons or locomotives to and from parallel tracks without any necessity of shunting? (A) Triangle (B) Turntable (C) Traverser	LT1

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	(D) Scotch block	
26.	The first Indian railway was laid in (A) 1775 (B) 1804 (C) 1825 (D) 1853	LT2
27.	Best wood for wooden sleepers is (A) Chir (B) Deodar (C) Sal (D) Teak	LT1
28.	Metal sleepers are superior to wooden sleepers with respect to (A) Cost (B) Life (C) Track circuiting (D) Fastening	LT2
29.	Arrangement made to divert the trains from one track to another, is known as (A) Railway point (B) Railway crossing (C) Turnout (D) Railway junction	LT1
30.	The formation width for a double line Broad Gauge track in cutting (excluding drains) as adopted on Indian Railways is (A) 6.10 m (B) 8.84 m (C) 10.21 m (D) 10.82 m	LT1
31.	Burnettising is done for the preservation of (A) Wooden sleepers (B) Rails (C) Ballast (D) None of these	LT1
32.	Consider the following statements: Automatic signaling system results in 1. Greater risk 2. Higher efficiency 3. Avoidance of block instruments	LT2

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	4. Higher operating cost of these statements (A) 1 and 2 are correct (B) 3 and 4 are correct (C) 1 and 4 are correct (D) 2 and 3 are correct	
33.	Sand may be used as ballast for (A) Wooden sleepers (B) Steel sleepers (C) Cast iron sleepers (D) All the above	LT1
34.	Steel sleepers are (A) Rectangular is cross section throughout (B) Hollow circular pipes (C) 6 mm thick steel sheets with ends bent down (D) 6 mm thick steel sheets with ends bent up	LT1
35.	Number of dog spikes normally used per rail seat on curved track is (A) One on either side (B) Two outside and one inside (C) One outside and two inside (D) Two outside and two inside	LT2
36.	Rails are fixed on steel sleepers (A) By bearing plates (B) By dog spikes (C) By keys in lugs or jaws (D) None of these	LT1
37.	Bull headed rails are generally provided on (A) Points and crossing (B) Straight tangents (C) Curved tracks (D) Metre gauge tracks	LT2
38.	The type of bearing plate used in all joints and on curves to give better bearing area to the rails is (A) Flat mild steel bearing plate (B) Mild steel canted bearing plate (C) Cast iron anti-creep bearing plate (D) None of the above	LT1

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39.	For holding a rail in position, no chairs are used for (A) Flat footed rails (B) Bull headed rails (C) Double headed rails (D) Both (a) and (b)	LT1
40.	Rail section is generally designated by its (A) Total weight (B) Total length (C) Weight per metre length (D) Area of its cross-section	LT1
41.	To prevent percolation of water into formation, moorum is used as a blanket for (A) Black cotton soil (B) Sandy soil (C) Clayey soil (D) All the above	LT1