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1. The rail is designated by its

- a) length
- b) weight
- c) cross-section
- d) weight per unit length

Ans: d

2. Two important constituents in the composition of steel used for rail are

- a) carbon and silicon
- b) manganese and phosphorous
- c) carbon and manganese
- d) carbon and sulfur

Ans: c

3. The standard length of rail for Broad Gauge and Meter Gauge are respectively

- a) 12 m and 12 m
- b) 12 m and 13 m
- c) 13 m and 12 m
- d) 13 m and 13 m

Ans: c

4. The following tests are conducted for rails:

- i) falling weight test
- ii) tensile test
- iii) hammer test

The compulsory tests are

- a) only (i)
- b) (i) and (ii)
- c) (ii) and (iii)
- d) (i) and (iii)

Ans: b

5. Largest dimension of a rail is its

- a) height
- b) foot width
- c) head width
- d) any of the above

Ans: a

6. Largest percentage of material in the rail is in its

- a) head
- b) web
- c) foot
- d) head and foot both

Ans: a

7. The purpose of providing fillet in a rail section is to

- a) increase the lateral strength

- b) increase the vertical stiffness
- c) avoid the stress concentration
- d) reduce the wear

Ans: c

8. The cross-sectional area of 52 kg flat footed rail is

- a) 6155 mm²
- b) 6615 mm²
- c) 7235 mm²
- d) 7825 mm²

Ans: b

9. 52 kg rails are mostly used in

- a) Broad Gauge
- b) Meter Gauge
- c) Narrow Gauge
- d) both (a) and (b)

Ans: a

10. Tensile strength of steel used in rails should not be less than

- a) 450 MPa
- b) 500 MPa
- c) 700 MPa
- d) 850 MPa

Ans: c