Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) with Answers:

- 1. Which of the following is NOT a type of rail?
 - a) Bullhead rail
 - b) Vignoles rail
 - c) Girder rail
 - d) Clip rail

Answer: d) Clip rail

Explanation: Clip rail is not a type of rail; it refers to a fastening system used to secure rails to sleepers.

- 2. What is the primary purpose of welding rails in railway track construction?
 - a) To increase rail gauge
 - b) To reduce tractive effort
 - c) To eliminate gaps between rails
 - d) To decrease rail density

Answer: c) To eliminate gaps between rails

Explanation: Welding rails eliminates gaps between rails, providing a smoother surface for train wheels to travel on.

- 3. Rail creep refers to:
 - a) The tendency of rails to move longitudinally
 - b) The process of rail corrosion
 - c) Rails becoming too brittle due to extreme temperatures
 - d) The formation of cracks in rails

Answer: a) The tendency of rails to move longitudinally

Explanation: Rail creep is the gradual movement of rails in the direction of travel due to thermal expansion and contraction.

4. Which of the following is NOT a type of sleeper?

- a) Concrete sleeper
- b) Steel sleeper
- c) Wooden sleeper
- d) Brick sleeper

Answer: d) Brick sleeper

Explanation: Brick sleepers are not commonly used in railway track construction; concrete, steel, and wooden sleepers are more common.

- 5. The primary function of rail fastenings is to:
 - a) Increase the weight of rails
 - b) Secure rails to sleepers
 - c) Reduce friction between rails and wheels
 - d) Absorb vibrations from passing trains

Answer: b) Secure rails to sleepers

Explanation: Rail fastenings are used to secure rails firmly to sleepers, ensuring stability and safety of the track.

- 6. Which of the following materials is commonly used as ballast?
 - a) Concrete
 - b) Asphalt
 - c) Sand
 - d) Gravel

Answer: d) Gravel

Explanation: Gravel is a commonly used material for ballast due to its ability to provide drainage and stability to the track.

- 7. What is the purpose of check rails in railway track construction?
 - a) To prevent derailments
 - b) To increase train speed
 - c) To reduce wear and tear on rails

d) To improve passenger comfort

Answer: a) To prevent derailments

Explanation: Check rails are used to prevent derailments by guiding train wheels back onto the track in case of lateral movement.

- 8. Which of the following is NOT a method of plate laying in railway track construction?
 - a) Continuous welded rail
 - b) Double-shoulder joint
 - c) Hooked fishplate
 - d) Grooved rail

Answer: d) Grooved rail

Explanation: Grooved rail is not a method of plate laying; it refers to a type of rail profile.

- 9. What is the primary purpose of material trains in railway track construction?
 - a) To transport passengers
 - b) To carry construction materials to the track site
 - c) To inspect and maintain railway tracks
 - d) To provide emergency services

Answer: b) To carry construction materials to the track site

Explanation: Material trains transport construction materials like rails, sleepers, ballast, etc., to the track site for maintenance or construction purposes.

- 10. Relaying of track refers to:
 - a) Replacing worn-out sleepers
 - b) Repairing cracks in rails
 - c) Reconstructing the entire railway track
 - d) Installing new rail fastenings

Answer: c) Reconstructing the entire railway track

Explanation: Relaying of track involves removing and replacing the entire railway

track, including rails, sleepers, ballast, and fastenings, due to wear and tear or other maintenance needs.

- 11. Which of the following is NOT a type of rail fastening?
 - a) Fish plate
 - b) Chain keys
 - c) Rail clip
 - d) Anchor bolt

Answer: d) Anchor bolt

Explanation: Anchor bolts are not typically used as rail fastenings; they are more commonly used in structural applications to secure heavy machinery or equipment.

- 12. What is the main purpose of bearing plates in railway track construction?
 - a) To reduce friction between rails and sleepers
 - b) To distribute loads from rail fastenings to sleepers
 - c) To increase the height of rail tracks
 - d) To absorb vibrations from passing trains

Answer: b) To distribute loads from rail fastenings to sleepers

Explanation: Bearing plates are used to distribute the loads from rail fastenings evenly across the sleepers, enhancing stability and reducing wear.

- 13. Which of the following is NOT a requirement of good ballast?
 - a) High density
 - b) Ability to drain water
 - c) Resistance to crushing
 - d) Low cost

Answer: d) Low cost

Explanation: While cost-effectiveness is desirable, it is not a primary requirement of good ballast. Other factors like high density, drainage ability, and resistance to

crushing are more important.

- 14. What is the purpose of spikes in railway track construction?
 - a) To provide lateral stability to rails
 - b) To absorb shocks from passing trains
 - c) To secure rails to sleepers
 - d) To reduce noise pollution

Answer: c) To secure rails to sleepers

Explanation: Spikes are used to secure rails firmly to wooden sleepers, preventing lateral movement and ensuring track stability.

- 15. Which of the following is NOT a type of railway track gauge?
 - a) Standard gauge
 - b) Narrow gauge
 - c) Broad gauge
 - d) Vertical gauge

Answer: d) Vertical gauge

Explanation: Vertical gauge is not a term used in railway track construction. Standard, narrow, and broad gauges refer to the distance between the rails.

- 16. What is the purpose of chain keys in railway track construction?
 - a) To join two rails end-to-end
 - b) To adjust the alignment of rails
 - c) To prevent rail creep
 - d) To secure rails to sleepers

Answer: a) To join two rails end-to-end

Explanation: Chain keys are used to join two rails end-to-end, maintaining alignment and continuity of the track.

- 17. Which of the following is NOT a factor affecting the wear and tear of rails?
 - a) Train speed

- b) Axle load
- c) Track curvature
- d) Ambient temperature

Answer: d) Ambient temperature

Explanation: Ambient temperature does not directly affect the wear and tear of rails; factors like train speed, axle load, and track curvature have more significant impacts.

- 18. What is the primary purpose of check rails in railway track construction?
 - a) To reduce noise pollution
 - b) To guide train wheels back onto the track
 - c) To increase train speed
 - d) To provide lateral stability to rails

Answer: b) To guide train wheels back onto the track

Explanation: Check rails are positioned to guide train wheels back onto the track, preventing derailments and ensuring safety.

- 19. Which of the following materials is NOT commonly used as ballast?
 - a) Concrete
 - b) Gravel
 - c) Steel
 - d) Crushed stone

Answer: c) Steel

Explanation: Steel is not commonly used as ballast; materials like gravel, crushed stone, and concrete are more commonly used due to their ability to provide stability and drainage.

- 20. What is the purpose of relaying track in railway maintenance?
 - a) To adjust the track alignment
 - b) To replace worn-out components
 - c) To increase train speed

d) To reduce noise pollution

Answer: b) To replace worn-out components

Explanation: Relaying track involves replacing worn-out components like rails,

sleepers, and ballast to maintain track integrity and safety.